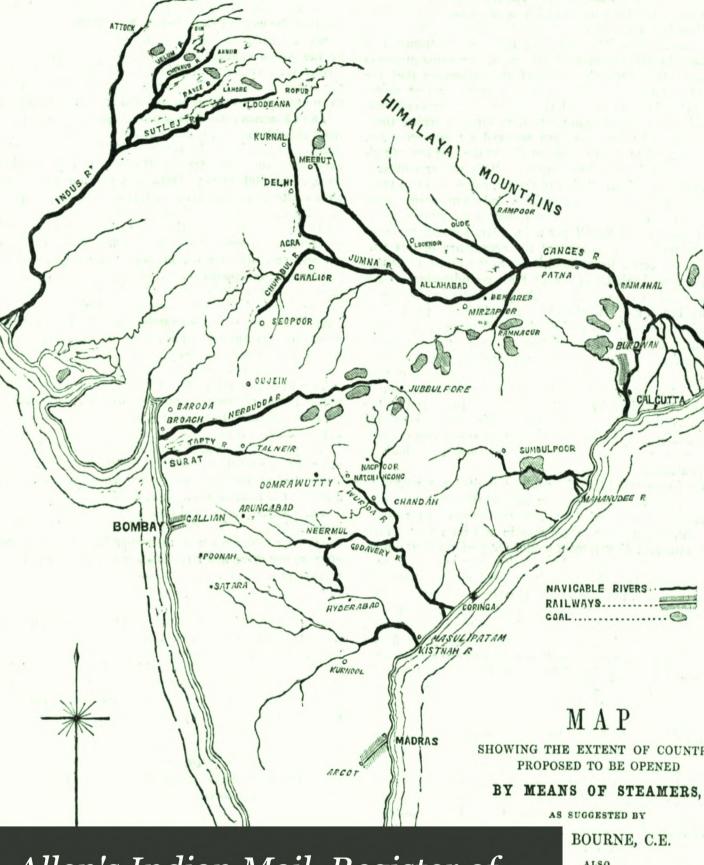
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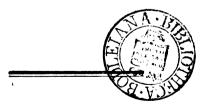
# BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

VOL. VII.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Acbar, with the mails, left Bombay December 3, made Aden December 10, whence she sailed on the same day, and arrived at Sucz on the 18th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 20th, and were forwarded thence by H. M.'s steamer Merkin. She reached Malta December 25.

The whole of the mails were despatched vid Marseilles by H. M.'s steamer Oberon, December 25, which vessel put back to Malta December 27, having burst one of her boilers in a gale of wind. The mails were then transferred to H. M.'s steamer Medusa. She left December 28, and arrived at her destination January 1.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched on the

evening of Monday, January 8.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calentta, the Straits, and China, riá Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, January 20.

Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked viá Marseilles, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES. .... Nov. 22 | Madras .... ..... Nov. 22 Calcutta ..... Bombay ..... Dec. 3

#### SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE grand political drama in the Punjab is still advancing slowly to its final catastrophe. The action, or catastasis,the term "plot" would be ambiguous,-is pretty well developed, and we expect soon to see whether the chief character, Moolraj, will fall, as he has pledged himself to do, with heroic dignity. He is reported to have declared his conviction that, if he dies bravely on the field, our Government will protect his family; whereas pusillanimity on his part will disgrace himself and ruin them.

We shall detail, in the first place, the incidents which have occurred before Mooltan since the last advices: secondly, the movements of the grand army under Lord Gough; and lastly, the positions and proceedings of the several detached bodies of mutinous Sikh troops, who have yet manifested no indications of any combined plan.

The last accounts from before Mooltan stated that the enemy had begun to establish batteries within range of our camp, on the Mooltan side of a deep nullah, about 20 feet broad, which fronted it. One of these batteries, of twelve guns, kept up a heavy fire upon Edwardes's camp, near the Sooruj-khoond, and on our side of the same nullah, whch takes a bend round, so that Cortlandt's batteries on our side of the nullah were pointed nearly at right angles with those of the enemy on the Mooltan side. The fire was so annoying, that General Whish ordered a battery to be constructed, a mile in front of our camp, of two 18-pounders and mortars, which was completed on the 4th November, and commanded the flank of the enemy's advanced battery. Meanwhile, sharp skirmishing had continued between our troops and parties of the Mooltanis. On the morning of the 6th, a number of the latter appearing in front of our advanced battery, a company of the 72nd N.I., on duty in the trench, drove them off, and followed them to the nullah, supported by two companies of H.M.'s 32nd, and attempted to storm the opposite bank. It appears that a large body of the enemy here, pretending to be Bhawulporeans (our allies), got close to our men, upon whom they fired, our party retreating with the loss of 22 killed, and about the same number wounded, Captain Maitland, of the 72nd N.I. being severely hurt.

The operations against the enemy "not having," as he said, "had the desired effect," General Whish determined to attack their position, and on the evening of the 6th a force, consisting of two brigades of infantry, 1,400 men each, and 600 cavalry, was ordered to be in readiness an hour before daylight. One of the brigades, composed of six companies of H.M.'s 10th foot, eight of the 8th N.I., and eight of the 52nd N.I., was under Lieut.-Col. Franks, H.M.'s 10th; the other, consisting of six companies of H.M.'s 32nd foot, and eight companies each from the 48th and 51st N.I., was under Lieut.-Col. Brooke, H.M.'s 32nd. Three squadrons of cavalry, from the 11th light cavalry, and the 7th and 11th irregular cavalry, and a troop of the 3rd brigade of horse artillery, under Brigadier Salter, accompanied the force, which was commanded by Brigadier

Markham. The intention was to surprise the enemy by moving out to the eastward of the nullah, and making a circuit, taking the enemy's position in flank, Major Edwardes's force making a corresponding movement on the westward, down Wollee Maho med's Canal. An untoward event caused a change of the general's plans.

In order to leave our troops at liberty for the flank movement and to protect the camp, the troops in the advanced battery were relieved in the night of the 6th by the Kuttermukhee regiment of Cortlandt's force, and 1,000 Bhawulporeans, under Lieut. Pollock. Six companies of Cortlandt's regiment,-in fact, all the Poorbeeas (Hindustanis) in the corps,—went over, in small detachments, from the battery to the enemy, who came shouting to the rest of the men to follow their example. This desertion, and a belief that more of Cortlandt's troops were wavering, coupled with the news which had been that day received of the defection of the Sikh troops at Peshawur, had a disheartening influence upon the whole British force. The night operation was consequently countermanded, and the troops were ordered to be ready at 10 o'clock; but soon after daybreak heavy firing was heard, and news arrived that Major Edwardes's camp had been attacked in force by the enemy, who had outflanked his batteries, and were on the point of taking those of Cortlandt and Emam-ood-deen. The troops under Brigadier Markham were immediately on their march, and, passing through Edwardes's camp, crossed the great nullah, near the Sooruj-khoond. Meanwhile, Cortlandt's brigade (those that remained stanch), supported by Bhawul Khan's men, after a long hand-to-hand fight, had, by a most gallant and desperate charge, driven the enemy off, killing an immense number, not, however, without suffering severely in turn.

At this period, the British columns, having had a long detour to make, arrived in rear of the enemy's position, where they formed. The Mooltanis perceived their approach a mile off, and commenced cannonading; but our troops went right in at them, cavalry and infantry, natives and Europeans, emulating each other. The cavalry swept along the entire front; the infantry then charged in line, and, from the rapidity of their advance, the showers of the enemy's grape whistled harmlessly over their heads. Battery after battery was taken with trifling loss, and all the Sikh guns fell into our possession. The enemy threw themselves into the bottom of the nullah, 20 feet deep (those who ventured on the banks were cut up by the Bhawulporeans), and fled to Mooltan. suffered severely, having lost from 800 to 1,000 men. Amongst the slain was the leader of the men who deserted from Cortlandt's regiment; and Hurree Singh, the Sikh commander, who deserted Mr. Vans Agnew, was taken mortally wounded. Our loss was two (Europeans) killed and about eighteen of all arms wounded; no officer being either killed or wounded. Great praise is bestowed upon Brigadier Markham for his excellent dispositions and arrangements, to which is attributed the small loss sustained in this brilliant affair. "The excellence of our tactics was only surpassed by the conduct of our troops."

It is said that Moolraj was in a temple at Mooltan, during this action, celebrating the funeral rites of his nephew, who had fallen on the 6th at the advanced post, and when he heard that his troops were rushing within the walls of the fortress in dismay, he upbraided the sirdars: "You promised me," he said, "that the whole camp should be moved to Soojabad; go, and break your heads!"

From this period to the date of the latest accounts from Mooltan (20th November) nothing occurred, and the camp relapsed into its former tranquillity. Moolraj had received a reinforcement of 2,000 men, under Mohur Singh, from Bunnoo, and his force is now said to amount to 10,000 or 12,000. He was busy strengthening his works, which denotes a determination to defend them to the last. It is said that General Whish was much disappointed at the non-arrival of the Bombay troops, and that he had written to Scinde, urging their march.

Nearly the whole of the field force from Bombay had assembled at Rores on the 22nd November, and the first brigade, 7,000 strong, under Brigadier Dundas, is said to have commenced their upward march on the 21st, and the whole would be on their way by the 26th. They could scarcely arrive at Mooltan before the middle or 20th of December. None of the officers of the Roree force likely to supersede those at Mooltan have been permitted to go on with it. A detachment consisting of the 3rd N.I., Turnbull's battery, and 500 of Jacob's horse, had got as far as Ooch, but when within a week's march of Mooltan they were ordered to halt.

We now turn to the movements of the grand army in the Rechna dooab. Our last Summary stated that the brigades of Godby and Eckford, and the cavalry under Brigadier Cureton, had crossed the Ravec to its right bank. This body of troops numbered 7,000 men. On the 3rd November they were put in motion for Wuzeerabad, Eckford's brigade remaining to guard the bridge. They advanced without interruption (the villages being mostly deserted) to Dadun-Singh-ka-killah, midway between Wuzeerabad and Ramnuggur, 16 miles from each, on the left bank of the Chenab, where they halted. On their march to Goojranwallah, they mistook a body of 2,000 of Lieut. Nicholson's troops, on their way to Ramnuggur, for insurgents, and gave On the 16th they were joined by Brigadier-General Campbell, with the 36th and 46th regiments N.I., from Lahore, who had been appointed to command the fourth division of the army of the Punjab, to consist of Wheeler's brigade and two regiments under Colonel Hoggan, and who now took the command of the force, as senior officer. Brigadier Wheeler's brigade (4,000 men), and Brigadier Pope, with H.M.'s 9th lancers and the 1st and 6th light cavalry, joined the camp on the 18th and 19th. The brigade of Colonel Pennycuick, consisting of H.M.'s 24th, and the 22nd and 25th N.I., with Major-General Thackwell, and the head-quarters of the third division, and the head-quarters of the second division, under Major-General Gilbert, with Colonel Mountain's brigade, consisting of H.M.'s 29th and the 13th and 30th N.I., followed. The grand convoy left Ferozepore on the 15th November, escorted by the 3rd and 9th irregular cavalry, and 15th and 69th N.I., with 800 bullock-loads of ammunition.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Ferozepore on the 5th, and, after a stay of three days, reached Lahore on the 13th, encamping at Anarkullee. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Sir F. Currie, Rajah Tej Singh, and other personages of distinction, went out to meet him near Meean Meer, when the Maharajah presented a nuzzur of Rs.2,100, and the sirdars each a superb bow and arrow, as is usual with



Sikh chiefs. Lord Gough declined a formal interview with the Maharajah, telling him, from his howdah, that his presence was required on the field of battle; but when all was settled, he would have time to converse with the Maharajah and his friends. Lord Gough crossed the Ravee on the 16th, to take the command of the army now assembled in that dooab.

General Campbell, on the approach of the Commanderin-Chief, changed his camp on the 17th, moving from Dadun-Singh-ka-killah to Allipore, a village eight miles from Ramnuggur, where the Sikhs were said to be still in force. They had occupied Allipore, whence they had retreated, leaving large supplies there, of which [our troops took possession. On the 19th, General Campbell proceeded on a reconnoitring expedition towards Ramnuggur, but the Commander-in-Chief forbade all attempts to bring on an engagement with the enemy until he arrived in camp, which he expected to join on the 21st November. The grand convoy, however, would not arrive before the 25th, when it was supposed that the army would advance to the Chenab in two divisions, one by Ramnuggur, the other by Wuzeerabad. This force would consist of 20,000 men, all in high health and spirits, with 70 pieces of artillery, including three regiments of dragoons, five of regular and four of irregular cavalry, four regiments of European and fifteen of native infantry. An army of reserve of 12,000 men, under Major-General Hill, is to be formed at Ferozepore.

The insurgents against whom the army of the Punjab is in the first instance to be directed are calculated to number 36,000 troops of all arms, under Shere Singh and his brother, who with about 15,000 men, and 80 or 90 cannon, were posted on the right bank of the Chenab; and Chuttur Singh, who was on the 7th November to the westward of the Indus, expecting to be joined by the Sikh troops at Peshawur.

These troops, in spite of the efforts of Major Lawrence, the resident, on the 23rd October, broke out into mutiny, and on the following night a Mahomedan regiment, on which great reliance was placed, fired on the residency. Major Lawrence, with Lieut. Bowie, Mr. Thompson, the apothecary, and his wife, finding that all the Punjabi companies in the residency compound were turning against them, effected their escape, though with great difficulty, and under an escort of 50 Affghan horse, reached Kohat safely on the 25th. A Lahore letter states that the attempts of Chuttur Singhupon the fidelity of the troops were abortive until backed by the Barukzye brothers, Sooltan Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan. "It appears," says the writer, "that, from the beginning to the end, these two Barukzye chiefs have kept up a private understanding with Chuttur Singh." The latter is said to have made an arrangement with Sooltan Mahomed Khan, by which he and his brother were to have the province of Peshawur made over to them in the event of Chuttur Singh's success.

The garrison of Attok still remained faithful, but rumours of their disaffection were afloat; and Captain Abbott appears to maintain his position in the Hazereh country, being still in the fort of Nara, in Gundghur. Nothing is reported of the movements of the detachments of Golab Singh's troops, under Colonel Steinback; that maharajah was, by the last accounts, still at Cashmere, and his forces were on the boundary-line of his territory.

The Governor-General had arrived at Allahabad on the 10th November, and was to start the following day, by dak, for Umballah.

The presidential intelligence comprises few topics of in-Some stir had been produced at Calcutta by an attempt to tamper with the sepoys at Dum Dum. A native, named Pertaub Chund, who made much noise and disturbance some years ago, by claiming to be the veritable Rajah of Burdwan, and who has since been living an idle life at Calcutta, where he possesses much influence over his countrymen, set on foot a wild plot to seize upon Fort William, murder the European officers, and hoist the "red flag" of the soi-disant rajah. All this was to be effected by corrupting the native troops at Dum Dum and Barrackpore, not, it would appear, by money in esse, but by the promises of the plunder of Calcutta in posse. The names of various chiefs and potentates,-including the Rajah of Nepaul and the King of Oude,-were freely employed by the foolish man and his more foolish agents; but the first native soldier tampered with, a havildar-major of the 16th grenadiers, revealed the fact to his commanding officer, and Pertaub Chund was immediately arrested. The apprehensions of Sir H. Maddock, the Governor-General's locum tenens, led him too hastily to order the arrest of an agent of the imprisoned Ranee of Lahore,—a quiet and inoffensive man, well known for many years to the respectable part of the European community of Calcutta,—who was released by a writ of Habeas Corpus, nothing being discovered tending to criminate him. Whether the plot was the offspring of the crazy brain of Pertaub Chund, or he was the tool of the disaffected Sikh sirdars, will, perhaps, appear hereafter. The adjudication of insolvency against the brothers Dey, recusant shareholders of the Union Bank, has been cancelled,-the creditors having abandoned the proceeding, upon the brothers consenting to pay the sum (three lakhs each) at which they were assessed under the scheme of liquidation.

From Madras, the only item of political intelligence is a report from Hyderabad that the minister, Sooraj-ool-Moolk, is really to be dismissed. From Bombay there is nothing to notice.

The Ceylon papers announce, with a "hurral for repeal," the abandonment of three out of the four obnoxious taxes,—namely, the dog-tax, the shop-tax, and the guntar

The present mail has been delayed three or four days, owing to H.M.'s steamer Oberon, which left Malta on the 25th December, having in a gale of wind burst one of her boilers, which obliged her to return to Malta on the 27th, and the mails were transferred to H.M.'s steamer Medusa.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. R. D. H. Macdonald, commanding 8th L.C., at Lahore, Nov. 21.—Lieut. H. J. Edwardes, 15th N. I., at Ferozepore, Nov. 15.—Capt. C. I. Harrison, 65th N.I., sub.-asst. com. gen., at Dacca, Nov. 7.

MADRAS.—Lieut. R. Aitchison, 46th N. I., at Seonie, Nov. 8.—Ens. C. F. Parker, 17th N. I., at Burra-Eckely, near Digwall, Nov. 10.



#### BENGAL.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BENGAL.

It may be thought that we assume too much in ascribing the state of backwardness and misery which characterizes the most fertile portion of our Indian empire to defects in the system of police or criminal justice. The blame, it will be alleged, rests upon the immoral character of the natives, their religion, their inveterate evil habits and customs; and far be it from us to palliate or deny the sinister influences which these unitedly do exert. What we mean to affirm is, that these are not the sole causes in operation.

The last published Report of the Superintendent of Police for the Lower Provinces states the number of offences ascertained by the police to have been committed during the year 1846 to be 119,932. Residents in the Mosussil estimate the amount of crime unreported to the magistrates at two or three times this amount. This would raise the total of offences actually committed to 240,000. Assuming two persons, on an average, to be concerned in each criminal case, the number of persons guilty of some offence during the year may be taken as I in 130 of the whole population, which would show that crime is five or six times more abundant in Bengal than in England. This is an astounding fact, and should make all who are interested in the welfare of India perceive that something must be

The following are some of the reforms we would advocate:-1. The separation of the executive and judicial functions, at present united in one individual (the magistrate). 2. An improved system of convict labour and prison discipline. 3. The introduction of a summary and much less severe punishment for perjury. 4. A more uniform and centralized system of police. 5. An increase in the pay of subordinate Thanah officers. 6. Limitation of the power of appeal in criminal cases. 7. The education of the sons of large landed proprietors.

Our readers are probably not aware of the number of cooks whose unanimity is necessary to avert ruin from the forensic pottage. If a robbery or murder occurs, the complainant deposes takes the evidence of every one who knows anything of the matter, and of half the village besides. He makes a map or drawing of the scene, and, after a stay of several days, forwards a quire or two of well-scrawled paper to head quarters. An order shortly arrives to send up the case for a second investigation before the magistrate. Here every thing is recommenced and repeated de novo. From ten days to three weeks more are consumed, and finally, a parcel, the very sight of which would appal a dawk bearer, is transmitted to the judge, who appoints a day, according to his expected leisure, or the usual period of the sessions, for the trial. Repetition to a greater degree than before protracts the trial till a month or more from the time of the occurrence, and the witnesses are beginning to forget all they knew. At length the day of decision approaches; a grim and bearded gentleman (the Maulavi) is requested to declare what the sentiments of Abu Hunifah, or the Companion of the Prophet, would have been upon the case; and if the judge cannot conscientiously endorse the futiva, he is to forward the case to the Nizamut Adalut, for trial the fourth. - Calcutta Review.

The principle of all rational conquerors has been to adopt for their whole subjects, as a general rule, the law of the most civilized party, be it of the conquerors, or the conquered, leaving to each party its own peculiar and domestic usages. Thus the Goths adopted the Roman law, and the Tartars, twice over, have adopted the laws of China. The Mahomedan conquerors of India (Turks and Persians, a very superior people to the Hindoos) imposed their laws on the latter. The Saxons imposed their laws on the Britons, the Normans on the Saxons, and both on the Irish; the Franks theirs on the Gauls. We, alone, have adopted an opposite rule in India. The Mahomedan law,—the law of about one-tenth part of our population,—is the basis on which we have hitherto legislated. We even make a boast of adopting a barbarous code, and rejecting our own, which, with all its faults, it would be very ridiculous to insist, is not immeasurably superior to the laws of any intolerant race of semi-barbarians. We have, in fact, in two ways, reversed the practice of all rational conquerors. We have adopted the most barbarous code of laws, and we have virtually robbed our own people of their domestic institutions, by subjecting them to foreign and incompetent tribunals .- Crawfurd, on the "Black

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. C. R. Prinser has been appointed to officiate as advocate-general for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Mr. J. W. Colvile, until further orders; and Mr. L. Clarke to officiate as the Hon. Company's standing counsel in the room of Mr. C. R. Prinsep.

Ma. E. A. Painser.—The eminent attainments of Mr. E. A. Prinsep in the Sanskrit language having been brought by the examiners of the college of Fort William to the notice of government, the hon. the deputy governor of Bengal has been pleased to confer on him a degree of honour, as prescribed by section XV. of the rules of the college.

CAPT. T. J. W. HUNGERFORD.—The hon, the dep. governor has conferred a degree of honour on Brev. capt. T. J. W. Hungerford, of artillery, for his eminent attainments in the Hindee

LOODIANAH, Nov. 18.-The left wing of the 4th N.I. has moved to Nakodah, the H.A. and left wing 13th I.C. to Ferozepore, all on the 16th. The Governor-General comes dak from Saharunpore to Ferozepore. The right wing, 13th I.C., to Ferozepore when relieved by the wing of the 4th N.I. The right wing, 13th I.C., moves said that the 5th joins Brigadier Wheeler's brigade when relieved by the 34th.

LIFUT. EDWARDE'S 15TH N.I.—We regret extremely to hear of a fatal accident that occurred at Ferozepore on the 15th instant, to Lieut. Edwardes, of the 15th N. I. Lieut. Edwardes was riding home from the ghaut at a fast pace, when his horse, becoming entangled in some ropes in the engineer's park, came down very heavily. Lieut, Edwardes fell off and broke his neck,—Mofus-silite, Nov. 21.

CONDUCTOR RYLAND .- The Mofussilite mentions that the Court of Directors have granted to Conductor Rylan a licutenant's commission for his gallant conduct in the field.

Loss of the Helen.-The Englishman supplies a long ac-

count of the loss of the Helen of Bombay, Capt. Biale. which foundered near Culpce. We have extracted the paragraph descriptive of the cause of the catastrophe :- " On the 12th Nov., just at 4 A.M., the ship took a shear, so much so as to cause her to turn round with her head down the river on a spring ebb tibe, with forty-five fathoms of chain out, from this, the vessel damaged her fore foot severely; when weighing this morning at low water it was sometime before the chain could be got clear of the fore foot, when clear, ship was still very unmanageable, and obliged to warn the steamer to keep clear until hove short, and whilst in the act of passing hawsers, the ship took a shear to eastward, and unavoidably, took the ground and laid on her beam ends in 31 fathoms, drawing 21 feet 7 inches, the commander of the steamer Rattler did his utmost to save the crew." The only lives lost were two female servants and some lascars, the rest were saved by the steamer Rattler.

THE 20TH N. I. reached Delhi on the 8th Nov.

THE 8TH IRREGULARS, it is reported, are to be sent from

Segowlie to Sultanpore Benares.

FUTTERPORE, Nov. 12th. - The quiet of our little station was sadly disturbed on the evening of the 11th Nov., by the total destruction of the Opium Agent's Bungalow by fire. It appears that the flames commenced in the South West corner of the roof, and in the short space of half an hour the walls alone remained the wreck of its ravages.

THE RIGHT WING AND HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 5TH IRREGU-LAR CAVALRY (now at Meerut) are to march, with as little delay

as possible, to Mukkoo.

The 17th N.I., on their way from Jhansi to Delhi, have re-

ceived their route for Loodianah.

FEROZEPORE letters mention that the engineers' park is all ready, with the 1st class siege train, to move to Lahore. 15th, 69th, 4th, and 2nd co. 4th bat. artillery, and the 3rd and 9th irr. cavalry were to move to Lahore on the 17th instant. Brigadier Cheape and several other engineer officers had proceeded to Mooltan by boats.

LIEUT. RICHARDSON, 49th N.I.—The Englishman publishes the following letter, which has been addressed by the Commander-in-Chief to Lieut. Richardson, of the 49th regt. N. I.:-

" Simla, Oct. 2nd, 1848. "My Dear Mr. Richardson,-Your heroic conduct at the late theme of praise, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of assuring you, under my own hand, how highly I admire your conduct, and how anxious I shall be to prove this by requesting you to let me know how I can serve you, or what appointment would best suit you. I rejoice to hear your wounds are doing so well. Believe me always very sincerely yours, "(Signed)

Gough. "To Lieut. and Adjt. Richardson, 49th regt. N.I."

FIRE OF THE BATTERIES AT MOOLTAN. - The Delhi Gazette gives the details of the effects of the fire of the batteries at Mooltan; it reports that Captain Maitland, of the 72nd regi-ment N.I. was mortally wounded.—A letter from Lahore, dated the 8th instant, announces that the Seiks have abandoned their positions at Wuzeerabad. - Englishman, Nov. 18.

NAGODE.—A letter dated the 25th October, says:—" We (right wing 55th regiment, N.I.) arrived here on the 21st, under command of Major Jellicoe to relieve the 19th N.I., we march to-morrow morning (26th) towards Meerut, Captain C. Brown also leaves to-morrow by dawk to join his regiment, (the 18th N.I.) having been relieved yesterday by Mr. Glover, C.S., who will act as Political Agent till Captain Brown's return,

THE Commander-in-Chief was at camp Burras Nadran on the 18th inst., and at camp Mooltan on the 19th; on the 20th his lordship was to be at Nall Wallah, about twenty miles from Ramnuggur. The Earl of Gifford had joined his excellency's

camb. - Mofussilite, Nov. 24.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN INDIA. - The Bengal Government has obtained returns which, though they cannot be relied on as perfectly accurate, no doubt afford an approximation to the truth, respecting the cultivation of sugar in India; whence it would appear that the land cultivated with cane is, in Bengal and the N.W. provinces, 2,502,609 bigas; in the Madras provinces, 81,947; and in that of Bombay, 77,346; total, 2,664,902 bigas; and that the produce of cane and date goor is, in Bengal and N.W. provinces, 18,734,909 maunds (of 82 lbs.); in Madras, 1,762,957; and in Bombay, 652,527; total, 21,150,393 maunds, or about 774,250 tons. The consumption is less than the production by about 92,000 tons, and 67,000 tons is the largest amount ever exported.

THE DEPOSED RAJAH OF COORG, who has been residing at this station during the last fifteen years, and whose mild, gentlemanly, and quiet demeanour gained him universal respect and sympathy, wishes to remove himself to England, as it is believed that he has the concurrence of Government to settle in any place that he may choose as a temporary or permanent residence. His object is to educate a very interesting child-a daughter, now about seven years old-entirely on European principles. He desires that her morals, manners, habits, thoughts, and accomplishments shall be based on the English system, and that she shall grow up eventually into the station of a lady in Europe. This idea the rajah has cherished for a long time, and is now anxious to realize. The child is of good temper, and already far beyond Indian intelligence. The rajah, for some time past, has reared her as an European child; her dress, establishment, and little society, have been entirely that of a child of an European gentleman.—Benares Recorder, Nov. 1.

THE MODERN SEROYS.—It must be admitted that our native soldiery are inferior to those who fought under Clive, Lake, and Wellesley, and many causes have been assigned for the deca-dence. One reason undoubtedly is, that much less attention is now paid to the men by their immediate superiors, and the haughtiness of the subalterns towards them is greater than ever. The old sepoy officers, and very many of the present veterans, knew the men under their command, their habits, ideas, and in many instances their individual character and local prejudices. A sepoy above all things likes to be listened to, to be allowed to tell his grievance, and to tell it in his own way, with all the "says I" and "says he" so conspicuous among the lower classes in all countries. He is not particularly anxious for redress; the patience of his race enables him to bear oppression; but he desires to know that his superiors are acquainted with his idea of the matter. Too often an impatient sub, with with his idea of the matter. an imperfect knowledge of the language, growls out a rookhaut, and the native departs discontented with his service and his superiors. Many other slight circumstances contribute, such as the number of elder officers absent on political affairs, the consequent power thrown into the hands of subalterns, and the difficulty of making officers and men "pull together," a difficulty now so great, that we have heard veteran officers in the Company's army declare, that the regiments would be much more serviceable if there were but three European officers, colonel, quartermaster, and adjutant. But without going into that question, we believe that the real root of the evil consists in the neglect of any proper system of enlistment; a native havildar and two others are sent to raise men from the district around their own dwellings, and, as a matter almost of course, they give the preference to their own relatives and friends, or more particularly to any of their own caste, who may happen to reach the standard. - Friend of India.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—We are glad to learn that Lord Dalhousie has revived a practice which was too much neglected by his immediate predecessors in office, we mean that of visiting the principal stations on his tour up the country, and becoming

acquainted with and known to the native aristocracy, and those by whom 'justice is administered and the public revenues col-lected throughout the presidency. The good effects which attend and follow the occasional presence of a Governor-General in the interior are perhaps little thought of, but they are incalculable. A few civil words from the representative of majesty. the fountain-head of honour and advancement, will do more to encourage the ambitious and stimulate the idly-disposed than bales of official wigs or oceans of official butter. Nothing is so well calculated as a graceful compliment from the lips of a Governor-General to awaken in the hearts of Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen such loyalty as they are capable of feeling. No European can form an idea of the honour conferred upon a native of India, both in his own estimation and in that of the whole community to which he belongs, by personal speech with the ruler of the country, and still more by a dress of honour from his hands. A native of respectability and good family, who has received such a mark of distinction, values it as his dukedom, forgets perhaps the substantial grievances he has to complain of, and would rather submit to any sacrifice than, by incurring the least suspicion of disloyalty, forfeit the izzut which has been so cheaply bestowed on him. Lord Dalhousie has very wisely taken with him Mr. Halliday, whom eleven years' experience of the government of Bengal must have rendered familiar with almost every thing and every person worth knowing in the country. He could not have chosen a more able cicerone, and we dare say Mr. Halliday will not be sorry to refresh his ideas and recruit his stamina after so long a bondage within the precincts of the ditch .- Friend of India.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, resume ch. of off. Oct. 30.

ch. of off. Oct. 30.

Atherron, H. to offic. as coll. of Sarum dur. abs. of G. W. Battye, or till further orders, Nov. 8.

Barnes, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehampore dur. abs. of Mr. Buller (2 mo.), or till further orders.

BATTEN, J. H. to be comm. of Kurnaon, fr. Oct. 25. BATTYE, G. W. made over ch. of the collectorate of Sarun to J. Coombe, Nov. 1.

BRIGHT, G. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, Nov. 4. BUCKLE, W. B. rec. ch. of mag. of Midnapore fr. J. S. Torrens. CAMPBELL, R. H. S. ret. to duty, Nov. 9; reattached to N.W. provinces.

ARNAC, C. F. rec. ch. of mag. of Mymensing, fr. Cooper, Nov. 1. CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajeshye, resum. ch. of off. COOMBE, J. rec. ch. of the collectorate of Sarun fr. G. W. Battye. COOPER, B. H. assd. ch. of subdiv. of Jumalpore, in Mymensing,

EGERTON, P. H. to offic. as senior asst. to comm. of Kumaon dur.

abs. of Capt. Ramsay.
GROTE, A. ret. to duty Nov. 9, reattached to Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William.
HALLIDAY, F. J. to offic. as sec. to govt. of India home dept. and

sec at pres. in foreign dept. rec. ch. of office, Nov. 11.

HORNE, C. to be a junior asst. to com. of Kumaon.

JACKSON, E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. Barasat dur. abs. of C. B. Trevor, Nov. 10. JENKINS, E. rec. ch. of magistracy of Howrah fr. A. E. Russell.

KERR, J. to be principal of the Hooghly College, Nov. 6.

LATOUR, E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly dur. abs.
of H. Atherton, or till further orders, Nov. 8.

LOCH, G. rec. ch. of coll. of Bhaugulpore, fr. Ogilvie, Oct. 30.

LOCHNER, W. C. to be assist, to mag, and coll. of Burdwan, Nov. 10.

MACKAY, C. princ, sudder ameen of Midnapore, res. ch. of his duties, Oct. 30.

MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore until further orders.

MONEY, D. J. assum. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Moorsheedabad, Nov. 6.

REID, H. S. to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Saharunpore. RUSSELL, E. to be in ch. of the sub div. of Serampore in Hooghly, and to exercise there the full powers of jt. mag. and dep. coli.

SANDYS, E. rec. ch. of Maunbhoom div. fr. prin. sudder smeeu. SHERER, J. W. assist to mag. of Agra, invested with sp. powers. STRACHEY, J. to be sen. to comm. of Kurnaon fr. Oct. 25

STUART, H. 2nd class abkarry supt. to offic. as abkarry supt. of Rungpore, dur. abs. of M'Donough, Nov. 8.

TROTTER, T. C. rec. ch. of the Johardugga div. S. W. front. fr.

Hannyngton, Oct. 30.

TROTTER, R. resumed ch. of the Chittagong salt agency, Oct. 31.
TREVOR, C. B. to officiate as superintendent of the revenue survey of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence of Mr. A. C. Bidwell, or until further orders, and to exercise the full powers of a collector under regns. VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in that district, Hooghly, Midnapore, East Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, Nov.7. WAUCHOPE, S. rec. ch. of the Deng dist. fr. Capt. Chitty, Oct. 30. WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of cur-

rent duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, Nov. 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ALEXANDER, H. A. Nov. 9. MARTIN, W. N. Nov. 9. CLIFFORD, J. W. Nov. 9. OLDFIELD, R. C. Nov. 9

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATHERTON, H. unexpired leave cancelled fr. Oct. 25. BUILT, W. 1 mo.
BOILARD, L. H. 3 mo. in ext.
BULLER, F. P. 2 mo.
COOPER, F. H. fr. Sep. 24 to Oct. 17 in ext.
DIROM, W. M. 1 mo.

DONOUGH, T. A. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23.

GOULDSBURY, F. 1 mo.
HATHORN, H. V. 1 mo.
HORNE, C. 6 weeks in ext. on m. c.
MONEY, D. J. 1 mo.
MOORE, J. C. 1 year to England.

PEPPER, G. A. 1 mo. PHILLIPS, A. M. 1 mo.

THORNHILL, C. B. 2 mo. in ext.

TUCKER, C. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ELLIS, F. W. to offic. as chaplain of Umballa, dur. abs. of Rev. Mr. Whiting, until further orders, Oct. 30.

FISHER, Rev. H. S. leave for 2 mo. to Darjeeling, on m. c.

WHITING, Rev. W. J. services pl. at disp. of gov. of India, with a view to his being apptd. chaplain to the forces assembling at Ferozepore, Oct. 30.

> MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, 2nd lient. P. A. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 6.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. passed vernac. exam.

AUSTEN, 1st lieut. A. G. art. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut.

Hammond, on detached duty.

BAGOT, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. reapp. a.d.c. on personal staff of com. in chief.

BASEVI, Ens. G. H. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
BOLTON, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
BRETT, Lieut. G. A. 41st N.I. to remain at Nusseerabad, in ch. of

depot of 41st regt. on the march of the corps from that station.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. rec. ch. of the Akyab dist. fr. Lieut. H. Hopkinson, Oct. 23.
BUTLER, Capt. J. 55th N.I. to be princ. asst. of 1st class to com

of Assam, fr. Oct. 21.

CAMERON, Capt. T. M. 55th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. of 6th irr. cav. v. Capt. Hill, to offic. as adj. v. Curtis, 72nd N.I. proc. to join his regt.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A. 58th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of com.-in-chief.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A. 58th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of com.-in-chief. CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. maj. of brig. in army of the Punjaub, trans. fr. 5th to 3rd brig.

CAMPBELL, Ens. A. F. M. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.

CARMICHAEL, Lieut. col. C. M. C.B. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.

CARNEGIE, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 9.

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. C. T. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 15, in succ. to Smith.

aucc. to Smith.

CHARLTON, Maj. A. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.

CHESTER, Brev. maj. C. asst. adj. gen. fr. Cawnpore to Sirhind div. v. Houghton, pro. on his arrival at Ferozepore, to make over ch. of his off. to Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. A. D. Fergusson, major of brigade.

COKE, Capt. J. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. fr. 64th to 49th N.I. at Mooltan.
CRAIGIE, Cornet H. C. to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore. DANIELL, Capt. J. H. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. at Ferozepore, to join.

DALAMAIN, Capt. W. H. art. fr. 4th compt. 6th to 8th comp. 3rd

batt. at Ferozepore, to join.
DE TEISSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. dur.

1st Lieut. Kaye may be emp. as major of brig. of foot art. of the army of the Punjaub, until further orders.

DYAS, 2nd Lieut. J. H. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 4, in succ. to

Reilly.

ELLICR, Lieut. W. G. 15th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 9.

ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. fr. 42nd L.I. to 4th N.I. at Loodianah.

ENGLISH, Ens. A. F. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, in succ. to Templer.

EWART, Lleut. col. D. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.
FERGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. Sirhind div. until arrival of Adj. R. Houghton, or till further orders.
FOOKES, Lieut. G. A. St. P. to offic. as adj. dur. emp. of Brev. capt. and adj. G. Gordon in the army commt. dept. or until further cardens. ther orders.

FRASER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. to be adjt. on the dep. of Lieut. Cookson.

FYTCHE, Lieut. A. made over ch. of the Sandoway dist. Oct. 20.
GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 4th co. 2nd batt. Nov. 6.

GELDART, Ens. T. J. 65th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 6, in succ. to Harrison

GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 3rd co. 2nd batt.

GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 6. GOUGH, Cornet C. J. S. posted to 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, Oct. 27. GREENE, Maj. G. T. eng. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 4, in succ. to

GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. passed vernac. exam.; posted to 64th N.I. at Allahabad.

HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to Loodianah div. of art.

HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. del. over ch. of the Lohurdugga div.

(S. W. F.) to T. C. Protter, Oct. 29.

HATHORN, 1st Lieut. J. G. (new prom.) posted to 2nd co. 3rd bat. art. Nov. 6.

HOLROYD, Lieut. C. 36th N.I. to be jun. assist. to commr. of Assam, fr. Oct. 21.

HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. made over ch. of the Akyab dist. to Lieut.

J. P. Briggs, Oct. 23. HOPPER, Lieut. H. B. 31st N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 10.

HOUGHTON, Maj. R. to continue to offic. as asst. adj. gen. Sirhind div.

JENKINS, Cornet H. G. posted to 10th L.C. at Kurturpore. JENKINS, Eos. C. V. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Barrackpore, posted to 47th N.I. at Etawah.

Kirby, Capt. G. (new prom.) on furl. posted to 3rd co. 9th bat. art. Nov. 6.

Lambert, Ens. F. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.

LAMBERT, Ens. F. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
LUDLOW, Brev. maj. E. H. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 10, to proc. by
dawk at the public expense to Ferozepore, Nov. 18.
MACDONNELL. Lieut. C. E. maj. of brig. in army of the Punjaub,
trans. fr. 3rd to 5th brig.
MAXWELL, Ens. H. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
MCPHERSON, Brev. capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 1,

in succ. to Templer.

MEADE, Lieut. R. J. 65th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 6, in succ. to Harrison.

MORTON, Licut. W. E. eng. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 10. MOWATT, Maj. J. L. to proc. to Ferozepore and join art. diy. attached to army of the Punjaub when relieved fr. com. of 6th batt.

O'BRIEN, Brev. maj. C. com. Nusseree batt. to offic. as adj. on

dept. of Ens. Hardinge, app. extra A. D. C. to C.-in-C.
OSBORN, Lieut. col. H. R. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9; to
proc. by dawk to join his regt. on N.W. frontier, Nov. 11.
RENNY, Brev. capt. T. eng. to be capt. from Nov. 4, in succ. to

REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. to be princ. asst. 2nd class to commr. of Assam, and to be in ch. of the Durrung div. fr. Oct. 2.

RICHARDS, Ens. J. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 10; to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, in succ. to Smith; to proc. by dawk, at the public expense, to join his regt. in prog. to Ferozepore, Nov. 11.

RICHARDSON, Capt. D. L. to be principal of the Hindoo College.
RIPLEY, Brev. maj. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of Cawnpore div.

of Cawnpore div.

ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam, rec. ch. of Texpore div. fr. Hudson, Oct. 24.

RUSSELL, 1st Lieut. W. C. to ch. of a detach. of art. recruits ordered to do duty with 2nd batt. art.

SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. app. detach. staff at Koondah

ghaut. SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. (new prom.) posted to 9th N.I. Nov. 3. STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v.

Smith, resigned app.

Smith, resigned app.

Stubbs, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. passed vernacular exam. Oct. 16.

Swrenham, unposted Ens. J. doing duty with 65th N.I. to do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore, to join Nov. 6. THOMSON, Lieut. W. A. A. 9th L.C. to be 2nd in com. of Gov.-

Gen.'s body-guard, Nov. 18.
TOMKYNS, Lieut. col. G. on detached emp. is removed fr. 9th

N.I. Nov. 3. TREMENHEERE, Capt. G. B. eng. to be maj. fr. Nov. 4, in succ. to

Tulloch, Ens. R. H. to do duty with 30th N.I. at Dinapore.
Tyler, Ens. W. G. B. posted to 42nd N.I. at Delhi.
URQUHART, 1st Lieut. F. D. art. (new prom.) posted to 2nd co.

3rd batt. art. Nov. 6. WHEELER, Ens. G. fr. 47th to 9th N.I. proc. to the frontier. WISE, Ens. W. H. to do duty with left wing of 14th N.I. at Dacca.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED. CAVALRY

COCKERELL, J. Nov. 10. INFANTRY.

FORBES, L. Nov. 10. Lyster, H. H. Nov. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. BARRY, Capt. H. comdt. Arracan batt. fr. Sept. 28 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta, on m. c.

MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. 1st N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 31, to pres. to apply for transfer to inv. estab. and for furl. to Europe. MORTON, Licut. W. E. eng. leave canc. Nov. 10.

PRICE, Brev. capt. R. 67th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. for affairs of Scindiah's dominions, leave canc. fr. Oct. 20.

SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th L.I. Jan. to Nov. to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c. SWINEY, Lieut. G. fr. Nov. 15, 1848, to Nov. 1, 1849, in ext. on

m.c. to rem. at Simla and Kunawur.

WHELER, Major S. G. 34th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to April 10, 1849, to

presidency, to apply for leave to sea, on m.c. WILLIAMS, Cornet E. W. 3rd L.C. to March 1, to Calcutta, prep.

to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Surg. J. F. 6th N.I. to afford med. aid to right wing 27th N.I. on dep. of Surg. J. G. Vas, M.D. with left wing to Midnapore.

BOWLING, Assist. surg. H. H. to med. ch. of convalescent depot

at Darjeeling, dur. abs. of Withecombe, Oct. 31.

BOYES, Assist. surg. W. R. M.D. 5th irreg. cav. to med. ch. of
b. q. 7th batt. art. and to afford also med. aid to sick of the European portion of the force unable to accompany their corps about to leave Meerut.

Brown, Surg. G. G. M.D. 2ad brig. h. a. to aff. aid to 2ad Europ. reg. on dep. of Morice, Oct. 30.

CLIFFORD, Assist. surg. 16th irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 6th inf. reg. Gwalior cont. on duty at Jhansi. Nov. 6.
COCKBURN, Assist. surg. R. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. at Cawn-

COMBERBACH, Assist. surg. W. S. ret. to duty, Nov. 9. CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. h. art. to med. ch. of staff of cav. div. of army of the Punjaub.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to sick in hospital at Juanpore.

EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to del. ov. med. ch. of Eur. depot hosp. at Ferozepore to Stewart; to aff. med. aid to civ. and jail estab. at Ferozepore, to rel. Assist. surg. Hinton fr. ch. of 1st co. 6th batt. of art. Oct. 30.

GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. M.B. to take ch. of the field hospital at

Ferozepore, Oct. 27.
GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 49th N.I. to be med. storekeeper

to Mooltan force.

GRANT, Surg. J. W. rem. fr. 66th N.I. to 3rd batt. art. Oct. 27.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. art. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 6th batt. art.

HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. 32nd N.I. to take ch. of the depot hospital at Ferozepore, Oct. 27.

INGLIS, Surg. J. M.D. to med. aid of 61st N.I. posted to 66th N.I. at Lucknow, and to join, Oct. 27.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. app. to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta dur. his visitation, is cancelled, Nov. 8.

LEE, Asst. surg. J. S. M. M.D. to do duty, under superint. surg. Punjab div. Nov. 3.

MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. to aff. med. aid to 2nd batt. of art. rem.

fr. 49th to 1st N.I. at Govindgurh, and to join, Oct. 27.

MACKINNON, Surg. C. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd batt. and to art.
regt. band, v. Surg. Green, ordered to the frontier; rem. fr. 3rd to 9th batt. art. Oct. 27.

MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to take med. ch. of the Calcutta

nat. militia dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Turner, Nov. 11.

MOTTLEY, Surg. C. 9th L.C. to rec. med. ch. of the 4th co. 1st
batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Ray, Oct. 16.

OAKLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 98th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd com.

2nd batt. art. and No. 5 lt. field battery, and to 4th, 5th, and 7th comps. of pioneers.

O'SULLIVAN, D. M. to med. ch. of Sandoway, dur. abs. of Mr. Williams, or till further orders.

PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to med. ch. of a detach. of art. proceeding by steam to upper provinces, Nov. 7.

RAY, Aest. surg. G. H. M.D. to proc. by dawk to Ferozepore, Oct. 16, to join the 2nd Eur. regt. Oct. 27.

Row, offg. Sup. surg. J. to take ch. of Meerut div. dur. abs. of Sup. surg. C. Renny, Oct. 27.
RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. art. to aff. med. aid to staff of art.

div. army of the Punjaub.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. to make over med. ch. of 44th N.I. to Asst. surg. Sissmore, and of mag. and station hospital at Cawnpore, to Asst. surg. M'Ainger, on dept. to join. 16th N.I. SQUIRE, Asst. surg. J. to rel. Asst. surg. Nichol fr. med. ch. of

detach. of 46th Madras N.I. at Leonie.

THOMAS, Asst. surg. G. F. to aff. med. aid to 8th L. C. v. M'Rae.

WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. to do duty under superint. surg.

Punjab div. Nov. 3.
WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. 74th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the hd. qrs. of the 19th irr. cav. fr. Asst. surg. Ray, Oct. 16. White, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of invalids of H.M.'s and

Hon. Co.'s service, proc. to pres. when relieved fr. that duty to return to Umballah; to med. ch. of detach. of invalids, fr.'H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. and 10th, 29th, and 53rd foot arrived at Umballah, and to rec. ch. of medicines and hospital clothing which accompany detach.

WHITECOMBE, Asst. surg. J.R., M.D. to field hospital at Feroze-pore, to join, Nov. 3.

WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A., M.D. posted to 5th L.C. at Feroze-pore, to proc. and join by dawk at the public expense to Ferozepore, Nov. 18.

WOOD, Surg. A. 7th batt. art. to offic. as sup. eng. Meerut Circle on dep. of sup. eng. Renny towards Ferozepore, on sp. service.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WHITE, W. Nov. 8.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRANDER, Surg. J. M., M.D. leave canc. Nov. 11. CHEEK, G. N. leave to have effect fr. Oct. 24, instead of Nov. 18. IRVINS, Surg. R. M.D. 2 years to New South Wales on m. c. LOGIN, Dr. J. N. D. Nepaul residency, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 16. TUCKER, Assist. surg. St. G. W. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at Simla on m. c.

TURNER, Asst. surg. G. 3 mo. to sea, on m. c. Nov. 11. WILLIAMS, Dr. St. George, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY. -- 3rd lt. drag. Asst. surg. Franklin to med. ch. of detach. of inval. proc. to pres.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieut. Baynes, to be capt. v. Marsden.—24th. Surg. Pitcairn, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Harris, to be major of brig. to 6th inf. brig. of the army of the Punjab; Lieut. Selby, to of brig. to 6th inf. brig. of the army of the Punjab; Lieut. Selby, to ch. of inv.—25th. Lieut. Priestley, qual. as interp.—29th. Lieut. Walker, 2 yrs. to England.—32nd. Ens. Lawrence, to be Lieut. v. Read; Ens. Chippendall, to be Lieut. v. Reed.—53rd. Lieut. Wedderburn, 2 yrs. to England; Asst. surg. Gordon, to medical charge of 24th foot; Lieut. Buck to act as quarter-master; Capt. Brown, 5 mo. to Calcutta.—61st. Maj. Jones, to be lieut. col. v. Burnside; Capt. Stevens, to be maj. v. Jones; Lieut. Gordon, to be capt. v. Stephens.—78th. Lieut. McKenzie, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. Garett. 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. England.—80th. Lieut Garnett, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. Havelock, 2 yrs. to England.—94th. Lieut. Campbell, 2 yrs. to England .- 98th. Lieut. Hunter, 2 years to England.

#### DOMESTIC.

BEAN, the wife of G. s. at Meerut, Nov. 5.

BIALE, the wife of Capt. J. P. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 15. BOYD, the wife of G. D. d. at Intally, Nov. 16.

BRANDER, the lady of Ens. M. J. 40th N.I. s. at Goruckpore, Nov. 18.

BRYAN, the wife of W. s. at Loodianah, Nov. 7. BUSH, the lady of Capt. J. T. 24th N.I. s. at Morad-i-Munzie, Oct. 31.

CALLON, Mrs. G. Nov. 18.

CARR, the wife of maj. G. dep. jud. adv. gen. d. at Neemuch, Nov. 24.

COOKE, the wife of W. s. at Delhi, Nov. 5. COLLINS, the lady of J. C. d. at Malda, Oct. 27.

CREAIS, the wife of G. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 2. DOEG, Mrs. H. F. d. at Howrah, Nov. 8. Douglas, Mrs. W. d. at Meerut, Nov. 16.

EATWELL, the lady of Asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. d. at Pubna, Nov. 6.

EDMOND, Mrs. J. s. at Beerbhoom, Oct. 30.

EDMOND, MRS. J. S. at Beerbuoth, Oct. 3.

EKINS, the lady of Maj. C. dep. adj. gen. d. at Simla, Nov. 13.

FAGAN, the lady of Lieut. R. C. H. B. art. d. at Lahore, Nov. 5.

GODDARD, the lady of W. V. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

HALLIDAY, the lady of F. J. d. Nov. 18.

HAMILTON, the lady of Lieut. J. J. 2ad N. I. S. at Hingolee, Nov. 5.

HANDLEY, Mrs. H. s. at sea, on board the Sullany, Oct. 17. HEILGERS, Mrs. F. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19. KNEEBONE, Mrs. T. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 13. LEDLIE, Mrs. A. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.

MACDONALD, the lady of Surg. J. B. d. at Dum-Dum, Nov. 6.
MANSOM, the wife of Lieut. J. A. art. d. at Agra, Oct. 29.
MARTIN, the lady of Capt. A. P. 2nd in com. 4th ir. cav. s. at

Segowlie, Oct. 30.

M'NAIR, the lady of Major R. 73rd N.I. d. at Umballa, Nov. 14. MERCER, the lady of Lieut. J. W. 46th N.I. s. at Loodiana, Nov. 3. O'SHAUCHNESSY, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.

REID, the lady of Lieut. C. Sirmoor, rifle batt. d.at Umballah, Nov.

RITA, the wife of J. E. s. at Jullundur, Nov. 6. Rose, the wife of C. d. at Darjeeling, Nov. 2.

SHALLOW, Mrs. G. s. Nov. 18.
SPARKE, the lady of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. d. at Banda, Nov. 7.

TAYLOR, Mrs. G. d. at Meerut, Nov. 20.
TRESIDDER, the wife of J. N. offg. garr. surg. d. at Chunar,

Nov. 5.
VERNER, the wife of Capt. G. 9th N.I. s. at Cachar, Nov. 4.
WALKER, Mrs. R. H. d. at Cossipore, Nov. 4.
WARDEN, the lady of Capt. W. E. 23rd N.I. d. at Hosbiarpoon

MARRIAGES 

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BOWHILL, Asst. surg. J. Meywar Bheel corps, to Elizabeth Mary,

d. of the late Lieut. col. Oliver, at Mussoorie, Nov. 14.
CURRIE, S. M.D. surg. H.M.'s 22nd, to Helen Margaret, d. of
Maj. J. Tritton, H.M.'s 10th Royal Huss. at Kirkee, Nov. 10. DIAPER, Asst. surg. Henry, to Louisa, d. of the late G. E. Hudson, at Bhaugulpore, Nov. 18.

GIQUEL, Charles, to Charlotte, relict of the late J. K. Campbell, at

Calcutta, Nov. 6.
GLOVER, F. A. C.S. to Anne, d. of Capt. D. Reid, at Jhansi, Oct. 19.

PHILLIPS, Alfred L. M. c.s. to Alicia Frances, d. of G. A. Bushby,

C.S. at Calcutta, Nov. 9.

RALPHS, John A. H.C.M. to Eliza Higgins, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

RILEY, Capt. A. W. H. M.'s 10th, to Ellen, d. of J. Boilard, at Darjecling, Nov. 4.

Ross, Thomas, to Ellen Elizabeth, d. of the late H. B. Gardner, at

Calcutta, Nov. 14.
WIGGINS, Frederic, to Harriet Crighton, at Calcutta, Oct. 20.

AIRES, Mr. on board the ship Ripsima Anna Maria, Nov. 9.
ATHANESS, Elizabeth, relict of the late M. at Mecrut, Nov. 7.
BLANCHARD, Charles, P. J. F. s. of Charles Wm. at Calcutta, aged 18, Nov. 2.

CARRUTHERS, Harriet, wife of J. on the river, near Hanskally, Nov. 12.

CORNELIUS, Euphemia, wife of J. A. at Calcutta, aged 25, Nov. 16.

CREAIS, Geo. at Dinapore, aged 42, Nov. 10.
DICKENSON, Ann C. d. of J. at Rajpoor, aged 5, Nov. 8.
DOUGLAS, W. at Lahore, aged 22, Nov. 6.
EDWARDES, Lieut. H. J. 15th N.I. at Ferozepore, from a fall from his horse, Nov. 15.
GASTREL, James B. s. of Lieut. James E. 13th N.I. at Cawnpore, aged 2, Nov. 16.

HALMAN, Eliza, at Calcutta, aged 19, Nov. 17.

HAMILTON, John, at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 8.
HARRISON, Capt. C. J. 65th N.I. sub. asst. com. gen. at Dacca, Nov. 7.

HENDRIC, James, at Calcutta, aged 29, Nov. 5.
JOAKIM, Charlotte, wife of H. J. at Calcutta, aged 26, Nov. 9.
JONES, F. M. B. 2nd asst. on geol. survey of India, near Ha-

zeearechaugh, Nov. 15.

LANE, Capt. J. F. of H.C.'s steamer Nerbudda, at Allahabad, aged 29, Nov. 7.

MACDONALD, Maj. R. D. H. comg. 8th L.C. at Lahore, Nov. 21.

MASSEY, George, at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 14.

OMMANNEY, Auguste C. d. of Capt. E. L. of the engs. at Chow-unghee, aged 10 mo. Nov. 1. PILKINGTON, R. C. s. of James, at Agra, aged 14, Nov. 10.

PLOWDEN, Caroline C. wife of Brev. capt. A. W. C. 3rd L. C. at

Rajpore, Nov. 16.
Roquet, Francoise, A. at Chandernagore, Nov. 14.
Van Zandyk, at Calcutta, aged 73, Nov. 7.
Wilkinson, Rev. M. c.m.s. at Simlah, aged 51, Nov. 6.
WILLIAMS, D. H. on geol. survey of India, at Mdrazabad, Nov. 15.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Mahomed Shaw, Macmikan, Sydney; Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Maulmein.—9. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez. —10. Pantaloon, Stone, Singapore.—11. Ariel, Burt, China.—13. Lady Sale, Castor, Madras.—14. Amity, Solomon, Penang; Syria, Brown, Gloucester; Atiet Rohoman, Brown, Bombay; Heber, Patterson, New York.—15. Royal Saxon, Worth, Sydney; Adelaide, from Sydney; Shaw Allum, Dumayne, Bombay and Malabar Coast; from Sydney; Shaw Allum, Dumayne, Bombay and Malabar Coast; Burmah, Sears, Boston and Madras.—16. Anna Henderson, Coull, Liverpool; Aden, Waddell, Singapore and Penang.—19. Dolphin, Chapman, Boston; Cumbronce, Rouiles, Bourbon; Southampton, Bowen, Falmouth; Maidstone, McBeast, Cape of Good Hope; Lord Western, Rice, Mauritius.—20. Sultany, Handley, Mauritius; Augustin, Dubrowna, Bourbon; Alverton, Ruckland, Bimlipatam; City of Cassaon, Brown, Classon, City of Glasgow, Brown, Glasgow.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per John Brightman .- Mrs. Scott and children, and Mr. Prosser.

Per George Armstrong.—Mr. John Sinclair. Per Wigrams.—Dr. Campbell, M.D.; Mr. Bashford; Mr. Dig-

Per Wigrams.—Dr. Campbell, M.D.; Mr. Bashoru, Mr. Digney, H.C.S.; and Mrs. Parfitt and son.

Per Ripsima Anna Maria.—Mr. Aires, mariner.

Per steamer Bentinck:—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Currie, child, and servant; Mrs. Thomas, Miss Millett, Mrs. R. Marshall, Miss Ameshary, Mrs. Kilby and child, Mrs. Briogeman, Mrs. M'Gregor, Miss Shaw Mrs. Haberlin, Mrs. Scheofer, the Rey, D. Singlair. Miss Shaw, Mrs. Haberlin, Mrs. Scheofer, the Rev. D. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Jackson, Mr. R. Campbell and servant, Col. Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Jackson, Mr. R. Campiell and servant, Col. Carmichael, Lieut. col. Osborn, Lieut. col. Ewart, Major A. Charlton, Major Ludlow, Capt. Garrett, Capt. Coke, Dr. Cumberbatch, Mr. Fisher, Mr. R. Rodda, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Cowie, Mr. A. Grope, Mr. Steel, Mr. Sibbold, Mr. A. R. Norman, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Mackindy, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. R. R. Campbell, Ens. Richards, Mr. Pybus and servant, Mr. Martin, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. L. Forbes, Mr. Eyster, Mr. Alex-

ander, Mr. Sutherland, Capt. Cox, Mr. Holloway, Mr. G. Bonerfield, Ens. Paske, and Mrs. Carberry.

From ADEN.-Raphel Moses.

From Point De Galle.—Mr. Wattenback. Mr. Heilgers, Dr. Brander, Lieut. Emerson, Lieut. Hind, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Jones, and Syador Moosoor.

From Madras.—Mr. A. Druht, Capt. Gimblet' and servant, Capt. J. Alexander, Lieut. A. W. Bernal, Major P. Austruther and servant, Mrs. E. Godfry, A. M. Jaffersail, Gunjer Chary and Mothay Chary.

Per Lady Sale .- Mrs. Bildorbek and 2 children.

Per Aliel Rohoman.—Capt. and Mrs. Morison. Per Heber.—Mr. Chas. Platt.

Per Heber.—Mr. Chas. Platt.
Per Royal Saxon.—Maj. Lewis, 80th regt.; Lieut. MacSween, horse art.; and Mr. Martin.
Per Adelaide.—Mr. Jas. Burless.
Per Burmah.—Mr. J. W. Boot and Mr. L. Mitchell.
Per Aden.—Capt. Andrew Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Henry Harvey, esq. Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Reed, Bengal army.
Per Dolphin.—Rev. J. B. Campbell, lady and children, and Rev.

J. L. Woodside and lady.

J. L. Woodside and lady.

Per Washington Alston.—Mrs. Day.

Per Southampton.—Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Smelt,

Mrs. Psine, Mrs. Coete, Mrs. G. Teil, Mrs. Bowen and child,

Misses Dampster, Allen, Castella, and Paine, Capt. J. McDonald,

R.N.I.; H. Young, esq. B. cav.; Rev. H. Kerwan, Mr. G. Teil,

Dr. Hayter, Messrs. Mackinnon, J. H. Lowther, W. Seaton, D.

Lethargie, W. H. Pearson, R. M. Reed, A. G. Rogers, C. A.

Smith, H. W. Payne, W. Willis, A. J. Willis, Revds. F. Supper, J.

Meyer, C. H. Messebmeyer, and G. Deble.

Per Maidstone.—Mrs. Agleo and 3 children, Mrs. Cargell and

child, Miss West, Mr. Algeo, Mr. Peel, H.M. 18th regt.; Mr.

Phillips.

Phillips. From the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Raper, Mrs. Schalch, Gen. Raper, Col. Lawrenson, B.A.; Mr. Schalch, c.s.; and Capt. Lyons, B.N.I.

Per Sullany.—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Owen.

Per Alverton .- Miss Gallagher.

Nov. 8. Canata, Tilson, Liverpool; Duchess of Buccleugh, Collier, London.—9. Mary, Tweedle, Liverpool; Catherine Apcar, Fowler, Mauritius.—11. Orissa, Scoble, Boston; Cecilia, Crisp, Maulmain.—12. Harebell, Marshall, Mauritius.—13. Isa, Brickley, Coroman.——12. Control of the Collins of the —12. Harebett, Marshall, Mauritus.—13. Isa, Brickley, Coromandel Coast; Eagle, Jarman, China; steamer Enterprize, Cops, Arracan and Maulmain.—14. Sir Henry Pottinger, McWean, Liverpool.—15. Loodiana, McDonnell, Liverpool; Seaton, Kentiab, Juddah; Estelle, Lucco, Bourbon; Ville de Angers, Beaud, Bombay.—16. Salacia, Webster, London; William, Salmon, Bombay; Isabella Blyth, Baylls, China.—17. Erin, Fowle, Singapore; Joseph Mannel, Hicke, Maulmein and Banenou. Manook, Hicks, Maulmein and Rangoon.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1848. Covernment Semulties

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	GOVE	rnmen	t Secui	Tues.	ಾ	en.		Buy	7•
Transfer Stock Pape		cent.	••	prem.	10	8	to	11	0
Bombay 5 per cent.	• •		••	disc.	4	4	••	4	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	ding to	Nos.	••	do.	4	4	••	4	12
New Co.'s 5 do.			••	do.	1	4		1	12
Third Sicca 4 do.				do.	17	0	••	17	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••		••	do.	18	0	••	18	8
	]	Bank S	Shares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s	Rs. 4,0	000)		prem	۱.	1950	to	20	00
Agra Bank (Co.'s R	s. 500)	•	••	do.		50			76
N.W. Bank (Co.'s I	<b>Rs.</b> 500)	)	••	par.					

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper		6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	••	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	9		17	0	1
Gold Dust	14	0		15	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	4		220	12	1 100
Spanish Dollars	219	10		220	8	} per 100.
Sovereigns	11	1		11	2	1
Sovereigns Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	4	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	4		21	5	j

#### EXCHANGE.

Quotations are, for six months' sight, Document Bills 1 94 to 1 10, Baring's Credits, 1 91.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London are 41. 15s. to 51.



#### MADRAS.

#### LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 10-12.

Mr. C. Daubeny (assistant-surgeon) was indicted for the wilful murder of the infant child found in the apartment of the late Mrs. Frere.

The Advocate-General, for the prosecution, stated the case. About four months ago, the corpse of a child was found in a house in a retired spot, and upon examination of the body, it exhibited marks of violence; a wound in its neck was sufficient to have caused death. An investigation was instituted, and the result was the present indictment. The child would be identified as that found in a box in the house of a lady (lately deceased) of standing in society, the daughter of the bishop of this diocese. It would appear pretty clearly that the child was the child of this lady, who had for a very considerable time past lived separate from her husband. Every effort, therefore, on her part would be made to conceal her pregnancy. The lady was then living in good repute, and was in a situation in life which commanded respect. A circumstance of this nature, if known, would blast her reputation for life, and therefore there was every reason for her concealing her pregnancy. The prisoner was in the service of the Government, and had lived for some time previously to the birth of the child close to this lady's house. He was constantly at Mrs. Frere's house, from morning to night, and latterly had been living in the same house with her. were, therefore, similar reasons on his part to conceal the pregnancy of Mrs. Frere. It would be proved that the first acquaintance between the prisoner and Mrs. Frere took place towards the end of October or the beginning of November last year. It would also appear that Mrs. Frere about this time went to Ootacamund, passed several days there, and went to a ball. It would also appear that, while these parties were living together and in the same house, the prisoner suddenly left Kotagherry and went to Ootacamund, where Mrs. Frere followed him, and arrived on the 20th December. It would appear that, for several months previous to her arrival, the servants had observed her appearance, and had come to the conclusion that she was pregnant. Such were the circumstances previously to December, showing that Mrs. Free was in a pregnant state. On the 20th December she is found preparing for a journey to Ootscamund, where the prisoner had gone before,—a sudden journey, and for which she was not prepared, for she had to borrow a palankeen, and appeared in great pain, and exceedingly anxious to get on. From Mrs. Ryan's statement it would appear that Mrs. Frere was not expected until the 21st December. The prisoner When he met met her some short distance from the hotel. her, he got off his horse, and ordered the palankeen-bearers to set down the palankeen and go to a distance, and they did so, the communication being made to them through the maty of Mrs. Frere. The prisoner's horsekeeper was also ordered to a distance; and the prisoner then opened the palankeen door and sat there and communicated with Mrs. Frere for more than twenty-five or thirty minutes. After this, the prisoner got up, mounted his horse, and rode on to the hotel. Mrs. Frere followed in the palankeen, the doors of which were kept closed until she arrived at the hotel. Between the time of the prisoner's riding off and the arrival of the palankeen at the hotel, the maty who was accompanying the palankeen said he heard the voice of a child. On the arrival of the palankeen at the hotel, the prisoner ordered that it should not be taken to the front door, but to the back, by a circuitous and difficult route, to that part of the hotel where the prisoner was living. It was a most material fact, that the prisoner denied he ever did order that the palankeen should be set down some two miles before coming to Ootacamund, and also that he ever gave the order for the palankeen being taken to the back of the house. Upon the palankeen being taken to the back of the hotel, the bearers were ordered away, and they went to the front of the house, where they could see nothing. No one went near the parties during this interval, nearly an hour. After this, the prisoner came out and ordered the palankeen away, and then admitted the servants into the house; but, from that time, nothing was heard of any child living in the hotel. If any sudden disorder had taken place, as had been stated by the prisoner had been the case, it would only appear probable that some female belonging to the hotel would have been called in to assist. But no such assistance was called for, and when the servants went into the room, they observed she was reclining, and in an apparent state of suffering. One of the servants was then called, and told to bring in a gram-box belonging to the prisoner. The servant brought the box, and having emptied the gram out, as he was ordered, he delivered the box and its key to the prisoner. gram-box having been brought, dinner was then ordered. Every

means were taken by Mrs. Ryan to keep the prisoner out of the hotel, but he persisted in sleeping at the hotel, and the man who used to make his bed was not allowed to do so on this evening. Mrs. Frere sat up at dinner, but soon after was found re-clining on the sofa. During dinner, two of the servants were ordered to go into the bed-room to get some porter. When they went into the bed-room, they looked for a child, but they saw none; the gram-hox was there, and they tried to open it, but it was locked, and they could not open it. The evening passed, and early next morning the prisoner and Mrs. Frere were seen together in the sitting-room. Nothing was allowed to be done by the servants in the bed-room that day. The prisoner and Mrs. Frere passed the day together, and Mrs. Ryan still objecting to the prisoner's being at the hotel, he slept at the club that night. The next day Mrs. Frere left the hotel in a tonjon, on her return to Kotagherry, the prisoner following her. On that occasion, a sheet was taken away from the hotel, and neither it nor the blanket she had in the palankeen was returned. had not gone far when she met her ayah in the palankeen. Mrs. Frere then got out of the tonjon, being much distressed, and travelled the remainder of the distance to Kotagherry in the palankeen. After Mrs. Frere's return to Kotagherry, she was very weak, and laid on her couch more than usual; but soon after she took to riding-exercise again, and the servants all concurred in saying her appearance was quite different now to the time when she went to Ootacamund. The gram-box was taken by a coolie at the same time that Mrs. Frere went to Kotagherry, where it was left for a fortnight, and then returned to the prisoner. The ayah saw the box opened, and the smell from it was very offensive. It would also appear that another box, which had always stood in the sitting-room, after the arrival of the gram-box, was then placed in the verandah. Upon the examination of the house after Mrs. Frere's death, this box was opened (the house had been previously sealed up), and when the box was opened an offensive smell was apparent. On further examination, many papers were found belonging to Mrs. Frere, which were taken out, and upon opening some wrappers which were under and much blood-statued, a child was discovered, quite dry. The child was then replaced in the box, and subsequently, with the papers, was sent to the magistrate of the district. Also, on examining what the child was wrapped up in, there were, among other things, the half of a pair of trousers, which the ayah recognized as belonging to Mrs. Frere. the investigation was going on, the prisoner proffered his evidence to show that the child was not Mrs. Frere's, and offered to prove so by letters. He also asked to have the body of Mrs. Frere exhumed, in order to prove by examination that Mrs. Frere had not had a child at all. The jury were to judge from the conduct of the prisoner, and from the circumstances of the case,—that the child must have come by a violent death, and that it came by its death at the time or a very short time after it came into the world,—whether any one could have done the deed unless it were either the prisoner or Mrs. Frere. Then came the nature of the wound; and it would appear that it was such a wound as must have been inflicted by some one well acquainted with the quickest mode of destroying life.

The following witnesses were then called:

Lieut. T. W. Gibson, A.D.C. to Gen. Gibson, commanding the southern division of the Madras army, proved the finding, at Kotagherry, in the house occupied by Mrs. Frere, of a box (produced) containing written papers, some of them very much stained, and the body of a child in a bundle; also a small hammer, an axe, shells, and other articles; part of a pair of trowsers (identified) formed a portion of the wrapper round the body.

Mr. G. Haldwell, apothecary in the Company's service, attached to Kotagherry, corroborated the evidence of Lieut. Gibson

as to the finding of the corpse. On cross-examination, he said he had opened the body of Mrs. Frere, which did not exhibit the

appearance of recent child-bearing.

Cruz, ayah to Mrs. Frere, deposed to circumstances which led her to believe that her mistress was pregnant. Remembered the prisoner's appearance at Kotagherry. Mrs. Frere had gone the prisoner's appearance at Kotagherry. Mrs. Frere had gone to Ootacamund, and when she returned he was with her; she noticed the change in her condition. The prisoner used at first to reside in another house adjoining, where he slept, taking all his meals with Mrs. Frere, and leaving late at night; but afterwards he resided there altogether, and slept in the sitting-room. The prisoner and Mrs. Frere used to walk out together, or go out on horseback. One morning her mistress ordered a palankeen to go to Ootacamund; her health was not good; she walked to and fro while the palankeen was getting ready; she was crying, and seemed to suffer much. The bearers were men who worked in the jungles; she told them to take her quick, and not shake her. The witness deposed as to the articles of linen which she put into the palankeen. On the return of the palan-



keen she looked into it, and found another bed of sheep-skin. Her mistress ordered her to follow two days afterwards. She went, and met her returning in a tonjon. Cooly people were bringing a wooden box lined with tin, which she had seen before in the possession of the prisoner's servant. The lady was a good deal tired, and fainting; she was very thin and weak, and told her to come into the tonjon, and allow her to go into the palankeen. On arriving at Kotagherry, she saw her mistress lying on the couch; she noticed she was very thin, and was quite sure she was in a different condition. The cooly brought the box, and the lady said that all the dirt was in it; the box was placed in the passage, and afterwards taken into her mistress's dressing-room; she did not see it opened until the washerwoman came; it had a very bad smell, like bad blood; she afterwards saw the box (produced) in the passage, and identified the cloth and other articles of wearing apparel found in it as the property of Mrs. Frere. The leg of the trowsers wrapped round the body of the child had been worn by her mistress.

Maddha, and another palankeen-bearer, proved that they carried Mrs. Frere, in December last, from Kotagherry to Ootacamund. She appeared to be suffering great pain, and told them not to shake her; they went on until within two Indian hours' distance of Ootacamund, when they met the prisoner on horse-back, who told them to put the palankeen down and go away. They went out of sight, and on their return found the doors of the palankeen shut, and saw the prisoner mount his horse and go away. They took the lady up, and went on to Ootacamund. When they got to the hotel, they saw the prisoner, who told the maty to tell them to go round by the back of the house, where there was a passage hardly wide enough for a palankeen. They put it down and went away, as ordered; they came back in an hour or two and took it away: it was then empty.

Aurookum, Mrs. Frere's maty, confirmed the testimony of the ayah, and deposed to hearing the cry of a child shortly before the palankeen arrived at Ootacamund.

Abel Adam, till lately a maty in the employ of Mr. Daubeny, went to Ootacamund with him in June, 1847. Mrs. Frere and the prisoner went together to a ball there; they lived together after that, and he returned with her to Kotagherry. The witness described the visit of Mrs. Frere to Mrs. Ryan's in December, and explained, that his master instructed him to order the bearers out of sight, where the palankeen was set down at the bath-room. After the lady arrived, the prisoner ordered him to bring the gram-box from the bathing-room. He gave it to him on the way to the bed-room, into which she went. He saw the signs of suffering, and remarked the change in her appearance. When he went to take up the gram-box he found it locked, and the prisoner said, "Don't; this must go with Mrs. Frere." He had never been asked for the key before. He found the grambox again in Mrs. Frere's house.

The washerwoman, Teroomallay Ummal, proved that Mrs. Frere, from all appearances (to which the witness deposed minutely), had been delivered of a child.

Mrs. Ryan, the hotel-keeper at Ootacamund, deposed that Mrs. Frere came to her hotel several times. She came to a ball at Ootacamund the latter end of October or beginning of November last year. The prisoner resided at the hotel from June until December; Mrs. Frere was frequently there during these When Mrs. Frere came for the ball, Mr. Daubeny left the hotel for a time. For months before December, the witness knew that Mrs. Frere would come to Ootacamund to spend the Christmas holidays. Thinks the prisoner came on the 18th. Received several letters from him between the 18th and 20th regarding Mrs. Frere's coming to the hotel, to which she objected. On the 20th she received a letter from the prisoner, informing her that Mrs. Frere would arrive in a few hours; in reply, witness objected to Mrs. Frere and the prisoner remaining in the hotel at the same time, and offered Mrs. Frere her cottage. (Letter read, referring to reports regarding the conduct of Mrs Frere and the prisoner). She left the hotel herself on the 20th, before Mrs. Frere's arrival, and kept away that and the following day, returning each night to sleep. Mrs. Frere left the hotel on the 22nd; Mr. Daubeny did not return to the hotel. Witness missed a sheet belonging to the hotel; Mrs. Frere told her that she had taken it. From the 20th to the 22nd she did not hear of Mrs. Frere being unwell. Mr. Daubeny had four rooms in the hotel. When at Ryan's cottage, at Kotagherry, remembered seeing a box opened; the box produced was very like it. The box contained dresses, shells, and other curiosities, but nothing offensive. This was about the end of February or beginning of March.

Cross-examined:—Mrs. Frere had heard certain rumours, and came to Ootacamund to show herself. It may have been a month or two before the 20th December; it was before the ball.

The rumours she heard were that Mr. Daubeny and Mrs. Frere were living together; she heard this in November or the beginning of December. Mrs. Frere made Mr. Daubeny's acquaintance a day or two before the last ball, and it was prior to that she came to Ootacamund to show herself. She came on horseback, and went to church.

By the Court:—On the occasion of assisting in dressing her for the ball, did not observe anything in her figure to attract attention. Mrs. Frere always dressed tightly. She looked in good health, and was very fair. On observing that the dress was short-waisted, Mrs. Frere said the tailor had spoiled it.

J. L. Ranking, an assistant-surgeon in the E.I.C. service, examined. - Went to the Neilgherries in January, 1847. Knew the prisoner well. Remembered going to Major Hall, on the 7th June, 1848, to see a box opened. (Box shown.) That was the box; it was then sealed. He broke the seal. Only Major Hall and himself were present. The box contained manuscript papers, a hand-axe, soiled clothes, and the body of a child; believed these to be the same. Closed the box and re-sealed it, and remained until the arrival of Dr. Packman. Proceeded together to examine the child. Witness's attention was attracted to an incision on the neck, on the left side, immediate about the collar-bone, upwards of an inch in length; the sides of the wound were separated at the centre, about a quarter of an inch. The hair on the head appeared more fully developed than at childbirth; the hair was of a stouter texture, and of a reddish brown. As far as he could examine the wound, it appeared to have passed down quite inside to the spine. The spinal column was perfect. The spinal marrow had been destroyed in the same manner as the brain. He knew the wound had reached the spine, because the muscular fibres running down the side of the column had been divided. From the external surface of the wound, it was a mere matter of opinion that the incision had passed posterior to the carotid artery. The artery was not present, to speak positively. Judging from the depth of the wound, there was no doubt it would have caused death if inflicted on a living child. A wound on an artery was more likely to prove fatal than on a vein. The edges of the wound denoted a clean incision. The edges were well defined,—not ragged, but smooth. Both edges were equally clean. The opinion he could form was, that the incision must have been made by a very sharp instrument. If the instrument had only one edge, it would have presented the same appearance. He should say the instrument was rounded at the point. It was not necessarily double-edged. It must have been equally sharp at one end of the incision as at the other. Such a wound would probably occasion death in a few minutes. From various data, conceived the child had reached its full maturity; it was a male; the colour of the skin was dark brown. From its appearance, witness could not say whether it had been born four, five, six, or seven months before. It was his opinion the child must have been exposed to atmospheric influence before it had been placed in the box. It was quite possible for a female within two months of her delivery to make a journey from Kotagherry to Ootacamund. To sit up on the same day of childbirth was quite possible. He had no doubt that appearance of pregnancy might be concealed up to the time of confinement. It was possible for a female, from resolution and a strong physical constitution, three days after childbirth, to make a journey from Ootacamund to Kotagherry.

J. D. V. Packman, an assistant-surgeon on the Madras establishment, was also examined; his evidence went entirely to corroborate that of Dr. Ranking.

Major R. Hall, commandant of troops on the Neilgherries, deposed to various communications received by him from the prisoner, which were produced and read.

Mr. Osborne, in a very forcible speech, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and succeeded very effectually in exposing the insufficiency of the evidence; for, on the conclusion of his speech, with the exception of one, the jury intimated that they had agreed upon their verdict.

The Chief Justice then began to sum up, but before he had proceeded far, the dissentient juror intimated that he also had come to the same decision with the others of the jury, who now, without retiring from the box, delivered their verdict of Not Guilly, which was received with clapping of hands both in and out of the Court.—Abridged from the Athenœum.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. HENRY CHARNOCK BRISTOW, 25TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 17, 1848.—Lieut. H. C. Bristow, of the 25th N. I., placed in arrest by order of Brigadier Donald Macleod, commanding Jaulnah, upon the following charges:—

First Charge. - For having, at Jaulnah, on the night of July 27, 1848, been drunk when on cantonment duty, as acting captain of the day.

Second Charge .--For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the time and place set forth in the first charge, neglected his duty, by failing to go night rounds and visit all the guards under his orders, when on can-

tonment duty as acting captain of the day as aforesaid.

Third Charge. — For highly unbecoming and unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Jaulnah, on July 28, 1848, in his report of the same date, sent in to the officer commanding Jaulnah, after coming off duty, made the following false statement, namely,—"I went night rounds at 111 r.m.," he, the said Lieut. H. C. Bristow, not having made the tour of his guards during the night preceding the date of his report.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) W. Biddle, Major, Comg. 25th regt. N.I.

Finding on the First Charge.—Not guilty.
Revised Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty.
Revised Finding on the Third Charge.—Not guilty.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. -I have confirmed the sentence of the Court, but I cannot approve of its finding on the third charge, which I deem irreconcilable with that on the second; for the Court in the one case finds Lieut. Bristow guilty of neglect of duty, in failing to go "night rounds" and visit all the guards under his orders, and in the other acquits him of having falsely stated in his report that he had gone "night rounds," he not having made the tour of his guards; and this acquittal appears to have resulted from its having been proved that the lieutenant visited the main guard on the night in question (as there is much reason to suppose on his way home from a public amusement), leaving all the rest of the guards of the cantonment unvisited.

Lieut. Bristow's report was the usual one, importing that his night duties had been completed, and I cannot allow the proceedings of this court-martial to be promulgated to the army without making it known that I will always consider that report to be an incorrect one, in which the expressions used are not true in the sense of their general military usage and acceptation, and in which it is known and expected by the party using them that they will be understood.

Lieut. Bristow is hereby reprimanded for his neglect of an important and paramount duty. He will be released from arrest, and return to his corps.

> (Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut .- General, Commander-in-Chief.

#### PRIVATES OF H.M.'S 84TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Oct. 17. - At a General Court-Martial holden at Secunderabad, on the 21st Sept. 1848, and continued by adjournment to the 25th, Privates William Hogan, Patrick Halpin, James O'Neil, Thomas Payton, Jeremiah Sheehan, and William Fagan, H.M.'s 84th regt., were arraigned upon

Charge. - For outrageous and highly insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances : -

First Instance. - In having, at Secunderabad, on the 12th July, 1848, proceeded to the lines of the 8th regt. N.I., accompanied by about 150 men of H. M.'s 84th regt., and then and there unlawfully destroyed or damaged, or been concerned in destroying and damaging, a Roman Catholic chapel, situated in the said lines, and belonging to the native Christians of the 8th regt. N.I., which chapel at the time was under charge of police peons, placed over it, for its protection, by the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, forcibly and unlawfully entered the aforesaid Roman Catholic

chapel, and removed, or been concerned in removing, therefrom, a number of images, with gold and silver ornaments, pictures, candlesticks, carpets, and other articles belonging to the native Christians of the 8th regt. N.I.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following deci-

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoners are guilty of the charge.

Sentence. - Six calendar months imprisonment, and to be kept in solitary confinement for the last fourteen days of each month of such imprisonment; and further, that they each be placed under stoppages from their pay, to make good the loss or damage occasioned by their misconduct.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. H. Berkeley, Lieut.-General.

Remarks by the Lieut.-General Commanding.—These soldiers have been found guilty of destroying a chapel within the lines of the 8th N.I., and taking therefrom gold and silver religious ornaments. This robbery, for robbery it was, does not seem to have been perpetrated for the sake of gain to the individuals concerned, but brought on by most extraordinary fanaticism, which converted soldiers hitherto remarkable for discipline and good conduct, in a moment, into a wild, lawless, and destructive mob; but justice has now had its course, and these men must suffer the punishment due to their crime. The Lieut.-General has no wish or desire to interfere with the religious persuasions of the soldiers; but he will not suffer crimes to be committed by them, which no religion whatever can possibly justify, without bringing the offenders to trial. The hitherto exemplary conduct and discipline of the 84th regt., the Lieut.-General trusts, have been only partially sullied, and that the good sense of the men will by this time have shown them the folly of the conduct pursued by a few individuals, and it will give him great satisfaction again to receive such reports of the corps as will enable him to make most favourable ones to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS .- The Nizam held durbar on the 9th December, at which the minister attended, and presented a nuzzur, in usual course, on account of the festival of Buckreed. Up to that date, therefore, the appearance of a good understanding between Soorai-ool-Moolk and his master was maintained. is believed certain propositions relative to the reform of the Nizam's government were referred to his lordship by General Fraser, which were disapproved by the Governor-General, but referred for the consideration of the home authorities. It has been lately rumoured at Hyderabad that a reply has been received from the Court of Directors, favourable to the resident's views. But whether this be true, or the contrary, there can be no doubt that General Fraser had applied to the Nizam for an interview with his highness, for the purpose, as is supposed, of com-municating the result of his proposals, above alluded to. A durbar was accordingly held on the 11th. The Hyderabad world were on the qui vive as to the real purport of General Fraser's communications. The opposition are confident that he has notified the recognition, by the Home Government, of the perfect independence of the Nizam, as a consequence of which, the present dewan will walk, they say, forthwith to the right about. On the other hand, the conservatives, if so they may be termed, uphold the opposite reading, and are confident that intervention, in some shape, and the continued ascendancy of Sooraj-ool-Moolk, will be the order of the day. Since writing the above, a report has reached us that the dewan has been, or positively is to be, displaced—to make room for whom is not mentioned. This also may prove a genuine Hyderabad fable; but such an issue is not improbable, considering the strenuous intrigues that have been so long in progress, with a view of bringing it about. -Athenœum, Nov. 18.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, J. to act as coll. and mag. of Tanjore, dur. abs. of Bishop

on m. c. Nov. 14.
BURGOSS, R. to act as chief commr. of the court for recovery of sm. debts, dur. abs. of E. F. Elliot, or till further orders.

CLARKE, T. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore, dur. emp. of Mr. Bird on other duty, Nov. 14.

OUCHTERLONY, J. to act as police mag. dur. emp. of Maj. F. Clerk on other duty, or till further orders.

SULLIVAN, R. J. to act as sub. jud. of Zillah Salem dur. abs. of

H. Frere on m. c. or until further orders, Nov. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

DYKES, J. W. 1 mo. to Neilgherries, S.W. coast.

ELLIOT, E. F. 2 mo. to Neilgherries. HALL, A. leave canc.

LEWIN, R. C. asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, 12 mo. to Neil-

gherries, on m. c. REDE, C. W. to Europe, for 3 years, on furl.

SMITH, G. A. 1 mo. to presidency.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENT, &c.

BACK, Maj. J. art. posted to 1st batt. Nov. 14.

BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. to rank fr. May 21, 1848, v. Bishop, dec.



CAMPBELL, Sen. lieut. A. M. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 14, v. Mardell, invalided.

CLERK, Maj. E. to act as chief mag. and sup. of police, dur. abs.

of E. F. Elliot, or till further orders. Collingwood, 1st Lieut. C. T. (at recom. of com. in chief.), to

be adj. and qr. mr. 3rd batt. art. Nov. 17. CONGREVE, Capt. H. art. posted to 3rd batt. Nov. 14.

CRUIKSHANK, Ens. J. 36th N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Wilton,

ret. fr. July 4, 1848.
DOVETON, Sen. lieut. W. J. 36th N.I. to be capt. v. Wilton, ret. fr. July 4, 1848.

ELMS, Sen. cus. F. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 14, in succ. to Mandell, invalided.

FARRER, Eus. R. 21st N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. until oppor-

tunity offers for his joining his corps, Nov. 16. FULTON, Ens. J. R. 2nd Eur. L. I. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for officers of corps, Nov. 15.

GRANT, A. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for officers of

comps. Nov. 15.
GRANT, Eus. D. G. St. J. exam. in Hind. at Secunderabad, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allow.

HAMGND, Lieut. col. P. posted to 5th batt. art. Nov. 14.

JERVIS, Ens. S. W. 36th N.I. to proceed to join his corps with a party of young officers under ch. of Capt. Boulderson, 29th N.I. Nov. 13.

LORD, Ens. W. J. 46th N.I. to be lieut. v. Aitchison, dec. fr. Nov. 8, 1548.

8, 1848.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. to join his corps, Nov. 14.

MARDALL, Capt. G. S. 16th N.I. transf. to inval. estab. Nov. 14.

PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. pl. at disp. of sup. govt. with a view to empl. on personal staff of dep. gov. of Bengal, Nov. 14.

PRENDERGAST, Cornet, R. S. J. 6th L.C. to cont. to do duty with 1st L.C. until Dec. 31.

Snow, Capt. R. T. 24th N.I. to act as pay mr. to Nagpore subsid. force dur. abs. of Freese, Nov. 14.

Tweedle, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. to rank fr. May 21, 1848, v. Bishop, dec.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. having been reported fit for duty, unexportion of leave is cancelled, Nov. 14.

CARR, Capt. G. 16th N.I. 2 years sea and Cape, on m. e. CHANNEL, Capt. T. A. 2nd N.V. brig. 1 year fr. Dec. 1, to Ban-

Curtis, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 19, 1848, to Feb. 1, 1849, to Masulipatam.

DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. in ext. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 4,

1848, to enable him to join. FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th grens. Dec. 10 to Jan. 24, to Jaulnah.

MARDALL, Capt. G. S. 16th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. Newlyn, Licut. W. R. 19th N.I. 1 mo. to Presidency, Nov. 16. NICOLY, Capt. T. F. 3 mo. to presidency, Nov. 16. PELLY, Licut. O. 7th L.C. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 27, to Calcutta.

WEDDERBURN, Lieut. D. O. to Europe, on m. c.

Young, Capt S. D. 43rd N.I. fr. Oct. 31, 1848, to May 31, 1849, to Calicut and Neilgherries, on m. c.

## MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
COWPER, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foot, Nov. 14. FORDES, Asst. surg. J. 38th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th Bengal irr. cav. on dept. of Asst. surg. Farquhar, toward the frontier.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CANNAN, Surg. T. H. 43rd N.I. fr. Nov. 8, 1848, to April 30, 1850, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
MANLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. M. B. 48th N.I. in ext. fr. Oct. 30,

1848, to Apr. 30, 1849, to Neilgherries.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLACHER, the wife of W. H. asst. rev. sur. d. at Rajahmundry, CODRINGTON, the wife of Brev. maj. R. 46th N.I. d. at Mysore.

COUTES, the wife of H. M. s. at Mercara, Nov. 16. DE COSTA, the wife of J. F. d. at Vepery, Nov. 17. DINYER, the wife of J. d. at John Percira's, Nov. 13.

DRURY, the lady of G. D. 2nd L.C. d. at Ootacamund, Nov. 13. EBORRIS, the wife of the Rev. G. chaplain at Trichinopoly, s.

Nov. 10. GORDON, the lady of the Rev. A. D. s. at Cotta, Oct. 11.

GUEST, the wite of the Rev. J. d. at Tanjore, Nov. 20. HILL, the lady of C. E. Mad. engineers, s. at Bangalore, Nov. 20. MARSH, the wife of J. s. at Pulicat, Nov. 21.

Morris, the wife of the Rev. G. E. chaplain at Trinchinopoly, s.

LOCKHART, the lady of Capt. W. E. 45th N.I. s. at Cuddalore. PAUL, the wife of Asst. apoth. B. d. at Bellary, Nov. 2.
PENMAN, the wife of J. E. s. at Negapatam, Nov. 17.
ROPER, the lady of Capt. E. D. 2nd N.V.B. s. at Chuddalore.
RUSSELL, the lady of Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. d. at Trichino-

poly, Nov. 16.

Snow, the lady of Capt. P. T. 3rd M. L. I. s. at Belgaum, Nov. 9.

STODDARD, the wife of Lieut. T. H., H.M.'s 94th, s. at Cannanore, Nov. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BRICE, Capt. E. art. to Ann, d. of the late Lieut. col. McMaster, at Bangalore, Nov. 1.
INNES, Dr. F. W., H.M.'s 84th, to Catherine J. d. of John Fraser, at Madras, Nov. 14.

AITCHISON, Lieut. R. 46th N.I. at Seonie, Nov. 8.
GEILS, Anna, wife of Benjamin, at Madras, aged 21, Nov. 11.
KENNEDY, Sarah, the wife of Capt. J. H. 47th N.I. at Masulipatam, Nov. 13

MILLER, Mrs. William, at Egmore, Nov. 18.

PARKER, Eas. C. F. 17th N.I. at Burra Eckeley, Nov. 10. Samuel, Edward, aged 9 m. Nov. 16. Watson, infant s. of J. aged 1 yr.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. Emily, Carrew, Mauritius. - 23. Agincourt, Nisbet, London.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Emily.—Miss Carrew.

Per Agiacourt.—Mrs. H. Shakespear, Miss Shakespear, Master
W. Shakespear, Captain P. Lascelles, Mad. cav.; R. H. Sankey,
Esq. Mad. eng.; Mrs. Goodsir, and four children; Mr. H.
Surant, Mrs. C. Green, Miss King, Miss Honey, Miss Sevitzer,
Frances Ovender, and Maj. C. Green, Mad. eng.; Mrs. W. Foy,
Miss Rojenberg, Miss Adamson, Rev. W. Foy, T. W. Gardiner,
Esq. T. Corbett, H. Jackson, A. Radcliffe, Mrs. Logan, Gustave
Pehmoller, Esq. M. Xavier, Madame Galnelle, Hus. M. Victor
LeFebure. Madame Madelaine LeFebure. and Frances Bigarron. LeFebure, Madame Madelaine LeFebure, and Frances Bigarron.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Essex, Pixley London .- 16. Maid of Julpha, Beauvais, Calcutta.—20. Emily, Carrew, Pondicherry.—21. Atalanta, Farley, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Essex.—Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Col. and Mrs. Blackhall, Mrs. Welsh, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Gill, Mr. Pixley, Mrs. Blenkin and 4 children, and Lieut. Needham, H. M. 25th regt.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, Nov. 21, 1848. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 2} per cent. dis.
1829-30	1 2 do.
1841	} } do.
4 per cent 1832-33	16 17 do.
1835-36	15 15 do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans
Tanjore Bonds	17 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	21 to 3 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

I MICE OF BULLION,	
Sovereigns	11-4 to 11-5
TO 1 2 TO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	none.
	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

		Rates of Interest—in Loans.		
On	deposit	of Government Paper	5 pe	r Ct.
		of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•	
		Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
O۵	do.	of Indigo		,,
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		•
		and other Goods		,,
In	cash Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper Discount.	6	"
O٩	Govern	ment Acceptances	3 p	er Ct.
On	Private	Bills, at or within 30 days	6	,,
Dit	to abov	Exchanges.	71	"

Bills on England..... 1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-81. Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.

Sell, do. Bombay. - Buy, 1 do. do.

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#### PREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### MONEY MARKET.

There is no change to notice under this head. The money market is in an easy state generally, and Bank shares show an upward tendency.

#### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Oct. 24, reached Bombay Nov. 28.

THE 27TH N.I. have been ordered from the Presidency to Kurrachee.

THE 24TH N.I. have been ordered from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

THE HEAD-QUARTER WING OF THE 2ND GRENADIERS and wing of the 22nd N.I. it is expected, will arrive shortly at the Presidency from Poona and Baroda for garrison duty.

THE 16rm N.I., it is said, are to move from Sholapore to Poona to replace the grenadiers.

THE RIGHT WING 21st N.I. left Ruikote for Deesa on the 3rd Nov., the left was to have followed on the 18th.

THE RIGHT WING OF THE STH N.I. reached Rajkote Nov. 17th, the left started on the 18th to join the head-quarters.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA reached Bombay in the Hon. Co.'s pilot brig Tavoy yesterday evening, Dec. I, and landed at the Apollo Bunder at seven o'clock. His lordship is in the best of health, and will preach at St. Thomas's Cathedral to-morrow forenoon. This is the third time his lordship has visited Bombay: he holds his second metropolitical visitation on the 12th instant.

BRIGADIER G. J. WILSON left the presidency on the 22nd Nov., for Rajcote, to the command of the brigade, at which station he has recently been appointed.—Captain Margary, of the sappers, has been temporarily placed in charge of the duties of the garrison engineer at the presidency, during Captain Crawford's absence in Scinde.

Mr. J. C. STEWART is we understand about to have the management of the Commercial Bank, and, however heartily we may rejoice to see an old citizen so much esteemed once more amongst us, we shall deeply regret if the accession can only be brought about by the loss of one so greatly respected, and so well deserving of respect, as Mr. S. D. Murray.—Bombay Times.

THE GAIRTIES of the season are just about commencing. Lady Falkland has held the first reception at Parell this season, and the Governor gave a public breakfast this morning. which was exceedingly well attended. Lady Falkland's evening reception was very numerously attended, and we believe the alteration in the time for seeing visitors is highly approved of, even by the greatest sticklers for ancient usage. - Telegraph, Nov. 30.

Scinde. - The Roree force were to leave betwixt the 18th and 25th. The roads from Sukkur to Bahawulpore are described as excellent-so much so that a carriage could easily be driven the whole way. Water was good and abundant, and provisions of all kinds cheap and plentiful. The advancing force had found the days rather agreeable. There was scarcely any sickness in the camp. Dr. Malcolmson, who accompanied it, was indefatigable in his numismatic researches at all the towns passed; and in an old Hindoo fort which he had discovered in the jungles, he had dug up several very curious and ancient coins of the times of the Dolorahs-at least fifteen hundred years ago. towns were large and populous, the houses generally built of burnt brick. The soil was a rich alluvial, and in many places well cultivated. The language in common use was Scinde, but many of the inhabitants spoke Persian fluently. Game was abundant. The country is described as being a dead level, with straggling low jungle. Bahawul Khan's territory commences at Subzulkote, where what may be termed Scinde Proper ends; and the country from the former place to Ooch may be considered a neutral ground betwixt Scinde and the Punjaub. Lieutenant Merewether had been detached from the camp to join Major Jacob, who was in the saddle, with one thousand of his horse in pursuit of the remains of the Bhoogtie tribe, and one thousand five hundred Murrees who had crossed the border and threatened a foray on Kusmore and other towns in its vicinity. - Telegraph.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, F. pl. under orders of coll. of Tanna, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the native languages

ANSFIELD. S. settlement officer, and asst. to coll. of Poona, has been pl. in ch. of the Joonere talooka of that collectorate. Young, H. coll. of customs, reporter gen. and opium agent Bom-bay, res. ch. of dutics, Nov. 13.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOWER, W. dep. post mr. gen. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18.
BROWN, W. H. judge and sess. judge of Poona, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 29.
WEBB, J. in ext. to Nov. 28, to rem. at Mohabuleshwur, on m. c.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALBAN, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing of 8th N.I. during its separation fr. h. q. or until further orders.

Ash, Capt. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. and appd. to com. 1st co.

ASH, Capt. art. Ir. 2nd to ord batt. art. and apput to com. 1st co. and No. 8 light field batt. at Shikarpore, to join.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. R. W. 8th N.I. to join his station.

BODDAM, 2nd Lieut. C. T. engs. to be acting executive eng. at Hyderabad, Nov. 22.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to be a mem. of permanent exam.

committee, v. Champion, proc. to Scinde, Nov. 22.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J. W. 27th N.I. to act as adjt. until arrival

of Lieut. M'Cullock, Nov. 8.

Conybeare, Lieut. F. art. reported fit for duty, to rejoin his sta-

tion, Nov. 22. COWPER, Lieut. A. engs. to be acting executive eng. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 22.

CRAWFORD, Capt. J. H. G. to be acting superint. of canals and

forests in Sindh dur. abs. of Maj. Scott.

Dawn, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to act as interp. in Hindustani to 14th

N.I. dur. abs. of Houghton on leave. DECLUZEAU, Lieut. col. C. D. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt. Dec. 1.

and to be inspecting field off. of art. in the southern div. Dec. 1 DELAMAIN, Maj. C. H. 3rd L.C. to be sec. to the gen. prize committee. Nov. 23.

FULLER, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 4th batt. during Haggard's

GORDON, Ens. J. 1st N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. fr. Nov. 20. GRAY, Lieut. W. B. marine batt. to act as interp. to 27th N.I. fr. Nov. 8.

HATHAWAY, Lieut. rec. ch. of post office duties at Hyderabad in

Scinde, Oct. 12. HOBART, Lieut. C. E. 26th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. fr.

Oct. 25, v. Annesley. Hough, Lieut. L. S. Belooch batt. rec. ch. of post office at Hydera-

bad fr. Lieut. Hathway, Nov. 22.

JOHNSON, Eas. to act as interp. to 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Nixon on

leave. Nov. 15. KER, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Nixon on leave, Nov. 15.

Capt. H. 13th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 5. LAVIE

Law, Lieut. S. C. 2nd N.I. to ch. of asst. supt. of bazaars' office at Poona fr. Lieut. Scott, Nov. 6.

LESTER, Lieut. col. F. art. fr. 2ad to 3rd batt. Dec. 1.

MACKECHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th L.I. to join his station. Dec. 1. MACLEAN, Ens. H. T. 27th N.I. to act as qr. mr. Nov. 8. MANSON, Brev. col. A. C.B. fr. 3rd batt. to horse brig. Dec. 1.

MARGARY, Capt. H. J. engs. com. sappers and miners at Poons,

to act as gar. eng. and civ. architect at pres. dur. abs. of Capt. Crawford in Scinde, Nov. 15.

MARK, Lieut. art. to proceed to Panwell, and rec. ch. of 6th co.
4th brig. en route fr. Ahmednuggur to Kurrachee. MAUNSELL, Ens. G. attached to 2nd N. I. to do duty with 18th

N.I. to join Nov. 22.
M'CULLOCK, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to act as adj. v. Vallient, Nov. 8.
MUTTLEBURY, Ens. G. A. to do duty with 2nd grens. to join wing

of that corps at pres. Nov. 22.

NICOL, Lieut. G. S. T. 32nd N.I. to act as staff officer to left wing

remaining at Baroda, Nov. 21.
Petrie, Lieut. J. G. to rec. vet. ch. of horses No. 1 light field

battery, dur. time he may remain in ch. or till further orders. SANDWITH, Lieut. col. com. B. c.s. to be col. fr. July 29, and to stand below Col. W. Burroughs of the Ben. inf. Nov. 18.

Scott, Lieut. G. B. 26th N.I. to be act. executive eng. at Kurrachee, Nov. 22.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. A. Y. 26th N.I. to act as adj. dur. emp. of Lieut.

Scott as brig. maj. at Kurrachee.

WARDELL, Capt. R. H. acting brig. maj. and in ch. of com. dept. at Deesa, to ch. of bazaars at that station.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 25th N.I. to act as adj. to detach.

WORGAN, Lieut. 3rd batt. art. to act as interp. 4th batt. v. Haggard.

WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. passed colloq. exam.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Licut. E. 9th N.I. rec. ch. of post office at
Shikarpoor fr. Licut. Neale, Nov. 22.



ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. INFANTRY

MAUNSELL, G. Nov. 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Maj. W. in ext. to Dec. 31.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. fr. Dec. 15, 1848, to Jan. 20, 1849, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

ATKINS, Ens. F. W. M. 20th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.

BALL, Ens. G. H. W. 23rd N.I. three yrs. furl. to Europe, on

BLENKINS, Major, C.B. sub-asst. com. gen. Nov. 25 to Dec. 31. to Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.

BROWN, Capt. W. capt. of police in Scinde, 1 mo. in ext. BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. in ext. to Dec. 31.

BRYANS, unposted Ens. J. W. in ext. to Dec. 31. BURNS, Licut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31.

CHRISTIAN, Ens. S. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m. c

Down, Maj. J. S. fr. Nov. 25 to 30 inst.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. leave to be fr. Nov. 23 to Dec. 23.
GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. fr. Nov. 20, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849;

to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

HARPUR, Ens. J. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 16, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849, to
Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

HOLBROW, Lieut. W. F. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 15, 1848, to Jan. 31,

1849, to pres. HUNTER, Maj. C. in ext. to Dec. 31. JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to 30, to Bombay. KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. to be exam. in

Guzerattee. Lowry, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. Nov. 22 to Dec. 31, to Mahabu-

leshwur on m. c Moore, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L. C. 3 years' furl, to Europe on m. c.

MUTER, Lieut. St. J. O'N. Kolapoor inf. 2 mo. to Mahabuleshwur

NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. G. fr. Nov. 5 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Dharwar, on m. c.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R. 1st L.C. fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 8, to Bombay, on m. c.; in ext. to Dec. 31.

PIERCE, Lieut. J. H. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, to

Robinson, Ens. II. L. 20th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, to Bombay, on m. c.

Sympson, Capt. G. F. in ext. to Dec. 31.

TESCHEMAKER, Lieut. T. R. asst. supt. of canals and forests in Scinde, 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c. THATCHER, Capt. W., N. V. brig. fr. Nov. 20, 1848, to Jan. 31,

1849, to presidency and sea-coast.

WADDINGTON, Ens. J. 7th N.I. fr. Nov. 22, 1848, to Jan. 22,

1849, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

WIDDICOMBE, Ens. 7th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WILLOUGHBY, Maj. W. F. agent for gunpowder, 1 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 18.

WREN, Lieut. R. F. 3rd L.C. in ext. to Dec. 31.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. returned to duty, Nov. 5. BAYNE, Assist. surg. R. M.D. to med. ch. of 2nd reg. Scinde irreg.

horse in suc. to McKenzie, to join.

BUDDO, Surg. D. returned to duty, Nov. 5.
BURNES, J. K.H. inspector-general of hospitals, to be a mem. of

the Education Board, in suc. to McLennan.

HAMILTON, Surg. J. J. returned to duty, Nov. 5.

KNAPP, Assist. surg. to make over med. ch. of detach. of 20th N.I.

at Dhoolia to Assist. surg. Atkinson, Oct. 30.

LORD, Assist. surg. on making over med. ch. of right wing 21st
N.I. to Assist. surg. Cameron, to return to Rajcote and take med. ch. of left wing of that corps on its march to Deesa

MAITLAND, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of the civil med. duties at Rutna-

gherry, Oct. 26.
McKenzie, Asst. surg. G. J. fr. Scinde irr. horse, to med. ch. of 24th N.I. in suc. to Asst. surg. Nicholson, Nov. 22.

MILLAR, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 28th N.I. dur. its march to Tannah, Nov. 22.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. attached to art. as temp. measure, has been pl. in med. ch. of the Baroda residency fr. Sept. 1.

PITCAIRN, Surg. to accomp. left wing 21st N.I. as far as Wudwan, and there await the arrival of left wing of 8th N.I.; to rec. med. ch. of 23rd N.L.I. and details fr. Surg. Hockin.

NECUCIAN Asst. surg. R. 24th N.I. trans. to 2nd I.C. to join

NICHOLSON. Asst. surg. R. 24th N.I. trans. to 2nd L.C. to join, Nov. 22.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 5th L.I. to return fr. Ahmedabad to Deesa, delivering over med. ch. of right wing 21st N.I. to med. off. in ch. of 23rd N.I.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. in ext. to Dec. 31.

WRIGHT, Asst. surg. A. 25th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

COOKSON, Mids. A. A. to be act. mast. and discharged to the Atalanta, Oct. 8.

DAVIES, Mate H. M. to be act. mast. Oct. 10.

DELPRATT, Mids. to be prov. mate and discharged to the Medusa fr. Oct. 1.

ETHERSEY, Comm. to off. as assist. superint. dur. emp. of Lyuch. Hewitt, Comm. H. H. ret. to duty Nov. 5.

JOLLIFFE, Lieut. of the Ajdaha, perm. to reside on shore fr. Oct. 11; to Vingorla for 1 mo. fr. Nov. 10, on m. c.

LYNCH, Capt. to off. as master attendant fr. Dec. 1, v. Ross. Young, Prov. mate, to be store account. to the Euphrates.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN, the wife of Capt. S. C. supt. of bazars, d. at Dapoolee, Nov. 21.

BARR, the wife of Capt. H. J. mil. paymr. d. at Bombay, Nov. 28. BEASE, the wife of Geo. d. at Khyrpore, Oct. 11.

DE CRUZ, Mrs. J. d. at Cavel, Nov. 22. FRASER, the wife of the Rev. A. G. s. at Mazagon, Nov. 14. HADOW, the lady of J. R. s. at Bombay, Nov. 29.

HARRISON, the wife of C. M. c.s. d. at Poona.

LEGGETT, the wife of W. garr. and civ. surg. d. at Surat, Nov. 25.
MAYERS, the lady of Capt., H. M. 86th, d. at Deesa, Nov. 10.
MARSHALL, the lady of W. d. at Mazagon, Nov. 10.

OSBORNE, the wife of Lieut, H. S. art. d. at Surat, Nov. 25.

PEART, the lady of J. H. d. at Poona, Nov. 24.

PEREIRA, the wife of E. B. d. at Ambrolie, Nov. 11.

PRESCOTT, the wife of Ens. C. J. 24th N. I. d. at Bombay, Nov. 21.

ROWLAND, the wife of F. s. at Omercaddy, Nov. 12. Welsh, the wife of Comd. R. s. at Poona, Nov. 17.

WRIGHT, the wife of J. s. at Lower Colaba, Nov. 25.

#### MARRIAGES

DE SILVA, Joseph, to Maria P. d. of S. F. De Silva, at Bombay,

GONSALVES, M. to Maria Conceigao, at Bombay, Nov. 6.

CABRAL, Antone, at Ahmednuggur, aged 70, Nov. 10. HAYWARD, Ann E. d. of Sergeant H. at Colaba, aged 1, Nov. 30. HAYWARD, Francis H. s. of Sergeant H. on board H. C. S. Victoria, aged 6, Nov. 28.

LUGRIN, Adelaide A. infant d. of W. C. at Cochin, aged 1 mo. Nov. 7.

MARSHALL, Mary Ann, the wife of Wm. at Mazagon, Nov. 17. MORAES, Romalda, the wife of Francis, at Aden, aged 20, Oct. 30. MORGAN, Frances C. d. of J. R. c.s. at Ahmedabad, aged 5 mo. Nov. 18.

WALTER, Henry, s. of J. at Bhownuggur, aged 18 mo. Nov. 3. WELSH, infant s. of Conductor R. at Poonah, Nov. 19.

#### SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Steamer Acbar, Ball, Kurrachce; Atwick, Brewer, Hull.—17. Princess Royal, Younghusband, Calcutta.—20. Gipsey, Garwood, Aden.—21. Imaum of Muscat, Tauze, Zanzibar.—23. Sir Henry Hardinge, Macdonald, Liverpool.—24. Arabia, Davis, Calcutta.—27. Steamer Braganza, Potts, Hong Kong; Falcon, Poole, China and Signapore; steamer Surat, Banks, Surat; Buckinghamshire, MacGregor, Mauritius; steamer Victoria, Barker, Aden.—29. Fazel Rohomany, Middleton, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Hesperus, Killey, Liverpool; Clarissa, Leete, Calcutta; steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; steamer Atalanta, Hopkins, Kurrachee; Drongan, Calcutta.—2. Ganges, Cornforth, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Princess Royal.—Mrs. Younghusband and Mr. Gasper.
Per Victoria.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Keays, Mrs. Chatteris, Mrs. Inversity; Maj. W. S. Adams, asst. qr. mr. gen. S. D. A.; and Mr. Keays.

Per Dwarka .-- Mrs. and Rev. J. J. W. Jervis.

Per Surat.—Mrs. and Rev. J. J. W. Sevis.
Per Surat.—Mrs. Barron, Miss Moore, Dr. J. Coglan; F. Lavenely, Esq.; P. Pernot, Esq.; Mrs. Kelly.
Per Sir H. Hardinge.—Mrs. Macdonald.
Per Braganza.—Col. Stratton, M. army; John Warwell.
Per Fazel Rohomany.—Mrs. Fitzpatrick and child, Mrs. Middle-

ton and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Per Dwarka.—Mrs. North.
Per Tavoy.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Rev.
Q. H. Pratt, and Surg. N. Campbell.
Per Buckinghamshire.—Dr. Austin.

Per Atalanta .- Capt. Whitelock, 11th N.I.

#### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. Albaiross, Farquhar, ; Monarch, Duncanson, China.—19. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat; steamer Achilles, Evans, Colombo and Singapore.—20. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—21. Joseph Somes, Thompson, London.—22. Futlay Rohoman, Wingate, Calcutta; steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; steamer Alalanta, Hopkins, Kurrachee; steamer Surat, Banks, Surat.—23. Nassery, ———, Aden; Rubahny, Rigby, Calcutta; Surat .- 23. Nassery,

China, Fergusson, China .- 24. Sultana, Wadge, China .- 25. Steamer Semiramis, Daniels, Kurrachee.—27. Ann Martin, Martin, China; Prince Charke, M'Millan, China.—28. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—30. Clice, Bode; Mahi, Nisbet; Nymph, Burt, China; Mary Charlotte Weber, Smith, Calcutta.—Dec. 3. Steamer Acbar, Ball, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Achilles .- Mr. Frere and three servants .- To Point de Galle : Per Achilles.—Mr. Frere and three servants.—To Point de Galle: Mr. R. Fisher and Peter Andrew.—To Calcutta: Madame Rondeau and servant; Mr. Ugelin.—To Singapore: Mr. Mandelich and servant, and Lieut. R. Morphy. 23rd M.L.1.
Per Joseph Somes.—Lieut. W. Widdicombe, 7th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. J. Laing, 27th Bo. N.I.; and F. H. W. Crabb, Esq. Per Dwarka.—Capt. J. H. Crawford, Lieut. W. Loch, and Vet. surg. E. Battersbee, 1st lancers.
Per Surat.—Misses Cormack and Johns; Brig. G. Wilson, Dr. Corlos. Esth foot. Cont. H. Morro. Brigade mit Polikets.

Per Surat.—Misses Cormack and Johns; Brig. G. Wilson, Dr. Coglan, 86th foot; Capt. H. Morse, Brigade maj. Rajkote.

Per Faize Rubahny.—Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Clerk, and 11 natives.

Per Acbar.—Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Brown and two children, Mrs. Wright and two children, with an European female servant; Mrs. Charteris, Major W. Hunter, and a native servant; Capt. W. Brown, 12th Bo. N.I.; Asst. surg. A. Wright, 25th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. Moore, 3rd Bo. cavalry; Lieut. J. B. Miller, F. Lavanchy, Esq.; James Aganoor, Esq.; Ensign G. H. W. Ball, 23rd Bo. N.I.; P. Pernot, Esq.; and Rev. J. C. Marchetti, Roman Catholic priest. 2nd class: Mr. Schwarzenburg.—To Aden: Mrs. Haines and Hyderally Mottabhov. and Hyderally Mottabhoy.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Bombay, Dec. 3, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer loan			Rs.117 per 100 Sa.
5 -	Do.	do.	1825-26		Rs. 102 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 102 do.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 85 do.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 81 do. [Co.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 98 do.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	٠.	Rs. 81 do.

#### Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 33 per	cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	24	do. diec.
Commercial do	141	do. disc.
Agra do (Rs. 500)	9	do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4	do. pm.

E	ccnang	ces.
On London at 6 months' sight	••	1s. 9\d. to 1s. 9\fd. p. rup.
3 months'		1s. 9åd.
On China at 60 days'	• •	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'		,, 99}
On Calcutta at 60 days'	••	,, 99½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'		par.
Do. at sight		6 as. prem.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3
Do (dragons)	,, 11 3
Bank of England Notes, per £	,, 11 12
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 221
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	$\frac{104\frac{1}{2}}{}$
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16¾ to 17 1

#### FREIGHTS.

The rate to Liverpool has slightly improved, our quotations are 21. 15s. per ton. For London, 21. 15s. to 31.

#### CHINA.

Loss of the "SARAH CRISP."-The Emma Sheratt, from Swan River, arrived on the 10th, having picked up and brought to Hong Kong the remainder of the crew of the barque Sarah Crisp, which vessel took fire and was afterwards capsized in in lat. 16'30 N. long. 114'30 E., in her passage from Moulmein to Hong Kong, with a cargo of Teak timber. The master and provisions, and only a very little rain water. Thirteen of their number perished.—China Mail, Sept. 14.

#### CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROHIER, Mrs. Robert, s. at Colombo, Nov. 9. FRASER, Mrs. Geo. s. at Marandahn, Nov. 11.

MARSHALL, the wife of Capt. Geo. s. at Colombo, Nov. 10. MITH, Mrs. J. s. at Colpetty, Nov. 4. WINN, Mrs. C. s. at Trincomalie, Oct. 18.

#### MARRIAGE.

WOOTLER, Charles M. to Berardina Dorothea Lourensz, at Colombo, Nov. 8.

GILGOT, Henry M. at Colombo, aged 29, Oct. 23. JOSEPH, Sarah F. wife of W. A. at Colombo, Oct. 23.

#### NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The local authorities have ascertained the truth of the following occurrence, which took place in the division Mojukerto (residence of Sourabaya), and which deserves to be brought to general notice, as a new and striking proof of the attachment of animals towards their purveyors.

On the 14th March, a boy, eight years of age, in the Dessa Gilang, was herding some buffaloes in a wood not far distant from the village, when he was seized and dragged away by a tiger. At his cries, two buffaloes immediately came running up, one of which attacked the tiger, which released the boy, and seized the buffalo; a short fight ensued, ending in the flight of the tiger. The other buffalo had placed himself above the body of the boy, lying on the ground, in such a way as to protect it against a second attack of the tiger. The people of the neighbouring Desso, in the meantime, armed themselves, pursued and killed the tiger. The life of the boy, although severely wounded, is not despaired of.

The attachment which the two buffaloes showed towards their herd is explained by the circumstance, that the young natives, who take care of the pasturage of these animals, bestow an extraordinary attention on their flock; they generally remain in their vicinity, and sometimes pass a large portion of the day on their backs .- Java Courant.

FOUNDERS OF THE SIKH SECT. - Guru Govind, when acknowledged Sat-guru, or spiritual leader, of the Sikhs, first conceived the idea of forming them into a religious and military commonwealth, and "executed his design," as Mr. Elphinstone ob-serves, "with the systematic spirit of a Grecian lawgiver." He succeeded in effecting a complete change in their habits, character, and creed. The latent aim of Nanuk (the founder of the The latent aim of Nanuk (the founder of the sect) was to abolish the distinctions of caste amongst Hindus; and Guru Govind, who resolved to make this equality a funda-mental principle of the sect, is reported to have said, that the four castes of Hindus would, like pan (betel-leaf), chunam (lime), supari (areca-nut), and khat (catechu),—the constituents of the masticory given to visitors,—become all of one colour when chewed (amalgamated). It was his policy, therefore, to place all who subscribed to the Sikh doctrines, whether Bramin or Sudra, upon a level; he admitted all creeds, Mahomedan and Hindu, and, well aware how essential it was that men of low birth, nursed in the slavish notions of submission and subserviency, should be taught a sentiment of self-respect, he gave to all his followers the epithet of Singh, or 'lion,' hitherto confined to the high military caste of Hindus, with whom every Sikh now felt himself on a footing. - History of the Punjab.

It was a great oversight of the Buddhists when they first admitted images, not of Buddha, into their Vihans. I say not of the 4th Buddha, for his statue must have been coeval nearly with his worship, and it is probable that statues or images of previous Buddhus existed. Although as he had been a prince and a mortal, his votaries could hardly have required to be so re-I am not aware of the precise period when subsidiary images were introduced, but I suspect that if Buddha had, as Fă Hëen's account would imply, and the Buddhist scriptures forcibly insist on, an immediate predecessor (Kassap'ó) whose chaittyas were even then extant, the admission of such images most probably took place before Sakya Muni appeared. In whatever manner, or at whatever period, it really happened, the existence of any images in the temples beyond those of Buddha, no doubt, greatly helped the Brahmans, not only when they began to scan the path to hierarchical pre-eminence, and to sap the foundations of Buddhism, but when they eventually had esta-blished a body of heretics or schismatics within even its own Vihans ready to tolerate if not to adopt a more extensive polytheism, and thus to render the final subversion of Buddhism easy and certain.—Col. Low, on Buddhism.



#### LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Henry Strachey, in September and October, 1846, performed a journey to the lakes of Cho Lagan (Rakas Tal) and Cho Mapan (Manasarowar), in Hundes, the Himalaya country, a narrative of which is published in the Journal of the Asiatic

Society of Bengal for July and August.

He started from Askot, on the 10th September, where he had met two pilgrims from the holy Kailas, a Sunyasi and a Jogi, "black with dirt and half-fool," who gave him discouraging accounts of the journey. The valley of the Kali, at Dharchula, accounts of the journey. expands into a pleasant level, cultivated with rice; and the village of Kela comprises a good extent of well-cultivated land, terraced out of a huge hill, that rises in a steep uniform slope for thousands of feet above the confluence of the Dhauli or Gori with the Kali. A murrain amongst the cattle in Darma that year had carried off all the kine and half the goats and sheep. Lieut. Strachey, in consequence, proceeded, not by Darma, as he had intended, but through Byans, by Kunti and the western

Descending from Kela, and crossing the Dhauli, he entered Chaudans, up a long and steep ascent, and reached Titila, 8,000 feet; the people all Bhotias. He met many Khasias, bringing salt and borex. Ascending 2,000 feet higher, the whole hill was clothed with very fine forest trees, chiefly horse-chestnut.

The true name of this country, he says, is not Hiundes, the 'snow country,' but Hundes, from Hun, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country north of the Himalaya, who are mentioned

in the Mahábhárat.

The passage of Nirpania-Dhura brought him to an elevation of 10,500 feet. Proceeding on from Golam La, he saw the peaks of Byans-Rikhi, which were only partially snowed, though 20,000 feet high, and the great peak of Api, 22,799 feet. In a succession of ascents and descents, the road passed through Garbia, a village of flat-roofed houses, of two stories, 10,272 feet; the fields containing barley and wheat, and the flowers and shrubs

being plentiful.

Prosecuting his journey towards Kunti, he had a fine view of the great snowy mountain Api and the peak of Nampa, the whole an immense mass of pure snow, without flaw, for a mile of vertical height. At Kunti, elevation 13,000 feet, the mountain sides had a scanty covering of brown, ill-looking grass, with a little juniper and dama, the height of 1,000 feet or so; above which is bare rock and thin snow. Barley and other grain were just reaped. The village of Kunti is ill-built; the houses are of two or three wretched stories, resting against the slope of the

He halted for a day to sort and reduce his luggage, and muster his Bhotias, with cattle and requisites to cross the snow. The party consisted of himself, Bhauna, a Kumaon Brahman, well acquainted with the country and its dialects, Anand, a relation of Bhauma, and six Bhotias, six zhobus (hill-cattle) to carry the baggage, and a couple of saddle-ponies. Mr. Strachey adopted the Hindustani costume, without, however, attempting to disguise the Ferengi complexion of his face and hair.

Leaving Kunti, they descended and crossed the river by a sanga, the valley narrowing to a mere open glen, the road continuing over a tolerably level shelf in the hill side, affording a pretty smooth and easy path a few hundred feet above the river. As they proceeded, the ground was covered scantily with grass and a few herbs, amongst which was poh (rhododendron anthropogon), then in seed. The whole plant is fragrant, and is used They crossed the Jhuling-Yankti, up which is the pass into Darma, over Lebun-Dhura, half-way between Kunti and the foot of Lankpya, the snow increasing, and beyond the Rarub Yankti, entirely covering the ground, hard enough to afford footing for man and beast. At the elevation of 15,750 feet, the rarefaction of the air began to be very sensible, in shortness of breath, in talking, and even drinking.

Crossing the Kunti-Yankti, which rises in deep beds of snow, the stream half-frozen, they ascended the mountain's side to the northward, the valley coming to an end. The snow on the ascent was hard enough on the surface to afford tolerable footing for a man, but the cattle sank deep at every step, sometimes to their chests. A long way below the top of the pass, the cattle came to a stand-still, and the Bhotias began to talk of the impossibility of getting further; but on an effort and a show of determination on the part of Mr. Strachey and the two Kumaonis, encouraged the Bhotias to get the cattle up to the crest of the pass, all much exhausted owing to the rarefaction of the air: "I felt passing heavy in the head," observes Lieut. Strachey, "as though a maund weight were hung over my neek, and the ponies were grunting and groaning in sore distress." The elevation of Lankpya-Dhura is 17,750 feet. The prospect from this

height was only a dull, monotonous chaos of snow on all sides. "The imagination of the novice in these scenes," observes Mr. "The imagination of the novice in these scenes, observes Mai. Strachey, "usually anticipates wonderful prospects from the lofty summits of the Himálayan passes, the natural and political barrier-wall dividing two great kingdoms, from which the eye hopes to range one way over terraces of mountains descending to the plains of India, the other over vast expanses of Tartarian table-lands. Such views are hardly to be realized from the passable gorges of the Himálayan crest whence the prospect is intercepted by obtruding shoulders of higher mountains."

Dismissing one of the Bhotias with two zhobus, who returned to Kunti, the party descended the north side of the pass, in a succession of steep slopes, the snow deeper than the river, though superficially hardened. The laden cattle tumbled through it breast-deep, looking like ships driving before a gale in a heavy sea, the snow flying in spray before them. At the foot of the pass, they had the miserable prospect of an expanse of pure snow as far as the eye could reach. A small oasis of bare stones, on which to fix their encampment for the night, open to the freezing air, was as welcome as a verdant meadow or shady grove in the low country, and a cup of greasy tea was a grateful refection. The moisture of his breath, Mr. Strachey says, froze on his pillow during the night, and his face was as perfectly blistered as if treated with cantharides.

They now proceeded north-westward, down the valley of the Darma-Yankti (which flows into the Sutlej), travelling sometimes in the bed of the stream. From parts of the road which commanded distant views, the country appeared studded with the religious structures called choktan and manepane, little towers

of stones, stuck about with dirty ragged flags.

On the 3rd October they reascended the heights, and at 17,000 feet beheld the Indian Himalaya, the view of which extended from Momonangli, on the east, to Laptel, on the west, the intermediate range assuming the appearance of a wide field or sea of snow, tossed into a thousand heaps in gigantic confusion.

Descending again into the valley of Amlang, where they saw some of the wild animals peculiar to Tibet, -including the kyang, or wild mule, -and thence into a second and third valley, they came upon the western high road leading from Pruang to Gartokh, a well-beaten track of men and cattle, thirty feet wide. Several tols, or ravines, were occupied by shepherds tending their flocks. Though harmless, they alarmed the Bhotias, who

proved rank cowards.

Mr. Strachey had determined to begin his examination of the lakes with the Rakas Tal, or Rawanhrad, of Moorcroft, because it was less known than Manasarowar, though geographically more interesting (being suspected of a communication with the Sutlej), and thence to return by the Manasarowar, along the isthmus between the two lakes. On the 4th October, the party started from Jungbwa Tol for the nikas (outlet) of Rakas Tal, and soon came upon the eastern side of the lake, which is here irregular in its outline, and bounded by shelving ground and low hills. The south end receded into a deep bay, the north end sweeping round to the westward as far as could be seen. The water of the lake was of the clearest, brightest blue. "The water of the lake was of the clearest, brightest blue. surrounding hill sides, though very bare of vegetation, were tinted with many shades of red, brown, or yellow, happily varied with the margins of verdant grass in other parts of the shore, and bright sunshine spread a warm glow over the whole landscape, entirely divesting it of the cold, barren aspect that might be supposed inseparable from these intemperate regions. The beauty of this novel scene appeared to me to surpass any thing that I had seen on the south side of the Himalaya; it certainly far exceeded my expectations, and I felt already repaid for the trouble of my expedition."

The elevation of the lake (called by the natives Cho Lagan), by the temperature of boiling water, was 15,250 feet. shore showed marks of variation in the water level. Ground which appeared to have been lately inundated, then half-dry, was covered with a very thick efforescence of soda, though the water was pure and sweet. The lake was beautiful, and quite a little sea. A few ducks were on the lake, coarse, and ill-looking, dirty grey and fulvous red, and other white-looking birds, still more ill-favoured. He saw none of the grey geese, said to frequent these lakes in the rainy season.

Mr. Strachey proceeded northward, and on reaching the north-western edge of the lake, where the nikas "ought to be," it ended in swampy ground, sloping down to Changchung, a verdant hollow; but there is no visible channel from the lake, and the only effluence, Mr. Strachey says, is by filtration through the porous soil, unless it be in times of extreme flood; but he thinks the effluence of this lake contributes less to the Sutlej than others of its numerous sources in the Gangri mountains, or the Indian Himalaya.



The only permanent affluents of the lake are the La-Chu, a considerable stream rising from the south face of Kailas, close above Gangri, and the Barka, another considerable stream from a ravine east of Kailas. The other affluents, reported by Moorcroft, Mr. Strachey sets aside, and he discredits the statement of Gerard, of an island in Itakas Tal.

They now proceeded towards the other lake, and came to a large stream, 100 feet wide, running rapidly from east to west, through a well-defined channel; this was the outlet of Manasarowar, which leaves that lake from the northern quarter of its restern shore, and, winding through the isthmus of low undulating ground, falls into the Rakas Tal. The party struck Manasarowar (the Hunia name of which is Cho Mapan) at the middle of its western shore. In general characteristics, this lake is very like the other, but so much more compact in form, that their position, in the middle of the western shore, commanded a view of the whole lake, the circumference of which is about forty-five miles. The two lakes, Mr. Strachey says, "are placed together in a basin, girt about by an enceinte of hill and mountain, from which the only exit appears to be at the north-western extremity opening into the valley of Lajandak." The outlet of Manasarowar leaves the lake from the northern quarter of its western side. Its permanent affluents are three, a fourth being doubtful. The water is clear and sweet, and of the same fine blue colour as that of the other lake. In picturesque beauty, the eastern lake is hardly equal to the other. Mr. Strachey saw no signs of animal life on the Mapan lake. Its elevation was 15,250 feet.

On the 6th October they started for Pruang, the reputed fertility of which valley Mr. Strachey contradicts, ranking it below the most sterile of the inhabited parts of our Cis-Himalayan Alpine valleys. Soon after reaching the Karnali river, they wound over the shoulder of a steep, rounded hill, at the top of which was a moderate assemblage of houses: this was Taklakhar, the residence of the Pruang zungpun, of which they had a "moonlight" view. The elevation of Taklakhar is about 14,750 feet.

From hence to Garbia, which Mr. Strachey reached on the 9th October, no incident worth noting occurred. Here he found his servants, and exchanged the inhospitalities of Hundes for some of the comforts of civilized life.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, January 5, 1849.

THE close of a year is one of the halting-places of Time, whence we seem to look back upon a fragment of the world's history. Many are the incidents,—besides ledger-balances and Christmas bills,—which at this season force us upon reminiscences of the past; and it is by reviewing and reflecting upon the past that we acquire useful lessons and cautions for the future.

Stupendous events have almost changed the face of Europe during the past year; centuries have, as it were, been concentrated into months; but, excepting the disorders in the Punjab and the "break up" in the commercial credit system at Calcutta, little has happened to trouble the surface of affairs in British India. Such a retrospect is favourable to the character of our Indian rule; tranquillity is the ordinary and the surest expression of a nation's content.

A year barren of events, although a tame and unattractive period to readers of history, is a propitious one to good rulers, especially rulers of such a country as India; they must, indeed, look upon repose as "non gemmis, neque purpura, venule, neque auro." The want of time, and opportunity, and political quiet, to digest plans of improvement, has been the ready and unanswerable excuse of every Governor of India since the administration of its affairs has been transferred to our hands from those of the Moguls. The fault is not theirs; it is the vice, or rather a misfortune, inseparable from the circumstances of British rule in India,

in relation to the native powers, which clothe it with progressive (or, as some say, aggressive) attributes, that a stationary policy is not only irreconcilable with the security or our Indian empire, but impracticable, and the intervals of suspension of war and conquest are few and brief. The last three Governors of India furnish examples which the next three may be compelled to follow.

Lord Ellenborough, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Lord Dalhousie, proceeded to India with visions of peace, of prosperous revenues, and of the realization of benevolent schemes of social benefit for the people of India. The first was, upon his arrival, immersed in the perils and perplexities of the Cabul outbreak and the Mahratta campaign. The second was most unwillingly forced by a Sikh invasion into a war, first of defence and then of conquest, beyond our frontiers. Lord Dalhousie, in like manner, has been compelled to desert the seat of government, where he was busied with plans of domestic improvement, and to enter upon projects which, from the magnitude of the preparations, appear to embrace the conquest of an extensive territory, the cost of which will exhaust the present and pledge the future revenues of India, postponing every scheme of local and general improvement and moral amelioration which demands an outlay of money. Should our presage be correct, and the British empire be extended to the Indus, that "forbidden" river, conveniently termed the "historical boundary of India," will not be a final boundary any more than the Sutlej has been; the expansion of our line of frontiers, bringing us into contact with new neighbours, jealous of our greatness or alarmed at our proximity, will involve us in fresh quarrels, and we shall be led onward, until, as Baron Hügel predicts, we reach Herat.

This is the condition of our existence as a ruling power in India; and critics of our administration there, instead of exposing its imperfections, and proclaiming the vast amount of what has not been done to ameliorate the people, would be more just if they compared what has been accomplished with the time and means at our command,—in snatches of repose, broken by sudden political explosions, which engross the attention and the energies of the Government, amidst the financial incumbrances created by an increasing expenditure, which cannot be met, as in other countries, by increase of taxation.

THE inquiries instituted by the Select Committee of the House of Commons into the subject of the cultivation of cotton in India have accumulated a very large amount of evidence, but the result adds little to what was previously well known. The reader of the bulky volume has to wade through many superfluous questions and tedious answers. Testimony seems to have been deemed indispensable to establish facts sufficiently notorious. Perhaps the chief value of this mass of evidence consists in its tendency to remove a few misapprehensions.

The investigation was set on foot in no friendly spirit towards the Indian Government; but the Report of the Committee (of which an abstract is given is another column) is rather a vindication of the East-India Company than an inculpation of that body. The Committee dwell upon the extreme poverty of the cultivating population of India, and upon the inadequacy of the means of internal communication, which occasions an immense waste of money, time, and labour; and there can be no doubt that both these facts do in a material degree account for the stationary condition

of the cotton cultivation in India. But neither is attributable, or attributed by the Committee, to the Government of India. The mode of taxation, by an assessment upon the land with reference to its productive capabilities,—in other words, with reference to the rent which, under ordinary circumstances, the cultivator would be able to pay, moderate and certain in its amount, is approved by the Committee; and this "sound system of settlement" is that which has been adopted for many years past. This, therefore, is not to be regarded as the cause of the extreme poverty of the ryots, which is perpetuated by the ruinous shifts to which they are driven in consequence of their want of capital. The "exaction" sometimes charged against the Company turns out from the evidence to be the collection of an assessment, large in appearance, because it combines rent with tax, but moderate in reality, the ryot, or cultivator, being no worse off, and perhaps in a better condition, by paying all the demands upon him in one gross sum to the Government, than if he paid a part to a landlord, as rent, and part to the State, as tax.

The deficiency of good roads in India can only be charged upon the Government when it is shown that a surplus revenue has been diverted to some other less useful object. This is not alleged to be the fact by the Committee, who, however, appear to think that roads are easily constructed, and may be made in India, as in England, by means of tolls levied upon them. Railways would at once cure this defect; but these works must be left to private enterprise, which would not be wanting, at home, if properly directed.

The prosperity of the cotton cultivation of India depends upon the simple question, applicable to every branch of trade, whether the growth of the article can be made so profitable as to yield a sufficient return for capital, which has been readily and advantageously invested in the raising of other Indian products for the home market, irrespective of the poverty of the actual cultivators, and the inadequacy of the internal communication for the requisites of commerce. A main ingredient in this question is the quality of the article. If the Indian cotton is inferior to the American, and is not susceptible of material improvement, even the attribute of cheapness will not give it the preference in our home market; but if it can be made to compete with the produce of the United States, the demand for it by our manufacturers will soon cause the flow of capital from this country to the cotton districts of India, displacing the village usurers; and the cultivators will find themselves in as good a condition as the producers of indigo and sugar. Upon this head, the Report holds out the most encouraging prospects. It has been clearly established, the Committee say, that the American plant grown in India is very superior in quality to the indigenous cotton, and more productive; in the Southern Mahratta country, and fin the province of Coimbatore, the cotton produced from New Orleans seed is equal to the American; and they are "satisfied of the power of India to supply England with cotton of a very improved quality.'

More, however, is necessary than the mere rearing of the plant to insure the quality of the wool, the value of which to the manufacturer is greatly dependent upon the processes of cleaning, storing, and packing. Here the natives of India are at least as negligent and deficient as in the processes of culture; and here the resources of European art have at length supplied their deficiency. Since the Committee closed their inquiries, a cotton-cleaning machine, for the use of the natives, has been constructed in India, which, from its simplicity, cheapness, and efficacy, is expected to accomplish the only object wanting to effect the improve-

ment of Indian cotton.

The capacity of India to supply cotton of superior quality being proved, the application of British capital and intelligence is alone required to create a new and inexhaustible source of national wealth for both countries, far more beneficial than the discovery of a golden soil, like that of California.

#### DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at the East-India House on the 20th December. Lieut-General Sir James Law Lushington, Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The Chairman announced that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January.

#### FEES COLLECTED AT TEMPLES IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder presented several petitions upon this subject, and postponed the motion of which he had given notice until a future day.

#### LIEUTENANT WAGHORN.

Mr. Alderman Salomons said, that in consequence of a communication he had had with the Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, he was induced to withdraw his notice of motion on the subject of Lieut. Waghorn, and to leave the matter in the hands of the Directors for further consideration. (Hear.)

#### THE RAJ OF SATTARA.

#### Mr. Lewis then rose to submit the following resolutions:-

"That the East-India Company having, by the first article of the treaty contracted with Maharaj Pertaub Sing on the 25th September, 1919, 'ceded the territory of Sattara to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors, in perpetual sovereignty,' and having by the first article of a treaty concluded on the 4th September, 1929, with Maharaj Shajee (commonly called Appa Sahib), solemnly confirmed that article, the East-India Company cannot alienate the territory of Sattara from the rightful heir of the Rajah of Sattara without a gross violation of public faith, and without shaking the confidence of the native powers of India in the stability of the treatles into which they have entered with the said Company.

"That the seizure of the Sattara territory by the East-India Company, by virtue of a construction arbitrarily put upon the said treaties by the stronger of the two contracting parties, would be a proceeding repugnant to every principle of justice, a breach of the law of nations, and calculated to cast a foul stain upon the character of that Company and the British Government.

upon the character of that Company and the British Government.

The proposition, he observed, involved in the resolution may be thus shortly stated-that the alienation of the Sattara state by the British Government and its annexation to our own territories in India would be a proceeding in contravention of the plain terms of the treaty, against good faith, and a dishonour and a stain on the British nation. That proposition depends obviously on the construction of two treaties; the first entered into on the 25th of September, 1819, with Pertaub Shean, and the second entered into with his brother Appa Sahib, in 1839. I would admit at once in the outset (in order to disentangle the question from any confusion that might arise from the difference of opinion entertained as to the guilt or innocence of the former rajah, Pertaub Shean), that that prince, in consequence of certain alleged acts of indiscretion, did forfeit all the rights which were secured to him by the original treaty. I admit that hypothetically, and for the sake of the argument, but only hypothetically, for as to the innocence of Pertaub Shean, nothing can ever change my strong and solemn conviction upon that point. the deposal of Pertaub Shean, the Company transferred the raj to his brother Appa Sahib, under a supplemental treaty, dated the 4th of September, 1839, the first provision of which confirmed all the articles of the treaty of 1819, with certain modifications. Those modifications merely affected the rights of certain jagheerdars, which had been the subject of dispute between the British Government and the Rajah of Sattara. It is manifest, then, that the treaty of 1819 defines the rights of Appa Sahib as they did those of Pertaub Shean. Now, by the first article of the treaty, the territories of Sattara were ceded by the British Government to Pertaub Shean, his heirs and successors, in perpetual sovereignty; and the question is, what is the extent of interest conferred by those expressions to the rajah. Those words are a translation of corresponding words in the Mahratta treaty, and therefore for their force and meaning we must look to the expressions employed in that treaty. Those words are expressed by the native terms "furzund, warris," and "koyam mookam," "Furzund" imports children or son's direct lineal issue; "warris" means heirs general; and "koyam mookam," as I undarstand actives to a passon who is substituted mookam," as I understand, refers to a person who is substituted for another—a successor. We see, then, that the phrase made use of in the English translation, namely, "his heirs and successors," clearly and distinctly mean a cession of the Sattara territories to the Rajah Pertaub Shean, his heirs lineal, and his heirs general, collateral, and that they also include, from the comprehensive terms used, an adopted child. Appa Sahib, the last Rajah of Sattara, who was placed upon the throne by the Company, is now dead, leaving no direct issue, but leaving an adopted child, and also an heir general by blood, his nearest descendant. I contend that the adopted son is entitled to succeed, and that if there has been no adoption, or if that adoption should be held invalid in consequence of some informality, the heir general of Appa Sahib is entitled to succeed as a matter of right



under the treaty of September, 1819. It appears to me that that treaty confers the right of adoption by its comprehensive This is apparent if we consider the position of the two contracting parties before the treaty was entered into. On the one hand, we have an Hindoo sovereign, whose dynasty had been continued by adoption; and on the other hand we have the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone acting as the representative of the British Government, a man deeply conversant with all Hindoo usages, customs, and laws, who perfectly well knew that the law of adoption formed part of the law of inheritance of the Hindoos. Not only so, but he also well knew that the dynasty of Sevajee had been kept up and perpetuated by the law of adoption; for I find in a letter of Mr. Elphinstone's to the Governor-General, written shortly after the treaty was entered into, and dated the 25th of October, 1819, and which is contained in the Sattara Papers, that he states that "Sahoo Raja was, on his death, in 1777, succeeded by Saloo, his adopted son, who was born of a remote branch of the family." Looking, then, at the relative position of these parties, and the knowledge that each of them possessed, is it not the fair, just, and necessary inference that, by the general words made use of in the treaty of 1819, the contracting parties intended that the right of adoption should be conveyed and given? If the British Government intended to exclude the right of adoption, was it not their duty to have expressed themselves explicitly, and in terms which could not be mistaken, upon the subject? If you look to the writers on the laws of nations you will see that they lay down this fundamental rule on the interpretation of treatics. It is objected by some who do not doubt that the terms of the treaty of 1819 are comprehensive enough to include the right of adoption, that the adoption in this case is not valid, because Appa Sahib had not the antecedent permission of the British Government. permission was not necessary in this case, because Appa Sahib was an independent sovereign. I admit that the doctrine is applicable to jagheerdars and other inferior feudatories; it existed as between the rajah, as an independent sovereign, and his jagheerdars and feudatories; it exists as between the British Government and their jagheerdars and feudatories. I have been unable to find-I do not think any one will be able to show, an instance where that doctrine has been maintained as between the British Government and native independent sovereigns. Each is the lord paramount (if I may say so) in his own country and his own province. But, if it were admitted that the treaty of 1819 did not include the right of adoption, if it were admitted that the adoption was invalid in consequence of the permission not having been obtained, I ask what then? is not the next heir by blood entitled under the clear and distinct terms of the treaty? What is there that can exclude the heir general of Appa Sahib from succeeding to the raj? The words of the treaty itself draws the distinction in terms you cannot mistake. The word "furzund" points to children—the heirs lineal; the word warris" alludes to heirs general and collateral; and the words "koyam mookam" denote (as is translated into English) successors. Can there be a doubt then that heirs general are entitled to succeed? I apprehend not. But it is unnecessary for me to discuss this point, because the British Government itself the East-India Company — has put the same construction upon the treaty as the one I am contending for. The British Government has admitted that, under the treaty of 1819, Appa Sahib was entitled to succeed, not as a lineal heir, but as the next in succession, the next heir general and collateral. Let me call your attention to some passages on this point in the minutes of Sir James Carnac and Sir Robert Grant, when acting as your representatives, and, of course, their statement binds you. "The British Government," says Sir James Carnac, "having no views of advantage or aggrandisement, has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the rajah with the sovereignty of the Sattara state." Now, I ask, in what right as next in suc-Now, I ask, in what right as next in succession? Not as lineal descendant, but as heir general, collateral, under the treaty, for Appa Sahib was not the son but the brother of Pertaub Shean. Again, in another passage, Sir James Carnac observes, "There was only one person on whom the investiture could be conferred." Sir Robert Grant takes the same view and puts the same construction upon the treaty, and in rather stronger terms; rather more, if I may use the expression, pointedly and practically, in a minute, contained in the Sattara Papers, at page 68, and in another passage in his minute dated Sept. 22, 1837. Now, is it possible to believe the Court will adopt another construction; that the Court will deny or repudiate its own words? Shall it be said that when certain motives and views did not actuate them, when they were not bent on acquisition of territory, they put one construction on the treaty, but when their motives and views changed - when extension of territory became their object-then, in order to carry those views and that object into effect, and for their perso-

nal benefit and aggrandizement, they adopted another construction, which they found more convenient? It appears to me that the case of the Rajah of Sattara in this instance, with reference to the point now in discussion, is, in fact, the case of all the native princes of India between whom and yourselves treaties of a similar character exist. If in this instance the right of adoption is denied, if in this instance the right of heirs general to succeed is repudiated, why, of course, it must be denied and repudiated in every other instance. It appears to me that the policy you are now pursuing, or rather which it appears is threatened to be pursued, is illiberal, selfish, and sordid; that it is a policy which is fraught with the greatest possible danger; teeming with apprehension, fear, and alarm. It is a policy which has been repudiated by some of the ablest and most distinguished statesmen whom India has produced - men who thoroughly understand the relations which subsist between the native states of India and the East-India Company, and who well know what course of policy ought to be pursued as the best calculated to promote the welfare of both parties-Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Edmonstone, Lord Mintoand the high authority of the Duke of Wellington is not wanting on this point. (Mr. Lewis read a letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley to Sir Thomas Munro, dated Aug. 20, 1800, from Mr. Gleig's Life of Sir T. Munro) These, I conceive, are great and important authorities, which ought to have considerable influence upon the Court in coming to a decision in this caseauthorities which ought to have much greater influence on the Court than those anonymous letters which we see published from time to time in the public newspapers—those editorial articles, "leading articles" as they are called, which issue from time to time (hear, hear), and the arrogance, flippancy, and assumption of which clearly show from what tainted source they proceed, and with what views they are written. Why should this grasping and aggrandising policy be any longer pursued? The soundness of the opinions to which I have adverted, and which are opposed to such a policy, has been verified by the experience of the last few years. All those opinions concur in recommending quite an opposite policy; and it is in consequence of your having acted in contravention of that wiser policy that your Indian affairs have been involved in difficulties and disasters, which have paralysed your finances and endangered your empire. These are the fruits of that aggressive and selfish policy which would occupy every piece of ground in India, and rest satisfied with nothing short of universal dominion. Why should this policy be applied in the case of Sattara, a peaceful state, in alliance with us at this moment? What is there with reference to the Sattara state that can justify the application of that There is not a single circumstance to justify its aliena. policy? tion. From the commencement, the administration of Pertaub Shean has been the subject of universal commendation by the East-India Company and the British Government; the administration, also, of Appa Sahib has met with the same commendation. Do the people themselves wish any change? have they petitioned you to introduce your rule there? No, they are attached to their native institutions; they are attached to their country, they are attached to their laws and to their sovereign. All they ask is, that you should leave them alone in the enjoyment of the blessings they now possess under their own system. This course of conduct appears to me to be one wholly unworthy of the British Government and of a Christian nation. They are weak, they are, comparatively speaking, defenceless; we are, on the other hand, powerful, I had almost said we are omnipotent. What is the conduct we should pursue towards our weaker allies? should that weakness beget in us? A spirit of moderation, kindness, and regard. If they err, we should forgive them. any questions of dispute arise between us depending on the doubtful construction of treaties, we can afford that the construction shall be given in their favour. There is only one mode by which you will attach the natives of India to your Government, and that is, by pursuing a policy which is calculated to conciliate their affections. I am quite satisfied that it is upon this foundation alone that the stability of our empire in India must depend. It is upon these grounds that I shall move the resolution which is now before the Court for its adoption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to second the motion. I consider the case a very simple one, and that the whole of the arguments lie, as it were, in a nutshell. The three points which are involved in the question respecting the right to the sovereignty of Sattara are, first, as to the right by adoption; secondly, as to the right of the heir general; and thirdly, as to the right by the express terms of the treaty. Now, with regard to the right under the treaty, I consider my honourable and learned friend has entirely disposed of that point. Then, as respects the title of the present claim-

ant as "heir general," I think every person who is acquainted with the facts of the case must feel that it is impossible to dispute the right of succession on that ground. Lastly, with regard to the right of the present claimant by adoption, it is equally impossible to doubt that the late rajah had, by the Hindoo law, a perfect right to adopt any person to succeed him in his sovereignty, and that the present heir general was adopted by him. If these three points be established, then it would clearly be an act of violence, which nothing could justify, if the East-India Company should alienate the territories of the Rajah of Sattara and attach them to their own dominions in India.

The Chairman.—It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of the question which has been introduced, or to reply to the statements and arguments which have been advanced by the hon. proprietor. When the proper time shall arrive, I shall be prepared to express my opinion; but, in point of fact, I am not prepared to do so now. The requisite papers and despatches prepared to do so now. The requisite papers and despatches have, since the last general meeting, arrived from India, and the question is now sub judice. It is at this moment under consideration in the Court of Directors, who are prepared to do everything that is right and proper on their part. In the motion which I am now about to make, and which I hope the Court will adopt, I am acting in consistency with the express and well-known decisions of this Court on several occasions, that you will not interfere with the executive. (Hear, hear.) I have only further to say, that it is no longer than two or three months ago that a motion was made in substance precisely the same as that now before the Court. Under these circumstances, I am quite sure I shall have the sanction of the Court of Proprietors in adopting the same course which was then taken, - moving the adjournment of the Court. I therefore move that this Court do now adjourn.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I rise to second the amendment. It is quite impossible for the Court of Directors to listen to this motion without surrendering their own proper functions. The subject is at this moment on the table of the Court of Directors; when they have passed an opinion upon it, then of course it may be taken up by the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee wished to know whether it was the intention of the Chairman to adjourn the Special Court only, or

the Special and Quarterly General Court together?

The Chairman replied, that the effect of this amendment, if carried, would be to postpone the Quarterly General Court till the next quarterly meeting.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee thought that this was the most extra-

ordinary proceeding he had ever heard of in his life.

The Chairman maintained that it was according to custom and precedent; when a motion for adjournment was carried, it put an end to all further business.

Mr. Lewin doubted the correctness of the opinion of the Chairman. It appeared to him to be a manœuvre of the Court of Directors to get rid of the discussion of the other questions.

The Chairman.—The fault is not mine. I have no objection to the motions of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin) being brought on. I think I am prepared with an answer to every one of them, but he cannot proceed now, unless the motion for adjournment is negatived. He may bring them forward at the next general Court, or, if he thinks fit, he may, with eight other proprietors, call a special Court. But I appeal to the Court whether the hon. proprietor has a right to accuse the Court of Directors of practising a manœuvre in moving the adjournment? (Hear, hear.) However I may regret the effect of that motion, I cannot depart from precedent, or from the usage and custom of this Court. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Clarke. - The reasons the Chairman has assigned for the adjournment do not appear to me at all satisfactory. It is stated that, in bringing forward this motion, the hon. proprietor is interfering with your executive capacity while you are now considering the subject, and you propose an adjournment until you have perfected your arrangements, and have come to a decision upon it. Now, if those arrangements had already been made, and your decision given, there would not have been the slightest interference. Therefore, until the Court of Directors have decided upon this very important question,-important because it involves the character of their Government for good faith, - all we have to do is to wait, and there is an end of the whole question, without the necessity of an adjournment. But I do, with submission to the Chairman, say that it would have been better if he had given way a little, and, with the view of preventing any further discussion upon the main question, he had, instead of moving the adjournment of the Court, proposed that the present question should have been adjourned. This would have been adopting a middle course. I must say that I consider it would be but paying a proper deference to, and displaying a spirit of conciliation towards, the opinion of a great many proprietors who take a great

interest in the Sattara question, not to allow that subject to be extinguished without discussion, considering that it involves the question of the cession of that territory. Such a discussion could not interfere with the executive authority of the Court; and, if their decision would bear full discussion, I am quite sure nothing would be lost by it. The Court of Directors can claim no right of control over the opinions of individual proprietors, except a moral control, and I should have thought they would have been glad to hear what are the sentiments and views of the proprietors upon a subject which has so long harassed the Court,—infinitely too long, in my humble opinion. As to the word "manœuvre," it was an improper term, and no doubt escaped unwittingly from the hon. proprietor. I deplore the bringing gentlemen here upon other questions, at great personal inconvenience, and then not allowing the business to proceed. I for one oppose the question of adjournment.

A Proprietor wished to make a suggestion. The motion of the Chairman was merely an amendment upon the original motion; if, then, the mover and seconder of the motion would withdraw it, the amendment would necessarily fall to the ground, and

then the other business might be brought forward.

The Chairman stated, that if the resolution were withdrawn, he would have no objection to withdraw the amendment, and allow the business of the general Court to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee felt somewhat surprised at what he confessed he frequently had great difficulty in ravelling out,-the practice of the India House. By their Act of Parliament the proprietors were to have four different meetings in the year, but by adopting the course the Chairman had followed that day, they would reduce them to three. It was also a new doctrine to him (Mr. Serjeant Gaselee), that, by fixing a special Court for the day for which previous notice had been given of the general Court,-by fixing that day, in preference to all others (for the special Court might have been appointed for the yesterday, the morrow, or any other day),-they could, by simply moving an amendment of adjournment, get rid of the whole business of the general Court, as well as the special Court. If the Directors had the power of adopting such a course as that, they would be making the proprietary body more ridiculous and absurd in their powers than they had hitherto been. (Cries of "hear, hear.") He denied the power of the Chairman to adjourn the general Court; he might get rid of the special Court by that means, but not the general Court. Why, there was the Directors' own notice staring them in the face! So much for the power of the Court; and now as to its policy. He considered it was not treating the Court with respect, when such an unprecedented subject was brought forward, for the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman not to meet it on its own merits, but by a motion for an adjournment. He (Mr. Serjeant Gaselee) was aware that the Chairman was conscious that he had a majority present to support him, and as long as the Court was constituted as it was, -so long as there was the influence of patronage to be exercised by the Directors, - it would always be so. ("Oh, oh!" from Mr. Fielder). He thought people ought to speak out upon such subjects. It was in consequence of the mealy-mouthedness of the proprietors that that Court had become what it was. Why were the Directors to be permitted to stifle discussion in that Court? He did not say they did wrong in opposing this motion; probably they did right, though it would be a splendid exception if they did so. (Laughter.) He knew how these things were managed, just as well as though he had been behind the scenes. He had come unprepared to vote one way or the other. He had, when he felt it his duty, opposed the course taken by the advocates of the rajah, and was prepared to do so again, when he believed them wrong; but he had been convinced by the arguments in favour of the resolution, and had it gone to a vote he would have supported it. The Directors said they had the matter under consideration,—and he had great faith in the Directors,—but he thought that a little pressure, a little light from without, would do them good; for without that he was sure the question would never come before the Court. It appeared that there was at the present time an adopted heir and a collateral heir to the Sattara throne, and the whole thing certainly seemed to be a question of justice against power. He hoped the Court would meet the motion for adjournment with a flat denial. (Cheers.)

Mr. Weeding thought that, if the hon, gentleman who had just spoken had looked calmly at the question, he would have spared many of his remarks. The motion for adjournment did not preclude the gentlemen present from entering largely into the question which had been brought before the Court. Therefore, the Court had not been precluded by the course adopted from hearing and judging of what would otherwise have been brought forward. He (Mr. Weeding) agreed with the position of the Chairman, that the question had been already decided by the Court

some time ago, when the Court refused to sanction it; the present was, therefore, an attempt to come indirectly to the same conclusion. For himself, he did not sacrifice, nor call upon the gentlemen about him to sacrifice, any of his rights as a proprietor, by leaving the question to be decided by the Court of Directors. They had before them the judgments of men better versed in the affairs of India than the Court of Proprietors, and were, therefore, in a position to come to a sounder conclusion. For his own part, he would say that it would be for the interest of the people of India that the Company's sway should extend of the people of India that the Company's away should extend over those principalities; that security, peace, and prosperity were more likely to be obtained for the mass of the people of that country, and their progress in civilization would be better secured, by the extension of the British arms and the administration of British justice; and, therefore, he hoped that, if the Directors could do it without violating justice, they would

assume the sovereignty of Sattura. Mr. Fielder thought that, if any blame attached with reference to the proceedings of the Court that day, it did not attach to the Court of Directors, but to the nine gentlemen who had made that Court special; for, by so doing, they had excluded other business; whereas, if they had made the Court "special and general," they would have allowed other business to have been transacted. What Mr Lewis had said was all very true, supposing the Rajah of Sattara had been an independent prince; but he (Mr. Fielder) denied that he was an independent prince.
With regard to the word "heirs," that prince might have heirs with regard to the word neits, that prince might have the to his private property, but not to the rajahship of Sattara, which was a very different thing. The word "successors" did not mean any one allied by blood, but actually in possession; whether by might or right, it was the same thing. The whole of the ther by might or right, it was the same thing. rajahship had fallen into the hands of the Company, to whom it belonged, and they could do with it as they thought right. He thought that the Court would do wisely in leaving the question at present in the hands of the Directors, more especially when the Chairman had pledged himself that they would give it their

most serious consideration.

General Briggs said,-I had not proposed to speak on this question, but as it has been met by a motion for adjournment, I shall say a few words upon the treaty with the Rajah of Sattara. It has been said that the rajah is not an independent prince. It is distinctly stated in Mr. Elphinstone's report to the Governor-General that he proposed to give an independent sovereignty to the Rujah of Sattara, and used the expression, "restoring him to his rights." The treaty was made and ratified more than a year afterwards, when Sattara was taken, the rajah being still in the Peishwa's hands, by General (afterwards Sir Lionel) Smith. A proclamation was thereupon issued in the name of the Rajah of Sattara, as the sovereign of the country. Before any treaty was formed with him, therefore, he was recognised by Sir Lionel Smith, by order of Mr. Elphinstone, as a soveteign prince, as the Rajah of Sattara. It was as an independent sovereign that you treated with him in every instance. You received from him an ambassador plenipotentiary to make the treaty. His minister, Wittul Punt, treated with you; it was not with the 1ajah, but the ambassador of the rajah, that the treaty was made, -his minister, Wittul Punt, in his name, on the one hand, and Capt. Grant, in the name of the British Government, on the other. That treaty, made on the 25th September, 1819, was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 29th November of the same year. In the first article of that treaty it is stated that "the British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the amended schedule." Now, my hon friend who moved this motion has adverted to the words in that article in the original. The word "heirs," as he stated truly, is "furzund," signifying son; "warris," signifying heir direct, or collateral, and "koyan mookan," signifying a representative. I pledge and "koyan mookam," signifying a representative. I pledge myself, as an Oriental scholar, that the word "koyan mookam" signifies representative. It is a word constantly made use of when a father during his lifetime delegates to his son or to a minister the full power which he himself possessed; such delegate or representative is called "koyan mookam." It may also be applied to heirs adopted by Hindoos; and, therefore, the literal translation of that article would have been "lineal descendants, collateral descendants, and adopted children:" that ought to have been the translation of the words which are here rendered "heirs and successors." But it is not necessary to dispute the English translation, because the word successors" embraces all. This "koyan mookam" signifies very much the same as our English expression, "executors, administrators, and assigns;" or (as it is suggested to me) locum tenens. Of course, it never could have been contemplated that, when a perpetual sovereignty was granted, like that of Sattara, in the course of a few years, at a time when there was a legal

heir living, and an adopted child also, the British Government should resume the territory. What is the meaning of "perpesnould resume the territory. What is the meaning of perpotual sovereignty?" Why, it was intended that the territory guaranteed by law to him (the rajah restored to his sovereign power) should be secured to him and his heirs for ever. It never was contemplated that the country should be resumed. was contemplated that the country about the Hindoo law and ex-Rajah of Sattara adopted, according to the Hindoo law and practice, with the cognizance of the British Government, the nearest relative of his family. I hold in my hand a pedigree, which I have brought with me from India, obtained by me from the records of the house of Sattara, while Resident at the Court.

And here it will be seen that Babji was the common ancestor; that he had two sons, Vittoji and Maloji. From the son Maloji came Shahji, and one of his sons, Sivaji, was the first Rajah of Sattara, while another son, Venkoji, became Rajah of Tanjore. Subsequently, the second son of Sivaji became Rajah of Colapoor.

Three independent sovereigns arose from the line of Maloji. Maloji had, as I have stated, a brother named Vittoji. had eight children; the eldest child died without issue; from the second son, Keloji, there was in the fourth degree a child adopted by the house of Sattara, who was entitled Shahu II., the father of the two brothers who afterwards filled the throne. The Rajahs of Tanjore have been in the habit of adopting children from the lines of Mumbaji and Trimbucji, the sixth and seventh sons of Vittoji, while the Rajah of Colapoor have adopted from another son of Vittoji. The descendants of the house of Maloji, therefore, have for many generations been in the habit of adopting children from the line Vittoji, the younger brother of Maloji, from whom came the houses of Sattara, Tanjore, and Colapoor. The late Rajah of Sattara, Pertara, Tanjore, and Colapoor. The late Rajah of Sattara, Pertarb Shean, who was dethroned, and his brother, Appa Sahib, who was subsequently enthroned by the British Government, died without direct issue. But there was a collateral heir, Trimbucji, who was the grand nephew of the late rajah, a lineal descendant, through the male line, of Vittoji, the brother of the ancestors of the first Rajah of Sattara. He is, therefore, the nearest surviving heir to that family. But there is another more important question before us,—an infringement upon the custom, as I venture to say it is, in the sentiment maintained on the other side, that the princes of India have no right to adopt children without asking the sanction of the Governor-General. That is a most dangerous principle to set forth. The government of Gualior is an wielded by the third successive adopted heir of the house of Sindia. The Rajah of Tanjore is an adopted heir. The Rajah of Sattara, the father of the two late Rajahs of Sattara, was himself, as you have heard, an adopted heir. Almost all the Hindoo sovereigns of India are adopted children; and are you now going to assume the principle, that the adopted children of Hindoos shall not succeed to the rights and property of those adopting them? The Government of British India, it appears, now assumes to be lord paramount of India. I deny the fact. (Hear.)
Its power is paramount, but that does not constitute a lord
paramount. The Government of India did not confer sovereignty on the princes of the house of Sattara, which you are now seeking to put an end to. It is almost the oldest dynasty in India, established before our time. You did not create a new sovereign in the Rajah of Sattara in 1819. You restored him to his power and his possessions, it is true, as Mr. Elphinstone stated, but established no new sovereignty. ing upon this question of adoption, I will state to the Court the convenience of the principle as applicable to India. The Hindoo land and personal property is, by law, equally divisible amongst the sons of the person dying, and, by the same law, it would be equally divided on the death of an individual without children amongst all the collateral heirs; but to prevent this division, and, in fact, the extinction of the integrity of an estate, a person is permitted to adopt out of the collateral heirs one person to inherit the whole property. Not only is he permitted to do so during his lifetime, but his widow is bound to do so after his death, because a young man in the prime of life may be suddenly cut off by accident or otherwise, without having adopted an heir; and in such case, or in any case, as I have stated, the widow is required to adopt, in order to prevent the estate being frittered away amongst collateral relations, or subjected to ruin in legal litigation. And a very convenient thing this custom of adoption is. But, if you are to do away with the right of adoption with respect to the princes of India, the next question will be, where ther the estates which you have conferred on officers or other individuals for services, should be allowed to pass by adoption or You are here treading on most delicate ground. power in India has been obtained through the instrumentality of your native armies; it has been maintained by the general opinion of your justice throughout the country, aided by the attachment of the country of the coun ment of that army. Let the fidelity of that army be once shaken, and your power is gone. You have now an army of 250,000



native soldiers in India to support your power, and it is on the fidelity of those troops that you stand or fall. You may rely on it, if you infringe the institutions of the people of India, that that army will sympathise with them. I oppose, therefore, this adjournment. I think the Directors should be obliged to us for warning them and affording them the benefit of the experience of those who, like me, have been so long in that country, and which enables me to speak with some degree of confidence upon such a question.

Col. Dickinson said, the innocence or guilt of the late ex-Rajah of Sattara, the competency of himself or of his brother, the late rajah, to adopt an heir to the sovereignty without the previous consent of the British Government, are not, in my humble opinion, the topics which we are called upon to discuss; but as the question before the Court is one in the decision of which the honour of our Indian Government is not less deeply involved. I conceive it due to this Court, and to all native states so circumstanced as that of Sattara, that the hon. Chairman, or one of his colleagues, should be requested to make known to us the grounds on which it is contended that the sovereignty of the late Rajah Appa Sahib lapses to the British Government. The question to be considered is not the expediency or otherwise of such annexation, founded on political or financial considerations; it is one founded on good faith and the plain interpretation of existing treaties; and to justify such sequestration of a nation's rights, it becomes the bounden duty of the Indian Government to satisfy the public that a measure so rarely if ever resorted to, and so opposed to the feelings and interests of all classes of the Sattara state, is in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the existing treaty; and if there be any doubts on this all-essential point, these might be easily and effectually cleared up by a reference to the eminent statesman, in accordance with whose suggestions the sovereignty of Sattara was recognised and remodelled, and in conformity with whose benignant views the treaty of 1819 was framed. Should, however, the Indian authorities be unwilling to give the Sattara state the benefit of an appeal to so impartial and enlightened an umpire, it is of importance to bear in mind that in the treaty which was also drawn up by Mr. Elphinstone, about the same time, with the contiguous state of Colabah, Article 4th expressly provides for the right of the British Government to confer investiture on the chief on any vacancy of the musuud; the omission of which, or of any thing of a like import, in the treaties of 1819 and 1839, is perhaps the strongest evidence that can be adduced to justify a valid fact, that the Sattara state is exempted from all interference of the British Government as regards succession, unless that takes place in a manner at variance with the first article of the treaty of 1819, which, in failure of lineal, provides most unequivocally, in my opinion, for collateral descent.

Mr. Clarke said it was quite clear that the desire of the Court was, that the treaty made with the Rajah of Sattara in 1819, and that subsequently made with his brother, should be effectually carried out. If there was a doubt about the construction of the treaty, let them refer the question to Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who understood all its bearings. All that was wanted, both by the hon. Proprietors and the Court of Directors, was to establish the character of the Company for good faith throughout

Mr. Lewis most readily concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Clarke with regard to the motion he (Mr. Lewis) had made. He admitted that the Chairman had, of course, a right, as he had done on former occasions, to move an amendment of adjournment thereupon; but he denied that they could do so upon the ground alleged, namely, that it was the same motion which had been made before. When the question was before the Court on the previous occasion, the Chairman himself stated that the Directors were then waiting for information from India, and when that information had been received it would be communicated to the Proprietors. He must enter his protest against the effect of the adjournment. It appeared to him perfectly clear that they had no right to get rid of the general Court along with the special Court, for by the Act of Parliament they were obliged to hold four general quarterly Courts for the despatch of business. He thought that the opinion of their legal adviser ought to be taken upon the subject. (Hear.)

The Chairman said that the hon. Proprietor must have forgotten the debate which took place in July, when the resolution which was submitted to the Court was, that the Company having entered into a treaty with Pertaub Shean, the Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th of September, 1819, and ceded the territory to him, his heirs, and successors, they could not take possession of the territory without a breach of good faith. In substance, therefore, he thought the present motion was precisely the same. He had only to say, that he thought it was not right that there should be a discussion, until the Court of Directors had come to some decision upon the subject. He was quite sure it would receive every attention, and would be discussed at great length, by the Court of Directors. It was well known that there was considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Court of Directors on the subject, but they were all anxious not to dispose of it without coming to a proper deci-The adjournment of the Court, if it were adjourned, would be the act of the Proprietors themselves, and not that of the Directors.

The question was then put.

Mr. Scrj. Gaselee asked whether the notes of the trial of Sir Wm. Young were ready to be laid before the Court of Proprietors?

The Chairman. - That case has not been decided yet: there has been no judgment given.

Mr. Serj. Gaselee .- That is no reason why the notes should not be produced.

Mr. Lewis. - The motion for adjournment is an amendment upon my motion, and I now propose to withdraw my motion. (No, no.)

Mr. Fielder .- The question has been put. (Loud cries of " question " and " divide.")

Mr. Lewis. - If I am not allowed to withdraw my motion, I shall divide.

The Court then divided, when the numbers were, For the adjournment..... 45 Against it ...... 17 Majority ..... 28

The Court then adjourned.

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last Session to inquire into the growth of cotton in India, has been published, with the minutes of evidence, forming a very large volume. The Committee, after adverting to the inferior quality of the cotton grown by the natives of India, and their neglect in the processes of gathering, cleaning, storing, and transmitting it, and stating that there exists a strong conviction that the cultivation of the plant may be greatly extended, and its quality so much improved, as to enable it to stand a fair competition with that of the United States of America, say :-

"The results of the experiments made for the improvement of the cultivation and cleaning of indigenous cotton, and for the introduction of superior descriptions from the United States and other cotton-producing countries, may be thus shortly stated:—It has been clearly established, that not only does the American plant grown in India produce a staple larger, and therefore better calculated for the European manufacturer, but that it can be grown on land of a poorer description than the native cotton, and is therefore liable to a lower rate of assessment; that the produce per acre is considerably larger, and that the proportion of wool to seed is greater. In the presidency of Bengal, and in the N.W. Provinces, no success has been obtained in cultivating the American cotton, and the improvements in cleaning the indigenous variety have not led to any result of importance. In the great cotton district of Broach, under Bombay, it does not appear that much has been effected beyond attaining a greater degree of clearness, by the introduction of saw-gins. The cultivation of American cotton has been introduced with perfect success into the Southern Mahratta country, under Bombay, and the province of Coimbatore, under Madras. The cotton produced from New Orleans seed in Dharwar has been pronounced equal to fair American, and the natives have readily entered on the cultivation of American cotton in that district, where 25,000 acres were sown last year with New Orleans seed. The province of Coimbatore appears still better suited, in soil and climate, to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton than the Southern Mahratta country; the produce of that province being pronounced

superior in quality to that grown in the Dharwar district."
While the result of these experiments has satisfied the Committee of the power of India to supply England with cotton of a very improved quality and to an indefinite extent, they feel bound to state that they do not expect that by these means alone its cultiva-tion will be greatly extended or its quality improved. They are of opinion that the subject must be taken up by men of capital and enterprise, and that it is chiefly, if not solely, to British capital and intelligence that any permanent improvement must be looked for in

the quality or the increase of production.'

The Committee, in considering whether any peculiar obstacles exist to account for the stationary condition of the cotton cultivation, remark, that it appears that the condition of the cultivating population of India is one of extreme poverty; that they are indebted to the money-lender or banker of the village for the means wherewith to procure seed, and to carry on the most imperfect cultivation; and that they give him security for his loan on

the growing crops, which, at maturity, they dispose of to him at prices regulated by his will, rather than the demands of the market. The rate of interest said to be paid by the ryots is often 40 and 50 per cent., and even higher.

With respect to the Government demand, without pronouncing any decided opinion upon the much-vexed question regarding its collection in the shape of rent, the Committee agree with the principles laid down in a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 12th April, 1837,-namely, that moderation in the Government demand, and certainty as to the amount of the tenure, constitute the basis of a sound settlement of assessment on land in India; and they commend the abandonment of the system of assessing land according to the nature of the produce, and the substitution of a fixed assessment with reference to the productive power or capability of the land; in other words, with reference to the rent which, under ordinary circumstances, the cultivator would be able to pay, leaving him at liberty to produce what articles he may find most profitable.

The Committee, with reference to the means of internal com-munication, state that, with scarcely an exception, throughout India, they are totally inadequate for the requisites of commerce; in consequence of which, traffic is conducted at an enormous cost of money, time, and labour. They approve of the suggestion that, if the ordinary revenue be really insufficient to defray the cost of road-making, to levy tolls on the new roads; and they state that the witnesses are unanimous in urging the formation of railways in India. In conclusion, the Committee express their opinion that, "under the continued encouragement now afforded by the Government of India, and by taking full advantage of all the resources which are still within reach, there may eventually be opened to the manufacturers of this country a large and regular supply of cotton of a quality largely consumed by the British manufacturers."

#### LAW.

#### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, DEC. 20.

In the Bankruptcy of C. E. Newcomen. — The bankruptcy Charles Edward Newcomen, was a member of the firm of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., of Austinfriars, East-India merchants. He became a bankrupt on his own petition. The fiat is dated September 1, 1848. This was the certificate meeting.

The balance-sheet contains the following items: - Creditors. 88l.; capital, 1,062l.; amount due me by Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, at the time I retired from the firm, 36,400l.; profits, 4,004l.; shares in the East-India Railway, 9l. 10s.; expenses,

2,322l.; losses, 2,823l.

Mr. James said he attended on behalf of the Union Bank of Calcutta, to oppose the granting of the certificate. It appeared that the bankrupt had for some years been a member of the firm of Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, the East-India correspondents of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. He became a member of the latter firm in January, 1847. A considerable portion of the funds and of money raised upon the credit of the Union Bank was allocated to the use of firms now insolvent, which had partners in the direction of the bank, and two firms alone received 600,000L, one of which was Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta. On Dec. 31st, 1817, Cockerell and Co. stood in the bank books as debtors to the amount of 230,000l., nearly 130,000l. of which was unsecured. It was also alleged that the bank had a further claim for 122,700l. upon bills discounted. At the last examination-meeting, two claims, amounting together to 352,000%, were sought to be established against the bankrupt's estate by the bank, but they were not substantiated. The ground of opposition to the certificate arose in this way: - The Union Bank has for several years been in the habit of issuing paper known in the Calcutta money-market as bank post-bills. In June, 1847, Mr. W. P. Grant, then Master in Equity of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and a director of the finance committee of the Union Bank, in order to assist the bank with ready money, made the following arrangement with Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, and the secretary of the bank-that Mr. Grant should draw upon Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., for 40,000/. in the whole; that the draughts for this amount should be sold in the Calcutta moneymarket, collaterally secured by Union Bank post-bills, and that the purchase-money should be received by the bank; that the bank should undertake to put Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. in funds by satisfactory remittances to provide for Mr. Grant's draughts upon them before maturity, and that, as a collateral security for the performance of the last engagement, the bank's secretary should hand to Mr. Grant, and he should forward to Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. another set of bank post-bills for 45,000l. This arrangement having been concluded, Mr. Grant, on the 25th of June, 1847, drew upon Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., five bills at ten months' date, amounting together to

30.000L, which were (collaterally secured by bank post-bills) sold to Jardine and Co., of Calcutta, and the purchase-money was paid to the Union Bank, whose secretary thereupon gave Mr. Grant the promised engagement to provide for his draughts before maturity, and handed him another set of bank post-bills for 340,000 Co.'s Rs. in the whole. Mr. Grant, on the 25th of June, 1847, wrote to Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., informing them that he had drawn upon them for draughts (enumerated) to the extent of 30,000l., and adding, "as security for your acceptance of the above bills, I beg to hand you herewith postbills of the Union Bank of Calcutta for Rs. 340,000, being the equivalent of the same, 1s. 10d. exchange; and I also enclose a copy of a letter from the secretary of the Union Bank, undertaking on behalf of the bank that remittances shall be sent to you in due course, so as to prevent the possibility of your coming under cash advance on this account." The engagement referred to was enclosed. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., of London, wrote to Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, undertaking the engagement. and stating that they had accepted the draughts in reliance that the Calcutta Bank would furnish them in due time with the necessary funds. In further pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Grant, in July, 1847, drew upon Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., of London, eight bills at six months' sight for 10,000l. in the whole, which were sold (collaterally secured by bank post-bills) to Messrs. Kelsall, of Calcutta, and the purchase money was paid to the Union Bank, whose secretary gave Mr. Grant an engagement similar to the former, and handed him another set of bank post-bills for Rs. 110,000. Mr. Grant again wrote to Cockerell and Larpent as before, drawing upon them to the extent of 10,0001., and enclosing as security Union Bank post-bills to the amount of Rs. 110,000. The learned counsel charged the bankrupt, as a member of the firm of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., with having negotiated the largest portion of the bank post-bills forwarded to them by Mr. Grant as collateral security for his draughts, and stated that it had been ascertained that all such bills were negotiated in September, 1847, the very month in which they stopped payment. The effect of such negotiation was to make the Union Bank of Calcutta liable both to the holders of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co.'s acceptances (in respect of their being collaterally secured to the purchasers, Messrs. Jardine and Messrs. Kelsall, by post-bills), and to the English holders of the post-bills sent home to Cockerell, Larpent, and The bank having received consideration only for the postbills issued in Culcutta, the effect of the negotiation by Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. was a loss to the bank of 45,000l. learned gentleman complained that the bankrupt firm of which Mr. Newcomen was a member had appropriated the proceeds of those bills to their own purposes, instead of meeting the acceptances to which they were applicable, and that they had done so in violation of Mr. Grant's instructions, which stated that "when the transaction is closed by your receipt of satisfactory remittances from this, I should feel obliged by your returning the bills Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. had by letter engaged to hold the bills "as collateral security, to be returned to you on receipt of remittances for that amount."

[In justice to Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., we quote the following extracts from two of their letters-one to Mr. Grant and the other to Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, both dated September 7, 1847:-

"Aware that no positive permission is given to negotiate these bills, although we consider, from the circumstances of the case and the communications received from Messrs. Cockerell and Co., that we are authorized to adopt such a course, we have written fully to those gentlemen upon the subject, and have given them such instructions as to the rate of exchange, and the aid they may afford in payment of the said bills, if required, on our account, as will, we payment of the sand ones, it required, on our account, as will, we trust, be satisfactory to you and to the Union Bank, and prevent any inconvenience to either party. As the communication between the two countries is now so frequent and rapid, we wish operations upon so large a scale and of so unusual a character not to be undertaken without previous communication with us, and upon our assent being given; otherwise we are placed in the very unpleasant predicament of having to choose between refusing bills drawn upon us by parties like yourself, or of apparently going beyond the letter of our parties like yoursell, or of apparently going ocyond the letter of our instructions. The evils of the former preponderating, in our judgment, we trust that this matter will be satisfactorily arranged between you and our friends, Messrs. Cockerell and Co." The above letter is addressed to Mr. Grant. The letter of which the following is an extract is addressed to Messrs. Cockerell:—"As a security Bank of Calcutta are useless, and we know that the Union Bank has overdrawn its account largely with Glyn and Co., and that although the remittances per Bombay mail were considerable, the bills were also large, and they told me this morning that if the account was not put square, they (Glyn and Co.) should be put to the alternative of refusing the bills of the Union Bank, and, indeed were shifted determined by the statement of the contraction of the Union Bank, and, indeed were shifted attentions. deed, were chiefly deterred from such a course by knowing the

engagement of your house and ours with that concern. Under these circumstances, we have no alternative but either to refuse acceptance or negotiate the said Union post-bills. We have reluctantly adopted the latter course, and sold them to the amount of 410,000 rupees."]

The bankrupt was examined. He was no party to the transaction in question, and knew nothing whatever of it until it had been concluded, when he expressed his disapproval of it. The transaction was conducted and concluded solely by the senior partners, Sir George Larpent and Mr. Cockerell. When the bills were received, they were put into the strong box, of which he never had the key. Believed the bills so received from India were disposed of in the month in which the house stopped payment, and that some were disposed of on the 24th of September. The house stopped payment on the 26th of September. not believe that the stoppage was in contemplation on or before the 24rh. There was considerable difficulty no doubt, and a question rose as to whether or no the house would be able to go on.

Mr. James said, he did not feel bound to press the matter any further against Mr. Newcomen, to whom it appeared there was

no blame due.

Commissioner Fonblanque.—I quite agree with you—Res inter alios. As far as the balance-sheet is concerned, I have seldom seen a more satisfactory case. I feel pleasure, Mr. Newcomen, in granting to you your certificate.

DEC. 26.

In the matter of John Johnson.-The bankrupt carried on business in copartnership with Joseph Windle Cole, in Great Winchester Street. Mr. Cole obtained his certificate some months ago, during the present bankrupt's absence in India, with which country they chiefly traded. Mr. Johnson is a native of Calcutta, and for some years carried on a prosperous business in India. Mr. Cole was a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs, Forbes, large East-India merchants. Cole returned from Bombay in the beginning of 1846, when Johnson took him into partnership with him. Cole had no capital. Johnson puts down his capital at that period at 13,0001., or thereabouts. Johnson went to India, soon after the formation of the partnership, in order to manage the business of the concern there. The house stopped payment during the crisis at the close of 1847. They traded under the designation of "Johnson, Cole, and Co." The flat was issued on the petition of the bankrupt; it bears date May 6, 1848.

The following are the main items of the joint balance-sheet of Johnson and Cole :- On the debtor sidecreditors on open accounts, 3,600*l.*; bills payable, 115,211*l.*; bills payable with securities attached, 13,329*l.*; liabilities on bills receivable, 95,005l.; ditto with securities attached, 2,700l.; liabilities on rupee bills receivable, 19,8621.; ditto with securities attached, 3.0144.; profit, 10,000l. And on the credit side—good debts, 6,957l.; doubtful ditto, 26,434l.; bad ditto, 3,188l.; debts due by claimants, 19,595l.; debts due by ditto, but doubtful if they hold the bills, 22,351*L*; debts due to the holders of bills receivable, 74,716*L*; ditto with security attached, 2,700*L*; ditto to holders of prize bills, with security attached, 3,014*L*; ditto to holders of bills payable with ditto, 13,329*L*; expenses, 8,219*L*;

losses, 6,858l.

Mr. Roy, for the assignees, said,—the liabilities were immense, the assets extremely small, and the conduct of the bankrupt, as a trader, in their opinion, improper. The first item that must strike the Commissioner was the enormous amount of liabilities (262,000%), although the partnership only commenced on the 1st of January, 1846, and ended in November, 1847. The assets consisted, in a great measure, of debts due to the estate; and the bankrupt might leave the country, and give his creditors no further assistance in the collection of such debts. The bankrupt had begun with only 13,000L capital, and ended, after eighteen months, with 262,540l. on the debit side of his balance-sheet. He had taken 52,000l. out of the joint concern to pay his own old debts. It was a most mischievous course of trading. There was another singular feature in this case. The bankrupt had been, with Mr. Lackersteen (of the firm of Lackersteen and Crake), engaged in bill transactions to a large amount,-showing, at least, the utter recklessness of Johnson. Some of these bills were drawn in India, with blanks for the date and amount, and filled up in London, and the bankrupt admitted that he had accepted those bills, although they purported to be made in London, whereas he knew they were made in Calcutta. But some of those bills were in every sense, even to the signature, made in London, although purporting to be made in Calcutta. the Court would not sanction such a proceeding. He admitted that the books of the bankrupt were generally well kept; but in one respect there was a most culpable error, for the bankrupt's clerk had admitted that he had entered those London-

made bills in the bill-book under the head of "Receipt of advice" from Calcutta, although they were never advised at all. Witnesses having been examined in support of the above

Mr. Lawrance addressed the Court on behalf of the bankrupt. The bills in question were good and legal bills, and the remitting of bills from India to this country with blanks to be filled up here was in accordance with the custom of the East-India trade. Neither the drawer nor the acceptor had repudiated any of the This was the state of the case :- Mr. Lackersteen carried on business in this city with Mr. Crake, under the firm of Lackersteen and Crake. Mr. Lackersteen's brothers had a house in Calcutta, and traded under the firm of Lackersteen, Brothers. It was the custom of the East-India houses to make advances upon good transshipped; but as, from the distance, many months must elapse between the purchase of the goods and their transshipment, it was necessary for the shipper to obtain advances upon the goods. Accordingly, Lackersteen, Brothers, made remittances to Lackersteen and Crake of bills blank in amount and date, trusting to the latter honestly to fill up the blanks according to the exigency. The bills having been accepted by Johnson, were discounted at a London banker's. There was nothing morally or legally wrong in all this. were bona fide bills, drawn, accepted, and negotiated in good faith, and nobody was deceived by them. It was true, Messrs. Johnson and Cole had failed; but their failure was not attributable either to recklessness or dishonesty. They were crushed in the terrible wreck of East-India houses in 1847, and could not have been expected to survive when such houses as Cockerell, Larpent, and Co.; Reid, Irving, and Co., and Barclay, Brothers, sank. Mr. Lawrance then read a list, from which it appeared that the bankrupt had bills upon the above-mentioned three houses and upon eleven other first-rate East-India houses to the amount of 126,921L, and these fourteen houses had failed for no less a sum than 3,816,413!. Surely, in such general misfortune, it was too bad to single out Mr. Johnson for punish-Mr. Johnson, as soon as he learned the embarrassment of his house, returned from India, and voluntarily placed himself at the discretion of this Court. It was said that the capital of the bankrupt was disproportionate to his liabilities; but, in point of fact, his capital depended upon the solveney of those first rates house with whom he dealt. He dealt, like others, upon confidence,-that upon which the prosperity of this country, as a trading country, was, in a great measure, based; and to say that he ought to be punished for so doing, was to say that confidence ought to cease in mercantile affairs. He had neither rashly speculated, nor been personally extravagant. His profits had been large, and but for the unfortunate occurrences which had taken place, and for which he was not answerable, his trading would, upon the whole, have been prosperous. For all the bills which Johnson had accepted he had received full value. No creditor came forward to say that he had been cheated or deceived. There had been no malversation of assets; no fraudulent representations. He felt sure that the Court would not for one day delay the certificate.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque wished to know something about the custom of the East-India trade in respect to the transmission of bills partly in blank and filled up in London.

Mr. Roy denied that there was any such custom, and Mr. Lawrance positively affirmed that such was the custom.

The Commissioner said, it struck him as being a very irregular practice. But for the objections arising out of those bill transactions, there would be very little difficulty in dealing with the case, for there were no charges of undue speculation, or fraud, or concealment. The bankrupt's house had fallen in a storm which had crushed many stronger ones. There were many other me-ritorious features in his case. The official assignee reported most favourably of the mode in which the books were kept, and his personal expenses had been most moderate. Therefore, had the case been divested of those bill transactions, the certificate would not have been for a moment delayed. In this respect, however, his conduct was irregular, for it was clear that he had accepted those bills, knowing them to have been drawn in London, although they purported to be drawn in Calcutta; and in one instance a bill of this sort was accepted by Johnson which he knew to have been made, in every sense of the word, even to the signature, in London. But, after all, the bills, as appeared from the report of the official assignee, really represented value, and there was nothing fictitious in them. Ilad they been worthless, mere kite-flying transactions between two London houses, he would have felt it to be his duty to mark his decided disapprobation of such conduct; but, as it was not so, -as this was the only censurable part of the bankrupt's mercantile career, as there were many meritorious features in the case, and as he had been before the Court since May,-he would grant the certificate at once.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB. - Nobody imagines that we covet the possession of the Punjab, although it would be altogether erroneous to consider it as a province geographically or historically separated from the empire of Hindostan. Its annexation would be popular in India, both from the natural preference with which all thoroughgoing measures are regarded, and from the increase of the two services which would necessarily follow. Nor can it be denied that any other expedient may be shown to want its amount of likelihood after the failure of the last. Except under such a sceptre as that of Runjeet, the Sikhs seem incapacitated for living at peace among themselves. If these tigers could be confined to their own jungle, we might, perhaps, shut our eyes to the bloodshed we have found it impracticable to prevent; but such anarchy is seldom circumscribed by its own frontiers, and we should infallibly have to fight on the Sutley the battles we declined on the Ravee. It is something beyond the ordinary necessity imposed on conquest which now impels us forward. Auribus tenemus lupum. We have got a powerful and ferocious beast in our clutches, which we have vainly tried to tame, and which we can neither conveniently hold, nor safely let go. Perhaps, a little respite may still be obtained by some ingenious modification of the conditions of our last protectorship; yet we can hardly persuade ourselves that the ultimate result will be anything but the advancement of the British frontier to that river which forms the historical boundary of India. That this consummation has been forced upon us, he

LORD AUCKLAND, whose unexpected death is announced in our obituary, will be associated with one of the most brilliant and one of the most disastrous epochs of Anglo-Indian history. was the ostensible author of the Cabul expedition, the operation of which, in the outset, shed lustre upon the British arms; but its close cast them into deep shadows, for which, however, he was not responsible. He was plain and unostentatious in his manner, yet dignified in his bearing and deportment; more remarkable for his good sense and just discernment, than for any very shining qualities, but superficial critics were misled by his modest and unobtrusive character in public, and gave him credit for fewer talents than he possessed.

must be a bold historian who would deny.—Edinburgh Review.

INDIAN WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Times (Dec. 26), referring to the recent arrival of a cargo of wheat from Bombay, wheat, and to the practicability of importing it profitably into quality of some of these Indian wheats will probably surprise some of your readers. The kind called doodya is thought highly of, as grown near Patna, and the bread of Chunar and of Benares is celebrated among Indians for its whiteness, &c.; but it is only when articles of commerce are examined by experienced brokers that we are assured of their superiority over similar produce from other places. In June, 1847, two kinds of wheat, which were then four years old, were shown to an experienced corn-factor. He immediately pronounced them to be of fine quality, and valued the soft kind at 90s., and the hard at 80s., the quarter. Col. Ouseley, the officer in charge of the south-western frontier of Bengal, learning this, procured some fresh specimens of these wheats from the Nerbudda, and sent them to Calcutta, and thence by the overland route to England; but though reaped in January, they did not reach this before the end of September. Their superior quality has astonished many of the best judges. The white soft wheat was considered by some to be Talavera wheat, but to be unusually fine and of an especially excellent colour. It was valued in the beginning of November at from 66s. to 68s. per quarter, being the most valuable for a miller's purposes. This was several shillings above the highest-priced wheat then in the English market."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY have issued a circular announcing the completion of a contract with the Government for continuing the conveyance of the India and China mails between Southampton and Alexandria, the contract entered into on the 1st September, 1840, terminating on the 1st January, 1849. They state that, "since the presentation of their annual report on the 13th December, the Commissioners of the Admiralty have made a proposal, and an agreement has been entered into accordingly, for a continuation of the Company's contract for the conveyance of the India and China mails between Southampton and Alexandria, on the terms of an offer made to their lordships by the directors, in consequence of their lordships having opened the service to public tender in May last,—namely, for a period of not less than four years, and afterwards, until notice shall be given by either of the contracting parties to discontinue it: payment, 21,000l. for the first year, with an abatement of 500l. per annum for so long as the contract shall continue thereafter-a condition which the l

directors consider the gradual development of the Company's passenger and commercial traffic will enable them to afford, and which will tend to insure the permanency of the connexion of the company with the service."

The Shir Soubahdar has been engaged for the conveyance of

stores to Calcutta; the Mermaid and the China for the convey-

ance of troops to Bombay.

TROOPS TO BOINDS.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—About 3,000 of H.M.'s Troops will embark for India from Cork on the 9th and 10th of this mouth, by the following ships, viz. Bombay, Tulloch Castle, Ganges, Earl of Balcarras, Java, John Brewer, Lord Dalhousie, City of Poonah, Cotfield, Diana, and Dudbrook.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS. ANTROBUS, Mrs. s. at 5, Chesham-street, Dec. 25. FAIRLIE, the lady of J. O. s. at Coodham, Ayrshire, Dec. 28.
FORBES, the wife of John G. s. at 14, Devonport-atreet, Hydepark, Dec. 27.

JESSOPP, the wife of the Rev. J. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, s. at Cheshunt, Dcc. 17.
LYALL, Mrs. William, d. at Red-hill, Dec. 24.
SAPTE, Hon. Mrs. J. H. s. at Cranley Rectory, Surrey, Dec. 25. WADE, the lady of Sir Claude M. c.B. s. at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Jan. 2.

MARRIAGES.

GOLDSMID, Frederic J. 37th Madras grenadiers, to Mary, d. of Maj. gen. George M. Steuart, Madras army, at St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Jan. 2.

HIGGIN, Edward, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, d. of John Hind, at

Belfast, Dec. 28.

Marton, Edward, to Harriet, widow of the late Charles L.

Spitta, Bengal Engineers, at Trinity Church, Clapham Common,

WHITEHEAD, Rev. E. chaplain Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Charlotte, d. of the late Rev. E. Willis, at Bathwick Church, Jan. 2.

#### DEATHS.

AUBER, Peter, aged 58, Dec. 14.
M'MAHON, Maj. Bernard, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Ladbrooke Villa, Notting-bill, aged 52, Dec. 19.
SUTTON, Jane, d. of the late Capt. D. Hon. East-India Company's

service, at 11, York-buildings, New-road, Dec. 26.

AUCKLAND, George, Earl of, in his 65th year, Jan. 2. While shooting at Lord Ashburton's, on the 30th December, he was seized with a paralytic attack, followed by another next day.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

DEC. 19. Chartley Castle, Griffiths, Whampoa. - 21. Samuel DEC. 19. Chartley Castle, Griffiths, Whampoa. — 21. Samuel Dixon, Ceylon; Isabella Watson, Clarke, Hong Kong.—22. British Queen, Hill, Ceylon; Anne Milne, Thomas, Bengal; Birman, Guthrie, Penang.—25. Joseph Bushby, Sparks, Whampoa.—26. Mary Bannatyne, Picken, Whampoa.—27. Bon Accord, Buckle, Whampoa; Cassiopea, Harmer, Mauritius.—28. Royal Albert, Scanlan, Bengal; Caroline, Hughes, Bengal; William Wilson, Thorn, Hong Kong; India, Campbell, Hong Kong; Lintin, Rigg, Bengal.—29. H.M.'s Calliope, Stanley, New Zealand.—30. John Bright, Hamlin, Bengal; Jane Greene, Harrison, Mauritius.—JAN. 1, 1849. Hallibokka, Bayley, Mauritius.—2. Ingleborough, Rea, Bengal.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs .- DEC. 19. Lord George Bentinck, Edgell, Port From the Downs.—Dec. 19. Lord George Benlinck, Edgell, Port Phillip; Juliana, Rowe, Cape and Singapore; Alliance, Campbell, Calcutta; Symmetry, Young, Hobart Town; Laurens Koster, Kleve, Batavia.—20. Toronto (from Hartlepool), Suez.—22. Mary Shepherd, M'Donald, Port Phillip.—23. Gipsey, Gibson, South Seas.—24. Elizabeth Archer, Cobb, New South Wales.—25. William Forster, Killick, Algoa Bay.—28. Standerings, Woodcock, Launceston; Augusta, Barnett, Algoa Bay; Heroine, Crickmay, Cape; Mary White, Walker, New South Wales; Ennerdale, Balliton, New Zealand; Euphrosyne, Barras, Bengal; Chaseley, Aldrich, Moreton Bay; Persia, Stevens, Ceylon; Marmion, Luke, Hobart Town; Halifax, Wright, Cape and Mauritius; Rollerdam, Vis, Batavia.—29. Belle Vue, Machan, Ceylon.—28. Protomelia, Harrison, Hong-Kong.—31. Victory, Allan, Cape. From FLEETWOOD.—Dec. 22. Maria Simpson, Hong Kong.—Simpson, Hong Kong.—Simpson, Hong Kong.

From MILFORD.—DEC. 20. Sarepta, Williams (from Swansea), Adelaide.

From FALMOUTH .- DEC. 20. Sir Charles Forbes, Prynn, South Australia .- 30. New Express, Ware (from Bordeaux), Bombay.

Austraia.—30. New Express, ware (from Bordeaux), Bonnay.

From Ramsgate.—Dec. 20. Mary Jane, Brandt, Suez.

From Liverpool.—Dec. 17. Templar, Brown, Calcutta.—18.

Sir Thomas Gresham, Boyce, Bombay.—19. Dublin, Robertson, Calcutta; Lord Dufferin, Clarke, Bombay.—20. Cressida, M'Fee, Calcutta; Aden, Rogers, Hong-Kong.—22. Gullerus, Cockburn, Batavia.—23. Allerton, Phillips, Hong-Kong; Hannah Salkeld, Downard, Bengal.—28. Alice, Wilson, Hobart Town and Port Ade-



laide .- 30. Thomas Sparks, Harrison, Calcutta .- 31. Duchess of

laide.—30. Thomas Sparks, Harrison, Calcutta.—31. Duchess of Clarence, Cole, Cape.
From the CLVDE.—Dec. 20. Sultan, Welch, Ceylon and Madras.—21. Young England, Bissett, Batavia.—22. William, Maxwell, Bengal.—29. Aberfoyle, M'Alpin, Batavia and Singapore; Rajasthan, Stewart, Bombay, after putting back.
From PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 21. Tory, Nunn, New South Wales; General Palmer, Leon, Port Phillip.—27. Mary Ann, Darby, Adelaide.—28. Julindur, Burn, New South Wales; Spartan, Pain, Adelaide.—31. Aden, Rogers (from Liverpool), Kong. Kong.
From Portsmouth.—Dec. 28. Lord Petre, Middleton, Mauri-

From Portsmouth.—Dec. 28. Lord Petre, Middleton, Mauritius.—Jan. 1, 1849. Malabar, Noaks, and True Briton, Roe, Madras and Bengal.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton, Dcc. 20:—For Malta.

—Mr. W. M. Ford, Mrs. Ford, and Miss Ford, 2 infants, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

For Suez.—Lieut. C. S. Akers, Mr. Trimm, and Mr. W. Long. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, infant, and servant; Miss Dawson, Mr. Littledale, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Fullerton (cadet), Mr. Atkinson, Dr. Payne, Dr. R. and Mrs. Christie, Sir C. W. Oakeley, Mr. R. Tucker, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Col. Young, Lieut. H. Smith, Lieut. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie, Col. Innes, Miss Martindale, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Barton, Mr. R. Alexander, Mr. T. W. Brown, Mr. D. L. Buist, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. H. Hoskins, Mr. Prinsep, Miss Allardice, Mr. Ekins, Mr. Wallich, Mr. Linton, Mr. J. Linton, Mr. C. Linton, Mr. L. Forbes, Miss Perfect, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. T. Lobb, Maj. Fyler, Mr. J. C. Horne, Mr. Tosh, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. H. Thomson.

For Madras.—Maj. Burn, Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin, Mr. Coleman, Mr. B. Magrath, Mr. Grove, Mr. Perring, Dr. T. D. Harrison, Mr. Lavie, Miss Lushington, Mr. Thesiger, Mr. F. C. Taylor, Mr. W. H. L. Fuller; Maj. gen. Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, Miss Lobettee, Oscillation and Mr. Mr. Thebald Mrs. Med. Mr.

rison, Mr. Lavie, Miss Lushington, Mr. Thesiger, Mr. F. C. Taylor, Mr. W. H. L. Fuller; Maj. gen. Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, Miss Johnstone, 2 children, and 3 servants; Mr. Thobald, Mr. Mostet, Mr. Lyell, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Biden, Miss Biden, Mr. De Haviland, Mr. Hart, Miss Barden, Miss Barden, jun. and Mr. Miller. For ADEN.—Mr. M. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Echardt, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mr. P. Dudgeon, Maj. Trevelyan, Miss Trunch, Mr. Hallet, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and servant; Mr. H. Johnstone, Mr. Carr, Mr. D. D. Thain, Mr. Ballingale, Mr. Meade, Miss Bell, Mr. A. A. Bowles, and Col. Read.

For CBYLON.—Mr. D. B. Lindsay and Lieut. Wyatt. For Hong-Kong.—Mr. Sillar, Capt. Fisher, and Mr. W.

Hoare.

Hoare.

Per steamer Sultan, from Southampton, Dec. 29.—For MALTA.

—Mrs. Bayley, Mr. Young, Miss Cuaningham, Mr. and Mrs.
Grey, Miss Brown, Miss Brown, jun. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss
Nibbs, 7 children, and servant; Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs.
Prendergast, 4 children, and 2 servants; Mr. T. Elliot, Mr. T. L.
Jenkins, Mr. R. X. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. J. Saul, Miss
Boileau, Mr. Brodie, Lord Royston, Mr. Sanderson, Capt. Morris,
Mr. A. Mole, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Mounsey, Col. Preston.

For Constantinople.—Mr. E. Hacking. Miss Hacking.

For Constantinople.-Mr. E. Hacking, Miss Hacking.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Herefordshire, Richardson, Southampton to Cape and Bombay, Nov. 1, lat. 7:30 N.; long. 24:30 W.—Palmyra, Campbell, Portsmouth to Hong-Kong, Dec. 17, lat. 49 N.; long. 8 W.—Poictiers, Beale, Plymouth to South Australia, Sept. 10, lat. 1:50 N.; long. 16 W.—Hooghly, Henry, Plymouth to Port Phillip, Oct. 15, lat. 33:40 S.; long. 28:37 W.—Alligator (steamer), Hillyer, Shields to Calcutta, Nov. 14, lat. 19:23 S.; long. 30:19 W.—Ina, Darke, London to Singapore, Nov. 18, lat. 15:29 S.; long. 29 W.—Bombay (steamer), Downes, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 25, lat. 1:14 N.; long. 24:26 W.—Lysander, Lulham, Plymouth to Port Phillip, Nov. 5, lat. 20 S.; long. 28 W.

The Arabs illustrate the duty and advantage of the rich and poor rendering each other mutual assistance by the following apologue: Two men journeyed in company through a descrt; one had his eye sight, the other was blind; the former was weak, and had so many provisions that he could not carry them; the latter was strong, but without provisions. The former took the latter by the hand, and led him, while the blind man carried the seeing man's provisions upon his shoulder, and both, subsisting on them, reached the end of their journey safely.

The veritable gum kino is procured from the Shan states, and thence brought to Maulmain. It is the produce of the Pa-douk, a species of Pterocarpus, which grows plentifully in Assam.

The tenets of the fraternity called Ikhwan al Safa, or Brothers of Purity,' are chiefly explained by Arabian writers in parables. Thus, a physician came into a town in which the plague prevailed; he discovered a remedy, by which he cured a man. The physician is likened to a prophet. They hold that the body is to the soul what the egg is to the chicken; it must be destroyed before the soul can find life and freedom.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 20th and 29th, 1848, and 3rd Jan. 1849. ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. Basil H. Murray, 43rd N. I. Madras Estab .- Lieut. Edward Tomes, 14th N. I. Ens. John E. V. Williamson, 17th N. I. Lieut. Henry J. Manley, 32nd N.I.

Bombay Estab .- Ens. George Langborne, 21st N.I. Assist. surg. Hyde P. Lawrence. MARINE.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. Edward Vibart, 11th Cavalry. Lieut.-col. David Birrell, 1st Eur. reg., overland, 20 March.

Madras Estab .- Lieut. Charles D. Waddell, artillery, over-

Lieut. James F. Johnstone, 3rd cavalry, ditto, 20th January

Capt. Henry Houghton, 1st Eur. reg., ditto, 20th February.

Lieut.-col. William Prescott, 3rd L. I., ditto,

viá Bombay. Capt. William T. Nicolls, 24th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. Charles A. Pierce, 27th N. I. Surgeon Thomas O'Neill, ditto.

-Capt. William Graham, engineers. Capt. George G. Malet, 31d cavalry, in Feb. Bombay Estab .ruary

Lieut. James E. Taylor, 18th N.I.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. Alexander M. Melvin, Indian Navy.

Asst. surgeon John Tait.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. John Williams, 21 months.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. Charles Forbes, 6 months. Madras Estab.—Major William Hyslop, 3rd Cav., 6 months.

Lieut. col. James A. Howden, 5th N.I., 6 months. Lieut. George C. Mowbray, 15th N.I., 6

months.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. col., John Lloyd, c.B., Artillery, 6 months. Lieut. G. Scriven, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 months.

Major Richard Blood, 11th N.I., 6 months. Lieut. James L. Evans, 16th N.I., 6 months. Lieut. Thomas Bromley, 28th N.I., 6 months. Veterinary surgeon, John S. Stockley, 6 months. MARINE.

Bombau Estab .- Mr. Walter Monk, Midshipman, Indian Navy. 6 months, from 3rd Nov. last.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Surgeon Richard Shaw. Bombay Estab. - Veterinary surgeon George E. Nixon, 1st Lt.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab .- The Rev. Charles Sloggett, B. A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant

> The Rev. Frederic Otway Mayne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

Madras Estab .- The Rev. John Rawley Pope, A.B., of Christ's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE. Bombay Estab.-Mr. Alfred Cresswell Crawley, appointed volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. William Tyner Taylor, do. do.
Mr. Altred Yelf, do. do.

Mr. Alexander John Clarke, do. do.

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#### HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Thomas William Keith is appointed junior clerk in the pay branch of the secretary's office.

#### HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced the requisite certificates from the principal of the E. I. College, have been appointed members of the Company's Civil Service in India for the presidencies hereafter stated, and with the rank expressed in the said certificates, viz. :-

Bengal.

Mr. George Sakville Benson. William Balmain. Henry Lucius Dampier. Ernest George Birch. Allan Octavian Hume. Charles Paget Carmichael Smyth. Charles Elliott Boileau. The Hon. Hallyburton George Campbell. Edward Francis Harrison. Thomas Edward Ravenshaw. William Henry Henderson.

Madras.

Mr. Robert Blair Swinton. Bombay.

Mr. Francis Stewart Chapman. George Augustus Hobart.

# ADDISCOMBE.

The Gentlemen Cadets who passed their Public Examination on Friday the 8th ultimo, for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order. viz. :-

> For the Bengal Artillery. Mr. Theodore Emilius Gahagan. Thomas Netherton Harward. Andrew Hugh Boyle. Frederick Henry Turnbull. Francis Hastings McLeod. William Hamilton (2nd). Burnett Ashburner. For the Madras Artillery.

Mr. Robert Atkins Peach. William Ingilby. Adam Gordon Newall.

Henry John Evans,
For the Bombay Artillery.

Mr. John Mullins.

For the Bengal Infantry.

Mr. De Vic James Carey. Henry Dundas Gloag. Edward Dacre Fraser Lewis. George Johnson Reeves. Henry Charles Astley Cooper. James Dupre Lance. Francis Booth Norman. Francis John Cragie. Edward Sampson Whish. Albert Johannes Clarke Farre, Philip Hautrey Comyn Burlton. William Frederick Stewart.

For the Madras Infantry. Mr. Edward Adolph Mottat. Richard Round Carnell. William Hamilton (1st). John Philip Pedler. Alexander Egerton Cumming. Thomas Dyer.
For the Bombay Infantry.

Mr. Julian Campbell Hodson. Alfred Anthony Des Vaux. Edward Brandt.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H. M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 21st Dec., 1848. Bengal 3rd Light Dragoons .- Cornet Robert Hodgson to be lieut. without purchase, v. H. W. White, deceased. Dated 23rd September, 1848.

10th Foot. - Ensign Charles Rowland Berkeley Calcott, to be lieut, without purchase, v. Baumgartner, appointed to the 63rd Foot. Dated 22nd Dec., 1848.
Gentleman Cadet Augustus Barton White, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign v. Calcott. Dated 22nd Dec. 1848. 18th Foot. - Asst.-surg. Frederick Burton Phillipson, from 34th Foot, to be asst.-surg. v. D'Arcy, who exchanges. Dated 22nd Dec. 1848.

80th Foot.-Lieut. Edward Hardinge to be captain, by purchase, v. Creagh, who retires. Dated 22nd Dec.

Ensign James John Dudgeon, from the 65th Foot, to be lieut. by purch. v. Hardinge. Dated 22nd Dec.

Bombay 22nd Foot .- Gentleman Cadet Henry Charles Fraser, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase v. Goodfellow, whose removal from 10th Foot has been cancelled. Dated 22nd Dec.

WAR OFFICE, 29th Dec. 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Samuel Pearson, gent., to be corn. by purch., v. Hodgson, pro. Dated 29th Dec.

John Dunkin Bennett, gent., to be corn. by purch., v. Brassey, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 30th Dec. 1848.

61st Foot.-Major William Jones to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Dec. 1848. Burnsides, who retires. Dated 29th

Capt. Francis John Stephens, to be maj. by purch., v

Jones. Dated 29th Dec. 1848. Lieut. Alexander William Gordon to be capt. by purch., v. Stephens. Dated 29th Dec. 1848. Ens. Julius George Mangen Strode to be lieut. by

purch., v. Gordon. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

John Crawford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Strode. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

70th Foot.-Capt. John William Hay, from the 51th Foot, to be capt., v. Alms, who exchanges. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

Colour Sergeant John Newlan, to be ens. without purch., v. Ansell, appointed to 4th Foot. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

96th Foot.—Ens. Octavius Lowry to be lieut. without purch., v. Magill, dec. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.
Donald William Dundas, gent., to be ens., v. Lowry.

Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

# NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Is India to have Railways? Fallacies of An East India Mer-chant exposed, in a Letter to Lieut. General Sir James Law Lushington, G. C.B., Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company. By an East-India Officer, a Shareholder in the East-Indian Railway Company. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

This pamphlet, which is a most unmerciful exposure of the proceedings of the directors of the East-Indian Railway Company, inflicts a lacerating castigation upon their advocate, "An East-India Merchant," whose "Letter to Lord John Russell," noticed in the Mail of November 2nd, the "East-India Officer" considers as "the semi-official manifesto" of the EastIndian Railway Company, on behalf of the directors and employés.

The "East India Officer" deals with the four propositions put forward by the partisan of the East Indian Railway Company in a straightforward manner.

First, "that that railway would not be profitable," which is the basis of the "Merchant's "attempt to prove that an absolute guarantee by the East-India Company of five per cent. was from the first considered essential. The "Officer," on the contrary, quotes from the first Report of the Directors of the Railway Company this statement: "without an increase in the existing traffic, a large dividend may be expected, and with that increase, a return much more remunerative than has hitherto been obtained upon any project of a similar character." He remarks, justly, that " if it were the secret belief of the railway authori-

deceived us by inculcating an opposite doctrine."

Second, "that an absolute dividend was guaranteed and subsequently withdrawn." Upon this head, the "Officer," in our opinion, convicts the directors and their advocate of something very like a wilful suppressio veri, which kept the shareholders entirely in the dark, and of issuing to them a "garbled and most incorrect version" of the "Terms and Conditions" forwarded from the India House to the chairman of the Railway Company, in January, 1847. "It appears to me," observes the "Officer," upon this point, "that the very evidence cited by the 'East India Merchant,' stripped of his plausible gloss, cuts the ground from under his feet, and demonstrates to every candid mind that the Court never gave an absolute guarantee of five per cent.,

irrespective of several clearly specified contingencies, but merely granted a yearly contribution of five per cent. on the capital, during the construction of the railway, and to go in abatement of losses, should it prove an unsatisfactory investment; and it is important to remark that the knowledge of the actual facts of the case was derived not from the railway directors, but from a copy of the paper of 'Terms and Conditions' sent by the India House authorities in reply to the specific inquiries of the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, touching the nature of the guarantee, and after that officer had fruitlessly endenvoured to obtain the information from one of the railway companies."

Third, "that the appointment of the commission to India was stipulated for by the India House." Upon this point, again, the stipulations communicated by the India House to the Railway Company are one thing, and the interpretation given to the shareholders by the railway directors is another; and we are puzzled to understand how the latter can justify or palliate the change of the terms, involving so obvious a change of sense, and how they can excuse the profuse expenditure they incurred for this commission out of the slender funds at their actual disposal. Fourth, "that the withdrawal of the Bill of the East Indian

Fourth, "that the withdrawal of the Bill of the East Indian Railway Company during the last session of Parliament prevented the shareholders completing the register." The "Officer" lets us into some of the secret objects meditated by this Bill, and whilst he most fully justifies the Court of Directors from any blame in requiring its withdrawal, as a condition of their reducing the Railway Company's deposit, he shows that the Bill, if passed, would have given the East Indian Railway Company the means of opposing in Parliament the endeavours of all other companies to obtain powers, not only for the introduction of railways, but almost any other modern improvement, into India.

Having disposed of all the "East India Merchant's" arguments, the "Officer" proceeds "to refresh his memory with a few additional facts and circumstances," which he appeared to have forgotten, overlooked, or too summarily dismissed. We content ourselves with stating one. He shows that, in order to raise the deposit required of £60,000, the directors borrowed £10,000 of bankers, "in anticipation of money on its way home from India," which was already forestalled for the Indian commission, and that the money was not raised, as the shareholders expected, by means of the £2 call in July, 1848, or, as announced by the secretary of the Railway Company, in his letter to the Court of Directors, "through the means of their registered proprietary." It appears that the last £2 call realized only £110, whereas £7,754 was reclaimed and withdrawn.

The prospects of this railway are concisely summed up in the following paragraph:—

"Nothing is more notorious, than that the shareholders in the East Indian Railway Company long ago wished to abandon the undertaking by forfeiture of their shares, and the nonpayment of their calls, and they are daily becoming more impatient of its perpetuation; but neither is anything more notorious than that the remaining directors and officials, in spite of this prevailing wish, persist in keeping the scheme in a sort of galvanic existence, so that it can neither live with profit nor die with dignity. Practically, I should imagine the shareholders are released from all obligation to prosecute the undertaking further, by the reduction of the capital, the mutilation of the project, the many apparent illegalities which have been committed in borrowing money, entering into contracts, and making calls before an Act of Parliament had been obtained, to say nothing of both the extent of the traffic and the nature of the guarantee having been misrepresented to the shareholders. For the directors, therefore, to enter into negotiations on the part of the shareholders, to carry into effect measures which cannot be enforced, is only to mock the authorities with whom such negotiations are held.

It is lamentable to find that an undertaking, which, under proper management, might have been made one of the pioneers of great local improvement in India, has been so misconducted; and the public owe thanks to the "East India Officer" who has exposed the real causes of so miserable a failure.

On the Deficiency of European Officers in the Army of India. By one of Themselves. London. Madden.

EUROPEAN officers being, according to the author of this pamphlet, "the very life and soul of the Indian army, and consequently the main prop of our Eastern empire," and the deficiency of European officers in the native army being declared by the same authority to be "notorious," the recent increase of the Bengal army in "men only" must be, by force of these data, an "impolitic measure." This "increase," however, is no more than a return to the status of 1847, when the numbers of "men" were reduced, without any reduction of "officers."

We are far from questioning the importance of European officers to the efficiency and fidelity of the native army; on the contrary, we are satisfied that they are the cement of that army; in the words of Col. Stannus, "on them depend the confidence and military spirit which animate the native soldiers far above those in the service of native powers." We are further of opinion that an increase of the number of those officers would be of great benefit to the service, and that "there cannot be a condition more unfavourable to military discipline" than that of allowing native corps to be without captains. But this is one of those cases in which a previous question arises, as to the expense. It is easy for a writer, who has probably a strong personal motive in advocating the increase of the number of officers in the native army, to complain of the Government's being "blind to its own interests," and "infatuated," of "its short-sighted and miserable policy," and of its "perilling an empire for the sake of a dividend," because it does not add a few hundred European officers to the native army; but where are the rupees to come from? The writer, "in order to meet a portion of the expense resulting from the increase of a large body of European officers," proposes that "a portion of the commissions should be paid for, on the scale in vogue at the Horse Guards;" that is, he wishes to import one of the worst parts of our military system at home into that of India, which would be ruined by it.

The comparison instituted between the proportion of officers in the royal regiments and in those of the East India Company is unfair, because the latter have, besides European officers, native commissioned officers. We are sorry to observe that, in order to get rid of this objection to his case, the writer, professing to be an officer of the Indian army, has ventured directly to disparage the native commissioned officers, whom he represents as "generally incompetent to discharge their duty," and as having "generally failed in a most essential particular," their conduct in mutinies. "There never has been a mutiny," he says, "without the connivance at, or direct participation in, of one and all the native officers, and their silence and secrecy on what passes under their own observation is conclusive of their inutility as officers in regiments."

On the Nature and Character of the Consular Service, with some Official, Notarial, Mercantile, and other Forms, required in the Transactions of a Consular Office. By John Green, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in Continental Greece. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

This is a succinct and popular exposition of the office and duties of a consul, which will afford all the practical information that is furnished by voluminous treatises upon the subject. Mr. Green has elucidated the privileges, as well as the jurisdiction, of consuls; discussed the question whether consuls should be restricted from trading, and treated of the official intercourse of British consuls with various functionaries, and with private individuals.

It might be supposed that little cause could exist for disputes between consuls of different nations; but such cases, it appears, are by no means unfrequent. The Chevalier d'Arvieux gives an amusing description of the ceremonies and circumspection with which the consuls treated each other in his time, and mentions that, at Smyrna, the English and French consuls, in consequence of the former refusing to cede the pas to the latter, as a matter of right, never went on the public walk at the same time, lest they might meet, when bloodshed would have been the consequence; and one day, the English consul having paid a visit of ceremony to the Capitan Pasha before the French consul, he received from the latter a box on the ear, and his chair was pulled from under him!

The collection of forms must be useful to persons appointed consuls or vice-consuls, as there are no prescribed rules in respect to the documents required in the transaction of their business.

Gardening for Children. Edited by the Rev. C. A. Johns, B. A., F. L. S. London. Cox.

An elegant little volume of simple directions in horticulture, adapted not merely to the use of children, but suited for cottagers and amateur gardeners on a small scale.

Kit Bam's Adventures; or the Yarns of an Old Mariner. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. Illustrated by Geo. Cruikshank. London. Grant and Griffiths.

This is just the kind of book likely to become exceedingly popular with youth of both sexes. The "yarns," which are very amusing, treat of land and sea, and are free from objectionable passages.



# ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 13th Dec. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th January, 1849, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT and HOPS,
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP,

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 17th January, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 3rd Jan. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from Cork to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 460 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 120, and they must embark from Cork between the 1st and 7th February next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Maune Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 3d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—N. Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the

N.B .- No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 3rd Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of 5TORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 1s, 9d, per Company's rupee.

-No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the

The Stores consist of about
200 tons of Dead Weight sincluding 200 barrels of Stockholm and 20 barrels
of Coal Tar).
125 , Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 3rd Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoun, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Olive, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz, one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, or to the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of is. 9jd. per Company's rupee.

N.B.-No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
330 tons of Dead Weight (including 92 barrels of Stockholm and 32 barrels
of Coal Tar),
126 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 3rd Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1840, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the southern coast of Arabia, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon ap-

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 17th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

# ELEMENTARY WORKS IN HINDUSTANI.

DICTIONARY, HINDUSTANI & ENGLISH: A to which is added a reversed part, ENGLISH & HINDUSTANI. By
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Friday, January 5, 1849.

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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Bentinck (st.), with a mail, left Calcutta Dec. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 17, Aden 28, and reached Suez Jan. 4.

The Pekis (st.) with a mail, left Hong Kong Nov. 30, Singapore Dec. 8, Penang Dec. 10, and reached Point de Galle Dec. 16.

The Victoria, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 18, and reached Aden

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria on the 7th inst., from whence they were forwarded by the Ripon, and reached Malta on the 12th.

The Marseilles portion was despatched the same day by H. M.'s

steamer Medina, arriving at its destination on the 16th.

The Ripon, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, ria Marseilles, will be despatched from London on Wed-

nesday evening, Jan. 24.

A mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 22.)

# DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay	•••	•••	Dec. 18	Ceylon	•••	•••	Dec. 15
Calcutta			8	Singapore	•••	•••	8
Madras	•••	•••	14	Hong Kong	•••	•••	Nov. <b>30</b>

# SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

EVENTS of some importance having attended the movements of the army of the Punjab, they claim priority in our present Summary.

The last advices from the Rechna Dooab left the British

forces under Brigadier-General Campbell, on the 19th November, waiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, concentrated at Allipore (called in some accounts Akalghur) and Saharup, not far from Ramnuggur, situated on the left bank of the Chenab, where that river is deflected from its south-westerly course nearly to the west. These forces, with the head-quarter brigades, amounted to upwards of 21,000 men (5,500 Europeans and 15,500 natives). with 90 pieces of cannon. The Sikhs opposed to them, under Shere Singh, when joined by the Bunnoo insurgents, are computed, in the despatch of the Commanderin-Chief, at from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with 28 guns. Their main body was posted on the right bank of the river, which was fordable, protected by a field-work, and a masked battery commanded the left bank. An island in the middle of the river was occupied by a detachment of the enemy, whilst a strong body (about 4,000), mostly cavalry, were in and round Ramnuggur, which was well protected by outworks. Shere Singh had occupied Allipore up to the night of the 17th, when he withdrew the greater part of his forces to the right bankof the river, where he was joined by the Bunnoo Sikhs.

The Commander-in-Chief, with the head-quarter camp (consisting of the brigades of Colonels Pope, Mountain, and Pennycuick), arrived on the 21st at Noewallah, close to the camp of Brigadier-General Campbell, which he visited the same day; and, with his sanction, orders were issued in the camp at Saharun for a strong detachment of cavalry, artillery, and infantry (the details of which are given in another column) to assemble quietly at 3 o'clock on the ensuing morning, for a reconnoissance, and his Excellency came over from his own camp to superintend it. The detachment reached the Chenab, near Ramnuggur, at 7 a.m., hoping to surprise the detachment of the enemy on the left bank; but having had timely notice of the approach of the British troops, they had crossed the river.

The main object of Lord Gough was to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy, who was found encamped along the right bank in a position strongly intrenched. On reaching the bank of the river, the artillery, supported by H.M.'s 3rd regiment of dragoons, were extended in front, the main body keeping out of range of the enemy's guns, which opened immediately, and H.M.'s 14th Dragoons took post behind a strong fortified enclosure. In thus drawing out the fire of the Sikhs, our guns were found unequal to their heavy metal. The firing, however, continued on both sides for a considerable time, in the course of which a troop of our horse artillery

forded the river, in order to pursue some fugitives, who had waded in, with a view of crossing; but, pressing on too eagerly, they got into heavy sand, and when recalled, one of the guns could not be moved; the fire of the enemy became so hot that it was abandoned, and our cavalry, which had been put forward, was obliged to take shelter in a tope of trees. At this moment, some of the enemy being discovered on the left bank, the 3rd Dragoons moved down, by order, to dislodge them, which they did in gallant style, driving them back to their position. Soon after, another and a more formidable body of the enemy (about 4,000 strong) was seen on the ground which had been occupied by our artillery in the morning, and the Commander-in-Chief directed the 3rd and 14th Dragoons, the 5th and 8th Light Cavalry, and Holmes's irregular horse, to attack them. His Lordship gave the order in front of the 14th Light Dragoons (old Peninsulars), under Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, who dashed off, and in the face of murderous volleys of shell and shot from the Sikh batteries, charged in the midst of the enemy. "A more fearful sight," observes an eye-witness, "was perhaps never witnessed on a field of battle, the British troops being drawn up and standing silent spectators of this conflict of 450 sabres against 5,000 men, with heavy cannon." A body of Sikh cavalry, which appeared as if ready to receive the dragoons, and actually crossed swords with them, broke and separated to the right and left, allowing our men to enter. This was a stratagem, and, in their impetuosity, our gallant dragoons fell into the snare. Between this spot and the Sikh batteries, to which the dragoons now pressed, was a precipice, deep and wide, and beyond it a nullah or water-course. The 3rd Dragoons and irregulars were halted. Colonel Havelock, calling to his regiment, "Follow me!" put his charger to the leap, and was soon through the nullah, accompanied by some of his gallant men, who formed on the opposite bank, in the very centre of the enemy's intrenchments. But the ravine was filled with matchlockmen, who opened a galling fire upon the cavalry on both banks, picking out the officers,—our men being, moreover, exposed to the fire of the batteries. Here fell Brigadier-General Cureton, the first cavalry officer in India, and the gallant Colonel Havelock; Captain Fitzgerald was mortally wounded, and has died: upwards of 120 men were killed and wounded. The officers wounded were—Brigadier Hoggan, Captain Gall, 14th Dragoons; Lieutenant McMahon, ditto, severely; Lieutenant Scudamore and Cornet Chetwynd, ditto; Captains Cautley and Barnes, 3rd Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, 5th Cavalry (lost right arm); Captain Ryley, ditto; Ensign G. N. Hardinge, 45th N.I.; Captain Newbold, commissariat; Captain Holmes, 12th Irregular Cavalry. Brigadier-General Cureton was shot through the chest; Colonel Havelock, one of the most chivalrous officers in the service, was wounded in the right hand, had his left leg and left arm nearly cut off, and was left dead. When last seen, he was fighting desperately, with his left arm disabled. His body, and the bodies of eleven of his men, who fell fighting by his side, were found decapitated. In one of the charges, a Sikh standard-bearer was killed, and the standard taken, by a native trooper of the 5th Light Cavalry.

This check will probably have the beneficial effect of teaching our commanders not to despise the enemy with whom they are now contending. It is for experienced military critics to say whether the conversion of this reconnoissance into an attack was prudent or unavoidable, and whether there was anything precipitate in the execution.

At one o'clock P.M., the troops were ordered to move back to their new encamping-ground, about a mile and a half distant, facing the enemy, along the line of a dry nullah, with Ramnuggur in the rear, where the Commander-in-Chief resolved to await the arrival of the heavy guns and mortars.

The Sikhs continued to fire at intervals during several succeeding days. On the 24th they took a European soldier prisoner, who was seen goaded by the Sikhs with their spears to make him run. He was, however, released, and reported that he had been well treated! He brought letters from Shere Singh to the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General. During the 25th they were engaged intrenching themselves, whilst batteries were erected on our side, and demonstrations were made by the Commander-in-Chief, with the view of drawing the enemy's attention to the main ford in front of the British camp, and, if they could silence the enemy's, of acting simultaneously with a force which he prepared to despatch across the river, in another direction.

On the 30th November the siege ordnance, park, &c. arrived in camp, and that night Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, with a strong force of 7,000 men, composed of three brigades of infantry (including two European regiments, 24th and 61st), a brigade of cavalry (including the 3rd Light Dragoons), three troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, moved up the river upon a ford, which the Major-General, however, did not deem practicable, and he accordingly proceeded to Wuzeerabad, 22 miles up the river, where he crossed on the night of the 1st of December, in boats secured by Lieutenant Nicholson. Lord Gough, in order to aid this flanking movement, commenced a heavy cannonade upon the batteries and encampment of the enemy opposed to him, which forced the Sikhs to fall back about two miles, and enabled the Commander-in-Chief, on the night of the 2nd, to push his batteries and breastworks to the bank of the river, and he detached another brigade of infantry, under Brigadier Godby, on the 3rd, across the river on pontoons, six miles higher up, which got into communication with General Thackwell. The cannonade and demonstration to cross was still kept up at Ramnuggur, fixing a large body of the enemy to defend that point.

Major-General Thackwell, according to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, halted, to await the junction of Brigadier Godby's brigade, within 3 or 4 miles of the left of the enemy's position. Encouraged by this halt, or penetrating our design, on the afternoon of the 3rd, the principal part of the Sikh forces moved to attack the detached column, and an attempt was made to turn both Major-General Thackwell's flanks by bodies of cavalry. After about an hour's distant cannonade on the part of the Sikhs, the British artillery not returning a shot, the enemy advanced, when a most destructive fire was poured in upon them, which silenced their guns, and caused them severe loss. The day being nearly spent, the exhausted state of his force induced the Major-General to postponehis attack upon the flank and rear of the enemy until the following morning; but in the night, the whole Sikh

force decamped, carrying off their artillery, and exploding their magazines. The Commander-in-Chief immediately pushed across the river the 9th Lancers and the 14th Light Dragoons, under Major-General Gilbert, in pursuit; but the Sikhs, who divided into three bodies, retreated in great disorder. Lord Gough represents it as "more a flight than a retreat,"-a great portion of their army, not belonging to the revolted Khalsa troops, having dispersed and returned to their homes; "thus, I trust," adds his Lordship, "effectually frustrating the views of the rebel Shere Singh and his rebellious associates." As some compensation and consolation for the preceding check, this important success was cheaply purchased; the loss does not exceed forty or fifty men; no officer was killed, and but three were wounded.

The escape of Shere Singh's force, in the presence of so large a British army, has drawn forth some severe strictures upon the alleged "blunders" which are supposed to have caused it. The delay occasioned by not crossing General Thackwell's detachment at the ford indicated by Lord Gough, twelve miles below Wuzeerabad, which his Excellency states in his despatch, "I had every reason to consider very practicable, and which I have since ascertained was so," not only gave time to the enemy, but added to the fatigue of the troops, who were compelled to rest as soon as they had crossed the river. The Bombay Times moreover, charges the despatch of Lord Gough with the suppression of well-known facts. "The manceuvres ultimately resorted to," observes that journal,

"Showed with how small a measure of tactical skill victory without loss might have been insured; but for an uninterrupted series of blunders, Thackwell might have got into the rear of the enemy on the 2nd, with his force still fresh, while Godby and Penny were on their flanks, and our heavy batteries commanded their position in front. They might in this case have been cannonaded on all sides, and almost extinguished on the spot; as it is, they have escaped to their mountains to wear us out by a Guerilla war."

Later advices, though not very explicit, afford reason to think that Shere Singh has only deferred his fate for a short season. Major-General Thackwell had commenced a hot pursuit of the enemy, who, encumbered by his heavy artillery, could scarcely outstrip our cavalry. Lord Gough's force was also in pursuit; and as Shere Singh was retreating upon the upper Jelum, it was supposed that he had a position prepared on that river, where he would make a stand. Five of his guns and his elephant had been taken. A letter from the camp, dated the 6th December, mentions a report that General Thackwell had come up with Shere Singh at a place called Dingah (no such place is marked on the map), 24 miles further from the Chenab; that Shere had been joined by some of the Peshawur troops; and that it was supposed, if he eluded Thackwell's force, he would make a stand at Rotas, and, if beaten there, retreat into the hills.

The design of this leader was evidently to penetrate into the Jullundur Dooab, in which disturbances had taken place by mutinous and marauding bands. In the Rechna Dooab (between the Ravee and the Chenab), Brigadier Wheeler had been actively and successfully employed. At a place called Khuleelwallah (north-east of Goojranwallah), two rebel chiefs, named Chunda Singh and Goordut Singh, had assembled some 3,000 men, and were levying black mail. On the 19th November, the brigadier, on nearing the place, directed the cavalry, consisting of the 7th Light Cavalry, 2nd Irregulars, with Swinley's troop of horse artillery, to advance at a hard trot, whilst the 3rd

N.I. and guns were ordered to come up as fast as possible A body of the enemy, on the approach of the force, fled, and were cut up, to the number of 200; "they did not ask for quarter," observes an eye-witness, "and they had none." On the arrival of the whole force, the fort, which was of considerable size and very strong, was regularly invested, and a smart fire was kept up during the night, when the garrison effected their escape, with the loss of 100 men killed. Our loss was trifling.

Brigadier Penny, commanding the 7th brigade of the army of the Punjab, had received instructions to attack the fort of Jubbur, the head-quarters of Uttur Singh, by whom the communications of the army with Lahore were intercepted. Upon reaching the place, on the 25th November, the killadar amused him until the arrival of the heavy guns, when he surrendered unconditionally, the garrison consisting of only fifty, Uttur Singh having, three or four days before, departed with 2,000 men to join Shere Singh.

Subsequent to this, Brigadier Wheeler was obliged to retrograde to the Jullundur Dooab, where the insurgents had had the audacity to invest Puthankote, which was relieved by Major Sympson, 29th N.I. The insurgents retreated to Deenanaggur, where they were attacked on the 26th November by Hodgson's corps (Sikhs), and dispersed. The force then moved against a rebel chief, who had declared his independence, at Aknot and Umb, at both which places he was attacked on the 2nd December by Hodgson's corps, and a wing of the 29th N.I.; many of his followers were killed and the rest dispersed. Our loss was slight; Lieutenant and Adjutant Faddy, 29th N.I., was severely wounded. The Delhi Gazette, 9th December, states that the Memoree Rajah had risen in the upper range, with a force of 1,100 men, and seized Teeree; and that Beckram Singh was also in rebellion. "These rajahs," it is added, "it seems, had emissaries from the Sikhs for some time amongst them." Ram Singh had likewise re-appeared in this dooab, at the head of some of the men who had escaped from the forts of Moraree and Rangrungul. The state of this dooab, it was expected, would require the presence of a portion of the army of reserve.

We have been thus particular in our details, that the reader may perceive the real condition of affairs in the Punjab country, and it will be observed that the population, the bulk of which consists of Hindus and Mahomedans, has no where shewn symptoms of disaffection and sympathy with the insurgents. Nor is this surprising. The avowed maxim of Har Govind, the war teacher of the Sikhs, is, "If you fall in with a Hindu, beat and plunder him; but it is right to slay a Mahomedan, wherever you meet him." The enemies against whom our troops are acting—the bands that have recruited the ranks of Shere Singh and his father, and are raising the standard of revolt in the dooabs, -are the relice of those turbulent and rapacious soldiers, who have been too long habituated to an uncontrolled license to settle down into orderly habits, and who would continue to disturb the public peace under a native or a British government: like humours in the natural body, they must be expelled or extirpated, before the system can acquire a sound and healthy action.

Chuttur Singh was at Nowshera (200 miles from the headquarters of the other insurgent force, under his son), on the 18th November; a portion of his force (3,000 men, and 11 guns) was on the right bank of the Indus, beleaguring the fort of Attok, which still held out under Lieutenant Herbert. Major Lawrence and his party had been delivered up to Chuttur Singh by the treacherous Sooltan Mahomed Khan. Chuttur treated his captives with every mark of respect. Captain Abbott was still at Nara, in the Upper Hazareh country. The only intelligence reported respecting Maharajah Golab Singh's force is that it was on its way from Jummoo.

At Lahore all was quiet.

Up to the 6th December, no occurrence of any moment had taken place at Mooltan, where affairs remained nearly in statu quo, except the march of a strong detachment, of 5,000 men, with two guns, under Nariain Singh, it was supposed, to assist the kardar of Jhung, (an important manufacturing town on the Chenab, near to where it is joined by the Jelum, about ninety miles above Mooltan), who was besieged in his fort by the people of the country. Shaikh Emam-ood-deen, with his force, and two guns, had marched to look after the Sikh commander, and, if possible, get possession of Jhung.

None of the reinforcements from Roree had arrived at the date of the latest letters from Mooltan (December 3rd), but the advanced detachment, consisting of a regiment of N.I., the Scinde horse, and a battery, were in proximity, and expected to join the camp in a few days. The siege-train had reached the confluence of the Chenab and Ghara. The main body was not expected before Christmas. The last division of the Bombay field force left Sukkur on the 29th November. Some dissatisfaction appears to have been felt by Major-General Auchmuty at being superseded in the command of this force; he is represented to have appealed to the Commander-in-Chief, and, in the mean time, interfered with Major-General Whish, disobeying orders sent to him, and halting the field force.

Scinde was perfectly quiet; and the Mahomedan population of the Dherajat (on the other side of the Indus) showed no symptom of disaffection.

Our communications with Affghanistan being cut off, no authentic intelligence could be procured from thence. Dost Mahomed Khan is reported to have arrived at Jellalabad, and one of his sons at Peshawur.

We must despatch the local rews of the presidencies, which presents no feature of much importance, briefly. The Governor-General had reached Umballah on the 25th November. Some disturbance had occurred at Allahabad, in consequence of a dispute, of a religious complexion, between the Hindoos and Mahomedans of that city. The details will be found under the Bengal head.

The Nizam has at last summoned resolution to dismiss his obnoxious minister. On the 20th of November, he announced officially to the Resident that Suraj-ool Moolk was no longer in office, and that he had nominated Syf Jung in his stead. Even the bitterest enemies of the late Dewan, it is said, condemn the choice, as the new minister is a man whose private character and official capacities are equally at a discount. The Resident has not concurred in this appointment. Letters from Goomsur report fresh disturbances in that district. On the night of the 7th November, a body of Chockra Bissye's partisans plundered and burned the village of Kontadoro. On the 11th, Captain McViccar proceeded to Chokapaud, with two companies of the 18th N.I., and Colonel Campbell to the hills, on the 13th, with an escort of two companies of the same corps, and a

party of sebundies. Chokra Bissye sent a letter to the people of Ganjam, threatening the destruction of their property, which induced them to call a meeting, at which 2,000 or 3,000 persons were present, and they petitioned the Government that steps might be taken to protect them from the outrages of the rebels. The people are represented to be in a state of great excitement and alarm.

The Bishop of Calcutta had embarked at Bombay for Ceylon.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Brigr.-Gen. C. R. Cureton, c.B., comgacav. div. at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.—Col. Havelock, 14th
 Lt. Dragoons, killed in action, at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.—Capt. Fitzgerald, 14th
 Lt. Dragoons, from wounds received in action at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.

BENGAL.—Maj. James Aitchison, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Broomhill, Lasswade, Dec. 27.—Lieut.-Col. R. Fernie, 56th N.I., aged 63, Jan. 4.—Lieut. Richard A. Herbert, 46th N.I., at Jullundur, Nov. 16.—Col. James Peckett, Engineers, at Fort William, Dec. 5.—Lieut. A. J. T. E. Oswald, 28th N.I., at Meerut, Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. Gurney Turner, at Pooree, Nov. 20.

Gurney Turner, at Pooree, Nov. 20.

MADRAS.—Capt. T. A. Channel, 2nd nat. vet. batt., at
Arnee, Nov. 23.—Capt. John Halpin, 30th N.I., at
Berhampore, Nov. 30.—Ens. E. H. McCurdy, at
Quilon, Nov. 11.

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# BENGAL.

# OPERATIONS ON THE CHENAB.

NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Department, Camp Umballah, Dec. 8th, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General has much pleasure in publishing, for general information, the following despatch from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Head-Quarters, Flying Camp, Hillah, Dec. 5th, 1848.
"My Lord,—It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to the British arms the most successful issue to the extensive combinations rendered necessary for the purpose of effecting the passage of the Chenab, the defeat and dispersion of the Sikh force under the insurgent, Rajah Shere Singh, and the numerous Sikh sirdars who had the temerity to set at defiance the British power. This force, from all my information, amounted to from 30 to 40,000 men, with 28 guns, and were strongly entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, at the principal ford, about two miles from the town of Ramnuggur.

"My despatch of the 23rd of November will have made your lordship acquainted with the motives which induced me to penetrate thus far into the Punjaub, and the occurrences of the previous day, when the enemy was ejected from the left bank of the Chenab. My daily private communications will have placed your lordship in possession of the difficulties I had to encounter in a country so little known, and in the passage of the river, the fords of which were most strictly watched by a numerous and vigilant enemy, and presenting more difficulties than most rivers, whilst I was surrounded by a hostile

peasantry.

"Finding that to force the passage at the ford in my front must have been attended with considerable loss, from the very strong entrenchments and well-selected batteries which protected the passage, I instructed the field engineer, Major Tremenheere, in co-operation with the quarter-master general's department, to ascertain (under the difficulties before noticed) the practicability of several fords reported to exist on both my flanks, while I had batteries erected, and made demonstrations so as to draw the attention of the enemy to the main ford in my front, and with the view, if my batteries could silence their guns, to act simultaneously with the force I proposed to detach under an officer of much experience in India, Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell.

"On the night of the 30th November, this officer, in command of the following force (and more particularly detailed in the accompanying memorandum), three troops horse artillery (European); two light field batteries (do.); one brigade of cavalry (one European and four native regts.); three ditto of infantry (two European and six native regts.); two 18 pounders, with elephant draft and detail artillery, pontoon train, with two

companies sappers, moved up the river in light marching order, without tents, and with three days' provisions, upon a ford which I had every reason to consider very practicable (and which I have since ascertained was so), but which the major-general deemed so difficult and dangerous that he proceeded (as he was instructed, should such turn out to be the case), to Wuzeerabad, a town twenty-two miles up the river, where Lieut. Nicholson, a most energetic assistant to the resident at Lahore, had secured sixteen boats, with the aid of which this force effected the passage on the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd inst.

"Upon learning, by an A. D. C., sent for the purpose, that the major-general's force had crossed, and was in movement, I directed a heavy cannonade to commence upon the enemy's batteries and encampment at Ramnuggur, which was returned by only a few guns, which guarded effectually the ford, but were so buried, that, although the practice of our artillery was admirable, under Major Mowatt and Capt. Sir Richmond Shakespear, we could not, from the width of the river, silence This cannonade, however, inflicted very severe loss to the enemy in their camp and batteries, and forced him to fall back with his camp about two miles, which enabled me, without the loss of a man, to push my batteries and breastworks, on the night of the 2nd, to the bank of the river, the principal ford of which I then commanded. By this I was enabled to detach another brigade of infantry, under Brigadier Godby, at daylight on the 3rd, which effected the passage, with the aid of the pontoon train, six miles up the river, and got into communication with Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell.

The cannonade and demonstration to cross at Ramnuggur was kept up on the 2nd and 3rd, so as to fix a large portion of the enemy there to defend that point. Having communicated to Sir Joseph my views and intentions, and although giving discretionary powers to attack any portion of the Sikh force sent to oppose him, I expressed a wish that, when he covered the crossing of Brigadier Godby's brigade, he should await their junction, except the enemy attempted to retreat; this induced him to halt within about three or four miles to the left of their position. About two o'clock on the 3rd, the principal part of the enemy's force, encouraged by the halt, moved to attack the detached column, when a smart cannonade on the part of the enemy took place, and an attempt to turn both Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell's flanks by numerous bodies of cavalry was made. After about one hour's distant cannonade on the part of the Sikhs, the British artillery never returning a shot, the enemy took courage and advanced, when our artillery, commanded by that excellent officer Lieut.-Col. C. Grant, poured in upon them a most destructive fire, which soon silenced all their guns, and frustrated all their operations, with very severe loss upon their side; but the exhausted state both of man and horse induced the majorgeneral to postpone the attack upon their flank and rear, as he was directed, until the following morning, the day having nearly closed when the cannonade ceased.

"I regret to say that, during the night of the 3rd, the whole of the Sikh force precipitately fled, concealing or carrying with them their artillery, and exploding their magazines. I immediately pushed across the river the 9th Lancers and 14th Light Dragoons in pursuit, under that most energetic officer Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert. The Sikhs, it appears, retreated in the greatest disorder, leaving in the villages numerous wounded men. They have subdivided into three divisions, which have become more a flight than a retreat, and I understand a great portion of those not belonging to the revolted Khalsa army have dispersed and returned to their homes; thus, I trust, effectually frustrating the views of the rebel Shere Singla and his rebel associates.

"I have not received Major-Gen. Sir J. Thakwell's report, nor the returns of his loss; but I am most thankful to say that our whole loss subsequent to the 22nd November does not much exceed forty men. No officers have been killed, and but three wounded. Capt. Austen, of the artillery, only appears severely so

"I have to congratulate your lordship upon events so fraught with importance, and which will, I have no doubt, with God's blessing, tend to most momentous results. It is, as I anticipated, most gratifying to me to assure your lordship that the noble army under my command has, in these operations, upheld the well-established fame of the arms of India, both European and native, each vying who should best perform his duty; every officer, from the general of division to the youngest subaltern, well supported their Commander-in-Chief, and cheerfully carried out his views, which at a future period, and when we shall have effected the views of the Government, I shall feel proud in bringing to your lordship's notice.—I have, &c.

(Signed) Gouds.

Return of the European regts. employed:—3rd Light Drag.,
24th, 61st, 2nd European Infantry.

The following details of the subsequent sanguinary affair at Ramnuggur is from the Delhi Gazette of Dec. 8:—

The enemy, who had been reported in force at the several places indicated, but who had always evacuated them before they were occupied by us, were at length ascertained to have determined on making a stand at Ramnuggur, and Gen. Cureton was directed to halt until more troops came up. Brigadier-Gen. Campbell joined his camp on the 12th, taking command as senior officer, and bringing up another brigade. A further advance was made shortly afterwards, and on the 17th the camp was near Alkalghur, commonly written Alleepoor in the letters Gen. Cureton went on with a small party to look from camp. at the village in the afternoon, and was fired upon; some of the rebel cavalry were also seen on that occasion, but not a man after that on the 17th or 18th, though a report was then still rife that Shere Singh had on the 17th strengthened his force on the left bank of the Chenab. If he did so on that day, he certainly withdrew all the troops to the right bank on the 18th, as a party that went close up to Ramnuggur could hear nothing of them, and it was previously ascertained that Alleepoor had been evacuated during the night of the 17th November. the morning of the 18th the whole force were turned out about four in the morning, and remained on their parade till sunrise, when they were dismissed, and the tents ordered to be repitched. H. M.'s 61st Foot reached the camp of Brigadier-Gen. Campbell on the morning of the 19th, 850 strong, and were attached to the brigade commanded by Brigadier Hoggan, who had assumed charge. Authentic information had been received in the camp of Brig.-Gen. Campbell on the 21st, then pitched at Saharun (nine miles S.S.W. of Ramnuggur, and consequently considerably to the left of Deedar Singh ka Killah, and a short distance from the camp near Akalghur), that Shere Singb-had, on the 17th, been joined by the Bunnoo troops under Ram Singh, and that he was, on the morning of the same day (the 21st), encamped on the right bank of the Chenab, with a picket of three regiments and four guns on the left bank. It was then surmised that, in consequence of the proximity of the head-quarters' camp accompanied by Gens. Thackwell and Gilbert, operations would commence on the 22nd, especially as Lieut. Nicolson's Patans having seized twelve boats at Wuzeerabad on the first advance of Gen. Cureton to Goojranwallah about the 7th of November, it was considered that these would, with the assistance of the pontoon train, afford all the necessary facilities for crossing the Chenab. The Com-mander-in-Chief having also considered that the time hadarrived for the commencement of operations, orders were issued late on the night of the 21st of November, in the camp of Brig. -Gen. Campbell at Saharun (with the sanction of His Excellency, who rode over to the camp of Brig.-Gen. Campbell on the afternoon of the 21st), for the following troops to parada on the ensuing morning, at 3 o'clock, in front of the centre of the camp, without sound of bugle, trumpet, or drum : - The whole of the cavalry (H. M.'s 3rd and 14th regts. of Light Dragoons, the 5th and 8th regts. of Light Cavalry, and 12th Irregular Cavalry). Two troops of Horse Artillery (Duncan's and Warner's). Two field batteries (Austin's and Dawes's), and two brigades of infantry (those of Brigadiers Godby, 2nd Europ. regt. and 70th N.I.), and Hoggan (H.M.'s 61st foot, 36th and 46th N.I.) The cavalry to be formed on the right, artillery on the left of the cavalry, and the infantry on the left of the whole. The cavalry and infantry to be formed in column of troops and companies at quarter distance, left in front. The camp was to continue standing, Brigadier Eckford's Brigade, with Capt. Duncan's troop of Horse Artillery, remaining as a guard for the camp; the 12th Irregular Cavalry to cover the rear of the whole column. In this order, this strong detachment marched, under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief (who had come up from the headquarters' camp to superintend the proceedings of the morning), at the appointed time, and reached the left bank of the Chenab, near Ramnuggur, at an early hour, in the hope of surprising the detachment of the enemy, who were known to be on the same side. It would appear, however, that these had early intimation of the movement of the British troops, and had all retired across, except a few stragglers, and a picket, which fled, leaving their tents pitched. The object of the movement on our side was, however, mainly to ascertain the real strength and position of the enemy, and this was in some degree effected on clearing Ramnuggur towards the left bank of the river. Then it became apparent that their camp was pitched along the right bank of the river, which was seen to be crowded by thousands of men, whose white and light-coloured garments strongly contrasted with the bodies of the British troops, to which the eyes of our officers had been for some time past accustomed. In drawing out their fire, to ascertain their real strength in guns, and pressing perhaps rather too zealously in pursuit of those of the fugitives who appeared to be within reach, while crossing at the ford with water to the waist, Lieut.-Col. Lane's troop of Horse Artillery (2nd of the 3rd brigade) got into heavy sand before they were aware of it, and a leading borse having been shot, it was found, when the order came to limber up and retire, that one of the guns could not be moved. The Sikhs were not slow at perceiving this most inopportune embarrassment, and directed so hot a fire upon the spot that it was found necessary to abandon the gun, although a light field-battery was brought up to cover it (more than one account says that one or two tumbrils were abandoned at the same time, and others that two waggons were left with the gun, but we are somewhat inclined to believe that this is a mistake). But the fire of the enemy from guns that were sheltered, while ours were exposed in an open plain, was so heavy that nothing could be done beyond scattering a few of the nearest groups of the enemy, and then retiring. The cavalry were ordered to do the same, and take shelter from the enemy's round shot behind a tope of trees to the left, where they remained quietly for a time, the infantry being during that interim drawn up on the right. Some of the enemy being subsequently (it does not exactly appear at what precise time this was the case, but it must have been some time after the artillery retired) discovered on the left bank of the river further down to the left, a large number of our cavalry, amongst whom were the 3rd and 14th Light Dragoons, moved down by order to dislodge them. On approaching a body of Sikh cavalry, drawn up as if to receive them, these broke and separated to the right and left, when the Dragoons charging on were brought up by a nullah, or ravine, full of matchlockmen, who opened a most galling fire on the European cavalry, who were comparatively helpless, being unable to descend into the nullah. Here fell Brigadier-Gen. Cureton, who was shot through the heart, Lieut.-Col. Havelock dangerously wounded, and Capt. Holmes severely; and it was with some difficulty that the men were extricated from the trap into which they had been intentionally drawn by the enemy. Having effected their purpose (though we do not exactly see how), the cavalry returned; but in the mean time the Sikhs had come across, and taking the 6-pounder horse artillery gun (which had, however, been previously spiked by the gunners) off the carriage, bore it in triumph to their own side the river. At about 1 r. s. the troops who had up to that time continued under arms, received orders to move to their new encamping ground, forming line facing the enemy about a mile-and-a-half distant, with Ramnuggur in their rear, and there they remained during the 23rd.
A correspondent says he saw a ball fall within a yard of the

Commander-in-Chief.

The Agra Messenger has the following graphic description of the fight at Ramnuggur from a Correspondent:

"Ramnuggur, 4, r. M., 22d Nov. 1848. " I am in the midst of blood and dust, and write to you from the field, but I pledge my word to the truth of the following

report :

The troops arrived at Ramnuggur, at about seven, A. M., when the entire force of Shere Singh, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, from fifteen to twenty thousand men, were seen stretching in a dark line along the horizon. The enemy received us with his heavy guns from a strongly intrenched position, to which our artillery replied. Our guns, however, being only six and nine pounders were (as usual in Indian warfare) unequal to the heavy metal of the cannon of the enemy. firing continued on both sides for a considerable time, when a portion of the enemy having come over from their intrenchments, they were charged by the 3rd Dragoons in gallant style, who drove them back to their position. The Commander-in-Chief with his staff passed in front of the old Peninsular 14th Dragoons, commanded by Col. Havelock, and in a few minutes they were advanced within reach of the enemy's guns; the Sikhs having recrossed a second time the branch of the river which was between them and the British camp. A tremendous fire from four masked batteries, supported by the small arms of the infantry, in a moment opened upon them, throwing a terrific discharge from their heavy guns. Amidst a shower of shells and shot, which burst in murderous volleys among the squadrons of the dragoons, the trumpet sounded, the order to draw swords was given, followed by 'trot, gallop, charge !' The 14th, with the Colonel leading them in the front, dashed into the midst of the enemy, who threw themselves upon their faces on the approach of the columns, and rose and fired upon them as they passed. A more fearful sight perhaps was never witnessed on a field of battle, for the British army stood drawn up, both artillery and infantry, silent spectators of the bloody conflict of 450 sabres against an army amounting

to more than 5,000 men, with heavy cannou. Between the 14th Dragoons and the Sikh batteries was a deep wide precipice, and beyond it there was a nullah. The gallant Col. Havelock put his charger at the former, crying 'Follow precipice, and beyond it there was a nullah. me,' and the regiment dashed over the brink after him, galloping through the water, and forming on the opposite bank, in the very centre of the enemy's intrenchments. They charged a second time, and passed away to their camp, by an order from Lord Gough, who highly eulogized their 'noble charges.' Such indomitable courage may teach the fue a useful lesson, but I regret to say that Col. Havelock was slain, and a number of the officers either mortally or severely wounded. The gallant Gen. Cureton fell by round shot about the same time. This distinguished officer commenced life, although the son of a gentleman, as a private soldier in the King's Dragoons, and has thus ended his military career with the old 14th fighting under his command.'

On the 28th November a brother of Uttur Singh, the chief of Jubbur, rode leisurely with two mounted followers up to the main picquet, and surrendered himself to Sir Walter Gilbert, to whom he presented a nuzzur. He was immediately conveyed to the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. His name is Cheyt Sing; he was a colonel of cavalry with Shere Singh.

#### THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL CURETON.

A GENTLEMAN by birth and education, he entered the militia at the age of sixteen, as an ensign, and very shortly afterwards obtained his lieutenancy. His habits were somewhat prodigal, and he became embarrassed and encircled by difficulties. His friends either could not or would not extricate him, and to avoid arrest, he suddenly disappeared, and procured a commission in another militia regiment. For a short time his whereabout was unknown; but his creditors at length discovered and threatened him. He again absented himself, and, disguised as a sailor, made his escape. From the circumstance of his regimentals having been left on the beach, whence he embarked on board a boat for London, it was supposed he had been drowned while bathing.

On arriving in London, he met a recruiting party, and enlisted under the name of "Charles Roberts" in H.M.s 4th light dragoons. His good conduct and his intelligence recommended him to the notice of his superior officers, and when he proceeded to the Peninsula in 1810, he carried with him the most satisfactory re-

commendations.

He joined the 14th Light Dragoons at Portalegre in Portugal. His talents and his merits soon advanced him to the rank of corporal, then to that of serjeant. In this rank of life he acquitted himself so well, that in 1813 he was despached on some important duty to St. Jean de Luz-where he was recognised by an officer on the Duke of Wellington's staff, as an old acquaintance in the of the post to the head-quarters of the army. In 1814 he was gazetted as ensign in the 40th foot, in his own proper name, Charles Roberts Cureton, and shortly afterwards he effected an exchange into the 20th Light Dragoons. On the disbandment of that corps, after the war, he exchanged as a Lieutenant from half pay to full pay into the 16th Lancers, and when the corps was ordered to proceed to India he accompanied it. Brigadier-General Cureton's honourable career in the 16th Lancers is too well known to require mention at our hands. Throughout the whole of his military service—from the lowest grade to the distinguished position he recently reached—he always proved himself a brave soldier, an able and intelligent officer, and an upright and honourable man. As the head of a regiment he was alike respected by his officers and men; and after the late campaign on the Sutlej, when he was advanced to the important post of adjutant-general of H.M.'s troops in India, we doubt if there was an officer in any service who failed to rejoice at his good

Utterly destitute of vulgarity, he was untainted by that offensive presumption which too often attends on eminence so rapid and so lofty as was his. We have heard his unbending strictness often remarked upon; but we never once heard him accused of insolence or an overbearing demeanor. This is no trifling praise. His loss is indeed a severe one, not only to his family and his friends, but also to the country that he served. It is a curious circumstance that he should have closed his existence in the presence of the same regiment (the 14th Dragoons) in which, upwards of thirty-eight years ago, his military career may be said to have commenced.

THE LATE COLONEL CURETON served in the Peninsula from 1809 to the end of the war, and was present with the 14th Light Dragoons in the many actions and skirmishes that gallant corps was engaged in, including the battles of Talla-



vera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor; siege of Badajoz, in vera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor; siege of Badajoz, in April, 1812; battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, and battle of Vittoria. He served with the 40th at Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse. He was wounded in the right leg by a ride ball in crossing the Mondego, near Coimbra, 1st October, 1810; received a severe sabre cut on the head (skull fractured), another on the left hand, at Fuentes d'Onor, 5th May, 1811. He accompanied the 16th Lancers to India, 1822, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, in 1825 6. He served as assistant and adjutant-general of cavalry in the campaign in Afghanistan, under Lord Keane, in 1839-40, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee (medal). He was specially selected to command the advance column of the army on its route through the Bolan Pass and entrance into Afghanistan; and was also selected to command a force of cavalry detached in advance of the army to seize the enemy's guns and secure possession of the citadel of He com-Cabool in August, 1839, which he accomplished. manded a brigade of cavalry in the action of Maharajpore, on the 29th December, 1843 (medal), for which he was appointed a C.B. He again commanded a brigade of cavalry in the campaign on the Sutlej, and was engaged at Buddiwal and in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon; in the two former he commanded the whole of the cavalry. In the General Order to the Army of the Punjaub, dated Head quarters, Camp Ramnuggur, 23rd November, 1848, he is thus mentioned: "Aware of the general esteem and respect in which Brigadier-General Cureton was held by officers of all ranks who have enjoyed an opportunity of serving under his command, or been associated with him either on duty or in private life, the Commander-in-Chief invites all so disposed to be in attendance to pay the last honours to this excellent officer, whose decease no officer in the army can more deeply lament than Lord Gough himself."-Mofussilite.

#### THE PERTAB CHUND PLOT.

The following are the particulars of the "plot" for the proposed massacre and plunder of Calcutta. The mode in which it was intended to be carried out was by seducing the native troops at Barreckpore and Dum-Dum, and, on a particular night, to be fixed for the purpose, they were to make a combined excursion upon Calcutta, and, with the co-operation of other allies in the Burra Bazaar and elsewhere, carry out their work of murder and pillage. For the last two months emissaries were busy in the cantonments at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. It appears that these agents, during that time, could effect little more than just broach the matter, and that only to the native officers, intending that if their minds could once be poisoned, it would be a comparatively easy task, through their influence over the sepoys, to get them over also. How Pertab Chund, of Culna notoriety, came to be embroiled in the business, cannot accurately be ascertained; but it is conjectured that, as he is implicitly believed all over the country, by the illiterate classes of natives, to be the real heir to the Burdwan Raj, he is regarded with great reverence by the people generally, and to the present time has exercised considerable influence among them. In fact, it is in the character of the young Rajah of Burdwan, whose musnud has been unjustly wrested from him, that he has managed for so many years, ever since he was abandoned by the Bysack family, to keep up an establishment and retinue, and to pay for the means of bestial dissipation in which he is known to indulge so constantly. The originators of the plot, therefore, are supposed to have made selection of Pertab as a coadjutor to assist in tampering with the troops, both on account of his acknowledged ability to sustain a character, and his influence over the natives generally. The native officers, however, on the proposal being made to them, seem to have been rather startled, and they at length decided on rejecting the offer, and remaining faithful to the Company's nemuck. Acting on this resolution, they communicated the fact to the colonel of the regiment, and, in conformity to a counterplot then arranged, pretended to listen to the emissaries, with a view to draw them out as fully as possible as to all that was contemplated, and all who were concerned. Things went on in this way for some days, when it was determined upon by the authorities to bring the affair to a conclusion at once by the arrest and trial of those implicated. Accordingly, two of the most active emissaries were taken in the lines at Barrackpore, and, from the information furnished by them, Jawan Sing, the reputed agent of the ex-Ranee, and Pertab Chund, appeared to be the most conspicuous personages implicated in the plot. The next arrest was that of Pertab Chund, and some others in his house in Mirzapore. Mr. McCann, the officiating superintendent of police, accompanied by a single European officer, entered the room where Pertab himself sat, in great state, on a kind of elevated seat or throne, and took him altogether by surprise.

He was engaged in writing a Nagree paper, and his first effort, on perceiving his visitors, was to seize a sword, which, with other arms, lay on a table before him, but, after a stout struggle, he was prevented from effecting his object. The other actor in the drama, Jawan Sing, was also taken, in a house in Chorebagan. On getting there, the gate, one of cast iron, was found to be bolted and barred from within. By a stratagem this difficulty was overcome, and in a few minutes Jawan Sing was a prisoner. Connected with this affair there are more or less about twenty persons in the hands of the authorities. Among them there is not a single Sikh, or other individual of the Burra bazaar, against whom nothing has yet transpired calculated to involve them in the conspiracy. Both in the house of Pertab Chund and that where Jawan Sing was taken, a number of Nagree papers have been found, but their contents have not yet been ascertained. -Calcutta Star, Nov. 13.

It was stated, in the evidence given on the Court of Inquiry, that a havildar major of the 16th Grenadiers was visited in his tent by two men, who told him they had something to say to him, and would come again in eight days to say it; at the expiration of that period they returned and said, if he would gain over the regiment, he would perform a great work for his country and his faith, and that a crore of rupees were set aside for the 16th; that there were seven crores of rupees in Calcutta for the seven regi-ments at Barrackpore, and that they should have, besides, two days' plunder of Calcutta. On their departure, the havildar proceeded to the adjutant, who sent him to the colonel, to whom he related the whole affair, and added that he would have arrested the men, but he wished to find out their employers. After another period of eight days, the two emissaries made their appearance, and asked him if he had made any arrangements, and he answered he had gained over a subadar, who had great influence, and to whom he had previously related the whole affair. The subadar came to the tent and said, "This is all very well, but who is your employer? I must see him, and then I can treat." The men consented to take them to his presence, and went away for a time, during which, the whole matter was communicated to the colonel, and orders received to make the visit with the men at all The two officers and a sepoy went down in a boat to the Mint, but refused to go farther that night. They slept at the Mint guard, and in the morning met the men at a shop near Premchunder Mahadeo, and about a quarter of a mile to the southward of Burra Bazaar. They then set out on the Dum-Dum road, and after about half an hour's walk, reached a place where there was a tank and near it a large house. Here they found about five men, and among them one of singular stature, and after some time were admitted to the presence of the Rajah Pertab Chund. The Rajah told them that if they would assist in taking possession of the country, every sepoy would have Rs. 10,000. He informed them that, in November, two regiments would descend from Nepaul to seize Segolia; that our army would not take Mooltan; that there was one man amongst those in the house who would reign over all India, and that twenty-one rajahs in Bengal were all joined together to annihilate the Feringhia; that emissaries from Lahore were in every city in India, and that the Nepalese and other native powers were all in the combination. The fort was to be seized, and then Bengal would be theirs. interview closed with a present to the subadar, and a promise that the men should again visit them in eight days. The whole was reported to the colonel, and on the arrival of the emissaries they were put in arrest, and orders despatched to seize Pertab Chund.

—Friend of India, Nov. 13.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay), with letters from London to Oct. 24, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 6. The *Haddington*, with the mails of the same date, was announced on the 8th.

Mr. F. MILLETT resigned his seat in council on the 1st Dec. preparatory to his departure for England via the N.W. Provinces and Bombay. He has received valedictory addresses from the religious section of the public, of which he was a distinguished member. He is succeeded by Mr. J. Lewis.

MR. OMAN, an indigo-planter at Colgong, is in jail at Berhampore, on a charge of having resisted the execution of a Supreme Court writ by firing ball at the officers.

WRECK OF THE Helen.—We are glad to observe a subscription has been set on foot for the aid of the captain, officers aid rive of the Helen.

of the Helen.

PATNA OPIUM, at the sale held Nov. 27, brough R. 100 and Benares Rs. 734, being a decline of Rs. 100 per class subthe last sale.

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Lieut. Edward Forbes, of the 19th N.I., has been dismissed the service for beating a burkundaz and appearing drunk before a Court of Inquiry. He was also charged with receiving stores a Court of Inquiry. He was also charged with receiving stores from the cutwal of Tigrah and departing without paying for them, but he was here acquitted, on the ground that payment had not been demanded. The Commander-in Chief confirmed the finding and sentence of the court, but with reference to the last-mentioned charge very properly remarked that it is the duty of every officer to proffer payment whether it be demanded or not. - Hurkaru.

THE SHIP Affred, Capt. Henning, on her voyage from London to Calcutta, sailed 7,394 miles in 36 consecutive days; equal to 205 miles a day, or more than eight knots an hour.

Ma. Sheriff, of the Bishop's College press, has been elected by the managers of the Military Orphan Fund, superintendent and printer of their press.

THE REV. MR. MACQUEEN, secretary to the Military Orphan Fund, has been permitted to proceed to England on medical

certificate of a very urgent nature.

Inscription on a Gun Taken Nov. 7th .- The following is a translation of the inscription, in Persian, on one of the guns taken from the enemy, by the force under Brigadier Markham, on the 7th instant:—" This gun was made by Futteh Mahomed of Lahore, pupil of Ahmed Yar, son of the great Instructor. By order of the Khalsajee (Runjeet Sing) high in power in the province of Mooltan with a thousand contrivances. I. who am named 'Nurzinghaw,' the cloud tearer, and aim at the heads of my enemies arrows like flashes of lightning, by the assistance of the superior skill of Ahmed Yar, came forth like burning fire, and in the Hindoo year 1878, I was ready for the destruction of my enemies.'

SALE OF UNION BANK ASSETS.—The third sheriff's sale of Union Bank assets took place at the Commercial Sale-rooms on the 4th of December, the lots consisting of four indigo factories (Meergunge, Buwarsh, Bowsing, and Cootooreah), and sundry debts due to the bank. The total amount realized was about a lakh and sixty or seventy thousand,-but more than half of the purchases, it is understood, were made by or on account of the executive committee, acting in protection of the assets. title to the property sold, in many cases, was involved in dispute, and as the sheriff only sells the "right, title, and interest" of the bank, whatever it may be, the purchaser may sometimes get a good bargain, and may sometimes get nothing whatever for his money! This was illustrated by the first lot-the bank's interest (about six annas) in the valuable factory of Meergunge—which sold for only Rs. 10,000. The Committee had in fact already sold the bank's interest for about Rs. 80,000 to Messrs. Kelsalls and Co., so that the purchaser (if a hostile party) would have had a suit or two on his hands immediately. To avoid all contest, and clear the title, the committee purchased it themselves at the sheriff's sale. Some of the other lots were also sold subject to probable litigation. The whole of the secutities, for instance, relating to Carr, Tagore and Co.'s estate, were stated in the continuous parties and likely and and like were stated in the cautionary notices published on the part of that firm before and at the sale, to have been already included in the bank's settlement of accounts with them. It was alleged, therefore, that the sheriff (having already sold the bank's judg-It was alleged, ment against Carr, Tagore and Co.), was in effect selling the same claims twice over. Several of the securities were nevertheless sold to outside parties, and in some cases for substantial The purchasers, therefore, will have to try the question with the trustees of Carr, Tagore and Co.-Ibid., Dec. 5

Dr. McClelland, it is said, will succeed Mr. Williams as mining surveyor to Government, as a temporary arrangement.

HEAD-QUARTERS 29rh N.I.—A letter from Hejeepor of the 21st Nov. states that the head-quarters of the 29th regt. N.I. (seven companies under Major Simpson) marched thence towards Pathan Kote, to quiet a rather formidable outbreak in that direction.

MR. Quin.—A letter from Camp, Mooltan, says: "Mr. Quin, who has been now some time with Major Edwardes, and whose conduct has been most gallant in the various encounters, was struck by a cannon-ball in repulsing the enemy from their trenches, and has had two ribs broken and the flesh torn away; no danger is apprehended."

THE SHIP MONARCH.—The passengers by the ship Monarch have presented a letter of thanks to Capt. Weller, for his attention and kindness to them during the passage out.

LAHORE, DEC. 1 .- " Sir Frederick Curry has issued orders that no Sikh is to be admitted into the city without a pass. It the place of the 36th and 46th. Two sides of Lahore are at present devoid of protection, and the duty falls very heavy on the garrison, both officers and men."

UMBALLAH, DEC. 3. - Sir Dudley Hill says he wants some cavalry in his reserve division. It is highly probable he will get a ressalah or so from the 5th Irregulars. That corps is at present encamped here, and will, it is said, form a part of the Governor-General's escort.

THE 58TH N. I. arrived at Hansi on the 21st November having marched from Mhow over sandy roads in one day less than the number of marches. The regiment will arrive at Fero-

zepore on the 4th or 5th December, at latest.

THE 17TH L.C. expects to march from Hansie to the frontier, in a few days.

LETTER OF MOOLRAJ.—The Mofussilite publishes the following as a translation of the original letter (in Persian) addressed by Moolrai to General Whish :-

-to the High and Virtuous Lord, &c., General Whish Moolrai-

Saheb Bahadoor—may the Almighty protect him! 25th Katuk (8th Nov.), Sumhut 1905, Christian 1848.

"Earnest is my desire for the honour of an interview. In this desire I will relate the thought of my mind. I have received your desire I will relate the thought of my limit. I have tecevisely our letter, in which I am invited to send for the body of Hurry Sing, and accused of outraging the body of Agnew Saheb. To this there are three heads of reply—First: All are equal before God, and God is above all. It is written in history that God raised Alexander and Darius and other conquerors from low state to empire. If it is God's Darius and other conquerors from low state to empire. If it is God's pleasure, the insignificant ant may overcome the furious elephant. In God's goodness is my hope. Second: What is the religion that first seized, outraged, and wounded Lala Longa Mull,\* then cured him of his wounds for the purpose of hauging him? From Agnew Saheb, after I had submitted in all things and delivered up to him my fort, I received nothing but unprovoked outrage up to nim my fort, I received nothing out unprovoked outrage and insult; but God ordained that he should be punished by the hand of a sepoy, by whom he was wounded. If in the mutual assault, which followed, he was cut to pieces, I, as a friend, covered his remains with a silk cloth, and in obedience to the precepts of my religion, I buried him according to the forms of his, and reported the whole circumstances to Lahore. My vakeel was imprisoned, and my dispatch brought back to me unopened. What was then written is now in my possession to prove that I am blameless. In the history of Princes it is not found that the persons of ambassadors have been outraged. It is a new practice to imprison messengers and heralds. If I wished to retailate, it is in my power to confine the bearer of your letter; but such are not my feelings; and anxious only for your friendship, I have with my own hand given him a present. Such prisoners as have fallen into my hands have been well treated, cured of their wounds, and dismissed. Whatever may have been said or written by English gentlemen may by inquiry be fully and satisfactorily explained. If Hurry Sing's body is burnt by Hindoos it is sufficient. If not, it is written in my religion that he who dies in battle requires no funeral honours. My last will is that you will consider me a friend and write me friendly letters." and insult; but God ordained that he should be punished by the hand letters."

DISTURBANCE AT ALLAHABAD .- The Hindoos and Mussulmans of this city got up a small row among themselves on the night of the 23rd ult.; and though it originated in fanaticism, it ended without the destruction of life; a good deal of blood, however, was shed on the occasion. The Hindoos, in order to celebrate the festival of Burut Millow with éclat, had erected stages for illuminating the road from Khoordabad to the Chowk. Intermediately was situated a Mahomedan musjid, to the Moulvee of which, the arrangements of the Hindoos gave particular offence, and the Mahomedans in general, taking it as a wanton insult to their religion, were prepared to resent it at the time of the procession. The Hindoos, in order not to be the breakers of peace illegally, petitioned Mr. Money, the magistrate, to decide as to their right to the road-way for their ceremonies. The magistrate, on inquiry, found that Hindoo processions had not previously gone through that, road, and therefore issued an order forbidding the innovation. The Hindoos, however, not satisfied with this decision, appealed to the commissioner, Mr. Lowther, who expressed an opinion contrary to that of the magistrate, stating that it was a "shah-ra," that the Hindoos had a right to its use freely, and that the Mahomedans had no exclusive privilege to interfere. On the night of the 23rd, as the Hindoos were proceeding in procession, and had arrived opposite the musjid, a number of Mussulmans, crying "Ulli Ulli," fell upon them with drawn swords, cut down some of the bearers of the images and others in the crowd, and also the wife of Mr. Collins, the band master. Mr. R. Money was on the spot at the time and assaulted; his horse was struck on the head with a stick, but he himself escaped injury. Since the row the bazars have been closed, and the native public mind is described as being in a state of ferment bordering upon frenzy. - Mofussilite,

We are in receipt of further particulars regarding the disturb-ance at Allahabad. The nature of the quarrel is an awkward one, and it will require much prudence and judgment to bring

Brother-in-law of Moolraj—said to have been sent on a mission to Ed-aries—wounded, cured, and hanged in Edwardes' camp.



the affair to a satisfactory termination. The extreme paucity of troops ought to be a warning to government as to what might happen were there any general inclination on the part of the people to shake off the yoke of the foreigner. Such is, however, fortunately not the nature of the present disturbance. A detachment of the 18th Royal Irish had fortunately arrived on the 4th inst., and their presence will have a most beneficial effect on the disturbers of the peace. - Delhi Gaz., Dec. 6.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE, AND CO.—A circular has been issued by the trustees of the above firm, from which we learn that the immediately available assets having been realized and distributed among the creditors, it has been resolved that the estate should be wound up in the Insolvent Court.

Policy Pursued in the Punjar.—The course of events in

the Punjab, since the defection of Moolraj, has been deemed an entire condemnation of Lord Hardinge's policy. That he was over-confident of its success and of its permanence, there can no longer be any doubt. The expression he was so fond of repeating, that there would not be a shot fired in India for the next seven years, is remembered by his friends only as affording another example of the vanity of human wishes, and it is repeated by his enemies in the hope of increasing his mortification. But may not his Lordship with good reason impugn the justice of this decision, and the fairness of charging disasters on his policy, which have arisen out of a departure from it? May he not affirm that he never expected the Punjab to remain quiescent, except as we showed ourselves able and determined to nip revolt in the very bud? May he not bring forward the fact that he endeavoured to maintain peace by a constant preparation for war, and that in the case of Cashmere and Kangra he showed how he would have dealt with Mooltan? May he not refer, and with effect, to the period of his own and Col. Lawrence's administration, and maintain that his policy worked admirably while they continued in India, and that it has failed only since new councils were adopted; and not only was a revolt allowed to remain unpunished for six months, but the officer who endeavoured to check it was left for months to his own resources, without the

least attempt to support him?—Friend of India, Nov. 13.

Ma. D. H. Williams, together with Mr. F. B. Jones, his coadjutor on the geological survey, fell victims to jungle-fever in the field of their labours on the 15th inst. at Hazareebaugh. Mr. Williams had had a fall from his elephant, but suffered so little in consequence, that he continued his survey duties for three days after the accident. He then became ill, and was removed from his camp to Hazareebaugh. He was sent out to this country by the Court of Directors, as mining surveyor to the Government, on the strong recommendation of Sir Henry de la Beche, by whom he had been selected as a person in every way qualified to examine the resources of our Indian coal fields. He was bred a practical miner, but was early in life taken in hand by Sir Henry de la Beche, under whom he served for many years, first in the geological department of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, and subsequently in the Geological Survey itself, when geological researches were made a distinct branch of the public service. Sir Henry, in his reports, has more than once taken care to acknowledge the aid which the survey derived from Mr. Williams's acquaintance with the coal-bearing strata. Mr. Williams arrived in Calcutta early in 1846, and commenced immediately a course of active labour in the field, which lasted, with but few intermissions, till the day of his death. We believe our Government never had a more untiring servant, - one who was more disposed to shorten, as much as possible, those periods of inactivity which in India are more or less inseparable from labours which have to be carried on in the fold. ried on in the field. The public has heard little or nothing of Mr. Williams's labours, as his reports have never been printed; why, we cannot say. Mr. Williams leaves a wife and family in England unprovided for; and, as he has died in the service of his country as truly as any soldier who ever fell in the trenches, we hope that the Court of Directors will look upon this case as

one that calls for a pension.—Hurkaru, Nov. 21.

The Governor-General, through his private secretary, in a letter to the Rev. K. M. Banerjes, explained that a supposed recent exclusion of native gentlemen from the Governmenthouse levee arose from a misapprehension of his orders; adding: "Since his arrival in India, the Governor-General has endeavoured at all times to evince his readiness and his desire to receive, on public occasions and entertainments in Governmenthouse, native gentlemen and officers, both civil and military: both now and hereafter, as well in the provinces as at the capital, his Lordship will be happy to receive all the subjects of her Majesty, whether European or native, whose position in society. and whose reputation and character, are such as to entitle them to admission, according to the ordinary usage of such occasions; and hereafter the Governor-General will see that the terms of the notification of his receptions shall provide against doubt, and shall prevent the possibility of gentlemen being subjected to the mortification which must necessarily have been felt on the late occasion, and the occurrence of which his Lordship again desires to regret."

IN THE SUPREME COURT, on the 14th November, Mr. H. T. Raikes, the judge of Midnapore, obtained a verdict, with Rs. 1,000 damages, against Mr. W. H. Young, a respectable indigo-planter and zemindar in that zillah, for an anonymous libel, published in the Englishman.

APPAIR OF SOORAJ-KHOOND.—The following is the General Order issued to the Army of the Punjub on the intelligence arriving at head-quarters, Camp Kussoor:—"The Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief has this day received intelligence from Major gen. W. S. Whish, c.B., commanding the first division of the Army of the Punjub, and at Mooltan, of an ably-planned and brilliantly-executed attack made by a portion of the troops under the major-general's command, led by Brigadier F. Markham, on the morning of the 7th inst., on a strongly-entrenched position, which the enemy in great force had taken up, within a short distance of the British camp. The enemy was completely routed, with the loss of several hundreds killed, and seven of the eight guns he had brought into the field were captured by our troops. The conduct of all ranks employed on the occasion is described to have been most meritorious, and while offering to Major-gen. Whish, the officers and men under his command, the tribute of his best thanks for the excellent service they have rendered, his Excellency desires to congratulate the Army of the Punjab on the gallant achievement of their comrades at Mooltan."

HE deterioration in the value of property in Bengal is exemplified by the price realized at public auction for the Bagonharrie indigo concern. This concern, having a cultivation of 9,000 begahs, half ryuttee and half neez, comprising eight factories in good working condition, well found in stores, and with some 400 head of plough cattle and an elephant, as well as Rs. 70,000 of outstanding balances, realized Rs. 10,100 by public auction, or something like a tenth of what was considered its value twenty The average out-turn of this concern for the last ten years ago. years is about 360 maunds from a cultivation of 9,000 begahs, and the cash outlay is stated at Rs. 38,000, or a trifle over Rs. 100 per maund, exclusive of interest on block and outlay, agent's commission and charges, brokerage, &c., which, when added on to the outlay, will leave little or no return to the planter for all his labour and anxiety, at the existing prices of indigo. - Cal. Star, Nov. 9.

Government has ordered a large supply of chloroform for the use of the medical department of the force assembled at Roree.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Nov. 8, 1848.—The right hon, the Commander-in-Chief having resolved on adding a fourth division of infantry to the army of the Punjab, it will be constituted as follows

DIVISIONAL STAFF .- Brig. gen. C. Campbell, C.B., command-

DIVISIONAL STAFF.—A. D. C.—Capt. F. W. Burroughs, depy. assist. adjt. gen.; Lieut. J. S. Paton, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen.

BRIGADE STAFF: - 8th Brigade. - Brig. J. Hoggan, and

Capt. D. C. Keiller, maj. of brig. 36th N.I. and 16th N.I.

BRIGADE STAFF :- 9th Brigade. - Brig. H. M. Wheeler, C.B.,

and Brev. maj. H. Palmer, maj. of brig.
H. M.'s 61st foot, and 3rd N.I. The artillery and cavalty at present serving with the force under Brig. Wheeler will continue until further orders attached to the 4th division.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Nov. 26, 1848. - The following revised detail of the troops forming the army of the Punjab is published for general information:

ARTILLERY.—Div. Staff.—Brig. gen. J. Tennant, commg.; Lieut. H. A. Olpherts, A.D.C.; Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. Abercrombie, depy. assist. adj. gen.; Capt. C. Hogge, commy. of ord. ; Lieut. P. Christie, depy. commy. of ord.; \* Lieut. H. Tombs, depy. assist. q. m. gen.
BRIGADE STAFF.—Brigr. G. Brooke, c.B.; Lieut. C. V. Cox,

maj. of brig.

Horse Artillery.—H. Q. and 4th tr. 1st brig.; H. Q. and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th tr. 2nd brig.; H. Q. and 1st, 2nd, and 4th tr.

BRIGADE STAFF.-Brig. E. Huthwaite, c.B.; Licut. E. Kaye, maj. of brig.

<sup>\*</sup> Serving with the 1st division, Mooltan.



Foot Artillery .- 1st comp. 1st batt. (No. 10 H. F. battery); 3rd comp. 1st batt. (No. 17 H. F. battery); 2nd comp. 2nd batt. (reserve); \* 3rd and 4th comp. 3rd batt. (reserve); \* H. Q. and 1st, 2nd, and 4th comp. 4th batt. (reserve); 1st comp. 6th batt. (reserve); 2nd comp. 7th batt. (No. 6 H. F. battery); 3rd comp. 7th batt. (No. 5 H. F. battery); 6th comp. 7th batt. (reserve).\*
Engineers.—Div. Staff.—Brig. J. Cheape, c.B., ch. eng.;\*

1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwin, adj. eng. dep. army h. q.; 1st Lieut.

P. Garfurth, maj. of brig.\*

BRIGADE STAFF.—Maj. G. B. Tremenheere, Brev. maj. R. Napier,\* Capt. J. Glasfurd, Capt. J. R. Oldfield, Capt. J. Anderson, Capt. B. W. Goldie, Capt. W. Abercrombie,\* J. R. Western,\* 1st Lieut. and Brev. capt. H. Siddons,\* A. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. C. B. Young, R. B. Smith, H. Yule, T. S. Irwin, W. E. Morton, J. H. Maxwell,\* W. A. Crommelin, G. W. W. Fulton,\* A. Taylor,\* 2nd Lieut. A. Fraser,\* C. S. Paton,\* T. G. Glover,\* H. Hyde,\* S. Young,\* F. C. Grindall,\* W. W. H. Greathed,\* W. R. Oliphant,\* H. W. Gulliver,\* C. Pollard,\* C. T. Stewart,\* F. R. Maunsell.\*

SAPPERS AND PIONEERS.—1st comp. sappers,\* 2nd comp. sapers,\* 3rd comp. sappers,\* 1st comp. pioneers, 2nd comp. pioneers,

pers, ord comp. sappers, let comp. poncers, and comp. poncers, and comp. pioneers, and comp. pioneers, 5th comp. pioneers, 6th comp. pioneers, 7th comp. pioneers.

CAVALRY.—Div. Staff.—Maj. gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., commg.; Lieut. E. J. Thackwell, A.D.C.; Capt. E. Pratt, dep. assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. T. T. Tucker, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen.

BRIGADE STAFF :- 1st Brig. - Brig. M. White, c.B.; Capt.

G. Cautley, maj. of brig.

Corps.—H.M.'s 3rd lt. drag., H.M.'s 14th lt. drag., 5th lt. c., 8th lt. c.

2nd Brigade.—Brig. A. Pope, c. B.; Lieut. and Brev. capt. S. F.

Macmullen, maj. of brig. Corps.—H.M.'s 9th lan., 1st L. C., 6th L. C. 3rd Brigade.—Brig. H. F. Salter,\* Lieut. E. C. Warner, maj. of brig.\*

Corps.—11th L. C.,\* 7th irreg. c.,\* 11th irreg. cav

4th (Irreg.) Brig. - Brig. J. B. Hearsay, Lieut. N. B. Cham-

Corps.—3rd irreg. cav., 9th irreg. cav., 12th irreg. cav.
INFANTRY.—Div. Staff. — First Div.— Maj. gen. W. S.
Whiah, c. B., commg.;\* Lieut. A. Need, A.D.C.;\* Capt. J. C.
Kennedy, extra\*A.D.C.;\* Lieut. and Brev. capt. G. P. Whish, dep. asist. adj. gen.; Brev. maj. A. M. Becher, assist. qr. mr.
gen.\*

BRIGADE STAFF:-1st Brig.-Brig. A. Hervey,\* Capt. E.

Wiggens, maj. of brig.\*

Corps.—H.M.'s 10th foot,\* 8th N.I.,\* 72nd N.I.\* 2nd Brigade.—Brig. F. Markham,\* Capt. A. L. Balbour,

maj. of brig.\*

Corps.—H.M.'s 32nd foot,\* 49th N.I., \*51st N.I.

SECOND DIVISION.—Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B.,
commg.; Lieut. C. R. Colt, A.D.C.; Brev. maj. C. Chester, assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. A. S. Galloway, dept. assist. q. m. gen.
BRIGADE STAFF:—3rd Brig.—Brig. J. Eckford, Capt. W.

C. Campbell, maj. of brig.

Corps.—31st N.I., 56th N.I., 73rd N.I.

4th Brig.—Brig. C. Godby, c. B.; Capt. M. E. Sherwill, maj. of brig.

Corps.—2nd Eur. reg., 45th N.I., 70th N.I.
5th Brig. — Brig. A. S. H. Mountain, c. B.; Lieut. C. E.
Macdonnell, maj. of brig.

Corps.—H. M.'s 29th foot, 13th N.I., 30th N.I., 52nd N.I.†
THIRD DIVISION. — Div. Staff. — Brig. gen. C. Campbell,
C.B., comm.; Capt. E. Haythorne, A.D.C.; Brev. maj. G. C. Ponsonby, assist. adjt. genl.; Ens. H. R. Garden, depy. assist. qr. mr. gen.

BRIGADE STAFF: -6th Brig. - Brig. J. Pennycuick, c.B. and

K.H.; Capt. C. R. Harris, maj. of brig. Corps.—H. M.'s 24th foot, 22nd N. I., 25th N.I.

7th Brig.—Brig. N. Penny, C.B.; Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. D.

McPherson, maj. of brig.

Corps.—15th N.I., 20th N.I., 69th N.I.

8th Brig.—Brig. J. Hoggan, Capt. D. C. Keiller, maj. of brig.

Corps.—H.M.'s 61st foot, 36th N.I., 46th N.I.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Jt. dep. com. gen.

Capt. J. Ramsay, general charge in the field.

Assist. Com. Gens.—Capt. G. Newbolt, field office of accounts; Brev. maj. G. Thompson; Capt. F. Lloyd, Mooltan field force. Dep. Assist. Com. Gens.—Capt. G. B. Reddie; Brev. lieut.

col. J. G. W. Curtis, executive charge C. in C.'s camp; Brev. maj. E. R. Mainwaring, 6th inf. brig.; Capt. J. G. Gerrard, comm. depôt, Ramnuggur.

1 Sub-Assist. Comy. Generals.—Capt. T. F. Hobday, field depôt; Lieut. C. C. Robertson, Mooltan field force; Brev. capt. J. Turner, ditto; Lieut. F. C. Tombs, ditto; Lieut. W. Williamson, 4th inf. brig.; Lieut. E. J. Simpson, 1st cav. brig.

Offic. Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.-Lieut. H. Ramsay, field depôt; Lieut. J. E. Gastrell, 2nd cav. brig.; Brev. capt. T. C. Birch, art. div.; Capt. S. B. Faddy, 3rd inf. brig.; Brev. capt. G. Gordon, 5th ditto; Lieut. W. D. Bishop, 7th ditto; Lieut. H. C. James, 8th ditto; Lieut. J. I. Willes, Capt. J. Cooper, Mooltan field force.

Pay-master.—Capt. C. Campbell.

In charge of Military Chest, Mooltan Field Force.—Capt. C. Cheape.

Dep. Jud. Adv. Gen.-Lieut. E. B. Johnson.

Baggage Master. - Ens. (unattached) S. Douglas.

Superintending Surgeon.—Sen. Surg. C. Renny.
Ditto ditto, Mooltan field force.—Surg. T. E. Dempster. Field Surgeon.—Surg. J. McRae.

Medical Store-keeper.—Assist. surg. F. Douglas, M.D.

Ditto ditto, Mooltan field force.-Assist. surg. J. C. Graham, M.D.

Post-master.—Capt. J. Lang. Ditto, Mooltan field force.—Lieut. F. M. Chaplain.—The Rev. W. J. Whiting, A.M.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Noeewalla, November 21st, 1848.—It having been found necessary to form a reserve force in the Sirhind division, which it may be expedient to support and strengthen from the Meerut division, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, is pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Dudley St. L. Hill, K.C.B., to command the reserve, exercising at the same time a general control for all purposes of service over the troops in the Sirhind and Meerut divisions.

The usual reports and returns of the Sirhind and Meerut divisions will be made to the officers in immediate command of those divisions respectively, but the whole of the troops of both these divisions will obey all orders issued by Major-general Sir Dudley Hill.

The major-general will take up and remove his head-quarters from time to time to such points as he may deem best calculated for the attainment of the object in view.

The following corps are directed to continue progress to the Meerut and Sirhind division, in accordance with routes which the quarter-master-general of the army will furnish:

H. M.'s 18th royal Irish.

17th, 19th, 58th, 60th, 61st and 62nd regiments of native infantry.

The 3rd infantry brigade is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th division.

H. M.'s 61st Foot is transferred from the 9th to the 8th

brigade.
The command of the Punjab division will be exercised, until further orders, by Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, c.B., with the rank of brigadier-general, so long as he may be in the perform-

ance of this duty.

Captain F. W. Burroughs, deputy assistant adjutant-general of the Punjab division, will proceed immediately to join Brigadier-general Wheeler.

Ensign G. R. Wheeler, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Wheeler.

The 9th brigade of infantry, and the artillery and cavalry, composing the force now under the command of Brigadier-general Wheeler, are struck off the strength of the army of the Punjab.

Brigadier-general Wheeler will exercise the command of the Jullender district, in conjunction with that of the Punjaub divi-

Captain D. C. Keiller is appointed deputy assistant adjutantgeneral of the 4th infantry division.

Lieutenant C. S. Weston, of the 36th regiment of native infantry, is appointed major of brigade to the 8th infantry brigade.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-general Lieutenant J. S. Paton is directed to join army head-quarters, and report himself to the quarter-master-general of the army.

Lieutenant-colonel C. M. Carmichael, c.B., is removed from the 3rd to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, and Lieutenantcolonel H. L. Worrall, on leave, from the latter to the former

Captain J. Clarke, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, having obtained the sanction of the agent to the Governor-general, Scindiah's dominions, to relinquish his appointment of



<sup>†</sup> N.B. The 52nd N.I. will continue attached to the 2nd brigade let division until further orders.

officiating 2nd in command 2nd infantry Gwalior contingent, is directed to join the corps to which he belongs.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Com-

mander-in-chief.

PAT GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp, Nov. 27, 1848.—The Commanderin-Chief has now received a report from Brig. gen. Campbell, c.B., detailing particulars of the affair of the 22nd inst. The brigadier general expresses his approbation of all the troops engaged on the occasion, and dwells in terms of high admiration on the brilliant charges on the enemy's cavalry, in numbers between 3,000 and 4,000, and of H.M.'s 3rd and 14th light dragoons, and the 5th and 8th cavalry.

In one of these charges a handsome Sikh standard was captured, and the standard bearer slain by a trooper, Elius Khan, 1st troop, 5th light cavalry. The claims of that brave young soldier to admission to the Order of Merit will be duly investigated by a consolidated committee, which the officer commanding the cavalry division will be so good as cause to be assembled.

The Commander-in-Chief was a witness of the brilliant conduct of these several corps, and of the intrepid manner in which they were led by their officers, the enemy was signally overthrown on every occasion, and only saved from utter annihilation by their

flight to the cover of their guns, on the opposite bank of the river.

By the death of Brigadier general Cureton, c.B., Lieut. col.

Havelock, H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, and Capt. Fitzgerald, of the same noble regiment, the service has sustained a loss which the

Commander-in-Chief will unite in lamenting.

The officers and men wounded on the occasion are doing well, the Commander-in-Chief is happy to think, and though the very severe injury sustained by Lieut. col. Alexander, 5th cavalry, and Brevet capt. Riley, of the same corps; Capt. R. H. Gall and Lieut. McMahon, of the 14th dragoons; Lieut. J. H. Holmes, commanding 12th irregulars; and Ensign Hardinge, extra aidede-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, must for a long time render these gallant officers unfit for duty. His Excellency trusts that they will be eventually restored to the service whose honour and character they have so nobly sustained.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, Co.

ALLEN, G. dep. coll. of Nuddea, transf. to the Sunderbuns, Nov. 29.

ASTELL, H. G. to off. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, Nov. 30.

BATTYE, G. W. rec. cb. of off. of civ. and. fr. Belli, Nov. 22.

BEST, W. R. rec. ch. of the Bactool distr. fr. Ternan, Oct. 24.

CADENHEAD, J. to off. as lat class asst. to ag. to Gov. Gen. at Singbhoom, S. W. front. Nov. 27.

CHESTER, C. to ex powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory.

COULL, A. D. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. of Dacca.

DEVERBUX, Hon. H. B. rec. ch. of Harowtie pol. ag. fr. Capt.

Burton, Oct. 28.

Dodgson, J. C. rec. ch. of cur. duties of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, fr. J. Wheler, Nov. 25. FORBES, Hon. R. made over charge of cur. duties of off. of civ. and

ses. jud. of Behar, to princ. sud. ameen, Nov. 16.
GIBSON, S. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. of Malda, Nov. 29.
GLOVER, F. A. B. rec. ch. of the Oocheyra and Sohawal states fr.

Capt. Brown, Oct. 24.

HALLADAY, F. J. to be a memb. of the Council of Education.

HEDGER, F. J. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund com. of Pubna.

HUTCHINSON, J. R. to off. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur

dur. abs. of Plowden, Nov. 30. Jackson, E. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset fr. Trevor, Nov. 18.

JOHNSTON, A. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. pro-

vinces, Nov. 25. KIRK, J. to off. as princ. sudder ameen of Furruckabad dur. abs. of

Mercer, Nov. 28. LANCE, G. E. rec. ch. of the div. of Durrung in Assam fr. Lieut.

LEWIS, J. took his seat as a member of council, Dec. 1. MARRIOTT, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Goruckpore dur. abs. of H. C. Tucker.

MILERT, Hon. F. permitted to resign fr. Nov. 1.

MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Moorshedabad, made over ch. of the current duties of his office to princ. sudder ameen, Nov. 15.

Tof the current duties of his office to princ. sugger amech, Nov. 10. Monby, A. rec. ch. of mag. of Moorshedabad fr. H. Pratt.

NASMYTH, J. qual. for public service, attach. to N.W. provinces.

OGILVIE, A. rec. ch. of coil. of Beerbhoom fr. J. Reid, Nov. 20.

PEABSON, E. S. rec. ch. of mag. of Purneah fr. W. T. Taylor.

PENN, J. H. pl. in ch. of treas. in zillah Goruckpore, Nov. 30.

QUINTIN, W. St. made over ch. of add. judgeship of Behar, to prin. sudder ameen, Nov. 20.

RAIKES, G. D. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore, dur. abs of E. Mornton, or till further orders

RAIRES, C. to off. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory dur. abs. of Unwin, Nov. 30.

RICHARDSON, R. J. rec. ch. of mag. of Patoa fr. E. H. Lushing. ton, Nov. 20.

Rose, R. J. rec. ch. of the 24-pergunnah embankment fr. Rutherford, Nov. 16.

ROZARIO, E. dep. coll. of Nuddea, transf. to Jessore, Nov. 29. SCHALCH, V. H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom; to off. as mag. of Midnapore dur. abs. of Buckle, Nov. 29.

SIMSON, R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpoor, vested with special powers, Nov. 20.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, res. ch. of the current duties of his office fr. princ. sud. ameen, Nov. 13. TORRENS, R. res. ch. of current duties of the office of civ. and

sess. jud. of 24 pergunnahs fr. princ. sud. ameen, Nov. 29.
TREVOR, C. B. rec. ch. of off. of superint. of revenue surv. in the

24 pergunnahs fr. Bidwell, Nov. 20.

TUCKER, F. rec. ch. of off. fr. Haughton, Nov. 2.

WHELER, J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to J. C. Dodgson, Nov. 25, to proceed to the interior of his district.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, G. 15 days. BROWN, G. F. 1 mo.
BROWN, J. C. 1 mo.
BUCKLE, W. B. 1 mo.
CARTWRIGHT, C. R. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1. DUMERGUE, J. S. 1 mo. EDMONSTONE, G. F. leave canc. fr. Nov. 8. FERGUSSON, H. D. H. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1. HAWKINS, J. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 10. LLOYD, T. R. in ext. to Dec. 31, 1849, on m.c. Monorton, H. 2 mo. to Bombay and 1 yr. to Europe. OLDFIELD, H. S. 2 mo.

Paxton, G. 1 mo.

PHILLIPS, A. M. 1 mo. in ext. PONTET, J. a fortnight in ext.

PRINGLE, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah, dur. the Mohurrum vacation, making over ch. of the current duties of his off. to W. Money.

RAIKES, A. 3 mo. prep. to proceed to Europe on furl. RAIKES, H. C. 1 mo.

RAILEY, J. H. unexpired leave cancelled fr. Nov. 9.

TAYLOR, W. T. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15.

THORNTON, E. 1 mo.

TUCKER, St. G. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1.

TUCKER, H. C. mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, 5 weeks fr. Dec. 18. UNWIN, H. 15 days.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADDINGTON, Ens. Hon. H. R. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Renares.

ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. J. art. fr. 1st to 8th batt.

BAMPIELD, Ens. A H. to do duty with 56th N.I. BECHER, Capt. S. 11th N.I. to rec. ch. of brig. office fr. Brev.

eapt. Ross, to offic. as maj. of brig. dur abs of Brig. maj. Fraser. Bennett, Ens. J. S. to rank fr. July 27, 1848.
BIGGS, Ens. J. A. M. posted to 14th N.I. at Berhampore, to join. Bishop, Lieut. W. L. M. 46th N.I. to be brig. qr.mr. to 8th inf.

BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. BOSWORTH, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. to do duty with 1st comp. 1st batt. and No. 1 lt. field batt.

BROWN, Ens. C. L. to act as qr.mr. to detach. of H.M.'s 32nd foot.

BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. fr. 14th to 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore, to join.

BUCKLEY, Col. F. 14th N.I. perm. to reside at Calcutta and draw his pay and allow. fr. pres. pay-office for 6 months fr. Nov. 1.
BURROUGHS, Capt. F. W. dep. assist. adj. gen. Punjab div. to join Brig. gen. Wheeler, Nov. 21.
BUTLER, Capt. J. 55th N.I. to be prin. asst. to comm. of Assam.

CAMPBELL, Ens. A. F. M. to be prin. asst. to comm. of Assam. CAMPBELL, Ens. A. F. M. to rank fr. July 20, 1848.
CARMICHAEL, Lieut. col. C. M. c.B. fr. 3rd to 4th L.C. Nov. 21.
CHEAPE, Capt. C. 51st N.I. to ch. of military chest under com. of Maj. gen. Whish.

CLARK, Ens. W. W. to rank, fr. Aug. 10, 1848. CLARKE, Capt. J. 25th N.I. to join his corps Nov. 21. COCKERELL, Cornet J. to rank, fr. Sept. 20, 1848.

Coxe, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. assist. to res. at Lahore, assum. ch. of duties.

CRAIGIE, Cor. H. C. to rank fr. Aug. 20, 1848.
CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. Engs. to join army of the Punjab.
DALZELL, Maj. Hon. H. B. art. fr. 9th to 1st. batt.
DE BUDE, 2nd Lieut. F. R. art. to be 1st. lieut. fr. Oct. 26, in suc.

to Hutchinson, trans. to inv. est.

DUFFIN, Lieut. C. W. 26th L.I. passed exam. in Oordoo.

DUNBAR, Ens. F. W. to rank fr. Aug. 1, 1848.

DURAND, Capt. H. M. ret. to duty Dec. 4, to proc. forthwith by dakh, at public expense, to join the army of the Punjab.

EWART, Capt. J. dep. judge adj. gen. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. in Meerut div.

FERGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. dep. asst. adj. gen. Cawapore div. perm. to join 6th L. C. while emp. on service, to make over cb. of Sirhind div. to Brev. capt. Ross; dept. asst. adj. gen. posted to Cawnpore div.

FINCH, Lieut. H. 31st N.I. to be brig. qr. mr. to 3rd brig. of inf.

of army of the Panjab.

FISHER, Brev. capt. G. A. 1st N.I. to be fort adj. at Govindgurh; to be capt. fr. Oct. 31, 1848, in succ. to Mainwaring, trans. to

FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. to rank fr. Aug. 30, 1848.

FORBES, Ens. L. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1848.

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 9, v. Brown,

FREELING, Ens. W. T. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 16, 1848, v. Herbert, dec.

GOODWYN, Lieut. A. G. engs. app. adj. of eng. dept. at head qrs. of army of the Punjah.

GOTT, Lieut. W. C. 56th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Jones

GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to offic. as adj. v. Macmullen. Guise, Capt. J. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 1, 1848.

HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. art. to rec. ch. of 133 horses for battery

at Boodee Pind, and proceed with them to that station. HOLROYD, Lieut. C. 36th N.I. to be junior asst. to comm. of As-

sam fr. Oct. 21, 1848, v. Gordon.
Home, 2nd Lieut. D. C. engs. to join and do duty with head qrs.

of sappers and pioneers in Mooltan.

HUNGERFORD, Brev. G. J. W. art. pronounced by exams. of college of Fort William to be entitled to a degree of honour for acquirements in Hindee.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. A. C. art. trans. to inv. est.

JONES, Lieut. L. B. 56th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. to 3rd inf. brig. army of the Punjab until arrival of Capt. Campbell.

KEILLER, Capt. D. C. to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the 4th inf. div. Nov. 21.

LINDSEY, Ens. S. W. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 31, 1848, in suc.

to Mainwaring, trans. to inv. est.
LYONS, Capt. E. R. ret. to duty, arrived Dec. 1.
LYSTER, Ens. H. H. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1848.

MACDONALD, Capt. J. 66th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 22.

MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. 1st N.I. trans. to inv. est. M'AULIFFE, Lieut. R., H. A. app. to ch. of art. depot at Meerut,

to draw a com. allowance of 50 Rs. per month.

M'MULLIN, Ens. C. N. to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1848; to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares

OAKES, Ens. E. C. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1848, v. Os-

OLPHERTS, Lieut. H. A. art. to be a .- d.-c. to Brig. gen. Tennant com. art. of army of Punjab; to be detach. staff to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd troops 2nd brig. H.A. H.M.'s 9th lancers, and 1st L.I. under com. of Col. Stedman.

PATON, Lieut. J. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to join head qrs. Nov. 21.
PEARSON, Lieut. and Brev. capt. H. E. to offic. as brig. maj. at
Lahore dur. abs. of Keiller on field service, till further orders.

PHILLOTT, Brev. capt. J. 10th N.I. to be post mr. of Goruckpore. Powys, Eas. J. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

REID, Brev. capt. D. art. to be capt. fr. Oct. 26, in suc. to Hutchinson, trans. to inv. est.

REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. to be prin. asst. of 2nd class to

com. of Assam, and to be in ch. of Durrung div. ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. to do duty with 2nd comp. batt.

Ross, Lieut. C. C. G. 66th N.I. to offic. as adj. to 2nd reg. Oude local inf.

Ross, Brev. capt. A. H. maj. of brig. posted to Ferozepore, to

ROWLAT, Lieut. E. A. del. over ch. of div. of Durrung, in Assam, to G. E. Lance.

SIDDONS, Brev. capt. G. R. 1st L. C. to be brig. qr. mr. to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd troops 2nd brig. h. art. H. M.'s 9th lancers and 1st reg. L. C. under com. of Lieut. ccl. Stedman.
STAPLES, Lieut. N. A. to act as adj. to 9th batt. art. fr. Nov. 1.

TAYLOR, Lieut. dep. Bheel agent at Indore to off. for Capt. Harris

in Thuggee dept. Nov. 13.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. 70th N.I. to act as brig. mr. dur. continuance of 2nd troop 3rd brig. h. art. and 8th L.C. with brig. under com. of Brig. Gudby, and until junction of brig. with head grs. of 2nd inf. div.

Towgood, Capt. J. 35th L.I. to offic. as dept. adj. gen. of pres. div. until further orders.

TREMENHEERE, Major G. B. engs. supt. eng. of Punjab div. to join the army in the field, attached to head qrs. until further orders.

TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. 8th to 9th batt.
TWEEDALE, Brev. maj. F. 8th L.C. to be mag. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Macdonald, dec.

WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. to ch. of a detach. of convolescent men of H.M.'s 24th foot proceeding from the former corps to join their regt.

WATSON, Lieut. J. E. doing duty with the 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art perm. to rejoin 3rd co. I bat. art. attached to No. 17 light field battery, proceeded on service, to do duty with 1st troop 2nd brig. WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. to be major of brig. to 8th inf. brig. Nov. 21.

WHEELER, Brig. H. M., C.B., to cont. to com. Punjab div. Nov. 21 and to com. the Juliundur distr.

WHEELER, Eds. G. R. 1st N.I. to be a.d.c. to Brig. Gen. Wheeler, Nov. 21.

WOLLASTON, Brev. capt. C. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Macdonald, dec.

WORRALL, Lieut. col. H. L. fr. 4th to 3rd L.C. Nov. 21.

YOUNG, Cornet H. E. 8th L. C. ret. to duty Nov. 21, to proc. by dakh to Ferozepore, to join his corps, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Macdonald, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

JOHNSTONE, A. S. Nov. 23. PEILE, F. W. Nov. 23.

#### INFANTRY.

CLARK, W. W. Dec. 1. BENNET, J. S. Nov. 24. DUNBAR, F. W. Nov. 24.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BETTS, Capt. E. J. inv. est. furl. to Europe, on m. c. BOISRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. 69th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 8 to Simla and Almorah, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. 1 year in ext. to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

CAUTLEY, Brev. maj. R. 10th L. C. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. in hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c. Christopher, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 28, in ext. to

enable him to join.
COLYEAR, Capt. T. D. 7th L. C. fr. Nov. 10 to Oct. 1, 1849, ia ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.

Cox, Brev. maj. G. 60th N.I. 1 year in ext. fr. Nov. 15, to rem. at Landour, on m. c. CURRIE, Licut. M. E. horse art. 1 year in ext. fr. Nov. 15, to hills

north of Deyrah, on m. c. DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 18th N.I. leave canc.

Dowson, Capt. R. 11th irreg. cav. fr. July 20 to Aug. 20, on m. c. GASCOYNE, Capt. C. M. 5th L. C. to rem. at Ferozepore, on m. c. until date of trans. to inv. est.

GRAHAM, Brev. maj. J. leave to have effect fr. Feb. 15, 1849. HAIG, Lieut. W. R. Y. 52nd N.I. 11 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to re-

main at Landour, on m. c. HARRIS, Capt. J. S. inv. est. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, in ext. on m. c. to remain at Mussoorie.

HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 2 mo. on m. c. fr. Nov. 2.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. A. C. art. fr. Oct. 26, in ext. on m. c. to remain at Simla.

L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. F. 30th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe. Lyons, Capt. E. B. 37th N.I. leave canc. Nov. 24.

MACDONALD, Maj. R. D. H. 8th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to pres.

to app. to proceed to sea, on m. c.

MACSQUEEN, Lieut. H. D. art. to Nov. 16, 1848, in ext.

MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Sept. 8.

PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. A. W. C. 3rd L. C. fr. Oct. 31, to Dec. 15,

in ext. to remain at Mussoorie.

SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. SEATON, Brev. Maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Nov. 15 to March, 1, 1849,

in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

THORNTON, Maj. S. L. 13th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 16, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.

Weller, Capt. J. A. engs. to Dec. 1, 1849, in ext. to rem. at Almorah and hills n. of Deyrah.
Williams, Cornet E. W. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

WORBALL, Lieut. col. H. L. 4th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

# MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 36th N.I. at Lahore, to join. ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to aff. med. aid to detach. of N.I. and irr. cav. dur. its stay at Allahabad.
BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. to med. ch. of 1st batt. art.

BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to head qrs. of 6th batt, art.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. to proc. to Delhi, and do duty with detach, of art, proc. to the frontier under the com. of Capt. Brind. CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 6th L.C. and 12th irr. cav.

CHEVERS, Asst. surg. N. M.D. to rank. fr. Aug. 1, 1848. DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 11th N.I. at Bareilly, to join. Greig, Surg. J. 38th L.I. to aff. med. aid to 66th N.I. as a temp.

arrangement, v. Grant.

HATTER, Asst. surg. H. W. G. to rank fr. July 21, 1848. HORTON, Asst. surg. C. assd. med. ch. of civ. st. of Tipperah fr. Asst. surg. Pemberton, Nov. 6.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum. KEAN, Surg. A. to aff. med. aid to right wing of 14th N.I.

LOGIN, Surg. J. S. M.D. to 6th batt. art. to relieve Asst. surg. Beatson fr med. ch. of detach. 6th comp. 8th batt. with 4 guns,

No 15, lt. field battery and siege train estab.

MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. to med. ch. of Eur. inf. recruits arrived at Dum-Dum, and to rec. sick men of detach. into his batt. hospital.

MACLEAN, Surg. H. perm. to retire fr. the service on a pension of 1911. per ann. fr. Dec. 1, 1848.

M'COSH, Surg. J. M.D. 31st N.I. to med. ch. of brig. staff of 3rd inf. brig. army of the Punjab and 3rd comp. 1st batt. and 1st comp. 6th batt. of art. attached to the brig.

M'KINNON, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid. to 1st comp. 4th batt.

and details of siege train accompanying 2nd div. of inf. of army of

the Punjab.

M'LEAN, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to rank fr. Sept. 1, 1848.

MORICE, Surg. J. M.D. to retire fr. the service on a pension of 1911.

per ann. fr. Dec. 5, 1848.

PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.

PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. del. over med. ch. of civ. st. of Tipperah to Asst. surg. Horton, Nov. 6. STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. to join and do duty in field hospital

under Supt. surg. Renay, of the army of the Punjab.
SUTHERLAND, J. civ. asst. surg. of Azinghur, to perf. med. duties
of the st. of Goruckpore, as a temp. arrangement, to proceed by

of the st. of Goruckpore, as a temp. arrangement, to proceed by dakh at the public expense, Nov. 16.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. to regain 6th L.C. when relieved fr. med. ch. of 36th N.I. by Surg. Anderson.
TURNER, Asst. surg. G. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, with a view to being app. civ. asst. surg. of Pooree South div. Cuttack.
TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. placed under order of Supt. surg. C. Renny, of the army of the Punjab.

WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. to rank from Aug. 20, 1848, to aff. med. aid to left wing of 12th N.I. at Meerut, to do duty with left wing of H.M.'s 80th foot. WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.C. to do duty with art. at Dum-

WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. 59th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 11th N.I. and staff and art. at Bareilly, on dep. of Surg. Russell.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CHEVERS, N. M.D. Nov. 25. HAYTER, H. W. G. Nov. 23.

M'RAE, Asst. surg. D. H.A. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 20, in ext. Thomson, Supg. surg. J. w. div. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 9th lancers. Vet. surg. R. Harford, to aff. med. aid

to horses of 1st L.C.—10th hussars. Lieut. Lord Garvagh, 1 mo. in ext.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. Chambre, to com. depot at Labore. INFANTRY.—8th regt. Brev. maj. White, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Johnstone and Ens. Ximenes, Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur on m.c.-10th. Lieut. col. Young, Maj. Miller, and Capt. Stock, to form a committee of paymastership, Capt. Lee cont. to act.—22ad. Lieut. Budd, rem. at Bombay and do duty with recruits expected from England.—24th. Lieut. Greensill, to com. depot at Agra.—25th. Ens. W. T. Arnold, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 2, v. Johnstone, dcc.—53rd. Capt. Brown and Qu. mr. Peel, 5 mo. to Johnstone, dec.—53rd. Capt. Brown and Qu. mr. reei, 5 mo. to Calcutta; Lieut. Hopkins, 1 yr. from Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—61st. Capt. Burgh, to com. depot in England.—78th. Paym. E. Evans, to Jan. 13, in ext.; Major Stisted, Nov. 29 to Jan. 2, to rem. at Bombay; Lieut. Fellowes, to be A.D.C. to C. in C. Bombay; Lieut. Smith, 2 yrs. to England; Assist. surg. MacNab, to proc. to Kurrachee, with depot of 8th foot .- 80th. Lieut. Cumming, to be act. adjt.; Lieut. Freeman, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext.; Assist. surg. Murphy, to med. ch. of left wing at Calcutta.—86th. Ens. hon. W. H. Lysaght, Nov. 16 to Dec. 1, in ext. on m.c.—98th. Lieut. Archer, to do duty with 24th foot; Lieut. Shadwell, 2 mo.; Capt. Auchmuty, perm. to accomp. Brig. Dundas, on serv. to the field; Capt. Haythorne, to be A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Campbell.

# DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS

Anson, the lady of Lieut. H. M. 9th lan. s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 30. BARBER, the wife of B. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 25. BAYLEY, Mrs. Thos. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
BIRCH, the lady of Capt. W. C. 5th regt. s. at Chinsurah, Nov. 25.
BOTELHO, Mrs. S. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 21. CARNAC, the lady of W. J. Rivett, c.s. s. at Simla, Nov. 23. CREAIS, the wife of G. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 2.
DOUGLAS, the widow of the late William, d. at Meerut, Nov. 16.
DUTT, the lady of Baboo C. d. at Hautcollah, Nov. 28. DUVAL, the wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 4. FADDY, the lady of L. P. 29th N.I. s. at Bareilly, Nov. 23. FLETCHER, Mrs. G. C. s. at Mooteehare, Nov. 10. GOMEZ, the wife of L. s. Nov. 15. GBAHAM, Mrs. W. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 4. HARMAN, Mrs. James B. d. Nov. 21. HARRISON, the wife of the late Capt. C. J. 65th N.I. s. at Chittagong, Nov. 26. HEBERDEN, the wife of William, 27th N.I. d. at Barrackpore.

HIGGINS, the wife of J., H. C. M. d. Nov. 28. HOGG, the lady of Charles, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 3. JACKSON, the wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 2. KITTOE, the lady of Capt. s. at Benares, Nov. 24. LAMB, the lady of Lieut. C. F. G. 62ad N.I. s. at Beauleah, Nov. 9. MACKENZIE, Mrs. Kenneth, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 22. MANUEL, the wife of J. of a still-born child, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.
MULLINS, the wife of Thos. E. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
PATTISON, the lady of Lieut. J. R. G., H. M.'s 10th, s. at Meerut, Nov. 4. PEAKE, the wife of S. riding master 7th L. C. d. at Julundhur, Nov. 22. RUTHERFORD, the lady of Maj. 28th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 5. SCANLAN, the wife of P. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 27. SHILLINGFORD, the wife of J. J. d. at Purneah, Nov. 17. SMITH, Mrs. C. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
STEWART, the wife of William, Jun. d. at Jungypoor, Sept. 20.
WILKINS, the wife of G. D. c.s. d. at Mymensingh, Nov. 19.

ALEXANDER, John, to Lydia Phillips, at Calcutta, Nov. 25. CRAGG, Wm. to Agnes, d. of the late Richard Evans, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

GASH, W. J. to Mrs. Rachel Ford, at Gowhatty, Assam, Nov. 14. HARRIS, Lieut. James T. 17th N.I. to Elizabeth A. d. of the late J. Hughes, at Delhi, Nov. 25.

LUSHINGTON, Edward H. c.s. to Mary, d. of Lieut. col. Ramsay, at Dinapore, Nov. 22.

NIELL, Dr. Alexander, to Henrietta A. d. of J. Harris, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

Rowe, M. J. to Nina Nouveau, at Calcutta, Nov. 16.

#### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

BECK, Samuel G. at Calcutta, aged 39, Nov. 28.

BIRD, Catherine S. d. of Capt. R. W. at Lucknow, aged 1, Nov. 30.

CASPERZ, J. E. at Calcutta, aged 26, Nov. 30.

CHAPPLE, Elizabeth P. wife of T. at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 22.

CURETON, Brig. gen. C. R. C.B. H.M.'s serv. comg. cav. div.

Killed in action at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.

FITZGERALD, Capt. H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. from wounds received in action at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.

FLETCHER, infant s. of G. C. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.

HAMILTON. Emily. d. of W. H. at Allahabad. aged 3. Nov. 23. HAMILTON, Emily, d. of W. H. at Allahabad, aged 3, Nov. 23.
HARMAN, Mary C. d. of James, at Calcutta, aged 1, Nov. 29.
HAVELOCK, Col. H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. Killed in action at Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.

Herbert, Lieut. Richard A. 46th N.I. at Juliundur, Nov. 16.

Kinlock, Walter M. s. of Charles W. at Futtehpore, aged 1,

Nov. 30. LEACOCK, Mrs. on board the ship Monarch, at sea, Aug. 12. MAYLARK, Henry J. V. s. of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 6, Dec. 3.

MAYLARK, Mary A. E. wife of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 25,
OSWALD, Lieut. A. J. T. E. 28th N.I. at Meerut, Nov. 23. PECKETT, Col. James, of the engineers, at Fort William, Dec. 5. SCALLAN, Louisa C. wife of Francis, at Calcutta, aged 26, Dec. 1. SHALLOW, George T. s. of George, at Calcutta, Aged 20, Dec. 1. SHALLOW, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 51, Nov. 28. THOMAS, Alfred C. s. of Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. at Allahabad, aged 1, Nov. 27.
TURNER, Gurney, asst. surg. at Pooree, Nov. 20.

Nov. 23.

WILKINS, Mary F. wife of G. D. c.s. at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 21. WILKINS, infant d. of G. D. c.s. at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.—Monarch, Weller, London; Glendaragh, Pearson, Liverpool; Cressy, Wethers, London; Thetis, Cops, Sydney; Equestrian, Spence, Sydney and Colombo; General Sale, White, Bomtrian, Spence, Sydney and Colombo; General Sale, White, Bombay; Mazagran, Aulibool, Bourbon.—23. Juliana, Woodhouse, Bombay; Winefred, Christie, Liverpool; Emmy, Wilchen, Cadiz.—24. Guttimeer, Fairweather, Mauritius; Loodianah, Hill, Vizagapatam.—25. Parsee Merchant, Major, Moulmein; Hydroos, Nacoda, Bombay and Penang.—26. Mor, Allston, China and Singapore; Elizabeth Ainstie, Brown, London; Le Felice, Balfour, Madras; Emerald, Batta, Colombo.—29. Alfred, Hemming, London; Socrates, Supple, Liverpool.—30. Jovin Corina, Randel, Moulmein.—DRG. 2. Steamer Raterries. Cons. Moulmein and Kyook Physo. -DEC. 2. Steamer Enterprise, Cops, Moulmein and Kyook Phyoo. -3. Bellairs, Rees, Liverpool. -4. Bucephalus, Bell, London and Cape; Pierre François, Brian, Havre. -7. Eclipse, Adam, Mauritius; steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Monarch.—Mrs. Clapperton, Mrs. Willis, and two children; Mrs. Brae, Miss Oman, Mr. T. Brae, Misses L. and C. Brownlow, Mr. and Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Ferris and three children; Mrs. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Keep, Misses Ellis and Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Lance, Mr. Peile, Mr. Bluett, ens. H.M.'s 10th regt. foot, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Boswell and three children; Mrs. Platt and family. Mills. Rolleau. and family, Mdlle. Boileau.



Per Thelis.—Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, J. A. Robertson, Esq. Mr. Robert Robertson, Mr. Charles Robertson, G. A. Plaistowe, Esq. G. Cream, Esq.
Per Guttimeer.—Mrs. Fairweather.
Per Loodianah.—Miss Hill.

Per Parsee Merchant.—Mr. E. Ryan, and Capt. Howard. Per Mor.—Mr. E. Gasset.

Per Elizabeth Ainslie. — H. Nugent, Esq. Capt. T. Netherland and J. Morgan, Esq. Messrs. Richard Daly and Thos. Scott. Per Emerald.— H. Reid and L. P. Hoffman. Per Joseph Agabeg.—Messrs. F. Lewis and Sarkies.

Per Alfred .- Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. and Mrs. John Per Alfred.—Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. and Mrs. John Guise, 24th B.N.I., Dr. and Mrs. Fuller and three children, B.M.I. Rev. Henry, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Higham and child, Mr. Henning, two Miss Staples, two Miss Fullers, two Miss Blacks, Misses Wheeler, Cusson, Sewell, Money, Dawson, Hildebrand, Pennefather, Mills, and Buckley, Ens. J. E. Whaite, H.M.'s 10th foot; Mr. W. W. Clarke, cadet; Messrs. J. E. Macdonald, W. McAdam Stewart, and R. Nuthall, Mr. J. B. Bensley, Mrs. Parsons, Flym, Farrel, Cawling.

Per Joint Corina.—Mr. James Norman.

Per Jovin Corina .- Mr. James Norman.

Per Enterprise.—Capt. T. Latter, Mrs. Compton and child, Mrs. Pulley, Licut. Pulley, S. R. Vinning, Mr. Blunt, C. Purrara, and

From KYOUR PHYOO.—Lieut. Ripley, Dr. St. G. Williams, Capt. Chitty, 40th regt. N.I. and Lieut. Munro, A.L.B.

From AKYAB.-E. Daniel, Esq. A. R. Adams, Esq. Mrs.

Llewelyn, and Miss Wood.

Per Bucephalus .- Col. Pattle, C.B. Mrs. Pattle, 3 Miss Pattles, Per Bucephalus.—Col. Pattle, C.B. Mrs. Pattle, 3 Miss Pattles, and Master Pattle, Major Coker, H.M. 29th regt.; Mrs. Coker, Capt. Durand, B.E. Mrs. Durand and child, Mr. H. T. Sewell, cadet, Dr. Chavasse, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman and 2 children, Mrs. D. Brown, 2 Miss Remmingtons, Misses Barwell, Odowda, and M'Iotosh, Messrs. Bluet and Becket, Mrs. Kingsley. John Guest, F. Schonerstedt, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Nowlan, and E. Willard.

and E. Willard.

Per steamer Haddington.—Mrs. and 2 Misses Brown, and servants; Mr. F. and Lady M. Lushington, infant, and 2 servants; Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. and Miss Leighton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove, Mr. J. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Salmon, Miss Praly, Mrs. Plowden and child, Miss Taylor and servant, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyall, Mr. Saunders, Col. Mrs. and Miss Poule, Miss Ripley, Col. and Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. J. T. Curtis, Miss Paxton; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Viret, infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. A. Larnent, Mr. H. Simpson, Mr. E. A. Cook, Mr. Hunter, Mr. A. Larpent, Mr. H. Simpson, Mr. E. A. Cook, Mr. D. Jardine and servant, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. R. Jardine, jun. Dr. Hulse, Mr. Sadlier, Mr. Deans Campbell; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mould, and infant; Mr. Mackintosh and servant, Major Huddlestone, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Skinner, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Latour, Mr. M'Kim, Lieut. Wiguey, Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. E. Urff, Mr. Valette, Mr. Brimage, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Col. Mowles and servant, Capt. Bonnivie; Miss Bernays, child, and servant; Mr. Hajhurst, and Mr. Tayler.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22. Ayrshire, Miller, Madras; Fanny, Lewis, Hobart Town; Almohomadry, Nacoda, Bombay; Secret, Miller, London.—23. Borneo, Cunningham, London; Royal Alice, Hopper, London; Ararat, Rouse, Bombay.—25. Inflexible, Hoseason, Madras; Ha-Ararat, Rouse, Bombay.—25. Infexible, Hoseason, Madras; Hamoody, McDonald, Muscat; Surat, Graham, Liverpool; Eagle, Jarman, China.—26. Rodolphe, Gallerand, Bourbon; Ann Falcon, Bowness, Mauritius.—28. Thomas Lee, James, Liverpool.—29. Guiachan, Ord, Liverpool; Fazel Curreem, Ballantine, Mauritius.—Dec. 3. Dido, Saunders, Singapore; Pantaloon, Stone, Singapore; Seringapalam, Furnell, London and Cape.—4. Futile Mobarrack, Nacoda, Juddah; Hannah, Woodward, Penang and Singapore.—8. Steamer Benlinck, Boacher, Suez.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck .- To MADRAS .- The Hon. Mrs. Haines 2 children, and servant; Mr. Biggs and servant, Col. Steinson and

To Galle.-Mrs. Gower, Mr. Montrion, and Mr. Loughman To Bombay.—Persian Aga, his wife, infant, and 2 children, with 40 attendants.

To Suzz .- Dr. Campbell and Mr. Maitland.

To MALTA.-Mr. Le Bas, Mr. Dronchet and servant.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Lucas, Mr. Bohan, Mr. Ducrets, Mr. Williams, Dr. McLean, Dr. Monice, Capt. Mainwaring, Mr. Duncan, Mr. G. S. Dick, and Mrs. Statham.

# COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

### Calcutta, Dec. 8, 1848.

				ırities.	Se	11.		Bu	y.
Transfer Stock Paper	5 per	cent.		prem.	10	8	to	11	0
Bombay 5 per cent.			••	• • • •					8
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ling to	Nos.	• •	do.	4	0		4	8
New Co.'s 5 do.	••			do.	1	4		1	12
Third Sicen 4 do.	••			do.	17	0	• •	17	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	18	0	••	18	8

Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	orem. 1950 to 1000 do. 50 70 ar.
	8 per cent 6 per cent 6 per cent.
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104	1 13 p. 100 sa. wt. 7 0 per sa. wt. 0 12 per 100. 1 2 each.

#### EXCHANGE.

Our quotations are 1 10 to 1 104 for six months' sight Document

#### PREIGHTS.

Quotations are 41. 15s. to 41. 17s. 6d.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVIL FUND. - Messrs. W. H. Babington, R. A. Bannerman, J. C. Scott, and W. C. Ogilvie, have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund.

MAJOR-GEN. L. B. LOVEL will, it is said, be appointed to the command of the Presidency division in the place of Major-Gen.

Sir E. K. Williams, about to proceed to Europe.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT .- We learn that a Court of Inquiry, composed of Major-Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. and K.C.T. and S., as president, and Lieut.-Cols. Messeter and Hewitson as members, assisted by Capt. J. C. Boulderson, deputy judge advocate-general, has been ordered to assemble in the Fort on the 21st November to investigate circumstances connected with the superintending engineer's depart-

ment, presidency division. - Speciator.

MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY AT CHINGLEPUT .- Dr. Hunter, of Chingleput, writes:—"This heavy rain has thrown us back a little in the building of our large glazing furnace, which was very nearly completed, but the upper half of it has given way, and I fear more of it will have to be pulled down so as to build it up Yesterday's gale blew down all the scaffolding, again securely. Yesterday's gale blew down all the scaffolding, which in its fall loosened the large stones on the outside that supported the lining of fire-bricks. We are getting on with the erection of all apparatus for the pottery, and hope soon to have a variety of articles fit for exhibition. At present we are washing clays on a large scale on a new principle, which succeeds admirably. I took the idea from the operations of nature on the banks of large rivers. I find the process a great saving of labour, and particularly applicable to the manufacture of seggars, or oval for enclosing our wares in whilst being fired or glazed; we require 400 or 500 of them to fill our furnace, so it will be some time before we get them all ready. We have a very good bed of clay for making them about three miles from Chingleput. It is like the Stourbridge clay of England, and covers some miles of country. It was accidentally cut through by the natives in dig-ging a drain to convey the river water about two miles inland. The drain is about seven feet deep and fourteen wide, and has not reached the soil below, so it is sufficient to keep the whole of India supplied with fire-bricks and seggars for the next century, should there be a demand for such commodities."-Athenæum.

Mr. Burgass, barrister-at-law, has been appointed sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

THE 28TH N.I. has arrived at Khyouk Phyoo.

Hyderabad. - A new administration has commenced at In consequence of the question which was raised Hyderabad. by General Fraser, regarding the dismissal of Suraj-ool-Moolk, Rusheed-ool-Moolk was deputed, on the 20th instant, to announce to him, Syf Jung accompanying him, that Suraj-ool-Moolk was dismissed, and that Syf Jung would be shortly appointed.

It is reported that the installation will take place on the 23rd instant.

Very little is known of Syf Jung as a public man, but it is to be hoped that the Nizam, who has by this time ascertained the evils proceeding from a disorganized state of affairs, and has been warned against the effects of their continuance, by an explicit declaration from the Supreme Government that it would interfere, if it were found absolutely necessary, to introduce order, has made a good selection.

The time of probation will not now be long, nor will circumstances admit of it-progression downwards, gaining increased

rapidity at every step.

There is great alarm in the city, lest there should be a renewal of the scenes of last year, but the mastery of the Soogees and the subjection of the Sheahs were too complete to admit the belief that offence would be given by the latter; but fears are entertained lest the bigot Sonites should inflame their own sect, by forging proclamations for the Sheahs. Numerous Sheahs or Shiites are quitting the city to find protection at the Residency. It may be no over-cautious measure, to guard the Residency from an irruption of inflamed bigots. - Spectator.

DR. MURPHY.—A letter from Mr. Elliot, Government secretary, Bengal, addressed to Dr. Carew, Archbishop of Bengal, in reply to his letter to the Governor-General, inclosing a memorial from Dr. Murphy, regarding the order for his removal from the territories of the Nizam, states: - "His Lordship has had under his consideration the whole of the proceedings which led to that order, and is satisfied of the necessity of removing from the Nizam's territories three Roman Catholic priests who were concerned in the outrage at Secunderabad: their removal has accordingly been ordered. With respect to Dr. Murphy, he was to blame, but in a much smaller degree than the priests referred to: the Governor-General has therefore modified the order of the Government of Madras for his removal from the Nizam's territories into an order for his removal only from Secunderabad. Dr. Murphy's removal having been received through you, I am directed to request that you will communicate this decision to him, and at the same time warn him that, if such acts should be repeated, or such language held from the pulpit, as appears by the evidence before the Court of Inquiry to have been employed by the priests in Secunderabad, the Government will promptly adopt much more severe and stringent measures in reference thereto."

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

Fort St. George, Nov. 22.-13th Regt. N.I., from Secunderabad to Cuddapah. -19th Regt. N.I., from Cuddapah to Secun-

#### CIVIL

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. jud. of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court to G. A. Harris, Nov. 21.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Rajahmun-

dry, took ch. of subord. court fr. Irvine, Dec. 7.

Babington, W. H. accepted annuity fr. the Civil Fund, Nov. 29. BANNERMAN, R. A. accepted annuity fr. the Civil Fund, Nov. 29. BAYNES, C. R. attained rank of 2nd class, Nov. 19.

BIRD, J. acting coll and mag. of Tangore, rec. ch, of dist. fr. J. E. Bishop, Nov. 20.
BREEKS, R. admitted to the service, arrived at Madras, Dec. 4.

Burgass, R. to be sheriff of Madras for 1849, Dec. 5.

BURGASS, R. to be sheriff of Madras for 1849, Dec. 5.

ELTON, E. B. to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, dur. emp. of
E. B. Thomas, on other duty, Dec. 5.

FRERE, H. sub. jud. of the zillah of Salem, del. over ch. of the
court to the acting moofly sud. ameen, Nov. 14.

KNOX. W. returned to duty, Dec. 4.

MONTOOMERY. Sir H. C. Bart. to offic. as chief sec. to govt.

MORRIS, H. admitted to the service, arrived at Madras, Dec. 4.

OGILVIE, W. C. has accepted annuities from the Civil Fund.

ONSLOW. A. P. to be a lay trustee of Chapmainer of Trichiopoly. ONSLOW, A. P. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Trichinopoly. OUCHTERLONY, J. actg. police mag. assum. ch. of his duties.
Pochin, C. N. admitted to the service, arrived at Madras, Dec. 4.
Scott, J. C. accepted annuity fr. the Civil Fund, Nov. 29; perm.
to resign Hon. Co.'s service, Dec. 5.

SILVER, J. to be addl. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara on dep. of Mr. Reade to Europe, Nov. 21.
SULLIVAN, R. J. actg. sub. jud. of the Zilla of Salem, assd. ch. of the court fr. the actg. moofty sudr. ameen Nov. 27.

THOMAS, E. B. to offic. as sec. to govt.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, F. 20 days in ext. BALLARD, G. A. 1 mo. to Palany Hills, Dec. 8. CANTON, F. S. W. 18 mo. to Cape on m.c. COTTON, R. R. 1 mo. in ext.

DANIELL, L. D. 4 mo. in ext. to rem. at Cape on m. c. Nov. 28.

DRURY, G. D. 1 mo. to Neilgherry Hills.

ELLIOT, W. 1 mo. IRVINE, P. fr. Dec. 7 to 24, to Vizianagram.

PORTER, R. T. I no. to Madras.
Thomas, J. F. chief sec. to govt. fr. Dec. 5 to Jan. 31, 1849, to Chingleput.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FENNELL, Rev. A. 3 years to Europe, on m. c. to res. app. as chaplain of Vizagapatam fr. date of emb. fr. Madras. KNOX, Rev. J. M.A. attained rank of chapl. Sept. 6. McEvov, Rev. J. M.A. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Lieut. J. S. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 14, v. Taylor, inval.

AIRMAN, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Dec. 8.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. E. H. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4. BAMFORD, Ens. E. J. 25th N.I. to receive moonshee allow. Bell, Maj. O. 2nd N.V. batt. to be in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, Dec. 8.

BERESFORD, Ens. G. De la P. 49th N.I. posted to 16th N.I. as 5th ens. to join under orders fr. adj. gen. Dec. 6.
BIRCH, Lieut. C. J. 19th N.I. perm. to resign fr. Oct. 31.
BOWEN, Sen. ens. A. E. 19th N.I. to be lieut. v. Birch, res. fr.

Oct. 31, 1848.

BROOKING, Lieut. F. A. 13th N.I. to be adj. Nov. 24. CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. N. G. art. to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1848, v. Grubb, retired.

CARR, Lieut. G. 2nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13. CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join under ch. of Capt. Back.

CLERK, Maj. F. actg. ch. mag. and supt. of police, rec. ch. of that office, Nov. 17.

COLLYRE, Lieut. G. C. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13.
COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. doing duty with 2nd Eur. L. I. to rejoin his own corps, Dec. 12.
COTTON, Capt. W. E. P. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 25, v. Bur-

CROSSMAN, Ens. C. P. doing duty with 14th N.I. posted to 41st N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 6. CUMINE, Capt. G. 8th L.C. perm. to resign the service, fr. Nov. 1,

1848. DAVEY, Ens. W. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for officers

of companies, Dec. 5.

Dun, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cannanore,

creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.

ELLIOTT, Cornet, H.M. 5th L.C. to be jua. asst. to commis. at Mysore, Nov. 14.

FARQUHAR, Eas. W. G. 1st N.1. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 30, in suc. to Perreau, ret.

FARRER, Eas. R. 21st N.I. is rel. fr. doing duty with 49th N.I. FIFE, Eas. W. doing duty with 1st Madras fus. posted to 47th N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 6.

FOORD, Lieut. E. A. eng. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. dur. empl. of Johnston on other duty. Fraser, Lieut. C. R. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.

GALBRAITH, Ens. S. doing duty with 49th N.I. posted to 16th

N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 7.

HANDS, Ens. W. (not arrived) posted to 38th N.I. as 5th ens.

HARRIS, Cornet C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, in

succ. to Cumine res. HEYSHAM, Ens. B. F. 13th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 1st Mad. fus. until the 18th N.I. enters the limits of the ceded districts, to which point he will proceed to join.

HORNE, 2nd Lieut. P. D. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to rec. moonshee allowance

KEYES, Ens. C. P. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, in succ. to Halpin, dec.

LASCELLES, Brev. capt. F. G. J. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 23. LEYCESTER, Lieut. R. W. H. 19th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13.
MACLEOD, Lieut. col. comdt. D. fr. 6th to 4th L.C. Dec. 4.
MARDALL, Capt. G. S. posted to 1st nat. vet. batt. Nov. 20.
MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

adj. Nov. 21. MAYNE, Cornet, J. C. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, for

officers of companies. McNeill, Lieut. A. C. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

adjt. to rec. moonshee allowance, Nov. 21.

NEWBERY, Eas. T. C. 16th N.I. to do duty with 46th N.I. until 8th Dec. when he will proceed to join his corps, Nov. 21. NEWBERY, Lieut. T. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 1, v. Cumiae, resigned.

NEWDICK, Ens. G. S. posted to 1st N.I. Dec. 9, to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Back, 2nd N.I. Dec. 11.
NICKLE, Lieut. R. W. D. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 30, v.

Halpin, dec.

NIXON, Lieut. J. fr. 1st to 2nd N.V. batt. to proceed without delay to join the detach. of the latter batt. at Arnee, Nov. 25.

NUTTALL, Ens. J. doing duty with 1st Mad. fus. posted to 17th N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 6.
OSBORN, Ens. W. posted to 30th N.I. Dec. 11.
PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to continue to do duty with 46th N.I.

until Oct. 31, 1849.

PERREAU, Brev. maj. M. W. 1st N.I. perm. to retire on pension of mag. fr. Oct. 30, 1848.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st N.I. to be a jun. asst. to commiss. of

Mysore, Nov. 14.

ROBERTS, Capt. T. D. 36th N.I. perm. to resign appt. of dep. asst. adj. gen. prep. to appl. for leave to retire, Dec. 12.
ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 22,

RUTHERFORD, Ens. J. W. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 14, in succ. to Taylor, inval.

SANDYS, Col. G. fr. 4th to 6th L.C. Dec. 4.

SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. H. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846; to do

duty with corps of suppers and miners, to join brig. at Mercra. SCOTT, Ens. T. C. (not arrived) posted to 19th N.I. as 5th eos. SIMPSON, Maj. E. I. 2nd N.V. batt. is at his request relieved fr. ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole.

cole.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. 47th N.J. transf. to invalid estab. fr. Nov. 14, 1848; posted to 2nd N. V. batt. Dec. 2.
TEMPLER, Capt. F. 2nd N. V. batt. to ch. of detach. at Arnee, v. Nixon, Dec. 9.
TEMPLE, Ens. S. (not arrived), posted to 46th N.I. as 5th ens.
THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allow.
TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Cant. Back. Dec. 11.

Capt. Back, Dec. 11.
TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P. Y. 43rd N.I. qual. as adj.
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable pro-

gress, to rec. moonshee allow.

WEBB, Lieut. E. A. H. 38th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13.

WILSON, Lieut. C. M. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 25, in succ. to

WILSON, Capt. W. J. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.
WOOD, Lieut. M. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13.
WOODLAND, Lieut. C. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 30, v. Perreau,

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

SANKEY, R. H. Nov. 23.

INFANTRY. CLEMENTSON, R. A. Dec. 4. KINDERSLEY, N. E. B. Dec. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEACHCROFT, Capt. M. 28th N.I. 1 mo. to Bangalore.

BEAVER, Brev. maj. H. to Egypt instead of the Neilgherries on

m. c. until Dec. 15, 1850.

BLAKE, Capt. H. W. 36th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Madras.

Bremner, Ens. A. R. 41st N.I. to sea on m. c. for 2 years.
Brice, Capt. E. leave cancelled at his request.
Dansey, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. fr. Oct. 28 to Nov. 20, to rem. at Berhampore on m. c.

Dobbs, Capt. R. S. 9th N.I. perm. to visit Madras.
Drury, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. fr. Nov. 13, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849, to
Neilgherries and Bangalore.
Dyce, Brig. gen. A. B. to Feb. 1, to Neilgherries on m. c.

GEILS, Capt. A. A. 1st Mad. fus. in ext. to July 1, 1849, to Neil-

gherries on m. c.
Gosling, Maj. H. 7th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
HALPIN, Capt. J. 30th N.I. perm. to remain at Berhampore, fr. Nov. 27, on m. c.

HARPER, Brev. major G. H. 40th N. I. to Europe on m. c

HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849, to the Neilgherries, on m. c. HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. B. h. art. 6 weeks to Madras, to apply for

leave to Europe on furl.

HUTTON, Ens. W. C. 13th N.I. to Europe.

HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. to Feb. 4, to Jaulna, on m. c.

HYSLOP, Major A. G. art. 6 mo. to Madras, E. coast, and Cal-

INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L.C. fr. Jan. 1, to presidency, to apply for leave to Europe.

JOHNSON, Lieut. eng. to Europe on furl. to embark fr. W. coast.

KNOX, Lieut. A. J. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

LIARDET, Capt. C. F. dy. a. a. gen. N. div. fr. date of ship

Wellesley quitting Vizagapatam, 1 mo. to presidency.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. to March 15,

1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
MARDALL, Capt. G. S. 1st N. V. batt. fr. Nov. 10, to presidency,

to apply for leave to Europe, on m. c.

MARDELL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, to Feb. 28, 1849, to presidency.

MARTYN, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. to May 31, in ext. to Cuddalore, on m. c.

M'Donnell, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. to Jan. 7, 1849, to Nellore. MILLAR, Maj. J. 43rd N.I. fr. 4th to 31st Dec. to Neilgherries. NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Nov. 18, 1848, to Feb. 18,

1849, to Tranquebar and E. coast on m. c.

NIXON, Lieut. J. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, to June 1, 1849, to Madras on m. c. with perm. to visit Cuddalore and Tranquebar. NORTH, Brev. capt. R. M. 2nd L.C. 1 year in ext. fr. Oct. 31, to W. coast on m. c.

PERREAU, Brev. maj. M. W. 1st N.I. fr. Nov. 12 to Neilgherries, prep. to retire from the service.
PLANT, Lieut. J. F. A. 4th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

PRENDERGAST, Capt. S. G. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, to June 1, 1849, to Waltair and E. coast.

PRIOR, Col. H. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 25 to Bangalore and

western coast, on m.c.

RICKARDS, Capt. J. W. 21st N.I. to Europe, on furl. SIMPSON, Maj. E. J. 2nd N.V. bat. fr. Nov. 20 to presidency, to apply for leave to retire fr. the service.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. 47th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, to May 31, 1849, to

rem. in N. div.

TRIST, Lieut. J. H. G. 21st N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Dec. 26, to Singapore, Penang, &c. on m.c. Young, Capt. S. D. 43rd N.I. to May 31, to sea and W. coast

instead of Calicut and the Neilgherries.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. McK. M.D. and A.M. posting to 23rd L.I.

is cancelled, Dec. 17.

Aston, Vet. surg. T. to 7th L.C. Dec. 7; to rank fr. Dec. 4.

Blacklock, Asst. surg. art. fr. 47th N.I. to 23rd L.I. Dec. 11.

Bremner, Ens. A. R. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.

BURTON, Dr. E. J. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Poona-mailee, Dec. 5.

MATTHEWS, Surg. T. L. perm. to retire on pens. of 250l. per annum, Dec. 12.

STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. H. posted to 47th N.I. Dec. 11.
TAPLIN, Surg. T. to be a mem. of the med. board assembled at the
Presidency, v. Key, Nov. 20.

Young, Supt. surg. D. S. to be supt. surg. Malabar and Canara.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. ASTON, Vet. surg. T. Dec. 4.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. in ext. to Dec. 31, to Madras. KEY, Surg. T. to Aska, in the N. div. of the army, via Calcutta, with leave fr. Dec. 2, 1848, to Jan. 15, 1849.
LINTON, Assist. surg. R. P. fr. Dec. 15, 1848, to March 15, 1849,

to Presidency.

MATHEWS, Surg. T. L. fr. 1st to 31st Dec. in ext. to Madras, prep. to apply for leave to retire fr. the service from Jan. 1, 1849.

PRESTON, Surg. J. B. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, to Presidency. WELSH, Assist. surg. J. M.D. in ext. to June 30, 1849, to Neilgherris, on m.c,

# DOMESTIC.

BENTLEY, the wife of C. H.M.'s 51st L. I. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 17. BIRD, the lady of C. J. c.s. d. (still born) at Coimbatore, Dec. 5.

BRETT, the lady of Major J. T. 4th L. C. s. at Bangalore, Dec. 8. COULTRUP, the wife of the Rev. S. W. d. at Madras, Nov. 30. D'BRASS, the wife of R. s. at Madras, Oct. 8.

GRIMES, the wife of Thomas, d. at New Town, Nov. 24. HARDING, the wife of Serjt. W. s. at Poonamallee, Nov. 22.

JONES, the wife of S. s. at Hoonsoor Nov. 27.
KOCH, the wife of C. H. d. at Chindadrepett, Nov. 22.
LOVETT, the wife of Conductor George, d. at Palamcottah, Nov. 22.

NICKLE, the wife of Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. s. at Cuttack, Nov. 24.

PATERSON, the wife of George, s. at Madras, Dcc. 9. PURVIS, the wife of A. c.s. s. at Ramapatam, Dec. 2. TAYLOR, Mrs. at Madras. Dec. 9.

WILMOT, the wife of M. C. s. at Madras, Nov. 30.

MARRIAGES.

Bowse, Bombardier J. art. to Jane Ann, d. of Bombardier G. Unger, at Madras, Dec. 7.

Morgan, R. to Maria, d. of David Kerr, at Madras, Nov. 27.

Power, Corporal T. to Jane, d. of Serjeant R. Connor, at Madras,

QUANBROUGH, Lieut. G., I.N. to Bella Elizabeth, d. of G. S. Britain, at Madras, Dec. 6.

ROBINSON, William, to Mrs. Lovina Anne Hilton, at Bangalore, Nov. 15.

RODRIGUEZ, Alex. to Ellen M. R. Carroll, at Madras, Nov. 27. SHERARD, R. to Ann Maria, d. of the late Schliephaken, at Palecole, Nov. 23.

SPEID, John B. to Frances, d. of the late G. Lovell, at Chittoor, Nov. 21. WALKER, Edgar, 47th N.I. to Caroline Amelia, d. of the late W.

George, at Masulipatam, Nov. 15.

BROWN, Louisa, wife of John, at Royapettah, aged 46, Dec. 8. CHAUVEL, Capt. T. A. 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Arnee, Nov. 23. Collins, Christiana C. d of W. at Royapettah, aged 2, Nov. 29. D'BRASS, infant child of R. at Madras, Nov. 24.

FABLEY, Catherine, d. of John Bugle, maj. 4th batt. at Madras, aged 2, Dec. 9.

FRASER, Angus, at Madras, Nov. 24.

HALPHIN, Capt. John, 30th N.I. at Berhampore, Nov. 50.

HAYES, Lucy S. at Madras, aged 1, Nov. 8. HUNT, Abignil E. d. of P. R. at Rajapooram, Dec. 2. McCurdy, Ens. E. H. at Quilon, Nov. 11.

McGovern, Conductor, ord. depart. at Kamptee, Nov. 13. SYMONDS, Edward S. Nov. 16.

WARDROPER, Mary A. wife of Maj. Edward, 37th N.I. Dec. 2.

#### SHIPPING.

Nov. 23. Agincourt, Nisbet, London.—24. Ann Maclean, Niven, Whompoa and Singapore.—25. Eliza Ann, Lea, Maulmein.—26. Ayrshire, Miller, Calcutta.—30. Louise, Potter, Boston.—Dec. 4. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.—5. Johannoh, Baptist, Chittagong.—7. James Hall, Vansillern, Monsoorcottuh.—11. Industry, Shepherd, Coringa.—13. Trafalgar, Robertson, London; steamer Rentinet. Bauechier, Calcutte. Bentinck, Bourchier, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

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Per Agincourt.—Nrs. H. Shakespear, Miss Shakespear, Master W. Shakespear, Capt. P. Lascellas, Madras cav.; R. H. Sankey, Esq. Madras eng.; Mrs. Goodsir and 4 children, Mr. H. Surant, Mrs. C. Green, Miss King, Miss Honey, Miss Sevitzer, Frances Ovender, Maj. C. Green, Madras engs. and 7 servants; Mrs. W. Foy, Miss Rojenberg, Miss Adamson, Rev. W. Foy, T. W. Gardiner, Esq.; T. Corbett, H. Jackson, A. Radeliffe, and Mrs. Logan. Per Ann Maclean.—George Good, James M'Kuight.

Per Ayreshire.—Mrs. Butler, Joseph Dawson.

Per Louise.—J. M. Sitcombe.

Per Steamer Haddinaton.—From Southampton.—Mr. Banks.

Per Louise.—J. M. Sitcombe.

Per Steamer Haddington.—From Southampton.—Mr. Banks, Mr. G. Bird, c. s.; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Kindersley, Major Atkinson, Lieut. C. R. Frazer, Mr. Knox, c. s. and servant; Mr. C. N. Bouchier, Mr. Best, and Mr. Aston. From Addras artillery. From Penang.—Dr. Mackintosh and servant. From Galle.—Mr. A. J. Brown, and Mr. Paris.

Per Industry.—Dr. Brassey, Capt. Tonge, Mr. Little, Mr. Young, Madame Courgon, and 3 children.

Per Trafalagr.—Col. and Mrs. Clarke. Miss Clarke. Rev. E.

Young, Madame Courgon, and 3 children.

Per Trafalgar.—Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Rev. E.

Porter, Mrs. Porter and family, Rev. and Mrs. Lewell, Miss
Wright, Miss Bathurst, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff and
family, Captain Dunlop; Lieuts. Taylor, Brown, and McBean;
Easign Mannuell; Mesers. Palmer, Hands, and Tempel; Mr.

Langford, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Oaks, Mr. Peddy, and Miss Dalley.

Per steamer Bentinck.—The Hon. Mrs. Haines, 2 children, and

servant; Mrs. Biggs and servant, and Col. Steinson and 2 servants.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Agincourt, Nisbet, Calcutta.—Dec. 4. Steamer Haddington, Harris. Calcutta.—7. Johanna, Baptist. Point de Galle.—10. Industry, Shepherd, Coringa.—14. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Steam Shares ...

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Haddington.—Mr. A. Scott; J. H. Morris, Esq.;
Rev. P. Gannon; E. H. Power, Esq. and lady; Capt. H. Keown
and servant; T. Key, Esq. and lady.

Per steamer Bentinck.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. Harington, Mr. Harington; J. Mouat, Esq.; Lieut. D. O. Wedderburn;
Lieut. W. C. Hatton; Lieut. W. R. Aikman, 8th N.I.—To GALLE. Serjeant May.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1848.

Government Securities.

	COTOLDEN			•	
5 per cent. loan	of 1825-26	2 <b>7</b> t	о 3 р	er cent. dis.	
•	1829-30	21	23	do.	
	1841	À	i	do.	
4 per cent	1832-33	16⅓	17	do.	
•	1835-36	16	17	do.	
5 per cent. to book debt	ansferable }	8 to 9	per ce	ent. prem. an	d no trans.
Tanjore Bonds		161 t	o 17 p	er cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras	Shares	2		prem.	
Agra and U.S.B. of Rs. 500, Ma		27 pe		. prem.	

.. 29 to 30

do.

	PRICE OF BULLIC	on. &c.
Sovereigns		Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England	Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	35 per 16 Dollars.

#### BANK OF MADRAS. Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper					
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel	,				
Quicksilver, &c	8 ,,				
On do. of Indigo					
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton					
and other Goods	9,,				
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper					
Discount.	••				
On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.				
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days					
Ditto above 30 days					
Exchanges.	- "				
Bills on England 1-8k a 1-9k according to sight.					

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-81. Bank of England Post Bills, none

Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
,, Sell, ½ do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do. Sell. 1 do. do.

#### BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to November 7, reached Bombay December 8.

THE LATE ARCHIBALD SMART, Esq., of the house of Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., arrived in India in 1841, and was placed at the head of the establishment, on the temporary return of Mr. Harry Gordon to Europe, a position he quitted on that gentleman's return, and once more resumed on his final retirement from India in 1844. When he accepted the agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Smart became Austrian consul. He was a man of good talents, and great uprightness. He had for years been suffering from disease in the liver, to which, at the early age of thirty-four years, he has fallen a victim. To the best of our recollection this is the first death which has for ten years occurred in the very respectable firm we have named; within this space of time the whole partners of some of our houses, and one or more in most of them, have been removed.—Bombay Times, Dec. 6.

Mr. GALE, late second mate of the Rainbow, has published a letter contradictory almost in every particular of Captain Biden's romantic story, in which he (Mr. Gale) figured as the villain. In this case the last story appears the best,
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeerhoy is said to have given Rs. 60,000

since last November to the poor of his own faith.

S. S. Dickinson, Esq., has been appointed sheriff of Bombay.

J. P. LARKINS, Esq., has been re-appointed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop to the office of Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

INSTRUCTION AT BELGAUM. - The Bombay Times states that an institution is in process of establishment at Belgaum, for the purpose of instructing the natives, not merely in reading and writing, but of making them familiar with English machines and implements.

MR. N. OLIVER, nephew of the late commodore, has been appointed to act as master-attendant at Bombay, until further

LITHOGRAPHY. - We are happy to learn that the idea we have often urged, of extending literature amongst the natives by means of lithographic printing, is now likely to be pretty largely entered on. Capt. G. Wingate at Nassick, Major Le Grand Jacob at Sawunt Warree, and Lieut. Evans at Nimar, have all of late established lithographic presses, and are bringing the limestones of the country extensively into use.

BANK OF BOMBAY .- A. G. Latham, Esq., and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy have been elected directors of the Bank of Bombay in the room of J. Parsons, Esq., and Cursejee Jamsetjee, Esq., retired by rotation.

THE FORGED NOTES. - The party who endeavoured to pass the forged notes of the Bombay Bank into circulation has been condemned to twelve months' imprisonment, a very lenient sentence considering the nature of the crime.

THE 17TH N. I. are to move from Dharwar to Kolapore, from

which latter station the 14th have been withdrawn to Poona to supply the place of the 1st grenadiers.

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KURRRACHEE.- The steamer Semiramis has left Kurrachee, having on board Sir H. Lawrence. Col. Bradshaw, 60th ritles, Capt. B. R. Powell, staff, and Cornet Loch, 1st lancers. Sir Henry hoped to reach the Commander in-Chief's camp early in January.

THE LEFT WING 5TH N.L.I. reached Ahmedabad Dec. 4. THE LEFT WING 22ND N.I. left Baroda Dec. 8 to join head-

quarters at Bombay.

THE 4TH N.I. from Kolapore have reached Poona.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE AJDAHA have sent in a memorial to Government on the disgraceful condition of the commissariat department. This is the first complaint of any moment we have heard of under the contract system. It is quite right, of course, that the contractors should be compelled to provide suitably for the passengers; on the present occasion there is the excuse that the Ajdaha was not expected to be employed to bring down the mails at this time at all, and that the number of passengers on board was twice as great as was expected.—Bombay Times.

NAVAL.--The experimental squadron, consisting of the sloop Clive, schooner Mahi, cutter Margaret, and pattimar Pounah, returned to harbour on the afternoon of Dec. 5. They had been a week. H. M.'s frigate Melampus (42), Captain J. Campbell, and brig Albatross, Commander A. Farquhar, came into harbour on the same day; the former from China, the latter from Honore. Both vessels saluted the castle on their arrival, and were complimented from the battery in return. The Albatross sailed for Hong Kong on the 10th Dec.

27<sub>TH</sub> N.I.—The H. C. steamer Atalanta started on the eve-

ning of the 5th Dec. for Kurrachee, with the remainder of the 27th N.I., the 6th company 4th battalion artillery, and a detail

of the 8th foot.

1st Grenadiers.—The head-quarter wing 1st grenadiers, consisting of five European and twelve Native commissioned concers, and four hundred and thirty-eight non-commissioned rank and file, reached the Presidency for garrison duty on Sunday and Monday the 3rd and 4th Dec.

THE HEAD QUARTERS WING OF THE 17th N. I. was to start on the 2nd Dec. from Dharwar for Kolapore, and would reach its destination about the 19th. The left wing was to follow on the 7th, on the arrival of the wing 3rd M. N.I., which had left Kulladghee on the 29th Nov., and were expected at Dharwar about the 5th Dec.

THE 14TH N. I. was to leave Kolapore for Poons on the 14th Dec., on being relieved by the 17th.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLASIS, A. F. 1st asst. to mag. of Surat, vested with full penal powers in that collectorate, Dec. 6.
BLANE, G. J. resum. ch. of off. Nov. 30.

DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach, perm. to proc. to dist. on deputa-tion. Dec. 5.

FREER, W. E. jud. and ses. jud. at Dharwar, res. ch. of his duties.
LAW, J. S. coll. of Tanna, perm. to proc. to dist. on deputation.
LOCKETT, H. B. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.
LOCKETT, H. B. passed exam. in Mahratta.
PELLY, W. A. ret. to daty, Nov. 10.

PRICE, Mr. asst. to the superint. of the revenue survey dept. S.

Makratta country, passed exam. in Canares.
REEVES, H. W. coll. and mag. of Belgaum, to be act. coll. and mag. of Poona, Dec. 31.

> LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
> CAMPBELL, A. until Jan. 31, 1849.
> INVERARITY, J. D. Dec. 11 to 31st, to pres.
> JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. 1 mo. in ext. LIDDELL, H. 3 mo. to Poonah on m. c. Rose, J. N. 10 days. WEBB, J. to Dec. 20, in ext.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L.C. to vet. ch. of horses of right wing of corps, Dec. 2.

BAINBRIDGE, Licut. R. 23rd N.I. assd. ch. of his appt. as acting

adjt. of the Ghaut local inf. Nov. 27.

BARR, Lieut. C. A.D.C. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. S. div. of army fr. Dec. 1, dur. abs. of Maj. Adams on m. c. BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to act as adjt. Dec. 6.

BAYNES, Capt. supt. of police, res. ch. of his appt. Dec. 2.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to r. wing 1st

L.C. fr. period it may be separated from reg. b. q. or until further orders, Dec. 7.

BAYLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. to act as adj. to art. in Scinde fr. Nov. 7 till further orders, as a temp. arrangement, Dec. 7.

BERTHAN, Capt. H. deliv. over ch. of the road and tank dept. to

Capt. Cowper, Nov. 15.

BILLAMORR, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as assist. in the canal dept. v.

BILLAMORR, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as assist. in the canal dept. v. Dickson, Dec. 9.

BRYANS, Ens. J. W. posted to 22nd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 30, 1848, v. Evezard, pro.

BURTON, Lieut. R. F. assist. surv. in Scinde canal dept. has been found on exam. qual. to transact public business in the Scinde and Punjabee languages, Dec. 13.

CHAMPION, Lieut. 24th N.I. to be offic. dep. coll. at Jurruck, v.

Dunsterville, Dec. 9.

COWPER, Capt. T. A. assd. ch. of the road and tank dept. fr. Capt. Berthan, Nov. 15.

CRAWFORD, Capt. act. supt. of canals and forests in Scinde, assum. ch. of off. Nov. 26.

EVEZARD, Ens. G. C. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, 1848, in suc. to Hale, pro.

FAULKNER, Lieut. J. A. S. 6th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of

Field on leave, Dec. 6.

GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to art. in Scinde dur. Lieut. Stevenson's absence on field service, or until further orders.

GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. pol. supt. of Kolapoor, ret. to duty.
GREEN, Lieut. G. W. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. to Scinde camel
corps, in add. to dutics of adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Bruce.
HALE, Maj. J. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 30, 1848, v. Sandwith,

trans. to inv. est.; posted to 21st N.I.

HOBART, Lieut. 26th N.I. to act as asst. in the canal dept. v.

Creach, Dec. 9: passed colloq. exam. Dec. 14.
JONES, Lieut. col. E. W. fr. 13th to 22nd N.I. Dec. 8.
LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 21st to 14th N.I. Dec. 7.

LOCH, Cornet C. A. attached to 1st L.C. to join forthwith, Dec. 8. LUCAS, Brev. maj. to ch. of paymaster's office fr. date of Capt. Loch's dept. from Ahmednuggur.

MACDONALD, Lieut. M. M. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 30.

MARGARY, Capt. to act as civ. architect at pres. dur. abs. of Crawford, Dec. 6

NUTTALL, Lieut. T. 29th N.I. to conduct duties of adj. to detach. at Kurrachee.

PROCTOR, Lieut. G. H. T. 21st N.I. to act as staff officer to left wing, fr. Nov. 3.

REID, Lieut. col. T. A. c.B. fr. 14th to 16th N.I. Dec. 7.

SANDWITH, Lieut. col. H. 16th N.I. trans, to inv. est. fr. Nov. 30, posted to N.V. batt. to join Dec. 7.

SANDWITH, Lieut. col. comdt. B. C.B. cav. to be col. fr. July 29, 1848, and to stand below Col. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf. Scott, Major, supt. of canals and forests in Scinde, made over ch. of off. to Pirie, Nov. 24.

SHAWE, Brev. maj. R. L. 22nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 30, 1848. in succ. to Hale, pro.

SKIPPER, Capt. 7th N.I. to perf. duties of int. to 3rd bat. art. until further orders, Dec. 7.

SPILLER, Lieut. col. W. fr. 22nd to 13th N.I. Dec. 8.

TREASURE, Capt. 11th N.I. to be offic. dep. coll. of Schwan, v. Phillips, Dec. 9.

TREMENHERRE, Capt. C. W. to be actg. exec. eng. at Kurrachee. WEMYSS, Lieut. F. to be act. exec. eng. at Hydrabad, Dec. 13. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing 9th N.I.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTISCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 16, to Bombay. BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 12, to Bombay. BURKE, Lieut. mint engineer, in ext. to Dec. 31.

DAVIES, Ens. A. P. 1st N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 20, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1849, to rem. at Bombay.

FOULESTON, Capt. F. 1st gren. N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 11, to Bombay. FRANCIS, Lieut. F. E. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, to remain at

Kolapoor, on m. c. HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 31, to Bom-

LEESON, Capt. C. P., N. V. batt. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 25, to Bora-bay, for exam. in Mahratta.

M'KENNA, Lieut. J. art. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to presidency.
MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

STANLEY, Lieut. treasurer in Scinde, 1 mo.

Young, Ens. H. G. A. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, to rem. at Kolapore, on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. art. to med. ch. of left wing 5th L.I. de-tach. Guzerat irr. horse, station staff and details at Dessa, fr. Asst. surg. Thompson, Dec. 14.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. D. to resume med. ch. of left wing 22nd N.I. also to rec. ch. of staff and 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. fr. Asst surg. Freeman, Dec. 8.



HOCKIN, Surg. on being relieved of med. ch. of lat L. C. by Surg. Elliott, to ret. to Ahmedabad, and res. med. ch. of 23rd L.I.

JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. passed colloq. exam.
LAWES, Asst. surg. V. 21st N.I. to make over med. ch. of right wing of that regt. to Asst. surg. Cameron, and return to Rajcote to rec. med. ch. of left wing on its march to Dessa, Dec. 14.

MAITLAND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. to ch. of treas. at Rutna-

MURRAY, Asst. surg. W. R. to join his station, Dec. 12.

RUSSELL, Asst. surg. H. A. to proc. with wing of 2nd N.I. to Bombay, to return to Poons on comp. of that duty.

SKELDING, Asst. surg. W. 16th N.I. to med. ch. of art. staff and details at Sholapoor, Dec. 14.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of left wing 5th L.I. Dec. 14.
TUENER, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 2nd troop horse brigade, dur.
abe. of Russell on leave, Dec. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Nov. 11 to
Dec. 28, to Egypt. on m. c. Dec. 7.

MILLAR, Asst. surg. to presidency from Jan. 26.

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. G. N. to com. b. Tigris, fr. Aug. 13, v. Leeds,

CHILD, Mids. S. to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c. JERMYN, Lieut. R. F. to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

# DOMESTIC.

Ashron, the lady of Capt. H. 10th N.I. d. on board the Owen

BANES, the wife of Capt. F. J. d. at Bombay, Dec. 14.
DE ATHAIDE, the wife of Francisco, s. at Bandorah, Dec. 3.

M'LAREN, the wife of D. s. at Bombay, Dec. 6.
MONTRIOU, the wife of Com. C. W. s. at Colaba, Dec. 3.

SHERREN, the wife of Conductor, s. at Bombay, Dec. 11.
STODDARD, the wife of Capt. C. H. 2nd Nizam's inf. s. at Hin-

golee. Young, Mrs. James, d. at Bombay, Dec. 2. Young, the wife of R. F. s. at Indore, Nov. 25.

DE VITRE, Capt. J. 26th N.I. to Louisa Jane C. d. of C. Kane, at Bombay, Nov. 27.

DEATHS. BARTLEY, Fanny Emma, d. of William, on board the Owen Glen-

BARTLEY, Fanny Emma, d. of William, on board the Owen Glendower, aged 2, Dec. 10.

DANIELLS, Mrs. Rose, on board the Owen Glendower, Aug. 14.

DE CRUZ, Miss Jane, d. of the late Goliath, at Bombay, aged 20,

DE ESPERANEA, J. J. at Bombay, aged 34, Nov. 23.

DE SOUZA, Georgina, infant d. of Hospital Stewart J. M. 1st Eur.

at Kurrachee, Nov. 23.

SMART, Archibald, at Bombay, Dec. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 3. Frolic, Fancon, China and Singapore: Harsingai, —,
Calcutta; Faize Allum, Evans, Singapore.—4. Melampus, Campbell, China.—5. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat; Albatross, Farbunder, Honore.—6. Hamoody, Calcutta; Caroline, Freyer, Coquhar, Honore.—6. Hamoody, Calcutta; Caroline, Freyer, Combo.—8. Steamer Ajdaha, Campbell, Suez.—9. Steamer Carnae, Iombo.—8. Steamer Ajdaha, Campbell, Suez.—9. Steamer Dwarka, Heyts, Tankaria; Canton, Bergner, Batavia.—10. Steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Surat; Owen Glendower, Pare, London; steamer Huzlewood, Surat, Owen Glendower, Pare, London; steamer Atlalmia.

11. Foolucka Sawdin, Brown, Singapore.—13. Steamer Atlalmia, Hopkins, Kurrachee; Humayoon, Findley, China; Lloyds, Pearmon, China and Singapore; Duchess of Argyle, Phillips, China.—20m, China and Singapore; Duchess of Argyle, Phillips, China; Lloyds, Pear-20m, China; Lloyds, Pea Surat, 14th inst.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Phlox.—Mr. J. A. Keays.

Per Caroline.—Mrs. Miller; and Capt. W. S. Jacob, Bom. army.

Per steamer Ajdahar.—Lady Lawrence, child, and servant;

Mrs. Warden, child, and servant; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Rivett,

child, and 2 servants; Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. Newberry and servant,

Mrs. Wemys, Mrs. Luard, Mrs. Spears, Mrs. Sandeman, Miss

Mrs. Wemys, Mrs. Luard, Mrs. Spears, Mrs. Sandeman, Miss

Lawrence, Miss Warden, Miss Wilson and servant, Miss Farqu
Lawrence, Miss Lucas, Miss Maclean, Miss Stevenson, Miss Robin
Bon. Miss Linder and servant: Lieut. col. Sir Henry Lawrence. harson, Miss Lucas, Miss Maclean, Miss Stevenson, Miss Robinson, Miss Linder and servant; Lieut. col. Sir Henry Lawrence, Son, Miss Linder and servant; Lieut. col. Sir Henry Lawrence, Lieut. col. J. Warden, Esq. Bom. C.S.; Lieut. col. J. Bradshaw. Do. Douglas, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. col. J. Bradshaw. Do. H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieut. col. J. Scott, 11th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. Bom. N.I.; Lieut. Col. Luard, 42nd col. F. T. Farrell, 18th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. col. Luard, 42nd col. F. T. Farrell, 18th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. col. Luard, 42nd col. F. T. Farrell, 18th Bom. N.I.; Maj. J. G. Hume, M.N.I.; Maj. J. M. Shortt, 13th Bom. N.I.; Maj. J. G. Hume, Sycee Silver, per 10th Bom. N.I.; Capt. Capt. C. W. Hodson, 16th M.N.I.; Capt. T. Newberry, cong.; Capt. C. W. Hodson, 16th M.N.I.; Capt. T. Newberry, cong.; Capt. C. W. Hodson, 16th M.N.I.; Capt. T. Newberry, cong.; Capt. C. W. Hodson, 16th M.N.I.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bom. eng.; Lieut. W.G. 8th Madras cav.; Lieut. F. Wemyss,

bertson; Mr. Steele, sen.; Mr. Steele, jun.; Mr. Le Geyt, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Schmeisser; Mr. Cunningham, I.N.; Sen. Carlo Jacinto, and Padre Leandro.

From Aden.—Mrs. G. M. Russell.
Per Carnac.—Mrs. Sandwith and family, Lieut. col. H. Sand-

Per Carnac.—Mrs. Sandwith and family, Lieut. col. H. Sandwith, N.V.B.; and Mr. Brown.
Per Owen Glendower.—Mesdames Price, Bradley, Baynes, Hawkins, and Nichollets; Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd M.N.I.; Capt. G. K. Bell and Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, Bom. art.; Cadets. G. Nicholetts, A. Carnegy, and L. V. Robinson, Bom. army; and Nicholetts, A. Carnegy, and L. V. Robinson, Bom. army; and 2nd-Lieut. T. Graham, Bom. art.; Mesdames Barnes, Crane, and 2mirhead; Messrs. W. Jeanner, F. Bullock, and F. Purnell.
Muirhead; Messrs. W. Jeanner, F. Bullock, and F. Purnell.
From the CAPE.—Mrs. Aston and infant, Miss Harris, H. W. Reeves and R. T. Webb, Esqrs. Bombay C. S.; Capt. H. Aston, 10th Bom. N.I.; and Dr. Novall.
From CANNANORE.—Miss Johnson, E. L. Johnson, Esq.; Capt. A. A. Lighton and Ens. W. R. Lodge, 35th M.N.I.; Lieut. T. R. Crawley, 15th (the King's) hussars.
Per Surat.—Mrs. Bellasis and two children, and Mrs. Peat and child.

child. Per Humayoon.—Mrs. and Capt. Crawford. Per Phlox, from Surat.—Lieut. F. Kane.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 3. Gilmore, Maw, China.—5. Steamer Atalanta, Hopkins, Kurrachee.—8th. Phlox, Duverger, Surat; Oriantal, Taylor, China; Ruby, Ellerby, China.—9th. Robert Small, Small, Colombo and China; Cumberland, Lewis, China.—10th. Steamer Lady Mary Wood. Tronson, Point de Galle; Reliance. Osborne, Maulmain; Alswood. Tronson, Point de Galle; Reliance. Osborne, Maulmain; Alsgerine, Le Esteve, Colombo; steamer Semiramis, Daniell, Kurrachee; Arabia, Davis, Aleppee and Calcutta; Albatross, Farquhar, to chee; Arabia, Davis, Aleppee and Calcutta; Albatross, Farquhar, to sea.—11th. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat and Tankaria.—12th. Steamer Victoria, Collier, Kurrachee.—13th. Steamer Surat, Banks, Surat; Hannibal, Cordiner, Liverpool.—14th. Chieftain, Ker, China.—18th. Steamer Victoria, Collier, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Atalanta.—Asst. surg. Dominichetti; Ensigns Herrick and Biggs; Capt. C. W. Prother; Ensigns H. T. Maclean and F. R. P. Phillipson; Lieut. A. R. Mark.

Per Robert Small.—Mrs. Small.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—Messrs. Le Messurier, Campbell, and Generale.

Grimsby.

Per Reliance.—Mrs. Osborne, and Mr. W. Osborne.

Per Cumberland.—J. Dawson, Esq.

Per Arabia.—Remington, Esq. Per Carnac.—Miss Beyts.

Per Carnac.—Miss Beyts.
Per Semiramis.—Lieut. col. Sir H. Lawrence, Beng. art.; Lieut.
J. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Capt. B. R. Powell, staff; and
Cornet C. A. Loch, 1st Lancers.
Per steamer Victoria.—Lieut. H. L. Gibbard, art.; Mrs. Peat and
child; Mrs. C. Napier North and child; Rev. Robert Eeverst, and
child; Mrs. C. Campbell and servant; and the Hon. E. W. Douglas;
servant; Capt. Campbell and servant; and the Hon. E. W. Douglas; Mrs. Sippee, and two children; Messrs. J. A. de Silveiro; J. J. D. Carvalho, and A. Carvalho.

# COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Dec. 18, 1848. Government Securities.

	Governmen	t Securitie		Rs.116 per 100 Sa.
5 per cent. 5 Do. 5 Do. 4 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 4 Do.	transfer loan do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	1825-26 1829-30 1832-33 1835-36 1841-42 1842-43	·· ·· ··	Rs. 102\( \) do. Rs. 102 do. Rs. 86 do. Rs. 83 do. [Co. Rs. 98\( \) do. Rs. 83 do.
a Don	Bank	Shares. R	s. 3	3 per cent. pm.

Bombay Bank .. do. disc. Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up) 20 do. disc. 141 do. pm. par. Bank of Madras .....(Rs. 1,000)

Exchanges. 18. 93d. to 18. 93d. p. rap. 18. 93d. On London at 6 months' sight .. 3 months' .. Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol. On China at 60 days'

On China at 60 days' ...
On Madras at 30 days' ...
On Calcutta at 60 days' ...
Do. 30 days' ... ,, 981 4 as. prem. 12 do. .. 12 •• 1 rapee do. .. at sight Do.

# PRICES OF BULLION.

...... Rs. 11 2 Sovereigns, each ..... 

# FREIGHTS.

Quotations, to London and Liverpool, 3l. per ton. To China,



COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 15TH DEC., 1848.—In the absence of further supplies since the date of our last report, the market for manufactures generally continues as last mentioned, and we have consequently no features of importance to notice. The money market continues in an easy state.

### CHINA.

The Pekin (steamer), with the London Mail of Sept. 25, arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 26.

Hong Kong continued healthy, and the weather has been very yourable. The Governor is recovering from the accident he met favourable.

At Canton all remained quiet.

The Chinese inquire what will be done on the 1st of April, as it is very certain the gates will not be opened; and Seu, it is said, has declared this, if not intimated it officially to the British envoy. Certainly there will not be another foolish expedition ending in nothing, and produced by as little. In the meantime America is concentrating a strong force in this quarter. A corvette of 1,000 tons, carrying 28 heavy guns, and a sloop of 16 guns, are here. A line-of-battle ship of 110 guns, and a steam frigate, are shortly

expected, and another sloop is talked of.

The pacificator, Keying, is in high favour with the emperor at Pekin, which is so far favourable to the amicable adjustment of a vexatious question; but the emperor has little control over the Canton people, and in a matter where their passions and prejudices are concerned, they will not be controlled. Keying became unpopular from an alleged partiality to foreigners, and the Government recalled him, as it is their invariable policy to conciliate the people. Seu is a very different man: a thorough Chinese patriot, he longs to return to the old system of degrading foreigners and treating them as inferiors.—Friend of China, Nov. 29.

#### DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE

PORTER, J. to Agnes, relict of the late John Holmes, at Victoria, Nov. 4

DEATHS.

CLARKE, Henry, at Shanghae. FERGUSSON, Henrietta, the wife of Andrew, at Victoria, Oct. 29. WATERHOUSE, B. at Shanghae.

#### SHIPPING.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Nov. 4. Zephyr, Wilson, Foochow.—7. Poppy, Cole, Calcutta.—10. Forfarshire, Tudor, Sydney; Talbot, Story, Penang.—15. Montank, Michael, Sydney.—21. Alhena, Ogg, Liverpool. DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1. Ferozepore, Masterton, London; Mazeppa, Mordaunt, Singapore.—2. Nerbudda, Crawford, Glasgow.—3. Lascar. Thompson, Leith; Caspar, Eldred, London.—4. Culder, Fitzsimons, London.—10. Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.—15. Larkins, Gordon, London.—18. Poppy, Cole, Calcutta; John O'Gaunt, M'Donald, Liverpool.—22. Deva, Cadenhead, London.—30. Steamer Pekin, , Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. Per steamer Pekin, for ENGLAND .- Capt. Buckham. For Bombay.—Capt. Castles.

### COMMERCIAL.

Hong Kong, Nov. 29, 1848.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.
On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. on India; Company's accepted, 214 to 215.

BULLION.—Syce for duty, 71 per cent.; Mexican Dollars, 1 per cent.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to England, 31.; to Bombay, 25 cents.

# CEYLON.

The following is an extract of a letter from the interior of Ceylon:—"We are all quiet here at present; the property in the districts where the rows took place (belonging to the natives) is now being confiscated, and the men are all to be turned out, and made to work upon the roads; that is what they have gained by the rebellion, which has nearly ruined all our plantations, where labour is so scarce, that many are giving ninepence per Many persons have gone to the coast to procure men; but the revolt has frightened the Malabars, and prevented their coming over."

From the coffee districts we learn that coolies are still very scarce, and only dropping in by small parties in charge of Euroeans or Cangans, who had gone to their country. It appears that they have required large advances—in many cases three to four rupees each, and at least three rupees-besides the dhony and road expenses. This is a heavy drag on the planter, especially those themselves requiring advances on crops, and many who have gone or sent ten to twenty pounds, which used to be enough to get together 90 to 100 men, will be greatly disappointed this year by their people returning with only twenty or thirty. - Observer, Oct. 30.

DEATH.

DACRES, Asst. surg. Ceylon rifles, at Ceylon, Nov. 20.

# SIA M.

The progress which the Siamese, within the last ten or twelve years, have made in the art of shipbuilding, principally through the spirited exertions of individuals connected with the royal family or the court, has been very great and successful, as is proved by the number of fine vessels now afloat which have been turned out at the royal dockyards in Siam. The crowning achievement of this important art has just been accomplished by one of the royal family, who has constructed and launched a small steam vessel, which works satisfactorily, and who is about to undertake the building of another on a larger scale. the highest degree gratifying to find the princes of such a valuable and important country as Siam thus giving the best proofs of their attachment to, and appreciation of the advantages of civilization, in their successful imitation of some of the most useful and important inventions of modern ingenuity, and most useful and important inventions of the country, that she should proceed such men amongst her nobles. The following should possess such men amongst her nobles. extract from a communication from Bangkok, under date the 14th ult., will furnish some account of the Siamese steamer, and its royal and truly illustrious builder. It is to be hoped that his highness's example will be followed by many of his countrymen, and that the cultivation of European literature, arts, and sciences

and that the cultivation of European interature, arts, and sciences, may be promoted and aided by the success which has attended the attempt in the case of Prince T. N. Chau Fa:—
"Some time since it was intimated that his Royal Highness Prince T. N. Chau Fa Khromakhun Isaret Raugsan had commenced the construction of a small steam engine. This, under the most indefatigable and persevering exertions on his part, has at length been completed, and the Siamese can now boast of having running on the Menam a steam-boat, every portion of which has been made and manufactured here, and entirely by native artificers. She is 26½ feet long. 3 feet 10½ inches broad, the engine being two-horse feet long, 3 feet 101 inches broad, the engine being two-horse power. This little phenomenon has made several trips up and down the river, the prince generally acting as steers man himself, in full view of thousands of astonished and admiring spectators, who crowded the banks of the river on each occasion. The prince is, passed up and down in the front of the palace with her before the King of Siam, who passed the highest encomiums on his ingenuity, made him a munificent present, and honoured him with his com-mands to have another steam vessel constructed, sufficiently large to be capable of proceeding to Singapore, which his Highness has undertaken to accomplish. From not having copper or iron here of sufficient thickness, the boiler has been constructed in such a manner as to add very considerably to its weight, and in consequence detracting much from the speed of the boat. His Highness expects, to be enabled to rectify this in some measure, to effect which he has commenced building a boat on quite a different model, more buoyant than the present one, and with larger paddle-wheels, and he has sent to Singapore to have copper sufficiently thick for new boilers brought up. The workmanship of even the most minute part of the engine itself is truly admirable, and reflects the greatest part of the engine test in the state of the and by workmen all self-instructed, being his Highness's body servants and retinuc. A few years since and no iron work could be done here but of the coarsest and simplest description; but at predone here but of the coarsest and simplest description; but at present, under the auspices of this prince, work of this kind can be turned out nearly, if not quite, equal to that made in England. His machine and work-rooms are well worthy a close inspection, and it is a source of much gratification to him to exhibit them to Europeans who visit him at his palace. His knowledge in these branches has been principally acquired from books, of which he has a large and well-selected library, which he takes the greatest care of, and derives much pleasure from. There is nothing almost he turns his mind to which he does not accomplish, however irksome and difficult. Amongst other things, he has directed his attention to chemistry, in which science he is no mean proficient. Ship-building he is also conversant with: military and naval tactics, gunnery, naviis also conversant with; military and naval tactics, gunnery, navigation, the use of nautical and astronomical instruments of all kinds, he is thoroughly acquainted with; indeed, were all his acquirements to be commercated, it would be scarcely credited by parties unacquainted with the versatility of his genius. He is at present busily occupied in the erection of a handsome brick dwelling-house, entirely after the European style, which promises, like every thing else he undertakes, to approach towards perfection. A large garden in the same style is attached, and is in progress of being laid out la divisions, flower-beds, fountains, &c. &c. His Highness has already commenced models for the new steam angiest as that are long some commenced models for the new steam-engine; so that ere long you must not be surprised if you see a Siamese steam-boat steaming into the reads of Singapore .- Singapore F. P., Oct. 19.

# LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Some curious particulars, relating to the history and religious tenets of the Sikhs, are contained in the Dabistan, the author of which work (whether Mohan Fani, as Sir Wm. Jones and other Orientalists suppose, or some other) lived in the seventeenth century, and expressly states that he was personally acquainted with Har-Govind, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs, and that his successor, Har-rayi, the seventh Guru, was his "great fitend." He enjoyed, consequently, excellent opportunities of knowing the character and opinions of the early Sikhs, of whose origin he gives pretty nearly the same account as is found in Sir John Malcolm's Sketch, derived from materials collected by him and Dr. Leyden from Sikh authors, who wrote in the Punjabi and Dogur dialects.

The author of the Dabistan says of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, that his poems "are, as it were, perfumed with devotion and wisdom, and still more can be said of his speeches about the grandeur and sanctity of God;" and he quotes a passage in one of the poems, showing the Catholicity of Nanak: "Whoever devotes himself to the veneration of God, whatever road he may choose, will come to him:

Be true and thou shalt be free; Truth belongs to thee, and thy success to the Creator.

The author records a variety of incidents in the history of Har-Govind, which escaped Sir John Malcolm. This Guru, he says, was always "attached to the stirrup of the emperor Jehangir," who, however, imprisoned him in the fort of Gwalior for twelve years, on account of an act not very creditable to the Guru's integrity,—his appropriating the pay due to the army. Whilst he was in prison, the Sikhs used to "come and bow before the walls of the fort," and at length, moved by pity, the king gave him his liberty. After Jehangir's death, Har-Govind entered the service of Shah Jehan, and subsequently attached himself to Yar Khan, a eunuch, who held the office of foujdar in the Punjab, whom he assisted in the administration. At a later period, he seems to have revolted from Shah Jehan, and lost all he possessed in the war, besides incurring great trouble and danger. Amongst the remarkable sayings of Har-Govind, recorded by this author, are the following:

Being engaged in battle, a man aimed a blow at the Guru, who parried it, and struck him with his own blade, saying, That is not the way to use the sword, but thus," with one blow making an end of his adversary. The author states that he remarked to a companion of Har-Govind that the Guru had acted in this matter in strict conformity with his character and office, since, as he was a teacher, he should instruct even an enemy how to strike effectually with the sword. Another anecdote is worthier of preservation. Retiring from the scene of his defeat, he took refuge in the mountainous parts of the Punjab, the inhabitants of which never paid homage to Shah Jehan. They were idolaters, and upon the summit of one of their mountains they had raised an image of the Deva, named Naina (Narayana), whither rajas and other eminent persons made pil-grimages. When the Guru went there, one of the Sikhs, named grimages. When the Guru went there, one of the Sikhs, named Bhairo, who accompanied him, entering the temple, struck off the nose of the idol. The rajas complained to the Guru of this act of impiety, and Har-Govind called Bhairo before him. Sikh boldly denied the deed; but the servants of the rajas tesreplied to the fact, and identified the offender. "Ask the god," replied the Sikh; "if he says I did it, kill me." The rajas, with one accord, exclaimed, "Blockhead, how shall the god speak?" Blairo, laughing, answered, "Now judge who is the blockhead: if the god cannot protect his own face, and cannot even tell the person who has mutilated it, what good can he do you?" The rajas remained silent and confounded; and the author says that, from this time, the disciples of the Guru increased considerably in this mountainous country, as far as the frontiers of Tibet.

He relates that he heard what follows from the tongue of Har-Govind:—A person having desired from him some account of the creation of the world, the Guru replied: "The universe is an appearance without reality, and an unsubstantial manifestation of God, the highest being; and all bodies, as well as gods, are an idle delusion." This doctrine he illustrated by a "story of old times," whence he deduced evidence "that the diversity of forms and of distinct bodies is but an image of existence, and that, in truth, there is but one real being, one worthy of praise, and raised above all others by superlative excellence." This Guru, the author says, in a letter to him, gave himself the title of Nanak; "I saw him," he adds, "in the year 1053 (A.D. 1643), in Kirtpoor."

A great many miscellaneous anecdotes are related by this author which, although some of them are puerile, and none of

them have any point, show the implicit deference paid by the Sikhs, even the most distinguished, to the most trivial commands or suggestions of the Guru.

There is one fact mentioned by him which, if it were authentic, would go far to extenuate, or at least account for, the vices of

the Sikhs:

"It is related that when Nanak died, two roads opened before his soul; the one led to heaven, the other to hell. Nanak chose the latter, and having descended below, he brought all the inhabitants out of hell. The Almighty said to him, 'These sinners cannot enter heaven; you must return into the world and liberate them.' On that account, Nanak came to this world, and his followers are the former inhabitants of hell; the Guru comes and goes, until that multitude shall have found their salvation."

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 23rd November, 1818, a paper was read, entitled, Observations on the Grammatical Structure of the Indian Languages," by the Rev. J. Stevenson, D.D. The ulterior object of this paper was to show that the languages of India, from the Himalayas to the southernmost point of Ceylon, and from the Indian Caucasus to the mountains of Assam, are composed almost entirely of two grand elements, the nearest modern examples of which are the Sanscrit on the one hand, and the Tamil on the other. The languages of Northern and Central India have a vocabulary mainly Sanscrit, while those of the Peninsula are radically of the Tamil family. Nevertheless, the grammar and construction of the northern family have, according to Dr. Stevenson, a greater affinity to the Tamil than to the Sanscrit; thus, with other circumstances, tending, in his opinion, to show that India, before the arrival of the Brahmans from the north, was peopled by aboriginal tribes of a race entirely different from the northern immigrants, so that even where corrupted forms of the Brahmanical tongue prevailed, the people who used these new dialects retained the construction of their primitive lan-The northern invaders Dr. Stevenson does not suppose to have been Brahmans alone, but Kshatriyas and Vaisyas also, as it is clearly apparent, from genealogical lists contained in the Brahmanical Purans (which there is no reason to suspect), that all the three chief castes sprang from the same family and inter-married with one another. The author conceives the words of the Brahmanical tongue to have been cast in the mould of the ancient language, so as to form, first, the Pracrit, and then the Hindi; just as Persian and Arabic words, by being in modern times cast into the same mould, have formed the Hindoostani; or as Latin words in Europe, by being modelled by Celts and Teutons according to the laws of their primitive tongues, gave rise to the modern languages of Europe.

A letter from M. D'Abbadie to M. Mohl, dated at Aksum, 17th November, 1847, published in the Journal Asiatique, gives some particulars respecting the country and the literature of Abyssinia, where he has resided for some time. He says he has ascertained the existence of 330 works in Guz (the sacred language of the Abyssinians), of which he has obtained about 200. The only one of these MSS, possessing any interest is an abridgment of the history of John Madabar, which contains some brief particulars respecting ancient Egypt: the rest of the MSS, are mostly religious works. He has a complete copy of the Bible in Guz, and three or four copies of the principal books. M. D'Abbadie has a list of no less than 58 different Ethiopian languages, besides negro tongues and three of the Bask or Dogo nations, whom he assimilates to the Basques of the Pyrennees.

THE LATE DR. YATES, of Calcutta, born of humble parentage, possessed a strong predilection for the study of languages. He acquired Latin in his boyhood, principally through his own unaided efforts, and studied Greek. Shortly afterwards, he applied himself to Hebrew and Arabic. At College his attention was directed to Amharic, and on his arrival in India he learned the Benguli and Sanskrit, to which, a few years later, Hindi, Urdu, and Persian were added, and during his voyage back from England in 1828, he commenced the study of Chinese.

M. Catafago, Chancellor of the Consulate General of Prussia, in Syria, has discovered some Ansarian MSS. of great interest, containing a full account of the religion of the Ansaris,—a singular jumble of Magiism, Christianity, and Mahomedanism, hitherto little understood. M. Catafago has likewise procured an Arabic MS. which treats of the religion of the Ismaelians, and records the history of the "miracles" of Rashed-ed-Deen, the Old Man of the Mountain, in the time of the Crusades.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, January 22, 1849.

THE hottest part of the ensuing Parliamentary campaign (which will probably have opened previous to our next issue) is likely to be that of the estimates; the preparations made by the Financial Reform Association, and the speeches of their missionary, Mr. Cobden, threaten a fierce battle on the votes for the army, navy, and ordnance, which, they tell us, must be reduced even below the model year, 1835, whereby a saving of no less a sum than eight millions would be made in the expenditure.

The arguments and calculations of the financial reformers are plausible, and, holding out the soothing hope of a reduction of taxation, are well calculated to win assent. Let us see, however, the basis upon which they really place the whole question.

We take the exposition of Mr. Cobden, in his speech at Manchester. He, with very little disguise, avows the doctrine, that we should reduce our forces by sea and land, and trust to Providence and the forbearance of other nations for defence against a sudden attack. It is not a reduction of the cost of management, or of excessive expenditure in particular departments, which he has in view; "I will not," he says, "lend myself to a delusion like that. I tell you plainly from the outset, that you must reduce the number of men, you must trust something to Providence, to your own just intentions and good conduct to other nations, and be content with a smaller manifestation of hrute force in the eye of the world." War, he says, is growing out of fashion; it is the interest of nations to be at peace; but if states attack each other, why, he asks, should we interfere? Other nations will not assail us merely because we have reduced our armaments from 18,000,000l. to 10,000,000l. This is the sum of his argument, which resolves itself into these propositions; that it is the interest of all nations to remain at peace, which is undoubtedly true, and that all nations perceive it to be their interest, and are able and willing to pursue it, which is equally false. Mr. Cobden does not seem aware of the incongruity of his own reasoning. "Take it," he says, "at the worst; let the nations of the Continent attack each other; who is coming to attack you if you only let their politics alone?" Surely, if the nations of the Continent attack each other unjustly, they may attack us, without our meddling with their politics. There cannot be a truth more universal and more easily demonstrable, than that "honesty is the best policy;" that it is the interest of all mankind to be just in their dealings with each other; yet knavery flourishes, and will flourish.

If Mr. Cobden and the Financial Reform Association had applied themselves to show that our naval and military establishments were larger than those of other nations, or than the exigency of our vast colonial empire demands, they might probably,—judging from the wholesome suggestions to that effect in the admirable letters signed "Emeritus," which have recently appeared in the Times,—have ultimately effected a diminution of expenditure without prejudice to the strength and efficiency of the services; but the adoption of an impracticable and a chimerical theory as the

sole basis of their proposed reforms will render them abortive. "I have proved," Mr. Cobden says, "that the mass of the people on the Continent, like the mass of the people in this country, are favourable to peace and averse to war; and I defy you to show me how any Government or people on the Continent can strengthen themselves, even if they chose to carry on a war of conquest." Therefore,—for such is the inference,—we ought to disarm!

To provide against misunderstandings between states, he proposes to insert stipulations in treaties, which would bind the contracting parties to submit their disputes to arbitration; "that, instead of drawing the sword being the point of honour, to which nations shall resort, it shall be to fulfil honourably the treaty by which the dispute shall be referred to arbitration, and abide honourably by the decision when pronounced." Can any man of common sense believe in the practicability of such a contrivance as this to extinguish war? Can he doubt that, on the contrary, it would multiply the occasions of disagreement and hostility?

The position of this country, in respect to its military and naval establishments, differs materially from that of other nations, which have only their own frontiers to defend; we have extensive, remote, and widely-separated colonies, which require protection. What is Mr. Cobden's reply to this argument? "Our colonies are very able to protect themselves!"

Do Mr. Cobden and his fellow-reformers comprehend British India in this category? Is that possession to be left to the defence of a native army; or is an exception to be made in favour of troops ad libitum if their charge is defrayed out of the East-India revenues,—an army being only an evil when paid for by the people of England? If English officers be, as they are, essential to the efficiency of native corps in India, European troops to act with them in the field are as indispensable; and where are these troops to come from, in an emergency, if the establishments at home are to be reduced to the scale of a disarmament? Sagacious politicians in India know that, strong as the attachment of our native army may at present be, in that native army resides the most formidable element of danger to our power.

War is confessedly a great evil; but, like poverty and disease, it is only to be mitigated; the complicated and conflicting interests of the various races of mankind forbid all hope of seeing it extinguished. And whilst war is possible, he is a visionary who, for the sake of an experiment, would expose such a country as this to the ambition, the injustice, or the sudden caprice of a neighbour.

Captain Lyons has resigned the office of agent for the East-India Company in Egypt, and Captain H. Johnson has been appointed to succeed to that office.

The annuity of £100, granted by the East-India Company to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., has been increased to £200, in acknowledgment of his services in establishing the overland route communication with India.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CHINA. — Most people have seen and admired the beautiful Azaleas which are brought to the Chiswick fêtes; but few can form any idea of the gorgeous and striking beauty of these azalea-clad mountains (in China), where on every side, as far as our vision extends, the eye rests on masses of flowers of dazzling brightness and surpassing beauty. Nor is it the azalea alone which claims our admiration; clematises, wild roses, honeysuckles, the beautiful Glycine Sinensis, and a hundred others, make us confess that China is, indeed, the Central Flowery Land.—Fortune's "Wanderings in China."



# THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

Our limits are too penurious to admit a biography of this nobleman; but the incidents of his Indian administration are too remarkable to be passed over with a slight and cursory notice, and its history is, perhaps, the more inviting at the present moment, when the Government of India is engaging in another foreign war.

George Eden, Lord Auckland, was born in August, 1784, and, being a second son, was designed for the Bar, to which he was called in 1809. The death of his elder brother (who was drewned), in the following year, opened to him another avenue into public life. He entered Parliament, and on his father's decease, in 1814, he succeeded to the barony of Auckland. Attached to the Whig party, on the accession of Earl Grey to power, in 1830, he became a member of his Cabinet, with the appointment of President of the Board of Trade, which he exchanged, in 1834, on the resignation of Sir James Graham, for that of First Lord of the Admiralty. The brief administration of Sir Robert Peel, from December, 1834, until April, 1835, removed him from office, and the return of his party to the ministry led to his nomination to the Government of India, under very peculiar circumstances.

On the 16th March, 1834, Lord Wm. Bentinck had tendered his resignation of the office of Governor-General, which the Chairman of the Court of Directors (Mr. St. George Tucker) communicated to the Court on the 27th August. Early in the following month, communications took place between the Chairman and the President of the India Board (Mr. C. Grant, the present Lord Glenelg), the object of the ministry being to procure the appointment of Mr. Grant as Governor-General, and that of the Court to invest Sir Charles Metcalfe with the office. The Chairman resisted the pretensions of the President of the India Board, though backed by all the powers of Government, which, in its turn, by means of the veto, forbade the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe as a permanent successor to Lord Wm. Bentinck, laying it down, as a principle, that the office of Governor-General should not be filled by "any servant of the Company, however eminent his knowledge, talents, and expesience," or otherwise than from England,-thus excluding the whole service of India. Pending the discussions between the two branches of the Home Government upon this question, Lord Grey's Ministry was displaced by Sir Robert Peel's, and in January, 1835, the Court of Directors nominated Lord Heytesbury Governor · General, - a nobleman eminently qualified for the office: his Majesty's approval of the nomination was notified on the 5th February, and his Lordship was sworn into office on the 4th March. In the succeeding month, another change of administration took place, the Peel Ministry giving way to the Melbourne, and Lord Heytesbury, who was on the point of taking his departure, was informed that his appointment would be revoked. Accordingly, on the 5th May, a warrant issued under the sign-manual of the King, vacating an appointment which his Majesty had formally approved exactly three The Chairs strongly protested against this months before. almost unparalleled act of party hostility, observing that "the vital interests of India will be sacrificed if the appointments of Governors are made subservient to political objects in this country." Minutes of dissent and protest were recorded by other Directors, Mr. Tucker stamping the act as "an undisguised exercise of an arbitrary power," and as "calculated to degrade the Court in the eyes of their servants and the public." The revocation of Lord Heytesbury's appointment, however, could not pave the way to that of Mr. Grant, and Lord Auckland was selected as a candidate agreeable to both the co-ordinate authorities.

This incident will be a remarkable one to the student of Anglo-Indian history, not only in itself, but for its conse-

quences. Possibly, nay probably, had Lord Heytesbury not lin gered in England, or had his appointment, made and approved, been suffered to have effect, the Cabul expedition might not have taken place, or, under different management, might have had a more fortunate issue; the lives of the thousands, whose bones still whiten the passes between Cabul and Jellalabad, might have been spared, and the millions sterling, wasted in that disastrous scheme, might have already advanced the moral, social, and industrial condition of the masses in India.

Lord Auckland,-who left England at the end of the year 1835, pledging himself, like many other governors, to "promote education and knowledge, improve the administration of justice, and extend the blessings of good government and happiness in India,"-arrived there in March, 1836. In the following year, much uneasiness was felt in consequence of the supposed designs of the Russian Government against British India, evinced by its Eastern policy, and by the conduct of its agents in Persia, Central Asia, and Affghanistan. This uneasiness was aggravated by unequivocal symptoms of a change of feeling towards our rule amongst the princes of India, and even our own subjects, who began to manifest a want of confidence in the permanence of our supremacy, and dark rumours were in circulation in the native courts and in the bazaars, that some undefined calamity was about to visit us in the shape of a mighty expedition from beyond the dreaded Indus. In October, 1837, Lord Auckland left Calcutta for the north-west provinces. The state of British India, the hostile movements of Persia, and the supposed intentions of Russia, formed subjects of deep deliberation to the governing authorities at home and in India, and the result was a determination, announced in the celebrated Simla declaration of October, 1838, to send a British army across the Indas.

We are scarcely yet in a condition to trace with historical precision the true origin of this unfortunate scheme of policy, founded, as it is now well known, as regards Russia, upon misapprehensions,—or fix upon its real author. The credit of the first concoction of the scheme, had it been successful, would probably have been fairly claimed by Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary. The mode in which it was carried into execution being necessarily left to the Governor-General and his advisers, Lord Auckland, as he would be entitled to share largely in its triumphs, must bear some portion, at least, of the odium attending its ill-success, which is attributed to the misconduct of the instruments chosen by himself.

The abandonment by the King of Persia of his abortive designs regarding Herat fortunately narrowed the scope of the army of the Indus to the settlement of Affghanistan. Grave differences of opinion prevailed amongst those whom the Governor-General consulted, as to whether Shah Shooja should be restored or Dost Mahomed Khan upheld. Sir Alexander Burnes advocated one course of policy, Sir C. M. Wade another. Perhaps Lord Auckland chose what appeared at the time the best course—the least of two evils—though experience has reversed that opinion. When he entered upon this bold and hazardous enterprise, he manifested a vigour for which even his friends had scarcely given him credit, and much of its success may be due to the tone and firmness of his directions, and the activity he infused into all branches of the service connected with the expedition.

The chief adviser and the confidential agent of Lord Auckland, in this important transaction, is understood to have been the late Sir Wm. Macnaghten, a man of great talents, well acquainted with the habits and feelings of the people of the East, familiar with their languages, their trains of thinking, their intricacies of action—in short, no European could have been chosen better adapted to work out the policy of the Indian Government in Affghanistan. Had the military arrangements been confided to equally competent hands, the event would doubtless have been far different. The complete success of the

scheme was, however, placed beyond our power by uncontrollable circumstances, of which we were previously ignorant,—the universal unpopularity of the Shah, the poverty and disorganization of the country, and the thorough duplicity and treachery of the Afighan sirdars, which rendered it impossible to find men of condition in the country fit to be employed in the administration. When the Kohistani chiefs were summoned to the capital, they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths of fidelity to the Shah, and then proceeded to the house of one Hafisjee, a prime mover of sedition, and took equally solemn oaths to devote their lives and properties to the Shah's destruction!

The catastrophe of this unhappy, impolitic, and disastrous expedition is too recent not to be well known, and too sad to be an inviting topic to dwell upon. Lord Auckland, at the close of his tenure of office, in 1841, left India in circumstances very different from those in which he found it. He had, indeed, dissipated the absurd forebodings respecting the fall of our power,—almost the only advantage gained by the expedition across the Indus,—but a cheerless gloom pervaded all the departments of government, our arms had been disgraced, and our finances were exhausted.

He returned to England, was rewarded with the title of "Earl," and after an interval of four years, was again called to the councils of his sovereign. On the formation of the present Ministry, in 1846, he was re-placed at the head of the Admiralty, the affairs of which he continued to administer until his death with an ability, and an impartiality in the disposal of the patronage attached to it, which justly won for him general praise.

Although the late Earl is not, as already observed, responsible for the gross mismanagement which made the expedition to Cabul "the grave of our treasure, our army, and our national honour," his memory will not escape some share of its disgrace; but, bating this, his Indian administration will bear severe criticism. Malice itself has not breathed a suspicion upon his integrity or his justice; his talents were of a higher order than is commonly supposed; as a public man, he was steady and consistent in his principles, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties; his private character was amiable, the generous qualities of our nature being found in him embellished by gentleness and suavity of temper, mild and unassuming manners.

He left no son; the earldom is consequently extinct; but the barony descends to his brother, the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The Musulman Navy, during the middle ages, was inferior to that of the Christians, and was commonly equipped upon an exigency. Many Mahomedans possessed a sort of abhorence for the sea, and some doctors pretended that it was a kind of madness to trust oneself to a frail ship on so terrible an element. In their opinion, a man who embarked on board a ship without absolute necessity should be regarded as an idiot, and his evidence ought not to be received. It is not surprising, after this, that the condition of a mariner was not held in much esteem in the East. Makrizi, who wrote in the fifteenth century, tells us that in his time, in Egypt, the term "mariner" was a term of reproach. It was rendered in Arabic stooly, from the Greek  $\sigma ro\lambda \dot{\eta}$ .—M. Reinaud.

The Caoss-bow, as a weapon of war, appears to have been introduced into Europe after the first Crusades; but several Popes proscribed it, as a "treacherous," weapon, and the Second Council of Lateran (held in 1139) anathematised it, terming the use of the cross-bow "artem mortiferum et Deo odibilem." Nevertheless the church sanctioned the use of this treacherous weapon against heretics and infidels, and the Crusaders did not scruple to employ it in their contests with the Musulmans. Richard Cœur de Lion, witness of the havoc which this weapon made in their ranks at the siege of St. Jean D'Acre, patronised the cross-bow on his return to Europe; and he perished by this weapon, which was considered by some as a just visitation of heaven.

#### LAW.

COURT OF BANKRUFTCY, JAN. 5.

In the Bankruptcy of Hughesdon and Mackey.—The bankrupts were East-India merchants. Their main place of business was at Chandernagore. This was a meeting for the last examination. The bankrupts, one of whom passed through the Insolvent Court at Calcutta, came over to this country and surrendered to their fiat. The whole of the debts and liabilities amount to about 120,000l., about 50,000l. of which were incurred on bills receivable in the ordinary way of trade. They failed in consequence of the disasters which befel the East-India trade during the crisis. There is about 5,000l. in the hands of the official assignee. An application has been made to the Insolvent Court at Calcutta for the books of the firm, or a transcript of them, so that a balance-sheet may be prepared and filed, but it is not yet known with what success. The meeting was adjourned for two months. Protection granted.

JANUARY 9.

In the Bankruptcy of Allan Gilmore. - The bankrupt was partner in one of the largest mercantile houses in Calcutta, trading under the designation of "Colville, Gilmore, and Co." The house suspended payment during the crisis, and the remaining partners, Messrs. Colville, Pelliam Killigan, and two others, passed through the Insolvent Court at Calcutta. Their joint balance sheet showed debts and liabilities to the amount of 418,792L, but of this 310,965L were secured. The Union Bank of Calcutta was a creditor for a large sum (200,0001, it was said), and a proof on its behalf was attempted upon this estate, but without success. This bankrupt's balance-sheet, upon which he passed without opposition, shows that the private creditors of the bankrupt amount to only 1121. The liabilities are 5,506/.; the property 1,669/.; the capital 2,119/. The cash drawn out of the firm by the bankrupt is mentioned as 1,586%. The balance-sheet commences in June, 1845, and ends in August, 1848. When the Calcutta house failed, the bankrupt came over to this country, and sued out a fiat on his own petition. The certificate was granted without opposition.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Annexation of the Punjab.—The late Mr. Mill, the historian, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the East-India Charter, justified the seizure and annexation of the Punjab upon a far slighter pretext than is now offered: "I consider," he says, "that we have nothing now between us and the most desirable frontier everywhere but the territory of Runjeet Sing: if we were threatened on the north-west, for example, by an invasion of the Russians, we should, in self-defence, be obliged to take possession of the country to the foot of the hills, as we could not leave an intermediate space in which the enemy might establish themselves."

HAILEYBURY.—The half-yearly examination of candidates for admission into the East-India College, was held at the East-India House on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, when, from a list of twenty-seven candidates who were presented for examination, the following were reported duly qualified, viz.:—Messrs. J. R. Arthur, A. H. G. Block, A. Bosanquet; Lord Ulick Browne; Messrs. H. M. Chase, H. W. Dashwood; the Hon. Ashley Eden; Messrs. H. Gonne, W. Lodwick, W. H. Lowe, S. Lushington, P. Malcolm, R. Manderson, A. T. Moore, J. Nairne, R. H. Pinhey, J. A. Pym, W. Le F. Robinson, D. F. Carmichael-Smyth, J. G. Thomason, and H. C. Wake.

Dr. Bowring. — Foreign Office, Jan 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Bowring, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the city and district of Canton, in the province of Kwangtung.

THE EGYPT PORTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—
It is stated that Mr. Robert Stephenson is now in Egypt, at the instance of the British Government, to survey and report upon the practicability of making a railway across the Isthmus of Suez.

We some time back referred to the inconveniences sustained by passengers to India, in the Egyptian portion of the overland route, since Mehemet Ali took it into his own hands in 1846, and to the neglect with which all remonstrances were treated. It is satisfactory, therefore, to mention that there are indications of an intention of Abbas Pasha to include amongst the reforms with which he will begin his reign, the improvement in the transit administration which has been so long needed. According so the last advices, it appears that the new Pasha has appointed, with full powers to act without reference to any divan, an intelligent man, named Kenny Bey, to carry out the necessary measures, and as hitherto the reference of all questions to the decision of a committee has been the chief cause of the delays and vexations experienced by the agents of the Peninsular and

Oriental Company in their attempts to obtain an amendment of the system, there is reason to expect that the whole business will now be speedily placed on an improved footing. Abbas Pasha has suggested, it is said, that on the first five deep stations of the desert, train-rails should be laid down; and, the rails being already at Alexandria, the work could at once be put in operation. Orders also have been given for the appropriation of six boats for the exclusive use of the service on the Nile, and of one or two others for the port of Alexandria and the canal. - Times.

SIR C. NAPIER. - We are requested to contradict a statement respecting Sir C. Napier's prize-money, which is the reverse of the fact. It is said he received batta in addition to the prizemoney, whereas his batta was deducted from his prize-money by the Directors .- Times, Jan. 13. [Batta is always deducted from prize-money.]

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The Phabe has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras, and the India and Withamley for the like purpose to Bombay.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9. Duke of Lancaster, Wakeham, Whampoa.—10. Larpent, Fowling, Shanghai; Lady Clarke, McLean, Bengal; Windsor, Gregson, Bengal.—11. Diana, Gilson, Whampoa; Northumberland, Pollock, Bengal; Sea Witch, Reynell, Shanghai; Benares, Brown, Pollock, Bengal; Sea Witch, Reynell, Shanghai; Benares, Brown, Bengal; Swithamley, Jennings, Whampoa.—12. Phabe, Dale, Mauritius; Apprentice, Hardy, Bussorah; Jane Pirie, Booth, Bengal; Panthea, Glen, Bengal; Reginald Heber, McFarlane, Madras; Amathea, Robinson, Hong Kong; Duke of Wellington, Hargreaves, Bengal.—13. Sir Edward Parry, Freeman, Manila; Lady Peel, Fraser, Singapore; Janet Wilson, Robertson, Singapore.—15. Scotia, Strickland; Chance, Wrangles, Madras; Syren, Guilbert, New South Wales; Palna, Mann, Whampoa; George Fyfe, Murray, Bengal.—16. Augusta, Duncan, Madras, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam; Amelia Mulholland, Grey, Mauritius; Nereids, Hoodless, Bengal; Baronet, Wylie, Ceylon.—17. Sesostris, Dando, Bombay.—18. Victory, Potter, Bengal; B. B. Greene, Jeffreys, Mauritius.—19. Carnatic, Hyne, Madras; Nizam, Rigby; Travancore, McIntyre; Caroline and Agnes, Morris, Bengal; Ann Bates, Slaughter, Batavia; Robert Syers, Morrison, New South Wales.—20. Madagascar, Hight, Bengal. gascar, Hight, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

JAN. 24.—Per steamer Ripon.—Mr. Drouchet and servant, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Boham, Mr. Ducsells, Mr. Williams, Dr. McLean, Dr. Morris, Capt Mainwaring, Mr. Dick, Mrs. Hathain, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. Wedderburn, Lieut. Aileman, Mr. Young, Capt. Macpherson, Mr. Layard, Mr. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, infant, and servant; Capt O'Connell, Mr. Wardley, Mr. Buckham, Mr. Bolton, Sen. Jermany, Lieut. Foley, Lieut. Drury, Mrs. Peate and infant, Mrs. North and infant, Hon. E. Douglas, Mrs. Lipps and two children, Mr. Cornewall, Mr. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. McDonald, Gen. Sewell's servant, Capt. Lewis, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Wright. Nicholson, Mrs. Wright.

# DEPARTURES.

From the Downs .- Jan. 3. Levenside, Cameron, St. Helena .-

From the Downs.—Jan. 3. Levenside, Cameron, St. Helena.—
5. Lady Jocelyn. Chipp. Cochin; Litherland, Storie, Hobart Town.
—4. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius.—7. Menzies, Macaulay, Bombay.—4. Sydney, White, New South Wales.—9. Australia, Harrison, Falkland Islands.—11. Geelong, Wyse, Cape.
From Liverpool.—1848, Nov. 13. John McVicar, McLeod, Calcutta.—Dec. 9. Flora McDonald, McPherson, Bombay.—1849, Jan. 5. Lady Sandys, Rentreath, Shanghai.—3. The Duke, Atkinson, Calcutta.—5. Princess Royal, Atkinson, Calcutta.—6. Inglewood, Smith, Calcutta.—8. John Moore, Withycombe, Bombay, and put back 15th.—12. Mary Clark, Colbeck, Cape and Sydney.—
16. Esther, Sanderson, Shanghae.
From the ClyDe,—Jan. 9.—Deogaum, Evans, Calcutta.
From Swansea.—Jan. 12.—Appleton, Hullin, Adelaide.
From PlyMouth.—Jan. 9.—Sir George Seymour, Millman, Port Phillip.—5. Lady Amherst, Myhill, New South Wales; David Malcolm, Smith, Adelaide.
From Cork.—Jan. 11.—Ganges, Deas, Bombay.—17. Java, Gilbert, and Bombay, Flamank, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, Jan. 20, to proceed per

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, Jan. 20, to proceed per steamer Huddington from Suez.

For MALTA.—Ens. Cooper, Mr. J. Stevens, Ens. Stuart, Lieut. Heard, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Raynes.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Durrant, Miss Bagshaw, Miss Benwell, Mr. Hume, Major Dalzell, Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Capt. Cotton, Mr. B. N. Smith, Mr. J. Teil, Miss Barlow and child, Mr. Levington, Mr. Morrison, Col. Breton, Mr. W. P. Waddy, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Boileau, Mr. Balmain, Mr. F. Norman, Mr. Harrison, Mr. C. Smyth, Mr. Gouger, Licut. Rattray, Mr. Levington, Mr. Withers, Rev. C. Stoggett, Mr. Chalwin, Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Sawes, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Medley, Mr. L. Walker, Miss Burt, Mr. F. Woodward.

For Maddas.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Rev. J. Pope. Mrs.

For MADRAS.-Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Rev. J. Pope, Mrs.

Pope, Capt. Boswell, Miss E. Alexander, Col. and Mrs. Derville, Mr. Benwell, Rev. C. D. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Major and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. Round, Mr. Mecham, Dr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss O'Neil, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Bell, Mr. Payne, Mr. D. Oyley, Mr. Blomfield, Mr. Waddle, Capt. Budd, Mr. A. Christy, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Restelbuebor, Mr. Luciesmith, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

For ADEN .- Mr. Bruce, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. A. Cattley. For CEYLON.—Mr. Webster, Ens. Taylor, Lieut. Wilson, Mrs. Maj. Kelson.

For SINGAPORE.—Lieut. C. Akers, Mr. Saportas and servant. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Woodgate, Mr. Carlisle, Dr. Bowring.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

KAYE, the lady of J. W. d. at Upper Norwood, Jan. 4. LUSHINGTON, the lady of Charles M. s. at 13, Devonshire-street, Portland place, Jan. 14.

MADDEN, the lady of Surg. Charles, Bengal army, d. at Clifton, Jan. 17.

MOSLEY, Mrs. widow of the late Capt. W. B. 10th Bengal L.C. d. at the Rectory, Weston-under-Lizard, Shropshire, Jan. 10. OMMANNEY, the lady of Octavius, d. at 2, Bryanstone-place, Jan. 12.

MARRIAGES.

HALL, John, M.D. to Lucy C. widow of the late Duncan F. Sutherland, at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 31.

HAY, Robert B. s. of the late Col. P. M. Bengal army, to Eliza, d.

of the late Henry Taylor, Madras civ. serv. at Trinity church,

Marylebone, Jan. 9.

JOHNSTON, Capt. J. G. Madras engineers, to Harriet Anne, d. of the late Sir William Henry Richardson, at Pear-tree-green,

Southamptan, Jan. 9.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. Bengal artillery, to Emma, d. of C. Sturth, at Rackheath church, Jan. 4.

TALBOT, Capt. R.A. to Anna Sophia, d. of Lieut.-col. Ottey, E. I. Company's service, at Walcot church, Bath, Jan. 9.

VAUGHAN, Rev. J. S. to Louisa Marianne, d. of Lieut.-col. White, late Rombay artillery at Marylabone church, I and 10.

late Bombay artillery, at Marylebone church, Jan. 10.

#### DEATHS.

AITCHISON, Major J. Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Broomhill

Lasswade, Dec. 27.
AITCHISON, Amelia F. P. d. of Maj. J. at Broomhill Lasswade,

Dec. 29.
FERNIE, Lieut. col. R. 56th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 63, Jan. 4.
GEARE, Frederick, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, lost in the wreck of the ship Pallinurus, off the Scilly Islands,

GOLDINGHAM, John, F.R.S. late Hon. East India Company's Madras establishment, at Worcester, aged 83. Jan. 7.

NELSON, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Capt. Henry, Elder Brother of the Trinity House, suddenly, at Denmark Hill, Surrey, Jan. 7.

POPHAM, Jane, widow of the late Lieut. gen. William, Hon. East India Company's service, at Cippenham House, near Slough, aged 69, Jan. 11.
Powney, T. formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Edgeware-

road, Jan. 17.

ROWBAND, Edward B. s. of Capt. J. H. Indian Navy, at Tun-bridge, Kent, aged 3 months, Jan. 10. Sims, Charles, late of the Hon. East India Company's civil service,

at Hubbard's Hall, Essex, Jan. 6.

STONHOUSE, Sir John B. Bart. late of the Bengal civil service, at Clifton, Dec. 9.
STRACHEY, G. late of the Madras civil service, at Bownham House,

Gloucestershire, aged 73, Jan. 17.

# EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 10th and 17th, 1849. ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. William M. Floyd.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Lieut. Ellis Cunliffe, 1st Europ. reg. Lieut. John McDougall, 19th N.I. Ens. J. D. Ogston, 34th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Edward S. Begbie, 10th N.I.

Ens. George Kallender, 22nd N.I.

Lieut. Alexander H. Peill, 32nd N.I. Bombay Estab. — Ens. George H. W. Ball, 23rd N.I. Lieut. Thomas T. Piers, 29th N.I. Assist. surg. Alexander Wright.

Bombay Estab.-Mr. Henry O. Cook, Indian Navy.



# PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, overland, 20th Feb. instead of 20th Jan.

Lieut. Alfred Light, artillery. Capt. Crawford Crossman, invalids.

Madras Estab. - Maj. George Balfour, artillery, overland. Lieut. George J. S. Tireman, 4th N.I., in March.

Ens. William Ramsay, 10th N.I. Surg. George Pearse, M.D., overland.

Bombay Estab. - Maj. John S. Ramsay, 2nd Europ. reg., overland, in March.

Capt. William Topham, 7th N.I.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Mark Thornhill, 6 months. Mr. Edward Thomas, 6 months.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab .- Licut. William P. Waddy, artillery, till 20th March.

Lieut. James G. Stephen, 8th N.1., 6 months. Lieut. Marcus R. Somerville, 61st N.I., 6 months.

Capt. Spencer W. Buller, 66th N.I., 6 months. Madras Estab. — Lieut. Frederick G. Nuthall, artillery, 6 months. Bombay Estab. — Lieut. Henry G. H. Reid, 2nd Europ. reg., 3 months.

> Maj. Joshua Tait, C.B., 6th N.I., 6 months. Capt. Thomas L. Jameson, 29th N. I., 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Madras Estab .- Surg. Samuel Rogers.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAT

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Edward John Chapman, B.A., of Wadham Coilege, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur William Stiffe, appointed a vo-lunteer for the Indian Navy.

Mr. Edward Francis Lipscomb, appointed captain's clerk in the Indian Navy.

#### ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 8th ultimo, have (since the publication of our last number, viz. 5th inst.) been appointed as follows:-

For the Engineers.

Mr. Theodore Emilius Gahagan.

Mr. John Mullins.

For the Artillery.

Mr. De Vic Francis Carey.

Mr. Henry Dundas Gloag.

Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H.M.'s Army for Messrs. Gahagan and Mullins, whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Col. Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

#### LIST OF RANK. (No. 1 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th June, 1817, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz:

James Francis Tennant, quitted Chatham 12th December, 1848.

William Henderson, ditto, 17th November, 1848. Julius George Medley, ditto, 4th December, 1848. Frederick Sherwood Taylor, ditto 17th November, 1848. Edward Davidson, ditto, 29th November, 1848.

For the Artillery. To rank from the 8th December, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz:-

Theodore Emilius Gahagan.

Thomas Netherton Harward.

Andrew Hugh Bogle. Frederick Henry Turnbull. Francis Hastings McLeod.

William Hamilton (2d).

Burnett Ashburner.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :-

Hugh Ward Saunders, Ripon (s.), 20th Oct.
Robert Alexander, Ripon (s.), 20th Oct.
Sir Charles Wm. Atholl Oakeley, Bart., ditto.
Napier Kincaid Johnson Mackenzie, ditto.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :-

Arthur Cory, Sutlej, 3rd Oct.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.

De Vic Francis Carey.

Henry Dundas Gloag.

Edward Dacre Frazer Lewis.

George Johnson Reeves

Henry Charles Astley Cooper.

James Dupre Lance.

Francis Booth Norman.

Francis John Craigie. Edward Sampson Whish.

Albert Johannes Clarke Farre.

Philip Hawtrey Comyn Burlton. William Frederick Stewart.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1848, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz:—

Arthur Bright, Sullej, 3rd October.—App. 13th Sept. Henry Manley Wemyss, Indus (s.), 20th Nov.—15th Nov.

William Matthew Grierson (abroad), para. vid Southamp-

ton, 20th November.—Para. app. 15th Nov.
Charles Stuart Lane, Indus (s. ), 20th Nov.—App. 8th Nov.

Edward O'Brien Horsford (abroad), para. viá Southampton, 20th Nov.—Para. app. 15th Nov.
William George Davies, Indus (s.), 20th Nov.—Ditto

ditto. Robert Gordon Rogers (abroad). para. via Southampton,

20th Nov - Ditto, ditto. Boyle Torriano Stafford (abroad), 11 ia Southampton,

20th Nov.-Ditto, ditto.

Quentin Battye (abroad), para. viâ Marseilles, 24th Nov.—Para. app. 22nd Nov. John Palmer Turton (abroad), ditto, ditto, ditto.

Alfred Blunt (abroad), para. via Marseilles, 7th Dec .-Ditto, 29th Nov.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :-

John Frederick Lane Fisher, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec.

James Fullerton, ditto, ditto

John Charles Horne, ditto, ditto.

James Edmund Bacon Parsons, ditto, ditto.

Charles Chester Ekins, ditto, ditto.

David Simson Buist, ditto, ditto.

Henry Auriol Prinsep, ditto, ditto. Charles James Weale, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.:-

Henry Caulfield, Malabar, 27th Dec.

### (No. I of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th June, 1847, the day on which he passed his public examination, viz. :-

Samuel James Humfrays (quitted Chatham 8th March). Overland, 20th March, 1848.

# For the Artillery

To rank from the 8th December, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :

Robert Atkins Peach. William Ingilby. Adam Gordon Newall. Henry John Evans.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Charles Wemyss Thesiger, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec. For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :-

William Lancelot Waliab, Indus (s.), 20th Nov.

To rank from the 8th Dec., 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the time prescribed by the Court's regulations,

Edward Adolphe Mottet. - Permitted to proceed before being stationed.

Richard Round Carnell.

William Hamilton (1st).

John Philip Pedler.

Alexander Egerton Cumming.

Thomas Dyer.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1848, agreeably to Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.:—
Nathaniel Edward Bruce Kindersley, Ripon (s.), 20th

Oct.-App. 11th Oct.

Ernest Ulysses Bowler (abroad), para. vid Southampton,

20th Nov.-Para. app. 15th Nov.

Dashwood Charles Gordon Strettell (abroad), para. vid Marseilles, 24th Nov.—Para. app. 22nd Nov. To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton

by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.:— Fitzwilliam Thomas Pollok, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec.

John de Havilland, ditto, ditto.

William Henry Lawrence Fuller, ditto, ditto. John William Cowell Perring, ditto, ditto. Franklin Chambers Taylor, ditto, ditto.

William Hamilton Sheriff Hart, ditto, diito.

Robert Comyn Lavie, ditto, ditto.

Beauchamp Henry Whittingham Magrath, ditto, ditto. Francis Jeffrey Millar, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.:

Henry Coape Smith (abroad), para. vid Southampton, 20th Dec.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :

William George Grove, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz. :-

William Colquhoun Stirling, True Briton, 27th Dec.

Selwyn Nero, ditto, ditto.

Edward Cave, Malabar, 27th Dec.

William Robert Mesham, True Briton, 27th Dec.

Sussex William Lennox, ditto, ditto.

James David Leighton Campbell, Malabar, 27th Dec. George Ruggle Fisher, Bombay, 30th Dec.

# (No. 1 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th June, 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :

John Salusbury Trevor, quitted Chatham 18th Dec. 1849. Henry St. Clair Wilkins, ditto, 4th Dec. 1848.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds take her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.:—

John Mullins.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.

Charles Adam Loch, Sultan (s.), 30th Oct. William Walsh Farquharson, Indus, (s.) 20th Nov. For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :-

George Mansell, Eurine (s.), 29th Sept.

To rank from the 8th Dec., 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.:-

Julian Campbell Hobson.

Alfred Anthony Des Vœux.

Edward Brandt.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1848, agreeably to Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, viz. :-

Sidney Cousens, Euxine (s.), 29th Nov. - App. 11th Oct. To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :

Francis Amyott Hallett, Ripon, (s.), 20th Dec.

David Davidson Thain, ditto, ditto.

Alfred Arthur Loraine Bowles, ditto, ditto.

Lawrence Carr, ditto ditto.

Robert Gordon Hope Johnstone, ditto, ditto.

Frederick Langford Yonge, Sultan, (s.), 29th Dec.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and it the following order, viz.:—

Henry Francis Bather, Bombay, 30th Dec.

James Andrew McNeile Duncan, ditto, ditto.

# (No. 1 of 1849.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeds, viz.:

Sydney George Bousfield, Duke of Wellington, 10th Nov. To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.

Frederick Freeman Allen, Indus (s.), 20th Nov.

William Gardiner Morris, M.D., do. do.

Arthur James Payne, M.D., B.A., Ripon (s.), 20th Dec.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.-

J. Neil Waugh (abroad). Para. via Southampton, 20th Dec. To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :

Nathaniel David Scott Wallich, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec. To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.:

Robert Parker, Malabar, 1st January, 1849.

#### (No. 1 of 1849.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.:

William Henry Davids, Sutlej, 3rd Oct.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :-

John Robert Theobalds, Ripon (s.), 20th Dec.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.-

George Flower Trimnell, Malabar, 27th Dec.

# (No. 1 of 1849.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Alfred Harris, Lady Nugent, 11th October.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz .:-

George Robert Ballinghall, M.D., Ripon (s.) 20th Dec.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT. (In continuation of that dated 31st December, 1847.) From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by

which they proceeded, viz.:—
The Rev. Robert Onebye Walker, M.A., Plantagenet, 3rd

April, 1848.

Edward Godfrey, M.A., Wellesley, 10th June, 1848.

Henry Smith, M.A., ditto, ditto.

Hyacinth Kirwan, M A., Southampton, 21st July, 1848. Henry Tuson, Blenheim, 22nd Sept. 1848.

From the date of departure as under, viz. :-

Francis Charles Viret, B.A., overland, 20th Oct. 1848.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMEN (In continuation of that dated 31st December, 1847.) From the date of departure of steamer notifying appoint-

The Rev. George Eddison Morris, 3rd Feb. 1848.

From date of departure :-

The Rev. John Richards, M.A., overland, 20th Aug. 1818.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN ON THE BOMRAY ESTABLISHMEN (In continuation of that dated 31st December, 1848.) From date of departure :-

The Rev. John Dawson Gibson, M.A., overland, 3rd Jan. 1848.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated the 3rd May, 1848). To rank from the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship on which he embarked, and in the following order, viz. :Charles Boileau Templer, Herefordshire, 6th Oct. 1848.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked.

William Hill, Joseph Harrics, Lady Nugent, 11th Oct. 1848.

Francis Handley, Sophia Moffutt, 28th Nov. 1848.
Arthur de Belin, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the sailing from Glasgow of the ship on which he embarked.

William Walker Dawson, Rajasthan, 7th Dec. 1848.

CAPTAINS' CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY. (In continuation of the List, dated the 3rd May, 1848.) To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in

which they embarked, and in the following order: Lushington Osborn, per Lady Nugent. Sailed 11th Oct. 1849.

Louis James Francis Cosmo Ford, per Sophia Moffatt. Sailed 28th Nov. 1848.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

#### IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 9th Jan. 1849.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Ens. Edward Chippendall to be lieut. by purch., v. Reid, who retires. Dated 9th Jan. 1849.

Ens. Penrose John Dunbar, from 91st Foot, to be ens.,

v. Chippendall. Dated 9th Jan. 1849.

70th Foot. - Qu. master Thomas Boyd, from 62nd Foot, to be qu. master, v. Nowlan, who exchanges. Dated 9th Jan. 1849.

80th Foot.—George Sullivan, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Rice, appointed to 72nd Foot. Dated 9th Jan. 1819.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.-Lieut. Robert Gordon Cumming, from 37th Foot, to be lieut., v. Brown, who exchanges. Dated 9th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. Charles Theophilus Clement to be adj., v. Bagenall, promoted. Dated 9th Jan. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH JAN. 1849.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Lieut. Wm. Thomas McGregor, from 21st Foot, to be lieut., v. Irwin, who exchanges. 12th Jan. 1849.

Assist. surg. Archibald Redfoord Ridgway, M.B., from the Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Phillipson, who exchanges. Dated 12th Jan. 1819.

Madras, 25th Foot.-Ens. Alexander Strange, from 3rd Foot, to be ens , v. Gould, who retires. Dated 12th Jan. 1849. Bombay, 83rd Foot .- Capt. Samuel Burges Lamb, from half-

pay unattached, to be capt., v. Edward D'Alton, who exchanges. Dated 12th Jan. 1819.

WAR OFFICE, 19TH JAN. 1849.

Bengal, 51st Foot.—Ens. Archibald Robertson to be lieut. by purch., v. Harris, who retires. Dated 19th Jan. 1849. Ens. John Willoughby Bateman to be lieut. by purch., v. Stephenson, who retires. Dated 19th Jan. 1849.
William James Bailie, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Robertson. Dated 19th Jan. 1819.

Richard Dennistown Buchanan, gent., to be ens. by purch, v. Bateman. Dated 19th Jan. 1849. Serjeant Stewart Alexander Cleeve to be ens. without purch., v. Buchanan, appointed to 72nd Foot. Dated 20th Jan. 1819.

### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Ganges, for Bombay, from Cork, Jan. 6: 200 Queen's cops. Officers: Capt. W. J. James; Lieuts. I. T. Twining, troops. R. Du Cane, C. Thompson, R. Mocklen; Assist. surg. W. H. Short.

Per Bombay, for Bombay, from Cork, Jan. 11: 336 Queen's troops. Officers: Lieut.-col. Trydell; Capts. Steele and Cary; Lieuts. Nott, Mainwaring, Ellis, Bookey, Nunn, Cooper, and Molony; Ensigns Dickinson, Rowland, and Graham; Surgeon Ledinghum.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 540 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; vis. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d, per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
307 tons of Dead Weight (including 30 barrels of Stockholm Tar).
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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Matine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of is. 94d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 180 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

## East-India House, London, 17th Jan. 1849.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from Cork direct to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 96, and they must embark at Cork between the 10th and 20th February next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of is, 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed. JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th Jan. 1849.

# THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, scaled up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 50st Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Madras, viz.—

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CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
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HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked). Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenown of the 31st of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-

BEG respectfully to inform you that it is my intention,

on my arrival in England during next spring, to offering myself as a Candidate for the East India Direction.

The grounds on which I hope for the favour of your support I shall have the honour to state in a letter to cach proprietor.

It is my desire to devote whatever experience I may have gained during a course of nearly thirty years of active services, terminating in the distinguished position of Member of the Council of India, to the welfare of this country, in which the bast part of my life has been spent, and the prosperity of which must ever be to me a source of the deepest interest.

I have the honour to be. Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant,

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1848.

FREDERIC MILLETT.



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OIL—The extraordinary efficacy and happy amalgamation of its purely exotic materials have rendered it justly renowned throughout the world for its remarkable virtues in nourishing, preserving, and beautifying the human hair. It insinuates its balsamle properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, austains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that, in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, Rowland's Macassar Oil has superseded the ornaments of art, by reinstating, in full plentude, the permanent gifts and graces of nature. In the growth of whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary. A small pamphet accompanies each bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil, wherein important hints and avice will be found on the culture of the hair of infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the whole of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and of every Court of the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits,—Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; or family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.—Established by
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CAPITAL, \$300,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

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Annual Premium for assuring One Thousand Rupees on a single life for the whole term of life.

CIVIL.			MILI	TARY AND N	AVAL.
Age.	With Profits. Rs. 33	Without Profits. Rs. 31	Age.	With Profits. Rs. 38	Without Profits. Rs. 35
30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60 \	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five year; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in the diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

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All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the mamber of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

the Secretaries.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES FOR INDIA.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities on payment of Monthly Premiums, so framed as to meet the different periods of service at which pensions are claimed by Officers of the Army, and by Civil Servants in India. It secures thus a handsome increase to the retiring pensions of the Indian Services.

EXTRACT TABLE OF DEFERRED ANNUITIES:—

Age.	Premium to be paid Monthly.	Annuity of Rs. 1,000, with Three-fourths of Profits, payable Half-yearly: to commence			
18	Ra. 10 3	After 25 years.			
19	10 0	,, 25 ,,			
20	12 4	,, 23 ,,			
25	19 13	,, 18 ,,			
30	34 7	,, 13 ,,			
35	68 11	,, 8 ,,			
40	94 0	,, 6 ,,			

Any Civilian or Officer, aged 19, paying ten rupees per month during his prescribed service of twenty-five years, will be then entitled, for the remainder of life, to an annuity of one thousand rupees, payable half-yearly, with the addition of three-fourths of the intermediate profits; or, at his option, ster ten or twenty years of service and continued payment of premium, to benefits proportioned to the then value of the Policy.

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It also grants Endowments, payable under the same circumstances, after tweaty-five years of service, to Civilians and Officers whose friends or themselves may wish to pay a fixed sum on entrance into the Service, to secure the future benefit on retirement under the Government Regulations.

EXTRACT TABLE OF ENDOWMENTS:—

Age.	Premium in One Sum.		in Mo Paym	nthly	pay	able by ociety.
18	Rs. 139	8	Rs. 1	1	After	25 years.
19	137	8	1	1		25 ,,
20	162	•	1	3	,,	23 ,,
25	236	8	2	0	,,	18 ,,
30	847	8	3	8	"	13 ,,
35	516	0	7	0	,,	8 ,,
40	598	8	ģ	15	",	6 ;;

Any Civilian or Officer, aged 19, paying Rs. 137. 8. in one sum, on entrance into the service, or monthly Rs. 1. 1. for twenty-five years, will be entitled to receive after completion of his service Rs. 1,000.

Tables and full information to be had at the Office of the Family Endow-

ment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

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### LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

2, OLD BROAD STREET,

LONDON.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT of PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VIC. Cap. 110.

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2. An extensive table of more (No. V.)

a claim.

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Complete security afforded to the assured by means of an ample subscribed capital—by the registration of assignments of policies—by the admission of age and interest, during life, where the same have been estisfactorily proved, and by other regulations for facilitating the objects and protecting the interests of all bond fide policy holders.

EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

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	Annual Premium payable during						
Age.	First Seven Years.	Remainder of Life.					
	-8. s. d.	-8. s. d.					
35 40 45	1 10 7	2 17 7					
40	1 14 10	3 9 3					
45	2 1 9	4 5 0					
50	2 12 6	562					

No. V.—Annual Premiums required during the Joint Lives of A and B for an Annuity of £10, to commence at the death of A, and to be paid during the remainder of the life of B.

Age of	Age of B.	Annual Premium.	Age of	Age of B.	Annual Premium.
40	20 30 40	£. s. d. 4 2 7 3 9 0 2 13 9	50	20 30 40	£. s. d. 6 12 8 5 13 10 4 10 8

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From CALCUTTA for England, 10th of every month, except in M and July, when the Steamers sail on the 5th.

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From ALEXANDRIA, on or about the 11th.
From MALTA, on or about the 16th and 27th.
From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.
From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.
From GIRRALTAR, on or about the 6th, 16th, and 26th.
From LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

### BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Ajdaha with the mails, left Bombay Jan. 3, and made Aden Jan. 10, whence she sailed on the 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 18th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 21st, and were forwarded thence by H.M. steamer Merlin, which vessel reached Malta on the 25th. The whole of the mails were despatched, via Marseilles, by H.M. steamer Medusa, which left Jan. 25, arriving at her destination on the 28th.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, ria Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or, if marked vid Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 24. Feb. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 2.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES.

..... Jan. 3 | Calcutta ...... Dec. 25 Bombay .... Madras..... Dec. 26.

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are still without intelligence of any event of a decisive character in the Punjab, either from the grand army of the Chenab, or from Mooltan. Loud complaints are already made in the journals of the "procrastination" of the contest, and unfavourable omens are drawn from its prolonga-

tion by some writers, but surely without much justice. There are yet no symptoms of any general or popular combination against us; the only Sikh army opposed to us in the field retires before the British forces with loss and disgrace, and their commander is understood to be negotiating for terms. True it is that, if our army should sustain a reverse, it might multiply the number of our foes; but a reverse is less to be anticipated by pursuing a wary course of operations, than by undervaluing the courage and discipline of the enemy, and by encountering risks which might be politic or pardonable with Pindarries or even Mahrattas, but cannot be incurred with impunity with such troops as the Sikhs.

The intelligence brought by this mail from the army of the Chenab is to the 22nd December, up to which time no action had taken place since that of the 3rd between Sir Joseph Thackwell's force and Shere Singh, which led to the precipitate retreat of the Sikhs from their intrenched camp on the right bank of the Chenab. Fuller details of that action are now in our possession than were known at the date of our last issue.

It appears that Major-General Thackwell reached Wuzeerabad at sunset of the 1st December, and immediately commenced passing the infantry and artillery across the river in boats, the cavalry being ordered to cross by the ford, helow the ferry; but as this was a hazardous operation in the dark, they bivouacked on the left bank (the other portion of the force being on the right), and crossed in the morning. About two o'clock P.M. the entire force moved towards the enemy's position in front of Ramnuggur, halting for the night, and resuming the march next morning (the 3rd), when, about noon, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved towards them; shortly after, a fire was suddenly opened upon the British division, and an attempt was made to turn our flank, which was checked by the cavalry under Brigadier White. During this movement, the enemy's cannonade was very severe, our artillery not returning it (in conformity to instructions from the Commander-in-Chief not to "engage" the enemy), our infantry lying down to avoid the shot. At length, the Sikh cavalry manifesting a decided intention to attack, Major Christie's troop of horse artillery was brought up between the 3rd Dragoons and the 5th Light Cavalry, and opened their fire with great effect. Still the enemy kept moving to their own left, with an apparent determination to turn General Thackwell's right; but a demonstration of an advance by the 3rd Dragoons, threatening their right, again checked the Sikhs, who were exposed to a destructive fire from our artillery, and suffered severe loss

The instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, which were scrupulously adhered to by the major-general, prevented him from pressing his advantage,—though it is said he had a brilliant opportunity of making a dash and seizing the Sikh guns. At sunset the columns of the enemy retired, and the whole of their army retreated during the night, as stated in the despatch of Lord Gough. The loss of the Sikhs in this affair is represented to have been very great,—according to some accounts 1,000 men,—and Shere Singh is said to have been wounded. Ours was small; no officer was killed: Captain Austin and Lieutenant Watson, of the Artillery; Lieutenant Garstin, 36th N.I.; and Lieutenant Hibbins, of the 3rd Irregulars, were wounded.

Shere Singh appears to have retreated to a strong position at a place called Moong, on the Jelum, having an intrenched camp on either side of the river, termed a "night" camp, and a "day" camp,—the former on the right, and the latter on the left bank. A sketch of his position, drawn from the reports of spies, is given in another column. The country between the Chenab and Jelum is described as covered with so dense a jungle that it is almost impracticable for the operations of either artillery or cavalry; but where Shere Singh could move his heavy guns and horse, we could move Major-General Thackwell followed the retreating enemy, but does not appear to have come up with them, and he encamped at a place named Heyla, 24 miles from the Chenab, and not more than 14 from the new position of the enemy. A salute of from 45 to 50 guns was fired by the Sikhs on the night of the 19th, and was distinctly heard in the British camp.

The Commander-in-Chief does not appear to have moved the force under his immediate command to the right bank of the Chenab until the 18th, and he had not joined the camp of Major-General Thackwell on the 22nd. The 1st and 6th Light Cavalry, with three guns of Capt. Miles's battery, were encamped at Wuzeerabad on the 22nd.

It seems to be the general belief that the policy of the Commander-in-Chief (in compliance with orders from the Governor-General) was to suspend active operations against the enemy until the fall of Mooltan. It is asserted in a letter from the camp at Heyla, that the communications which are passing between Shere Singh and the Commander-in-Chief relate to an offer of the former to give up his guns and munitions of war, on condition of receiving a free pardon. Major Mackeson, who was in political charge with the Commander-in-Chief, is said to have refused to hold any intercourse with rebels in arms, or to listen to any terms but unconditional submission. The British camp seems well supplied, whilst in that of the enemy provisions of all kinds are said to be scarce. The climate of the Chenut Doab is described as delicious, resembling that of the north of Italy in October. The report of Burnes makes this doab "a sterile waste of underwood;" but although a good part of it is covered with jungle, and the country has a wretched aspect in the higher parts, in the lower the pasture is rich, and the banks of the Chenab are studded with numerous hamlets.\*

We now turn to Mooltan, upon the fate of which appears to hang the issue of this contest. The whole of the Bombay column,—which was not expected to be able to reach Mooltan before Christmas,—had arrived in camp on the 21st, and preparations were making for the immediate resumption of the siege. General Whish had now 16,000 Bengal and Bombay troops, and the 12,000 allies, under Edwardes and Cortlandt, made the besieging army 28,000 men, with nearly 100 guns. Moolraj had not more than 9,000 men.

Nothing had occurred before that fortress, since the last advices, except the retrograde march of Narrain Singh, who had meditated an expedition to Jhung, but was compelled to return by Emam-ood-Deen, who had been detached to watch his movements. The fort of Mooltan had been twice reconnoitered by the engineers, who had a good look at it, without molestation. On the 18th, the Scinde horse was despatched to Sirdarpore, in the hope of cutting off Narrain Singh, who had not re-entered the fort. The additions to his force had enabled Major-General Whish to check the supplies carried into Mooltan, which consequently began to suffer from the want of grain.

From the Jullundur Doab the intelligence is favourable; the disposition to revolt is pretty well subdued.

Intelligence from Peshawur states that Jubbar Khan, of Cabul, had arrived there with an Affghan force; his object was not known.

Chuttur Singh was still at Peshawur, whence he had written to his son that he had succeeded in coming to an understanding with the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

Attok had not fallen up to the 12th December, and firing had almost ceased on both sides; no impression had been made on the walls.

Major Lawrence had been transferred by Chuttur Singh to his son, Shere Singh, who treated him with the utmost respect and attention. Ever since the war began, indeed, the Sikhs have taken the utmost care not to aggravate hostilities by cruelty or irritation; they have treated all those with kindness who have fallen into their hands, and permitted them all, with the exception of the Lawrence party, to return to their friends.

From the other parts of India, there is little to notice; everything continues tranquil throughout the Company's dominions. The substance of a letter from the Governor-General to the Nizam of Hyderabad has been published, in which his lordship plainly intimates his disapproval of the manner in which matters have been conducted by that prince for a long time past, and suggests the expediency of a speedy reform. The Governor-General was at Lodiana on the 19th ult. It was reported that his lordship intended proceeding to Lahore.

Some rumours were afloat of a further outbreak in Ceylon.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Ens. Philip Wm. Walker, of the Bengal N.I., at Dinapore, Nov. 29.—Lieut. T. H. Plumer, 49th N.I., at Mooltan, Dec. 14.—Ens. W. L. Mackenzie, 51st N.I., at Mooltan, Dec. 2.

MADRAS.—Lieut. James Claget, 5th L.C., at Jaulnah, Dec. 9.



<sup>\*</sup> History of the Punjab, vol. 1, p. 25.

#### BENGAL.

#### THE ARMY OF THE CHENAB.

The intelligence from the British Camp at Ramnuggur, Phalia, &c., is very scanty. On the 16th instant, the 1st and 6th regiments of Light Cavalry, accompanied by three guns of Captain Miles's battery, left Ramnuggur under Brigadier A. Pope, C.B., on route for Wuzeerabad, at which place they were encamped on the 22nd. On the morning of the 18th, as had been announced would be the case, the head quarters camp, with H. M.'s 29th, the 22nd, 30th, and 45th regiments Native Infantry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, crossed the river by the pontoon bridge; a number of spare ammunition waggons, and a spare gun to replace that lost by Lieut.-Col. Lane's troop were at the same time dragged over by manual labour, the bridge, which is generally spoken of as a very wretched affair, being, we presume, unequal to the great additional weight of horses and bullocks. The troops and departments that remained at Ramnuggur on the departure of the Commander-in-Chief were six heavy guns (two 24-pounders and four 18-pounders, but why they should have been left behind, when we were assured they might have been crossed over in boats without much trouble, is beyond our comprehension), three of Capt. Miles's guns, the 13th, 15th, 20th, and 69th regiments of N. I., the 12th Irregular Cavalry, the Field Hospital, Artillery Park, and the Commissariat stores. The Engineers, or at least Capt. Glasford and Lieut. C. B. Young, were hard at work constructing a bridge of boats across the Chenab about a mile above Ramnuggur. They are also throwing up bridgeheads (light field works) to protect the bridge and the regiment that will be employed in looking after the communication. In consequence of a heavy storm that occurred early on the morning of the 19th inst., the Commander-in-Chief was, on the 22nd, still encamped close to the right bank of the Chenab. The heavy thunder and rain (the latter fell in such torrents that umbrellas were in requisition in some of the tents) had contributed to clear the atmosphere and reduce the temperature. The sick and wounded were in general, we are glad to learn, doing well. Some cases of smallpox had, however, broken out in camp, and we regret to have to announce the death, on the 19th, of Ens. Hillier, of the 20th Nat. Inf. - From the advice camp we learn that Major-General Thackwell's advance cavalry would probably fall back about four miles from its recent position,-It appears that a move was ordered on the 18th, for the morning of the 19th, but countermanded late at night. It was supposed to have been intended in the direction of Goojrat, in consequence of information having been received that a strong division of the Sikh Army had marched to take up a position at Dinghee. It seems beyond a doubt that the policy of the Commander-in-Chief is to act on the defensive until the fall of Mooltan, especially as the British force now holds the most fertile portion of the Jetch Doab from Julalpoor, a little to the eastward of Goojrat, on the right, to Phalia on the left .- Delhi Gaz., Dec. 27.

The Commander-in-Chief, with all the forces that were on this side of the river, crossed the Chenab on the 18th instant, without any loss, excepting a few camels. They are now encamped on the right bank. Great quantities of rain fell during the hours of three and six on the morning of the 19th. Christie's corps of Irregular Cavalry accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, and not Holmes's as was originally intended. That corps is also with the Commander-in-Chief. They escorted Austin's battery (now under the commander of Robinson), who are protecting all the villages from being looted by the camp followers. Information had been received in camp, and was credited, that some thousands of Affghans and twelve guns had come down as far as the Jelum, but refused to cross and aid Shere Sing until they received a certain amount of pay in advance. As coin and food are both very scarce in the camp of

the enemy, it is expected they will march back again. The Bunneahs have been obliged to close their shops, as they can find no otta to sell, and very many people have only meal in two days. This state of things cannot last long. A letter had been received from Major Lawrence on the 17th. Its contents are not yet known to any one save the Chief. Abbott was all safe, according to the latest accounts from Gen. Thackwell's camp, and Attok still held out. Moolraj's brother had joined Shere Sing on the 17th, and was received with a salute. The field works at Ramnuggur are for the present discontinued. Another letter, from Gen. Thackwell's camp, says that "Narrain Sing is reported to be on his way from Mooltan to join Shere Sing with about 4,000 men." The following is also from camp Heyla. December 19th:—

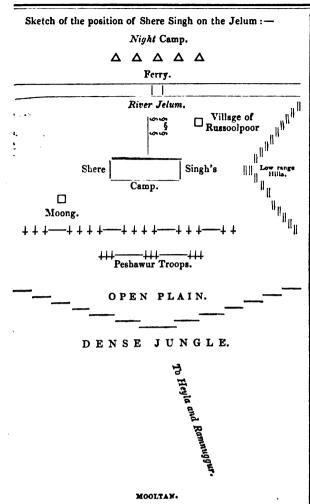
Heyla, December 19th:—
"Camp, Heyla, Dec. 19, 1848.—Since the battle of the 3rd all have remained quiet. Negotiations, report positively asserts, are going on between Shere Sing and our Government, by which the former is to give up his guns and munitions of war, provided he and all his followers be allowed a free pardon. Such a consummation I fancy improbable, as the enemy are encamped in a very strong position, one flank resting on the river Jelum, the other on a particularly thick and high jungle, which the British army must pass before it can attack the Seiks, and which both General Thackwell and Major Makeson have reported impracticable for any arm of the service. The Sings them elves seem very quiet; they yesterday advanced a body of 10,000 men to a village named Dingory, on the Guzarat road, but the movement appears to have been made only for the convenience of their The Commander-in-Chief crossed the river yesterday, and Thackwell's force was to have marched this morning to Guzarat, and join the head-quarters camp. The march was countermanded. I do not know the reason, unless it was the heavy rain which fell during the night. Brigadier Pope, with three guns and two regiments of cavalry, remain at Ramnuggur. A brigade of infantry with three guns is at Wuzeerabad. Brigadier Eckford, you see, is ordered to Lahore; the 73rd N. I. are no longer in the army of the Punjab."-Mofussilite, Dec. 26.

The following is a late Letter from the Army of the Punjab, dated 21st Dec .: - "The Commander-in-Chief with all the disposable force at Ramnugger has crossed the Chenab to join the advanced force under General Thackwell; but what is to be the order of the day after that junction no one appears to know. hear Shere Singh has been obliged by the late heavy rains to shift his camp from the vicinity of the banks of the Jhelum, and has come more out into the open plain, in the direction of Heilah, about one mile. Last night we heard discharges of some forty pieces of heavy ordnance from the direction of the enemy's What the occasion might be I know not. Chutter Singh may have joined the Shere; Dhost Mahomed may have declared against us (very doubtful), and finally the Shere may have heard of the fall of Attock; which of all these cogent reasons may have led to the expenditure of the Seikh ammunition, I know not; my own private opinion is, that they hope to intimidate us and keep up their own hearts."-Bombay Gent. Gaz., Jan. 3.

The following order was issued by Major-Gen. Thackwell, on his expecting to give up the command of the advanced portion of the army of the Punjab:—

"Army Detachment Orders, Camp Heyla, 18th Dec. 1848.

As the detached portion of the army, which was engaged in the action of Soodoolapore will soon, probably, be united with the head quarters, Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., and K.H., takes the present opportunity to offer his best thanks to Brigadier Campbell and the officers of his personal, divisional, and brigade staff, and the officers of the Engineers and Sappers, for their able assistance during the action on the 3rd of December. The conduct of the Artillery was above all praise, December. and he begs Lieut .- Col. Grant, Major Christie, Captains Huish, Warner, Austin, and Kiulside, and the officers and men under their cemmand, will accept his best thanks, and feel assured that he has not failed to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief their glorious bearing, and the destructive effect of their fire. To Brigadiers White and Pennycuick, Eckford, and Hoggan, and Major Tait, his best thanks are due, as well as to the officers and men under their command, as well as those under Lieut. Bacon, to the native officers and sepoys also, for their exemplary conduct, during their march from Ramnugger, and for their steadiness and coolness under the enemy's fire at Soodoolapoor, and he feels assured that if circumstances permitted their being brought into close action, that they would have made a glorious example of the enemy."—Mofussilite, Dec. 26.



We are in receipt of the following communications from Mooltan, which give us already a foretaste of what is speedily to follow. It will be seen by our Bahawulpore correspondence that the frequent cavalry reconnoissances on the part of General Whish have closed the gates of Mooltan against the entry of the large supplies that have hitherto found their way into the town, and that the price of grain has already suffered a material increase. We may now daily look for important events from the southern extremity of the Punjab:—

"CAMP MOOLTAN, 19th Dec., 1848. - Our camp now exhibits all the bustle of preparations. All yesterday backeries were moving too and fro from the ghat with heavy munitions of war; they are again to-day on the same errand. Cattle have also been sent for the train. Colonel Dundas will be here on Thursday, and I believe it is in contemplation to move into position on Friday, the siege to commence on the night of Monday. A day or two ago we had a report that the Dewan was engaged in making some small boats; perhaps he has caught the idea of escaping over the ghats into the country beyond the Indus. On Shaik Eman-ood-deen's advance upon Jhung, a man came out to meet him, informing him that Narain Singh had bolted, so quiet possession was taken. The enemy came back to Mooltan in small detachments as quick as possible, and it is believed their leader is snug in the fort of Chunecout. Yesterday the 11th Light Cavalry went out towards Seetulke-Marre, and were afterwards followed by some of Jacob's horse; the latter had a skirmish, and two men wounded, but succeeded in capturing a number of camels. The pioneers are hard at work excavating trenches, &c, that they may be au fait at the real work ere long. The battery and mine are beautifully constructed, and are certainly chef d'œuvres of engineering skill. We are very badly off for dooly bearers; an order has been issued for an equal distribution of the few we possess; on dit that our original full complement of Hindustanee Kahars was discharged, as they refused to make ice, and punjabee ones entertained in their stead; as might be expected, their patriotic zeal has led them to decamp, to the great detriment of our hospital establishment. We are famously off for supplies, the peoof the country well knowing which side their bread is buttered."

tered."

"Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 21, 1848.—The guns and park, &c., of our beaux camarades, the Ducks, came into camp yesterday afternoon, and were followed by themselves this morning, all in high glee and health. To-morrow morning we are to move into position, as I told you in my last, but nobody knows whither or where. The scaling ladders have been inspected, and measured of late, so a dour in that quarter is not at all impracticable. Perhaps the evening of Christmas-day will witness a hard fight. Moolraj thinks so, as it is the Eed of the Feringees; a good look-out to be kept accordingly. Many desertions from the Dewan occur daily. Beyond his staunch little garrison, I ex-Many desertions from the pect he will have no adherents that will give us much trouble. Yesterday a large gang of Bunneeas were seized actually smuggling provisions into Mooltan; they certainly ought to be hung as they deserve. A court-martial has awarded forty-five lashes not yet been carried into effect. The weather is piercing cold, night and day."-Delhi Gaz. Dec. 27.

#### OUR PUNJAB POLICY.

The latest news from the Punjab confirms the opinion which has been gradually gaining ground with the progress of events, that we have the whole of the Punjab to reconquer. On the east and west, the north and the south, in our rear as well as in our front, enemies are springing into life; all the Khalsa troops who survived our victories appear to have taken the field against us. The guns which were intrusted to the Sikh chiefs who commanded the reformed army, and those which were left in Mooltan and Peshawur, as well as those which Chutter Singh was allowed to take from Lahore to fortify the mouth of the Khyber Pass, are now turned against us, as well as the enemy would appear to possess as great a number of pieces as we transported in triumph, from station to station, through India. We have before us one of the most arduous struggles in which we have ever been engaged, and we stand in need of a genius of the first order, equal to the crisis, and capable of forming those great military combinations by which the largest amount of success may be insured with the smallest sacrifice of life. Any serious reverse may array all the resources of Golab Singh against us, bring down on us a tide of invasion from every hamlet in the Punjab, and constrain us again to fight the battles of our empire on our bank of the Sutlej. Unfortunately, just at the time when all our disposable force is required in the north of the Punjab, we have fifteen thousand men employed in the south in the siege of Mooltan. However doubtful may have been the military propriety of sending an army to reduce Mooltan when Moolraj originally set up his standard against us, we believe few of the military authorities, -we mean, of those whose genius and experience entitle than to that distinction, as well as those who happen to be military authorities from their professional position,—who will not be ready to admit that, considering the subsequent course of events, it would have been more advisable to close that wound at once, at all hazards, than to have allowed it to fester and spread its venom through the whole frame. When the proposal to send a sufficient force to Mooltan was urged on the public authorities, it was asserted that British troops should not be exposed to the heat of summer and the rains of the monsoon; but that two large armies should be formed in the winter, the one to march against Mooltan, and the other to watch the disaffected in the Punjab. It is precisely that programme of the campaign which is now exhibited. By the 15th December we shall have 15,000 men before Mooltan, and double that number in the north; and the prognostications of those who advised prompt and decisive measures towards Mooltan have been fully realized. They asserted that if Moolraj was allowed to hold the town for six months, the whole of the Punjab would be up in arms; that procrastination would be attributed to pusillanimity, that our doubtful friends would be converted into open enemies, and that the local insurrection would grow into a national revolt. This prophecy has been The dragon's teeth we have sown by our delays and apparent timidity have sprung up in every direction. One body of Khalsa troops after another has broken out into open revolt; chief after chief, and district after district has been lost to our interests, and we have now a nation in arms against us, animated by those magnificent hopes which our indecision has inspired.

Whatever may have been the difficulties and the risk of proceeding against Mooltan in May, they are light in comparison with those which we have now to encounter. To avoid a lesser evil, we have plunged into a greater. There is every reason to believe that a vigorous effort would have been successful in re-

ducing Mooltan in less than three months. Nothing has yet transpired to weaken the opinion of nearly all, if not all, the political officers acquainted with the politics of the Punjab, including that of Sir George Clerk, that of all the Punjab chiefs, Moolraj was the least disaffected towards us. We have the most satisfactory evidence, though not that of Major Edwardes, that at the time when our political officers were assassinated, he had not more than 4,500 men and a few guns with him. An instantaneous attack would probably have placed the fortress at once in our possession, while the exhibition of the same promptitude which had been displayed in the two preceding years would have overawed those who were ready to take advantage of our irresolution and prevented the revolt of other Sikh chiefs. Promptitude and energy exercise an almost miraculous influence on all human affairs, but in no country is the importance of these virtues so singularly exhibited as in India, where the pusillanimity and the presumption of the people are always in the extreme. It has been affirmed that a general conspiracy had been formed against us by all the Sirdars, of which the revolt of Moolraj was only the first move; that the most Machiavellian plan had been constructed; that it was arranged that as soon as our military strength at the capital had been weakened by the dispatch of troops to Mooltan, the other chiefs were to rise against us, through the length and breadth of the land, and hence, that to have proceeded against Moolraj before the winter, would have been to play into the enemy's hand, and fall into the trap which had been laid for us. But until we have greater evidence of this discovery of the plans of the disaffected, at the time of Moolraj's defection, and of its distinct influence upon our counsels and operations than is yet before the public, we cannot be expected to give credit to As soon as Parliament is again assembled, explanations of these extraordinary proceedings in the Punjab will be demanded of the President of the Board of Control, and he will of course be prepared to submit all the documents connected with it to the house. If the Blue Book should disclose that the Com-mander-in-Chief did positively assign this as the pre-eminent reason for withholding his sanction from the proposal of Sir Frederick Currie to march instantly against Mooltan, as Colonel Lawrence marched against Cashmere, we shall of course feel no farther hesitation in giving implicit credit to That Blue Book will give us the dispatch which, from the apparent soundness of its military conceptions, the clearness of its professional argumentation, as well as the elegance of its style, seems to have created the conviction that there was no lack of judgment in the Commander-in-Chief's cabinet. The paternity of that, and of succeeding dispatches is as great a secret down here as the letters of Junius, as none of the men around his Excellency were at that time supposed to be equal to such a composition. Be that as it may; even supposing that the campaign was postponed to the winter simply to baffle the plans of the conspirators, there is every reason to believe that as the Lahore chiefs had no organized force, no troops collected, and no resources prepared to contest the sovereignty of the Punjab with us, the decision of character exhibited by an immediate march to Mooltan, and by the determination to bring Moolraj, like Sheikh Emamoodeen, a prisoner to Lahore, would have effectually damped their ardour, and the troops at our command would have been sufficient to defeat any immature attempts at insurrection, and to crush the conspiracy in its cradle. Even if they had thus broken out into revolt, we should have been in a better position to meet them than we are at present, when they can bring twenty or thirty thousand well-organized troops into the field, and are in possession of all the resources of the country from the Chenab to the Khyber Pass.—Friend of India, Dec. 14.

#### LAW.

SUPREME COURT. - DEC. 13, 1848.

In the Matter of the Rance of Lahore. - Mr. Peterson moved for a habæus corpus directed to Major McGregor at Benares, in whose custody this lady now is under the orders of the Governor-General; the affidavit stating that she had been originally imprisoned at Shikarpore by the Lahore government, and that in February last she was removed to Benares and placed in Major McGregor's custody. That the deponent, Mr. Newmarch, her attorney, in September last, obtained permission from the Governor-General to see her, in the presence of a Govern-ment officer. That he visited her accordingly, and Major McGregor told him that the Ranee was detained under instructions from the Governor-General which he refused to show, that he was ignorant what the charges were, and did not believe there were any specific charges; but that he believed it was done at the request of Sir Frederick Currie, upon suspicion of her being concerned in intrigues against the Lahore Government, as to which an investigation was then going on. That the Ranee had stated to the deponent that no charges had yet been made in her presence, nor had she been present at any examination. The affidavit further stated the Ranee to be a native and subject of the Lahore state, and that by the first article of a treaty bearing date March 9, 1846, being still in force, it was declared that there should be a perpetual peace between the Maharajah of Lahore (her son) and the British Government; and by the 15th article thereof, the subjects of either state visiting the territory of the other were to be placed on the footing of the most favoured nations. That she was still in confinement at Benares, and subject to be sued for debts there, and was an alien ami within the jurisdiction of the court, and that the war now going on was against the wishes of the Lahore Government, between whom and the British Government there was no war pending.

Sir L. Peel, C.J.-This application was made before me in chambers, and the subject was then fully considered by my learned colleagues and myself. The argument of the learned counsel has not altered the opinion which we formed, when we thought the matter concluded, and we think it desirable to deliver our opinion at once. Great stress appears to be laid on the circumstance that the two states are on terms of amity. Undoubtedly the two states are so, and allies; but there is no such union, no such indivisibility in the subjects of a state as a body, as to render the question-whether an individual subject of a state is an alien, friend, or enemy-necessarily dependent in every case on the state of the relations between the heads of the countries. The British Indian Government, as any other Government, may enter into treaties of alliance, and bind itself to support its ally against foreign attack or the rebellion of its own subjects. In the latter case, if a rebellion broke out, a casus fæderis, would arise which would make assistance obligatory; but the rebels against whom actual hostilities would be carried on would not be rebels to, but simply enemies of the ally,-for to the ally they would owe no allegiance. recognizes the separation of subjects of a foreign state, into alien friends and alien enemies, in other cases than that of the simple residence of a part of them peaceably in our own territories during war. The king may declare war against a state, excepting a portion of the subjects of that state. See Wells v. Williams, 1 Lord Raym. 282. See also Foster's Crown Law, 1 Disc., High Treason, s. 4, p. 118. 1 Disc. c. 2, s. 12, p. 219, on the subject of an alien amy adhering to our enemies; or a British subject assailing our allies. It was never customary to commence such limited hostilities by formal declaration of war, and there may be both in law and in fact actual hostilities without any declaration of war at all. Since then a portion of the Seikhs may be our friends, and another portion our enemies, in law as well as in fact, it is merely necessary to consider to which class this lady should be referred. It was argued that the court cannot take judicial notice that we are at war. If this was so, still it is sufficient to observe that these affidavits sufficiently disclose actual hostilities. It appears further that the imprisonment of this lady commenced in her own state, on grounds of suspicion of adherence to the enemies of that state; the laws of that state-if any laws beyond the will of the ruler have any respect paid to them-are not known to us; but in time of actual or approaching hostilities, the detention of a suspected person, when the safety of the state is deemed to be concerned, can scarcely be presumed to be an infringement of their laws. Into the acts of the Lahore state this court has no jurisdiction whatever to inquire; whether the suspicions entertained were reasonable or not, it lies beyond our province to determine. Our inquiry must be limited to her actual status. Now it appears that she came not into this state as a visiter, either for pleasure or for business, or seeking the protection of its laws: she was brought by our Government, with the concurrence of her own, a prisoner here, after the commencement of hostilities, and is here detained without any intervening change of circumstances. How can it with any reason be said of a person so entering these territories, that she comes hither as an alien friend? She owes, under the circumstances of such a forced detention, not even a temporary allegiance to this state. It is not necessary that the subject even of a foreign state at war with us should visit us under a safe conduct, or a license, to be regarded as an alien friend; but nothing can be predicated of this lady's status at present with truth, but that she is a state prisoner detained by the authority of the Governor-General, and though not taken in arms, her status under the circumstances of her detention appears to us not different from that of a prisoner of war. Even in the character of a mere state prisoner, enough is not shewn to lead to an inference that her imprisonment is illegal. She is not resident where the English law is the general law as regards personal liberty. The English law as to personal liberty does pro

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vail in Calcutta as to all its inhabitants. Beyond the local limits of Calcutta the English law on this subject is the personal law of a class-viz. British subjects, which they carry with them. The common law of England, which gives the right to this writ, has been introduced in Calcutta with the general body of the English law. Nothing but an act of the legislature could here in Calcutta suspend its operation; but the power of the Governor-General to hold, in the Mofussil, prisoners of state in confinement, and detain them there without a charge, suspicion alone, appears from the Regulation III. of 1818. The mere fact then of a detention by the order of the Governor-General of such a person in the Mofussil as a state prisoner, without charges made, or evidence of guilt communicated, does not, as it would here, establish or raise a presumption of a case of imprisonment contrary to law; and the fact that the detention is by a British subject does not advance the right to this remedy, since the subjection of the keeper to the general jurisdiction of this court does not give any additional claim to freedom to the detained person, which he would want in the custody of one not so subject; the question depending, so far as regards the detained, on his status, or on the illegality of the imprisonment, and not on the accident of the status of the keeper. The conduct of the Governor-General in so dealing with state prisoners is exempt from the jurisdiction of this court, as well as of the courts of the Honourable the East-India Company. For an oppressive use of this power, which is not to be supposed probable, the remedy would be by application to a higher, though distant authority. It appears that this lady, who is not a subject, who owes not even a temporary allegiance, who is brought into this country a prisoner of state during actual hostilities, and so remains, hostilities still raging, can claim no right to this high prerogative writ, grantable as of right to a subject for the vindication of that liberty which the English law gives to all resident where it prevails.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLOWANCES TO NATIVE TROOPS.—An order is out for granting Scinde allowances to the native troops of the army of the Punjab from the date of their crossing the Sutlej. This is an addition of Rs. 3-8 per mensem to their monthly pay.

Indian Churka. - The gold medal of the Agricultural Society, and Major Jenkins's prize of Rs. 500, have been awarded to Mr. J. H. Mather for the best improvement on the Indian Churka.

MESSRS. W. T. TAYLOR AND A. RAIKES, of the civil service, have been admitted to furloughs of the present season.

An Aeronaut has arrived in Calcutta, and a balloon ascent will take place as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can

be found to pay the expenses of the trip.

A BRUTAL MURDER was committed in Bow Bazar on the 17th Dec. An American sailor struck another seaman (an Englishman) with a "slung shot" and killed him on the spot, simply because he was disappointed in getting a cup of coffee.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, it seems, will henceforth make Loodianah his head-quarters.

MAJOR MACKESON, a political officer of distinction, has been sent from the frontier to join the Commander-in-Chief.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay), with letters from London to Nov. 7, arrived in Calcutta on the 18th Dec.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE (it is said) has been re-appointed to the Supreme Council; Sir John Littler will probably succeed

Sir Herbert Maddock, as deputy-governor of Bengal.

Bank of Bengal.—Messrs. J. Cowie and D. Jardine have been elected directors of the Bank of Bengal, in place of Messrs. H. Cowie and C. B. Skinner.

PREMIUM FOR HONESTY.—The treasurer of the Sudder Court is dead, and a successor is to be appointed on the same salary (Rs. 30), and giving the same security (Rs. 30,000).

CIVIL SERVICE. - A great many changes in the civil service are likely to take place owing to the removal of Mr. Ricketts to the Sudder Board, on the promotion of Mr. Lowis.

WAR STEAMER. - Mr. Moule, the ship-builder, at Maulmain, has obtained a contract for building a war steamer for her Majesty's service.

THE 15TH N.I.-A letter from camp, Ramnugger, dated Dec. 5, states that while the 15th N.I. were drawn up behind the batteries, waiting for orders, a round shot came in amongst them, and struck Lieut.-col. Sibbald, carrying away the hilt of his sword, and ran down his thigh, bruising it a good deal.

HOOSHEAPORE. - News has come in that the Sikhs have attacked Hoosheapore and robbed the treasury; fortunately there was only a small sum in hand (Rs. 20,000); fears were entertained for the cantonments of Jullundur.

LAHORE, December 13.—The following force is to leave Lahore this evening against a small fort midway between this and Ferozepore, about twenty miles from Lahore, but off the main road, in which is a "pugnacious old lady," who has been assembling, arming, and then sending to join Shere Sing, bodies of Sikhs, about 500 strong:

Detail of Force.

Two 18-pounder guns under Lieutenant Fagan. Two Horse Artillery guns under Lieutenant Williams.

Two companies H. M.'s 53rd Foot. One ditto 73rd N.I.

One ditto 50th N.J.

Quin's 13th Irregular and Lumsden's Guide Corps, the whole

under the command of Major Mansfield, of the 53rd Queen's.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL WESTON.—We regret much to learn that Colonel Weston, commanding at Allyghur, has met with a serious accident; while out riding he fell from his horse and broke his leg a little above the ancle.

THREE RECRUITING DEPOTS are to be formed, at Meerut, Cawnpore, and Benares, for the purpose of entertaining recruits for those corps whose position in the field renders it impracticable to increase their ranks to the regulated strength.

THE 34TH N.I. reached Lodecanah on the 1st Dec., less three companies left at Kana-he-serai, by order of Colonel Benson, to assist the 9th N.I. in protecting the camp of the Governor-General, which had suffered severely from thieves, especially in the neighbourhood of Thanesur.

THE RIGHT WING OF THE 61st N. I. and head-quarters of the corps, under command of Major McDonald, left Benares on the afternoon of Nov. 28, in progress to Allahabad, with all possible expedition by forced marches, leaving the sick and weakly men and heavy baggage to come up with the left wing, commanded by Capt. Talbot, who was to make the regular marches. The right wing reached Allahabad Dec. 1, or in four days from Benares.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HAVELOCK entered the army in July, 1810, and served in the Peninsula from that time to the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Sabugal, Salamanca, and Vittoria, at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, of Orthes and Busaco, and he was finally wounded on the field of Waterloo. In these numerous engagements, the last of which was fought before he was twenty-four years of age, he established a character throughout the service for the most chivalrous gallantry. It was not reserved to him to fall in the arms of victory, but in the last moment of his honourable career he has left an example of heroic devotion to his country, which will, we hope, serve to animate other bosoms in the arduous struggle on which we are now apparently entering. - Friend of India, Dec. 14.

THE DEPOT OF H. M.'s 9TH LANCERS Were to march from Meerut en route to Unballah, under command of Cornet Shaw.

THE 19TH N.I. reached Allyghur in progress to Meerut and the frontier on the 1st Dec., and will escort a considerable amount of treasure from that station towards Ferozepore.

THE NUSSEREE BATTALION .- A letter from Simla intimates that a wing of the Nusseree battalion at Jutogh had been ordered down, some disturbance having occurred at the foot of the hills, the nature of which has, however, not been specified.

THE 62ND N. I. expect to reach Benares about the first week in January; they had only reached Rajmahal on the 28th of November.

A WING OF THE 34TH N.I. relieved the wing of the 4th N. I. at Nakodah on the 8th Dec. It began to rain soon after the detachment left Loodeeanah, and the men proposing to march on, instead of halting on the road, the two stages of twenty-eight miles were got over in nine hours and a half. The wing (left) miles were got over in nine hours and a half. The wing (lett) of the 4th N.I., under command of Capt. Wilcox, marched on the 9th for Jullundhur, the right wing having proceeded thither a few days before.

UNION BANK. - We are informed that the Union Bank scheme of liquidation was signed yesterday on behalf of Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co. The amount represented by the creditors who have signed up to the present date exceeds forty-five We learn that the official statement of the lacks of rupces. committee will appear in the course of the present week.-Hurkaru, Dec. 22.

LIEUT. HUNTER, OF THE 18TH N. I., was attacked while daking on his way to Lodiana, but he has only got a slight cut; the bearers were all wounded, more or less.

THE CALCUTTA PLOT. -It is with no surprise that we learn from the Hindu Intelligencer that the result of the inquiry into the circumstances of this plot, which excited such a panic in timid breasts, is the incarceration of the luckless Pretender, Pertaub Chund, in the insane hospital.

ESTATE OF MESSES. TULLOH AND Co.-The second dividend on this estate at Rs. 2. 6 as. per cent. is in course of payment at

the office of the assignees.

THE NEW SHIP Trafalgar arrived at Madras on the 13th inst. Her long voyage has been occasioned by a succession of calms and light winds. She fell in with the Prince of Wales at sea, and a breeze springing up, "ran her," according to our correspondent's statement, "out of sight" in thirty-six hours. The Trafalgar may be expected here early next month.—Hurkaru, Dec. 25.

ATTOK.—It affords us much satisfaction to have it in our power to announce that no attempt had been made to molest Capt. Abbott up to the 1st inst. He had received intelligence of the move of more troops (also mentioned by our native Lahore correspondent) towards the Jelum. Attok was safe at the same date, and making, to judge by all we have heard, a most gallant defence. The loss of Chuttur Singh on one day alone, the 24th of November, is said to have been forty-six killed and wounded. -Delhi Gazette, Dec. 16.

Ouds. - The following is an extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated Dec. 15th.—" The races commenced yesterday, and have brought some life into our otherwise dull station. The newlyestablished dak-carriage, which commenced running this month between this and Cawnpore, has brought several parties interested in the races to Lucknow. Three of the king's regiments were disbanded on the 13th instant; they were the Jafferees, the Daoodees, and the Hyzan Hydraes; their offence seems to have been committed a year ago; Rugbur Dyal, one of the Chuckladars (collectors of revenue) ran away into the Company's territories, with a debt of many lakhs owing to the king. The abovementioned three regiments were ordered to apprehend him, but instead of catching the real offender, they arrested some relation of Rugbur Dyal's, whom they obliged to pay the arrears due, and then let him off, notwithstanding strict injunctions from the court to bring bim to Lucknow. it is that they are only punished now I cannot say. Wujeed Ali is now amusing himself reviewing his two cavalry (king's own) regiments, and by way of variety, firing cannons and volleys of musketry. The weather is pleasant, not cold."

Annexation of the Punjab. - As to the dread which is expressed that the extension of our frontier to the Indus will render the empire itself more insecure, it will disappear as soon as it is analyzed. Though it may be true that we shall have a frontier of 300 miles more to defend, yet the people who will thus be brought in contact with us are far less turbulent, and less likely to make inroads, and less disposed to disturb the peace and tranquillity of our districts, than the restless and perthan the Sutlege and Beas, with a large body of warlike Sikhs beyond them, ever ready for war. The new boundary we ocbeyond them, ever ready for war. The new boundary we occupy will, in fact, be that which Runjeet Singh created, and we can assuredly keep it as securely as he was able to do. As it respects the internal state of the Punjab when it becomes an integral part of our own diminions, we shall find the same result which has been exhibited in every other part of India. consult our Indian experience, we have the strongest argument for at once annexing it. Those provinces and districts which we have thus incorporated with our territories have invariably given us the smallest portion of anxiety and trouble; and every fresh step we have taken in the way of annexation has confirmed this experience. Since we have annexed Scinde to the empire, not the slightest effort has been made to throw off our yoke; our Government has not been alarmed by a single revolt. acquiescence to our rule has been as complete and as remarkable Wherever in India we have annexed a proas it is in Bengal. vince to the crown of Great Britain, and deprived the chiefs of their artillery, disbanded the native soldiery, and encouraged the plough and the loom, and taxed lightly and governed mildly, we have found that there has been nothing to fear from the circumstance that our Government was a foreign one. - Friend of India, Nov. 23.

It is positively puerile to discuss the honesty or dishonesty of the act of annexation. If we have made treaties with the Sikhs, they have been made on the understanding that they would govern their country peaceably and leave us unmolested. They have had a fair trial and now deserve no quarter. Messenger, Nov. 18.

THE NATIVE PRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. - There are at present seventeen lithographic presses established in these provinces, from which newspapers and periodicals in the native languages are issued, independent of such as are conducted by Christian missionaries at Mirzapore and elsewhere. From all of these, except from the Mutba Meerzaee at Delhi, and the Mutba Hoosseinee at Agra, newspapers are issued, and of these papers three are in the Persian language, viz. the palace newspaper of Delhi, or the Sooraj-ool Ukhbar, the Sadik-ool Ukhbar of Delhi, and Zoobdut-ool Ukhbar of Agra; and three in the Nagree character,—the Benares, Simla, and Soodhakur Uhhbars; the rest are published in Oordoo. The Mutba Meerzaee and Hoosseinee presses are devoted altogether to the publication of religious and other works. - Friend of India.

MR. MILLETT has just resigned his seat in the Council, and returns to his native land, after an actual service of twenty-nine years in India. His long official experience, the calmness and solidity of his judgment, and his habits of laborious research, have rendered his aid invaluable in the improvement of our administrative institutions. Whatever public question was presented for his opinion was examined with a degree of care and industry of which we have few examples in our public men. The charge of slowness, which has sometimes been imputed to him, may be fully explained by his anxiety to examine every subject in all its bearings, to trace its history from the beginning, and to weigh with impartiality all the arguments which could possibly be adduced. In 1833, he was summoned to Calcutta on the special duty of revising the Civil Regulations; and the papers which he drew up on the occasion, though not embodied in our Code, will remain a monument of his assiduity and his legal knowledge. In February, 1835, he was appointed Secretary to the Law Commission, and continued to take a most prominent share in the labours of that body,—of which he was subsequently made a member,—till he was raised to Council in the beginning of 1844. It was chiefly in the department of legislation that the benefit of his exertions has been more particularly felt, and whenever the history of our laws may be laid open, the public will be enabled fully to appreciate the advantages which have been derived from his suggestions and emenda tions.-Frend of India, Dec. 7.

PERTAB CHUND .- A correspondent of the Friend of India has sent the following communication with reference to Pertab Chund, the soi-disant Rajah of Burdwan, and his connection with the Sikhs :- " The pretender to the raj of Burdwan, Pertab Chund, when his pretension to the succession was investigated by a commission, some years back, gave in evidence that in his peregrinations he had visited Lahore, and that the 'Lal Kubuter,' mentioned in Runjeet Singh's communications to the old Rajah of Burdwan, meant himself-Pertab Chund. This may show his connection with the Sikhs. I recollect, that between the years '31 and '33, a body of Sikhs had located themselves, as merchants, at some distance from Cutwa, and had constant communication with Burdwan, by means of camels; one going, and one returning daily. But the Sikhs, having taken lands at a higher rent per bigha, and being engaged in constructing immense thick mud walls to surround their homestead, drew the attention of the Burdwan magistrate, and they were no more heard of."

HEIGHT OF THE HIMALAYAS.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society on the 6th November, a paper by Col. Waugh, surveyor-general, was read, giving the result of that officer's operations to determine the height of several Himalayan peaks in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. Col. Waugh appears to have satisfactorily ascertained that the western peak of Cutchinchinga was 28,176 feet high, and the eastern 27,825—thus claiming for that mountain the greatest altitude on the earth yet known,

EXTRAORDINARY REQUEST. - One Zalimgir, resident of the village of Busaon, in thana Secrole, presented a petition through his brother to the deputy magistrate, petitioning that, as it had pleased fate to afflict him with leprosy, the magistrate would sanction his burning himself! The deputy magistrate explained to the petitioner that, however such a practice was sanctioned by the Hindoo Shastras, the British Government could not con-nive at a procedure so repugnant to the ordinary feelings of humanity. He enjoined on the unfortunate petitioner resignation to the will of Providence; and he explained to the parties concerned, that the law would punish all persons concerned in aiding and abetting the burning of a leper in the same way as it would punish for being concerned in a homicide.—Benares Recorder, Dec. 2.

THE INDIAN CHURKA .- An elaborate Report by the Committee of the Agricultural Society on the various kinds of churkas (cotton-cleaning machines), their respective merits as to speed, cost and quality of the article produced, has been published in the Calcutta papers, and it is upon the whole highly favourable to the machine invented and constructed by Mr. Mather. The quantity submitted to the action of the machines was a quarter of a pound of kapass, sent from Agra. churka was fed by a native, the other machines by Europeans, and must therefore have appeared to a disadvange. result shewed that the native machine occupied 8m. 50sec. in cleaning that quantity, Potter's 7m. 15sec., Burn's 6m. 0sec., and Mather's 3m. 30sec.; so that Mather's machine effected the cleansing in one-third of the time of the native churka. But each of the three machines was, on this occasion, worked by three men, while the native churka was worked by one; and it was, therefore, supposed that to make the cost of labour equal, they must perform the work in one-third of the time. This was effected only by Mather's machine. The comparative merits as to production stand thus: native, 1; Potter's, 1'012; Burn's, 1'462; Mather's, 3'010. This is for their comparative, not positive merits; of the latter, the Committee professed themselves unable to form any opinion from the smallness of the experiments submitted. The Committee also intimate their opinion that no "satisfactory result as to the actual working of Mather's machine can be arrived at until tried upon the large scale intended

by Government."
THE RANGE OF LAHORE.—Every one is of course aware that the Ranee Chunda, who was suspected of being at the bottom of the intrigues in the Punjab, which have terminated in a general revolt, was conveyed as a state prisoner to Benares, on the breaking out of hostilities, and placed under the surveillance of Major McGregor. She is allowed as much liberty as may be consistent with her safe custody. She has the range of a large and ample mansion, with as many servants as she considers necessary for her own comfort, and is deprived of no luxury but her liberty. From the Governor-General's agent she receives the utmost consideration and kindness, but she is, of course, disgusted with her cage, and would gladly exchange her residence at Benares for the palace of Lahore. She had learned that there was a court in this country, superior to the Government itself, where redress might be obtained for any Government itself, where recires inight of obtained for any injuries it was said to have inflicted, and she became, as might well have been expected, most anxious to obtain liberation through its interference. It is not to be supposed that she is not as well informed of the progress of events in the Punjab as Dost Mahomed was of the proceedings at Cabul, and she longs, doubtless, to mix again in its politics. Some time ago Mr. Newmarch, the solicitor, visited Benares, we believe at her request, and was appointed her legal agent in Calcutta. Last week he moved for the interference of the Su. preme Court on her behalf, by the issue of a prerogative writ, but the court has, very wisely, come to the resolution that in the circumstances in which the Ranee is placed—a state prisoner, in the hands of the executive government—the crown courts are barred from any interference. We have placed among our extracts the very luminous judgment of Sir Lawrence Peel, the perusal of which will convey no little satisfaction to those who desire to maintain the harmony of our institutions. Any attempt of the Supreme Court to interfere in such a case as the present, and to take the Ranee out of the hands of the Government, which is responsible for the peace of India, and let her loose in the Punjab, who would have left the Government without any alternative but that of counteracting it in the same manner in which Mr. Hastings was obliged to defeat the encroachments of the court in the Cossijurah case. according to the law of nations, the Ranee be justly or unjustly detained, is altogether another question. Sir Lawrence Peel very justly observed that if there had been any injustice in the case, redress must be sought in another and more distant tribunal. -Friend of India.

THE INDIAN CHURKA.—We are happy to learn that the Agri-Horticultural Society of India on Friday last awarded the gold medal and the premium for the best improvement of the Indian Churka to Mr. Mather's machine. We have on a very recent occasion given the fullest particulars regarding the characteristic excellence of this instrument, and it will not, therefore be necessary to say anything farther on this branch of the subject, till we receive reports of the result of the experiments made with it at the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies. The warm interest which the Governor-General has taken, though encumbered with the anxieties of the present campaign, in this effort to improve the preparation of the indigenous cotton of the country, so as to render it acceptable in the manfactories of England, deserves especial notice, from the promise it holds out to us of farther improvements when the war has been brought to a close. We learn from the Englishman that Mr. Mather has been placed in charge of the Government iron bridge foundry at Alipore, with instructions to make up a large number of the new machines for the sister presidencies. The work will be conducted under the general supervision of the department of the consulting engineer of Government, Mr. Simms, and Mr. Mather will thus possess advantages for those experimental alterations which may be expected to be made in the successive machines. The bridge foundry has latterly been employed chiefly in keeping in repair the bridges now in existence, but it has apparently been maintained at a cost disproportionate to its result. The military board is the most overworked public establishment at this presidency, and its staff, though large, is by no means adequate to the variety of duties and responsibilities heaped upon it. The complaints which are made from time to time of its dilatoriness, recoil upon those who have over tasked its strength; and it is therefore a wise measure of the Government thus to relieve it of one of its burdens, and to place some of those labours which belong to the department of eivil engineering under the direction of the consulting engineer of Government. We have learnt that at the Madras Presidency many of those civil buildings which are here thrown upon the shoulders of the military board, are under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, with an engineer officer as their secretary. The arrangement appears to be judicious, and we should feel not a little obliged to any of our Madras contemporaries for some distinct information on the subject.—Friend of India.

GWALIOR .- " A person named Ragoba Ram Chunder, formerly karkoon of the Rajah of Jhansee, recommended by Luchmunpunt Nava to Col. Sleeman, has been introduced into the durbar as an assistant to Mama Jadoon, regent of the state. As the Mama personally knows very little of public business. Luchmunpunt Nana, once a Moosaheb of Daba Chasgeewallah. the real cause of the late war between the British and the Gwalior state, has thought this a good opportunity to cause mischief in the state. Ragoba and Luchmunpunt have accordingly put their heads together, and the first thing they have done is to circulate privately intimations that the Colonel Saheb was anxious that accusation should be sent in against the ministers; though they well know that Colonel Sleeman is a just and good man. Accusations were accordingly brought against Bhow Phutnuwees and Moonshee Bulwunt Rao. The complaints have not yet been decided according to law, but the conspirators have succeeded in obtaining the discharge of the Bhow, and having him placed under surveillance. Thus persecuted, the Bhow agreed to pay a certain sum amounting to Rs. 200,000, notwithstanding which payment he is to be disgraced. Moonshee Bulwunt Rao has also been suspended and is under watch. He has further been induced to confess himself wrong, but unless he pays very handsomely, he will also be disgraced. Baba Apta, a learned and able man, has fallen a victim of similar intrigues; people think all these things very extraordinary. Ragoba and Luchmunpunt are giving much trouble to the Saookars by compelling the production of their account books in the adawlut. The people all know that these things cannot be sanctioned by Colonel Sleeman. Certainly mischief must arise from these doings."-Delhi Gazette, Dec. 13.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. EDWARD FORBES, 19TH BENGAL N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lahore, Nov. 13, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled at Saugor, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1848, Lieut. E. Forbes, 19th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances: lst. In having, at Tigrah, on or about June 16, 1848, himself beaten with a stick Loll Khan, Burkundauze, of the thannah of Simureah, and also caused him to be tied up to a tree, and to be beaten severely by one of his servants.

2nd. In having, on the same day, obtained supplies of porters, grass, wood, earthen pots and milk, from the Cutwal of Tigrah, and in having marched from the village without paying the porters, or for the said supplies.

3rd. In having, at Saugor, on July 20, 1849, appeared in a disgraceful state of intoxication before an European court of inquiry, assembled to investigate the matters set forth in the preceding instances.

Finding. - On the first instance, guilty.

On the second instance, the court find that supplies were furnished to Lieut. Forbes and not paid for; but in consequence of no demand for payment having been made to him, the court attach no criminality to the act, and acquit him thereof.

attach no criminality to the act, and acquit him thereof.

On the third instance, guilty. The court are further of opinion that conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is highly unbecoming, as set forth in the charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) Gough, General, C.-in-C.
Head-quarters, Camp, Lullecanee, Nov. 11, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander in-Chief.— The Commander-in-Chief cannot concur in the court's finding on the second instance of the charge. The court appear to have overlooked the circumstance stated in evidence, that the ill-treatment of the Burkundaugze, of which Lieut. Forbes is properly convicted, deterred other persons from demanding payment from him, and his lordship has further to remark, that it is the duty of an officer to proffer payment, and to see that supplies furnished to him are duly paid for, and not to march away without doing so, merely because payment is not demanded of him.

The sentence of the court will take effect from the date on which this order may be published to the 19th reg. N.I.

lieut. John coverdale hall, 56th beng. n.i Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 11, 1848.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled in camp, Ramnuggur, on Wednesday, November 28, 1848, Lieut. J. C. Hall, 56th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. For highly unbecoming conduct in having, in camp, near Deedar Sing ka killa, November 13, 1848, been drunk, and conducted himself in an outrageous manner, threatening to take the lives of several officers of the corps with a loaded pistol and a sword, with which he had armed himself.

2nd. For having, then and there, broken the close arrest previously imposed upon him by his commanding officer, by which he was required to confine himself to his own tent, and for having proceeded with a drawn sword in his hand towards his commanding officer, Maj. D. Bamfield, to whom, after being secured, he applied most insulting and disrespectful language.

Finding. — Guilty of both charges. Sentence. — To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General C .- in-C.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 9, 1848. The sentence of the court will take effect from the date on which this order may be published to the 56th regt. of N. I.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAX, J. H. qual. for public service by prof. in 2 native languages, Dec. 11; attached to N.W. provinces. BECHER, S. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore dur. abs. of

Mr. Money.

BIDWELL, A. C. offic. cont. of salt chokies, vested with the powers of a salt agent under the specified limits.

BLUNT, W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, vest. with spec. pow. Nov. 29.

BROWN, J. attached to the Bhaugulpore survey, prom. to the 1st

grade of dep. coll.

Brown, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddeah, made over ch. of current duties of his office to the prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 7.

Brown, G. W. to conduct temp. the duties of the sub-dep. opium

agency at Gyah.

Buckle, W. B. made over ch. of mag. of Midnapore to G. Bright.

Bushby, G. A. to offic. as agent to Gov. Gen. for affairs of Scindia's dominions, and for states of Bundlecund and the Saugor and

Nerbudda territories, Dec. 9.

Nerbudda territories, Dec. 9.

CAMPBELL, C. H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, and to exer. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 7.

CHESTER, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory, Dec. 5; as mag. and coll. of Futtehpoor, Dec. 14.

CLIFTON, E. A. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Pooree, vested with the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

DUMERGUE, J. S. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur dur. abs. of J. R. Hutchinson, and to remain in that dist. with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. after Mr. Hutchinson's return. powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. after Mr. Hutchinson's return. FABQUHARSON, R.N. made over cb. of the collect. of Shahabad to

Mr. Radcliffe on Nov. 28.

FORBES, Hon. R. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Tirhoot

fr. French, Dec. 8.
GORDON, E. M. vest. with fall pow. of the sudder bd. of reven. pending the arrival of Ricketts, Dec. 12. HEYWOOD, R. O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, vested with

powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 18.

HOGG, F. dep. mag. in Chumparun, vested with sp. powers.
JOHNSTON, A. to be an asst. in the Benares div. Dec. 16.

KEMP, F. B. to conduct the duties of sup. of Darjeeling dur. abs. of Dr. Campbell.

LAUTOUR, E. F. returned to duty.

LIMOND, C. rec. ch. of office of jun. asst. to comm. of Assam, Dec. 1.
LOUGHNAN, R. I. civ. and sess. judge of Patna, made over ch. of
his off. to the add. prin. sudder ameen on Nov. 28.

LUSHINGTON, F. A. ret. to duty, Dec. 8; re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

MACKAY, C. to be add. prin. sudder ameen of Jessore, Dec. 19.

MAHER, J. to be an asst. superin. of salt chokies in Barripore,
Baugundee, and Jessore div. Dec. 15.

McDonnell, E. sub-dep. opium agent at Motcharry, to offic. also as post mr. at that stat. dur. Mr. Moran's abs.

EY, D. J. civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, res. ch. of

office, Dec. 14.

NASMYTH, J. to be an asst. in the Meerut div. Dec. 16.

PEARSON, E. S. del. over cb. of the off. of khas, and resumed mehals in Purneah, to Mr. Taylor, Nov. 21.

PAXTON, G. made over ch. of the mag. of Backergunge to Mr. Share on Nov. 60.

Shawe on Nov. 28.
PHILLIPS, A. M. to be an asst. to comm. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Dec. 9.

POWER, J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore.' PROBYN, W. G. vested with spec. power, Dec. 9. RADCLIFFE, E. F. rec. ch. of the collect. of Shahabad fr. Far-

quharson on Nov. 28.

RAIKES, G. D. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckabad. RICKETTS, H. to offic. as a mem. of sudder board of revenue at

pres. retaining ch. of office of comm. of 16th div. Dec. 8.
RUSSELL, A. W. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ban-

coorah, Dec. 8.
SCHALCH, H. V. rec. ch. of mag. of Midnapore fr. G. Bright.
SHAKESPEAR, A. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpore, Dec. 16.

PANNE, M. A. G. res. ch. of the mag. of Backergunge fr. Mr. Paxton on Nov. 28.

SIMSON, D. to be an asst. in the Rohilcund div. Dec. 16; to offic.

as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore until further orders.

SKINNER, R. M. returned to duty, re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, to offic. as coll. of Purnea dur. abs. of W. Taylor.

SPANKIE, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory.

STEER, C. coll. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of treasury to G. Cooper, Dec. 14.

TAYLOR, W. T. res. ch. of the off. of khas and resumed mehals in Purneah, fr. Mr. Pearson, on Nov. 21.

TOOGOOD, C. to rec. ch. of the off. of coll. of Shahabad.

TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, made over ch. of his treasury to Mr. Abercrombie, Dec. 2, prep. to proc. to the interior of his

TURNER, T. J. returned to duty, Dec. 14.

WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, made over ch. of off.

WATSON, J. qual. for public service by prof. in two native languages, Dec. 11; attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED WARD, J. R. Dec. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, L. fifteen days in ext. DA COSTA, E. leave canc. fr. Nov. 30.

DUMERGUE, J. S. leave canc.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Shahabad, 2 mo. on priv. aff. FORSYTH, T. D. leave canc. GILMORE, M. S. 1 mo.

HARVARD, J. H. M. leave canc. fr. Nov. 17.
HOLLINGS, C. sub-dep. opium agent at Gyab, 1 mo. to pres.
KINLOCH, C. W. mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, 2 years to the Cape
of Good Hope, on m. c.
LEYCESTER, G. P. 1 mo.

MONEY, W. E. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, 3 mo. fr. date of his

quitting his station.

MORAN, W. postmr. of Motcharry, 3 mo. fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

PUGHE, J. G. leave canc.
REID, H. S. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 2.
RICKETTS, G. M. H. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sarun, 3 mo. fr. date of leaving station.

Tr. date of leaving station.

STRONG, C. R. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15.

TAYLOR, R. J. 1 mo.

TULLOH, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore, 2 mo.

WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1; this cancels former leave.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, the Rev. J. chap. of Howrah, 1 mo. for the benefit of his health.

GARSTIN, Rev. A. chapl. of Sylhet, 1 mo.

HARINGTON, Rev. A. cnapl. of Sythet, 1 mo.
HARINGTON, Rev. H. H. 2 mo. on m.c.
JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. returned to duty, Dec. 14.
KIRWAN, Rev. H. attached as an asst. chaplain to N.W. province, Dec. 21.

VIRET, Rev. F. C. arr. Dec. 8, attached as an asst. chaplain to N.W. provinces.

WALKER, Rev. O. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage, Dec. 12. Whiting, Rev. W. J. to be chapl. to the army of the Punjab, Dec. 7.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. P. A. art. order Nov. 6, posting bim to 1st compt. 3rd batt. is cancelled.

ALLEN, Lieut. A. S. 34th N.I. the sentence of suspension fr. rank,

pay, and allowances expired on Dec. 22, and to resume performance of his duties on that day.

Angelo, Brev. lt. col. J. 3rd L.C. to be major fr. Oct. 30, in succ.

to Tombs, dec.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. G. C. 2nd in com. of Ramgurh lt. inf. to rec.

ch. of Ramgurh irr. cav. until further orders.

ARNOLD, uposted Ens. W. D. doing duty with the 39th, posted to the 58th N.I. in progress to Ferozepore.

BAKER, Ens. W. T. 60th N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

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BIRCH, Lieut, R. C. 1st Eur. B. fusil. pass. ex. in the Hindustani

BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 3.

BOWRING, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. to be interp. to the recruits of H.M.'s and the Hon. Comp.'s services, under orders to march to the upper provinces.

BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. pass. colloq. exam.

BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. to take ch. of the off. of offic. execu-

tive officer of the Jubbulpore div. of public works.

Bristow, 1st Lieut. D. O. R. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13.

Brown, Ens. J. 27th N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Williams, ret. to rank fr. March 20.

BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. R. art. to accompany and do duty with detach, of art. under com. of Brev. capt. Hungerford, proc. to the upper provinces.

BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. rem. by his own request fr. the 58th to the 15th N.I. attach. to the army of the Punjab, as the junior of his rank.

BROWNLOW, Brev. capt. G. A. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 30, in succ. to Tombs, dec.

CAHILL, Eas. W. E. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 15, v. Atkinson, dec.

CAMPBELL, Brig. A. C.B. and K.H. to rec. all reports of the Merrut div. on the dep. of Maj. gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H. to join the army of the Punjab.

CARNEGY, Lieut. col. A. 36th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 9; to proc. by dawk to Ferozepore, to join his corps with the army of the Punjab.

CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
CLARKE, Cornet W. C. S. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.

CLIFFORD, Lieut. G. H., H.A. to offic. adj. to art div. under com.

of Lieut. col. Grant.

COMYN, Ens. A. De C. 21st N.I. rem. at his own request to the 4th N.I. ordered to Juliundur, as the junior of his rank.

CONRAN, Brev. capt. H. M. fr. 1st co. 6th batt. 4th co. 4th batt.

art. Dec. 6.

COOKE, Capt. W. A. 2nd grens. to proc. to Hissar by dawk, to conduct comm. duties, v. Garrard, ordered to join the army of the Punjab.

COOKSON, Lieut. E. 68th N.I. qual. to act as interp. CORBETT, Lieut. T. A. 61st N.I. to offic. as adjt. to the left wing COY, Lieut. R. offic. asst. ex. officer at Phillour, to vacate that app. temp. to join his regt. 8th N.I. on service at Mooltan.
CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. offic. maj. of brig. at Loodianah, to

take ch. of the 3rd co. 6th batt. of art. until the arrival at the station of Capt. W. H. Delamain.

CURETON, Lieut. C. 12th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com.

DELAMAIN, Capt. W. H. art. to be dep. com. of ordnance at

Lahore, to proc. and join.

Dickens, Lieut. C. H. art. to offic. as ex. officer of 4th div. grand trunk road v. Grindall ordered to join bis corps.

DICKEY, Brev. maj. E. 14th N.I. to be major fr. Oct. 27, in succ. to Douglas, prom.

Dixon, Lieut. col. C. G. on detach. emp. rem. fr. the 9th to the 3rd batt. of art.

DORIN, Ens. J. A. 68th N.I. passed ex. in the Hindustani lang. Douglas. Major C. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 27, in succ. to Garner, dec.

DOUGLAS, 1st Lieut. C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13. DUFFIN, Lieut. C. W. 26th N.I. to offic. as post mr. at Barrack-

pore, fr. Nov. 1.

DUMBLETON, Cornet A. V. 4th L.C. to act as adjt. as a temp. arrang. v. Lieut. and adjt. Macleod, ass. com. of the troops. DUNCAN, Capt. A. H. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty.

DUNSFORD, Lieut. H. F. 59th N.I. to be adjt. to the infantry re-

cruiting depot at Meerut; to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to the 11th N.I. on dep. Ens. Lowe.

ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. to be col. fr. Oct. 27, in succ. to Garner, dec.

EDWARDS, Lieut. T. 49th N.I. adjt. of cav. united Malwa contingent, to proc. by dawk to join, Dec. 5.

ELDERTON, Lieut. E. D. 10th N.I. to act as adj. dur. illness of Phillott.

ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. 63rd N.I. to be comdt. of the infantry recruiting depot at Camppore.

EWART, Lieut. col. D. on furl. rem. fr. the 3rd to the 9th batt. of art.

FAGAN, Brev. capt. G. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, in succ. to Peckett, dec.
FAGAN, Ens. W. T. 44th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FERGUSSON, Lieut. and brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to offic. as

adjt. dur. employ. of Brev. capt. M. acmullen on other duty.

FERGUSON, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its

sep. fr. head grs.

FRASER, Lieut. G. W. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 3.

FULLER, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. qual. to act as interp.

GAITSKELL, Capt. J. G. 26th L.I. to offic. as ex. of 1st or DumDum div. of dept. of public works, v. Western, ordered to N. W.

GARSTIN, Lieut. col. E. engs. to be lieut. col. comdt. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, in suc. to Col. J. Peckett, dec.

GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. to accompany and do duty with detach. of art. under com. of Brev. capt. Hungerford, proc. to the upper provinces.

GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. to accomp. and do duty with detach. of art. under com. of Brev. capt. Hungerford, proc. to the upper provinces.

GIBBS, Lieut. and adjt. J. J. 68th N.I. passed ex. in the Hindustani lang.

GILBERT, Ens. G. T. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 3, in succ. to Alston, dec.

GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. order Nov. 6, posting him to 1st comp. 3rd batt. is canc.

GIRDLESTONE, Ens. W. B. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

GOODWYN, Maj. H. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, in suc. to Peckett, dec.

GORDON, Brev. capt. G. 50th N.I. to offic. in the comm. depart. GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. to be adj. to the infantry recruiting depot at Benares. GORDON, Ens. W. R. 68th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani

lang. GOWAN, Lieut. G. T. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 3, in succ. to

Alston, dec.

GOWAN, Lieut. J. Y. 18th N.I. to offic. as adj.
GRAHAM, Lieut. S. F. 6th N.I. to rec. ch. of office of asst. gen.
supt. for sup. of thuggee, on dept. of Lieut. Elliot, 5th L.C. to join his corps at Ferozepore.

GRAHAM, Capt. W. H. eugs. to be maj. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, in succ. to Peckett, dec.

GRANT, Lieut. H. A. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 51st N.I. at Mooltan. GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. 4th co. 4th batt. art. to off. as adjt. to 1st, 2nd, and 4th co. 4th batt. dur. abs. of batt. on detach. duty.

GRUBB, Lieut. E. A. 24th N.I. qual. to act as interp.
GUNDRY, Lieut. C. B. 12th N.I. to offic. as exec. officer of 6th div. grand trunk road, v. Fullerton, proc. to join the army of the Punjab.

HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th N.I. qual. to act as interp. HARRIOT, Brev. col. D. C.B. to be col. fr. Oct. 30, in succ. to

Tombs, dec.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. 1st L.C. to proc. by dawk to join his corps. HAWKES, Lieut. col. R. fr. 6th to 1st L.C. Dec. 7.

HAY, Lieut. W. art. comdt. of art. united Malwa contingent, to

proc. by dawk to join, Dec. 5.
HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
HILL, Capt. R. to rec. ch. of the adjt.'s off. until the arrival of Capt. Cameron.

HOOD, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to off. as adjt. on depart. of Richardson, on leave.
HOSTE, Lieut. W. D. act. adjt. to right wing of the 55th N.I. to

offic. as stat. staff, and to assume ch. of the art. at that post, on the dep. of Lieut. R. A Smith.

HOUGHTON, Maj. R. 63rd N.I. to be comdt. of the infantry recruiting depot at Meerut, to make over ch. of the off. of the asst. adjt. genl. of the Sirhind div. to the major of brig. at Ferozepore, until further orders.

HOUSTOUN, Lieut. H. J. 2nd Eur. reg. in ch. of depot at Subathoo to rec. ch. of station staff off, port guns and detach. of art. HOWARD, Lieut. E. W. E. 4th L.C. to off, as adjt. v. Dumbleton,

on other duty, Dec. 7. Howell, Lieut. W. R. H. J. 1st Eur. B. fusil. qual. to act as interp.

HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. H. 7th N.I. returned to duty by dawk

to Loodinanh, to join his corps in the Punjab, Dec. 9.
HUNGERFORD, Brev. capt. T. J. W. art. to com. detach. of art. consisting of 1st, 3rd, and 4th comps. 2nd batt. proc. to the upper provinces

HUNTER, Lieut. T. H. inv. est. app. to do duty with inv. and vet. comps, is cancelled, permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah. HYNDMAN, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 3.

IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to be adj. to the infantry recruiting depot at Cawnpore.

JELLICOE, Maj. A. H. 55th N.I. to be comdt. of the infantry re-cruiting depot at Benares.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd N.I. qual. to act as interp. KENNION, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. passed exam. in the Hindustani

language.

KEER, Ens. J. 60th N.I. qual. to act as interp.
Keiller, Capt. D. C. dep. asst. adj. gen. 4th div. reappointed

brig. maj. of the 8th brig.

LANE, Cornet H. 5th L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Christie, re-

signed, Dec. 6.

LEEDS, Eus. E. 47th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang. L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. fr. 30th to 22nd N.I. LESLIE, Ens. Sir N. R. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, v.

Forbes, dismissed.

LIND, Ens. J. B. 24th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang. LOVEDAY, Lieut. B. M. 15th N.I. to be brig. qr. mr. to force under com. of Brig. Penny.
Low, Col. J. c.B. agent to the Gov. Gen. at Rajpootana, assumed

ch. of agency fr. Lieut. Showers, to be comm. of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, Dec. 9.

MACANDREW, 2nd Lieut. J. F. 1st Eur. B. Fusil. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

MACBEAN, Lieut. G. S. 74th N.I. to ch. of sudder bazaar, and to conduct comm. duties at Mhow, v. Reddie, ordered to Feroze-

pore.
MACHELL, 2nd Lieut. L. art. to do duty with 1st troop, 3rd brig. h. art.

MACKENZIE, Major J. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 30, in succ. to Tombs, dec.

MACKINLAY, Lieut. col. J. H. fr. 13th to 68th N.I.

MACLEOD, Brev. capt. N.C. eng. ret. to duty, Dec. 17; to off. as
exec. eng. at Cuttack, dur. abs. of Rigney, on leave.

MACSWEEN, 1st Lieut. H. D. art. fr. 4th troop 3rd brig. to 3rd

comp. 5th batt. at Benares, Dec. 9.

MAGNIAR, Unp. ens. H. D. doing duty with the 48th, posted to the --- N.I. at Bandah.

MARQUIS, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to act as adjt. dur. illness of New-

MATHISON, Brev. capt. R. 54th N.I. to relieve Capt. Oldfield ex. eng. of Agra div. of depart. of public works fr. his duties to enable him to join the army of the Punjab at Ferozepore.

MAXWELL, Lieut. J. H. eng. to do duty under the orders of the chief eng. fr. Aug. 27.

MAXWELL, Unposted ens. to do duty, at his own request, with the

48th instead of the 65th N.I.

MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. posted to 18th N.I.

MONEY, Brev. capt. E. K. art. adjt. of the 7th batt. of art. to be adjt. of the art. div. fr. Sept. 29, v. Abercrombie.

MONEY, Lieut. E. I. D.'O. T. 25th N.I. pl. tempo. at disp. of the

C. in C. to proceed by dawk at the public ex. to join his regt.

Money, 1st Lieut. J. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to detach. of

art. under the com. of Brev. capt. Hungerford, proc. to the upper provinces.

MOORE, Cornet, L. G. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 30, in suc. to Tombs, dec.

MONTAGUE, Ens. A. W. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Cawnpore, and to join, Dec. 7.

MOSELEY, Ens. R. S. posted to 65th N.I. at Benares.
MAULE, Lieut. col. J. 46th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 9.

NASH, Lieut. col. I. C.B. 72nd N.I. to com. all detach. proceed. to join their corps in Mooltan.

ASH, Ens. S. F. 56th N.I. passed collog. exam.

NATION, Brev. capt. H. M. 23rd N.1. passed colloq. exam. NATION, Lieut. J. L. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani

NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Williams, to rank fr. March 20.

NICOLLS, Lieut. G. E. T. eng. to off. as exec. eng. of Allahabad div. of depart. of public works v. Laughton, on leave, Dec. 16. NUTHALL, Maj. T. J. asst. comm. gen. to ch. of branch treasure

chest attached to Gov. Gen. camp, to be mag. in the camp. of

Gov. Gen. Dec. 4.
OSBORN, Lieut. col. H. R. fr. 18th to 13th N.I.
OUSELEY, Ens. R. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

PAGET, Ens. W. H. 54th N.I. passed ex. in the Hindustani lang. PALMER, Lieut. C. O. B. 1st Eur. B. fusil. passed ex. in the Hin-

dustani lang.

PATON, 2nd Lieut. C. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, in succ. to Peckett, dec.

PATTLE, Col. W. c.B. 11th L.C. and a.-d.-c. to the Queen, ret. to

duty.

PEBL, Lieut. 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh local inf. ret. to duty, Dec. 4. PETER, Ens. C. W. 42nd N.I. qual. to act as interp.

PIERCY, Capt. H. J. 49th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. m. Dec. 9. POPE, Lieut. col. A. C.B. fr. 8th to 6th L.C. Dec. 7.

POTT, Capt. S. eng. fr. Hidgellee, to ch. of Burdwan div. of depart. of public works, v. Impey, on leave, Dec. 16.

PRICHARD, Eas. I. T. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 5, in succ. to

Edwardes, dec.

RAWSTORNE, Ens. E. C. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
REDDELL, Brev. maj. W. 6th N.I. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. to
reserve force ordered to assemble in the Sirhind div. under com. of Maj. gen. Hill.

REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. proceed. to join H. M.'s 10th foot, as offic. interp. to act as adj. to the details of men, proceed. under the com. of Lieut. col. Nash, C. B. to join their corps at Mooltan.

ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. qual. to act as interp. RUSSELL, Lieut. H. 7th N.I. to relieve Capt. G. Newbolt, asst. comm. gen. fr. duties in the Jullunder Doad, to enable him to

proc. to Ferozepore RYBOT, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

SALMON, Capt. C. S. 57th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 9. SCOTT, Ens. T. F. C. 41st N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang. SCOTT, Lieut. W. A. 59th N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang. SHEBBEARE, Eus. R. H. 60th N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani

lang. Showers, Lieut. C. L. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 27, in succ.

to Douglas, prom.

SINCLAIR, Eus. H. posted to 30th N.I. attached to the army of the Punjab.

SITWELL, Ens. W. H. 31st N.I. passed colloq. exam.

SLEEMAN, Lieut. col. W. H. to offic. as resident at Lucknow, Dec. 9. SMITH, Capt. S. inv. est. app. to do duty with Eur. inv. at Chunar is cancelled, perm. to continue to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay, &c. fr. Meerut pay office.

SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut.

Gastrell, on other duty. STEDMAN, Lieut. col. R. A. C.B. fr. 1st to 8th L.C. Dec. 7.

STONE, Cornet H. 3rd L.C. returned to duty, Dec. 8.
STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. to accompany and do duty with detach. of art. under com. of Brev. capt. Hungerford, proc. to the upper provinces.

SWAYNE, Ens. J. D. 11th N.I. pass ex. in the Hindustani lang. TRITTON, Maj. W. M. inv. est. app. to do duty with inv. and vet.

companies at Chunar is canc.

Troup, Capt. R. to perf. duties of adjt. to 2nd Oude loc. batt. on dep. of Boileau to join 34th N.I. Dec. 8.

TURNBULL, Lieut. M. J. 7th L.C. to off. as qr.mr. Dec. 7.
TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. to be adjt. v. Capt. Fisher.
VOYLE, Capt. F. E. 39th N.I. to ch. of office of asst. gen. supt. of
Thuggee and to com. of Behar station guard, fr. Nov. 20, v. Riddell, proc. to join.

WELD, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, in succ. to Douglhas, prom.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. to resume app. of adj.

WESTON, Lieut. G. R. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. WIGNEY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 16; to proc. by dawk to join his corps with the army of reserve, Dec. 23.
WILD, Ens. E. J. 40th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. F. 38th L.I. qual. to act as interp.

WILLES, Lieut. J. I. 69th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Black; to offic. as a sub-asst. comm. gen.
Wise, Unp. Ens. W. H. doing duty with the left wing of the 14th,
posted to the 64th N.I. at Allahabad.

WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to the

corps, v. Bishop, on other duty.
WRIFORD, Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. B. fusil. to do duty with the recruits of H. M.'s and the Hon. Co.'s services, under orders to march to the upper provinces.
YORKE, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.
SAUNDERS, H. W. Dec. 8.
SEWELL, H. T. Dec. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUSTIN, Capt. E. G. art. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 8, to Lahore on m. c. BARRY, Capt. H. Arracan batt. fr. Nov. 15 to 20, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

BEST, Conet H. W. 8th L.C. fr. Nov. 30 to Jan. 31, to remain at Lahore on m. c.

BIGGS, Ens. J. A. M. - N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 19, 1848, to Gwalior and the hills north of Deyrah on m. c.

BROWN, Ens. G. A. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 13 to Feb. 1, to remain at Benares.

BURN, Ens. J. 40th N.I. on furl. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 16. CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. 1 year in ext. fr. Nov. 15, to remain in hills north of Deyrah.

DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 16th irr. cav. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10, to remain with Gen. Wheeler's force.

GRAHAM, Maj. W. H. eng. exec. eng. of the 11th, or Meerut div. of pub. works, 1 year fr. date of del. over ch. of his office, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. Dec. 16.

HAMMERSLEY, Cornet H. 9th L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to March 1, in ext. on m. c. to pres. prep. to sub. an appli. for furl. to Europe. HAWKES, Lieut. col. R. 6th L.C. Dec. 8 to June 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. on m. c.

IMPEY, 1st Lieut. A. eng. 2 yrs. to N. S. Wales and New Zealand,

JOHNSTON, Capt. H. 26th N.I. dep. asst. comm. genl. to March 1, 1849, to pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. to Nov. 9, in ext. to enable him to join.

LAUGHTON, Capt. John, eng. exec. eng. of the 6th or Allahabad div. dep. of public works, 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. prep. to apply, for permiss, to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, for the rec. of his health.

Lowis, Lieut. H. art. dep. comm. of ord. to Nov. 16, 1849, to remain on the hills north of Deyrah.

LUARD, Capt. P. W. 55th N.I. fr. Dec. 16 to April 1, to pres.

MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. inv. est. to Europe, on furl. PHILLIPS, Brev. capt. J. S. art. to Nov. 15, in ext. Richardson, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to March 1, to

proc. on the river, on m. c. RIDLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. on m. c. to Penang and

Singapore. SMITH, Capt. W. 19th N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 18, to Allahabad, and

hills north of Deyrah, on m. c VETCH, Capt. H. pol. agent in Upper Assam, res. ch. of his off. the remaining portion of leav. canc.

WALE, Lieut. F. 10th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ex. to pres. prep. to applying for furl. to Eur. on m. c.

### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. F. M. D. Sirmoor rifle batt. to ass. med. ch. of the 4th regt. Seikh local inf. and 3rd co. 6th batt. of art.

to afford med. aid to the depot of the corps of sappers and pioneers.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to the field hospital of the force at Mooltan.

Bow, Asst. surg. J. C. M. D. to afford med. aid to the 1st co. 1st

batt. of art. with No. 10 light field battery.

BOYFS, Asst. surg. W. R. M. D. 5th irr. cav. to perform the civ.

med. duties of Meerut and Moozuffernuggur, dur. abs. of civ. Asst. surg. C. A. Elderton.

BRANDER, Surg. J. M., M.D. fr. 52nd to 3rd, attached to force under Brig. Wheeler. Brown, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to aff. med. aid to 55th N.I.

CAMPBELL, Dr. I. made over ch. of the off. of sup. of Darjeeling to Mr. Kemp.

CHRISTIE, Asst. surg. R. to be surg. fr. Dec. 5, 1848, v. Morice, retired.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of Cawnpore station and magazine hospital, fr. Dec. 1.

COMBERBACH, Asst. surg. W. S. to assume med. ch. of the recruits of II.M.'s and Hon. Comp.'s services, under orders to march to the upper provinces.

DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to afford med. aid to the 4th ir. 1st brig. h. art. and detach. of sappers and pioneers.

DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. to rank as, and rec. allowances of, a supt. surg. dur. service with Mooltan field force, fr. date of ass. ch. of app. of field surg. to the force.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to assume med. ch. of 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to station staff art. and left wing of 5th irr. cav.

FULLER, Surg. C. W. med. dep. ret. to duty. GRANT, Asst. surg. G. 22nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 4th comp. of pioneers.
HARPER, Asst. surg. G. 13th N.I. to assume med. ch. of the de-

HARPER, Asst. surg. G. 13th N.I. to assume med. ch. of the detach. of pioneers attach. to the div.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to afford med. aid to the left wing, 13th irr. cav. proceeding to Ferozepore.

HAYTER, Asst. surg. H. W. G. to join and do duty with art. at Dum Dum, Dec. 6.

HORTON, Dr. C. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Dec. 16.

HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. h. art. returned to duty, Dec. 8; 1st brig. h. art. to proc. by dawk to join brig. on field serv. in the Puniab. Dec. 16. Punjab, Dec. 16.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. T. returned to duty, Dec. 9.

IRVING, Assist. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of men at Subathoo, on

dep. of art. Dec. 6.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with the recruits of H.M.'s and the Hon. Co.'s serv. under orders to march to the upper provinces.

KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to convalescents of H. M.'s 24th foot, and of other corps proc. to join their regts. on the frontier in comp. with 34th N.I.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of depot of H.M.'s 61st foot and of art. at Jullundur station, v. Clark, ordered to join his corps.

LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. passed colloq. exam.

LOGIN, Asst. surg. I. N. D. M.D. med. dept. pass. ex. in the Hin-

dustani lang.

(KINNON, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 1st batt. M'Kinnon, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. and to 1st comp. 1st art. with No. 10 lt. field battery attached, and to the 3rd comp. 1st batt. of art. with No. 17 lt. field battery attached.

Describes Surg. J. Forbes fr. med. ch. of

6th irr. cav.

NUGENT, Asst. surg. H. N. med. dep. ret, to duty.
OAKIEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 69th N.I. to afford med. aid to the brig. staff.

REID, Surg. A. 4th N.I. to res. med. ch. of the staff and gaol fr.
Aset. surg. Harrison.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. 10th N.I. pl. in med. ch. of civ. stat. of Goruckpore, Dec. 16.

SMITH, Asst. surg. C. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1, 1848, v. Maclean, retired; C. M. to the field hospital of the force at Mooltan.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to afford med. aid to the 51st N.I.

SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. J. app. to med. ch. of station of Goruck-

pore cancelled, Dec. 4. THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. to afford med. aid to the 11th

irr. cav. THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. to the field hospital of the force

at Mooltan.

TOKE, Surg. I. S. 2nd Eur. regt. to afford med. aid to the staff of the 4th brig.

TRITTON, Surg. E. art. to del. ov. med. ch. of depot of 2nd Eur. regt. to Irving, Dec. 6; to rec. med. ch. of the 1st co. 6th batt. fr. Asst. surg. Ebden, and also to afford med. aid to the 2nd co 7th batt. art.

TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. to temp. ch. of native hospital at Ferozepore, Dec. 9.

WHITE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. in med. ch. of inv. proc. to pres. when relieved to proc. to Ferozepore to join and do duty with H.M.'s 3rd lt. dragoons; to rec. ch. of the depot of H.M.'s 9th lancers, with the men of H.M.'s 98th foot, and proceed with them to Umballah.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with wing of H.M.'s 80th foot, in Fort William.

WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 6.

WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to assume med. ch. of the horse art. dep. and head qrs. of the 7th batt. of art. v. Asst. surg. Boyes; to perform the civ. med. duties of the stations of Meerut and Moozuffernugger, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Elderton.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVENPORT, Surg. J. M.D. 48th N.I. canc. at his own request. SMITH, J. C. civ. asst. surg. of Poorce, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, or fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

STUART, Surg. A. M'D. 25th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to re-

main in the hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. drag. Cornet Macqueen to be lieut. v. Raithwell.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Holmes, Dec. 16 to Jan. 26, to Bombay; Lieut. Little to be A. D.C. to Gov. of Bombay; Lieut. Meason, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 23.—14th Lt. drag. Major Doherty to be lieut. col. v. Havelock; Capt. W. Clarke to be major v. Doherty; Lieut. Chambre to be capt. v. Clarke; Lieut. Todd to be capt. v. Fitzgerald; Cornet Boyd to be lieut. v. Chambre; Cornet Chetwynd to be lieut. v. Todd.—15th Hussars. Lieut. Crawley, 6 mo. to the Papiah: Lieut. Meartory to act as A. D. C. to Gen. to the Punjab; Lieut. Macartney, to act as A. D. C. to Gen. Aitcheson; Capt. Keown, Nov. 25 to March 24, to Calcutta.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Gordon, from 78th, to be capt. v. Browne, dec.; Lieut. Bentley, fr. 51st, to be capt.—10th. Capt. MacGregor, 2 yrs. to England.—22nd. Lieut. Bute, to return to Poona; Lieut. Carrow, 1 mo. to Bombay.—24th. Lieut. Cumming, 10 mo. to sea and the Cape.—25th. Lieut. col. Young, 18 mo. to England; Lieut. Needhan, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Surg. Mockler, to aff. nid to detach. proc. to Mooltan.—51st. Ens. Mason, to be licut.—53rd. Capt. Chester, 1 yr. fr. Dec. 10, to rem. at Simla; Lieut. Breton, Dec. 1 to Nov. 15.—61st. Ens. Harrison, to be lieut. v. Gordon; Ens. Fenwick and Strode, to duty with detach. of recruits to upper prov.—78th. Lieut. col. Douglas, to com. 1st class brig. at Shikarpoor; Major Stisted, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 3, perm. to visit Kurrachee; Ens. poor; Major Stisted, 1 mo. Ir. Jan. 3, perm. to visit Kurraenee; Ens. Gillmore, to be lieut. v. Gordon, prom.; Asst. surgs. Leith and McNab, to rem. at Bombay to take ch. of recruits fr. England.—80th. Capt. Tyler, to com. detach. of recruits to upper prov.—84th. Lieut. Horan, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Ens. Nunn, to be lieut. v. Mathews; Lieut. Havelock, Jan. 27 to Feb. 26, in ext.—94th. Lieut. Lieut. Mahon, to Nov. 27, 1849, to rem. in England .- 98th. Lieut. Browne, 4 mo. to Calcutta.

#### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

J. BENNETT, late a sergeant in the department of public works, to the registrar, Supreme Court.

JAMES FRUSHARD, late a lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd European regt. Ditto.

GEORGE ALFRED CROLY, late a lieutenant in the 26th regt. of B.N.I. Ditto.

FRANCIS TRIMMER, late a brevet-major in the 50th regt. of B.N.I. Ditto.

RICHARD C. PENNINGTON, late a captain in the 11th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the E. I. Company. Ditto.

HENRY MOORE, late an ensign in the 44th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the E.I. Company. Ditto.

FRANCIS ELLIOT VIBART, late a lieutenant in the 5th regt. of L.C. in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Frances Vibart, late of Meerut, in the province of Delhi, but at present residing in the town of Calcutta, the

widow. J. H. Adams, proctor.

ALLAN CAMPBELL DUNLOP, late of Meergunge, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter, to John Compton Abbott. Denman

and Abbott, proctors.

JAMES RANKEN, Esq., late postmaster-general of the North-Western Provinces of India, in the service of the E. I. Company, to Robert Guthrie McGregor, of Agra, a captain in the military service of the said E. I. Company, and Peter Lawrie Pew, of Benares, a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, in the same service. Mol-

loy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

Thomas Watkins, late of Sulkea, near Calcutta, a British subject, to Jeremiah Homfray, of Howrah, near Calcutta, Esq. P.

Homfray, proctor.

CHARLOTTE CATHERINE HART, late of Berhampore, spinster, to Robert Troup, at present of Seetapore, in the kingdom of Oude, a captain in the military service of the E. I. Company, on

Oude, a captain in the military service of the E. I. Company, on their Bengal establishment. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

James Rupert Nicolson, late of Midnapore, a British subject, to the registrar, Supreme Court. F. W. G. Hudson, proctor. John Nicholas Norgate, late of Agra, heretofore an assistant chaplain of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mrs. Seballa Norgate, of Agra, aforesaid, widow. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JULIUS ARTHUR MACKESON, a British subject, and formerly of Namutch, in the Upper Provinces of India, a lieutenant in the 33rd regt. of N.I., in the service of the E. I. Company, on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court.

Hedger, proctor.

JOHN EVANS, of Calcutta, a tide-waiter of the Calcutta Government Customs, to Miss Maria Evans, as the only surviving legitimate child and next of kin. T. B. Swinhoe and Son, proctors.



HENRY PATRICK RUSSELL, late of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the civil service of the E. I. Company, on their Bengal establish-ment, to Mrs. Isabella Russell, of Calcutta. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DAVID GIBSON, late of Edinburgh, in the county of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, indigo planter, to William Cumming, of Malda, aforesaid, indigo planter. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

JOHN MORGAN, late of the town of Calcutta, a British subject, and agent in Calcutta for the Simlah and Umballah Bank, to Charles Morgan, of Old Court House Street, in the town of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

ANNE GIBSON, late of Denmark Hill, in the county of Surrey, in England, widow of Robert Gibson, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

HENRY STEVENS, a British subject, late a storekeeper employed

on board the Precursor, to Mary Ann Stevens, of Goomghur, in the town of Calcutta, widow. Wm. Thompson, proctor.

James Watson, late of the town of Calcutta, coachbuilder, to

John Lawrie, of the said town of Calcutta, merchant. Grant and

Remfry, proctors.

LEWIS ROBERT STACEY, late of Neemuch, in the Upper Provinces of India, a British subject, and colonel of the 43rd regt. of B.N.I., and a Companion of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to Capt. Charles Cheape, of the 51st regt. of B.N.I., and Lieut. Robert Charles C. Wroughton, of the 12th regt. of B.N.I. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

ENRY WILLIAM MORRIS, late of Lancaster Place, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., to James Morris, of Pillay Mardoe Mananloddy, in the presidency of Madras, Esq. T.B. Swin-

hoe and Son, proctors.

PHILIP VALENTINE MINES, late a conductor in the department of public works, in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on their

Brogal establishment, to Mary Mines, of Simlah, in the North-Western Provinces, widow. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

CHARLOTTE RUSSELL, late of No. 13, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, in the county of Middlesex, widow, to David Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs, Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents.

Ansile, Cowie, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agrees. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

CHARLES BULLER, late of Troston Rectory, in the county of Suffolk, formerly of Priory, near Leatherhead, in the county of Surrey, Esq., to the Hon. Sir Arthur William Buller, Knight, Surrey, Esq., to the Hon. Sir Arthur William Built, Alligno, Puisne Justice of the said Supreme Court. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

GEORGE QUIEROS NESBITT, late a captain in the 49th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the E. I. Company, to Charles Henry Blake, of Dhobah, in the province of Bengal, Esq. J. H. Adams,

william Grose, late of Dinapore, an apothecary in the service of the E. I. Company, on their pension establishment, to Eleanor Grose, of Dinapore, aforesaid, the widow. W. N. Hedger, proctor. ROBERT BALL, late of Calcutta, livery-stable keeper, to Mary Ann Caswell Ball, of Calcutta, the widow. Molloy, Mackin-

tosh, and Poe, proctors.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, late of Shapore, in the district of Tirhoot, to Eliza Johnson, the widow. W. D. H. Ochme, proctor.

JOHN FRASER LANE, late commander of the Honourable Com-

pany's steamer Nerbudda, to the regristrar, Supreme Court. LIEWELYN SMITH, formerly a capt. of artillery, in the service of the E. I. Company on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

JOHN OGILVIE, late a major-general in the service of the Honour-able E. I. Company, on their Madras establishment, to Henry Edward Braddon, of Clive-street, in the town of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Braddon and Co., merchants. J. H. Adams, proctor.

WILLIAM BAMPTON SHEEMAN, who was in his lifetime a British subject, to Ellen Sherman, the widow of the said William Bamp-

ton Sherman. Judge and Burkinyoung, proctors.

JAMES BALFOUR OGILVY, formerly of Calcutta, Esq., heretofore a member of the civil service of the E. I. Company, on their Bengal establishment, to John Deffell, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Fiith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN HENRY WAGENTRIEBER, junior, late a British subject, and an inhabitant of Soudpore, in the zillah of Forcedpore, in the province of Bengal, merchant, to Mr. John Henry Wagentrieber, province of Bengal, merchant, to Mr. John Henry Wagentrieber, senior, of Santipore, in the province of Bengal, sugar-manufacturer. W. H. Owen, proctor.

Sohn Willie, late of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, master mariner, to Josiah Rowe and Daniel McDonald. Denman and

Abbot, proctors.

RICHARD HASTINGS SCOTT, Esq., heretofore a member of the RICHARD HASTINGS SCOTT, Esq., heretofore a member of the civil service of the E.I. Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Henry Swan Oldfield, Esq., at present of Calcutta, member of the civil service of the said E.I. Company on their said Bengal establishment. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN HAMILTON, late a member of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., of Calcutta, to Donald McCallum, Francis Robert Hampton, and George William Hamilton. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

GURNEY TURNER, Esq., late an assistant-surgeon in the service

GURNEY TURNER, Esq., late an assistant-surgeon in the service

of the E.I. Company, to Mary Ann Hamilton Turner. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM CROPLEY, late of the Surbundea indigo-factory, in the district of Furreedpore, in the province of Bengal, indigo-planter, to Edward Cropley, at present of the town of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, aforesaid, indigo-planter. Grant and Remfry,

HENRY HOWARD DUNCAN, late a lieut. and brevet capt. in the eorps of Bengal engineers, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.
VILLIAM STEWART, formerly of Alderston, in the county of East

Lothian, North Britain, but late of the city of Bath, Esq., to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

MRS. ELIZABETH ATHANASS, late of Meerut, in the East Indies, widow of Manuel Athanass, formerly of the same place, merchant, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Judge, Vrignon, and

Newmarch, proctors.

OSEPH READ, formerly of Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, merchant, to Charles Binney Skinner, of Calcutta, Esq., a mem-ber of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC.

BEAULAND, the wife of J. G. s. at Kishnaghur, Dec. 14. BROWNLOW, the lady of Henry, c.s. d. at Arrah, Dec. 4. CONCIDINE, the wife of J. d. at Fort William, Dec. 9. COLLINS, Mrs. P. s. at Buxar, Dec. 7. DAVIS, the wife of Charles, s. at Lahore, Nov. 29. DOYNE, the wife of C. A. 60th N.I. s. at Chunar, Dec. 5. GAIRDNER, the lady of Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. com. 16th grens. s. at Barrackpore, Dec. 16.
GARDNER, the lady of Lieut. E. C. 40th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, GEORGE, the wife of F. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 13. GRIFF, Mrs. B. d. at Agra, Dec. 5.
HAYES, the wife of Charles, d. at Umballa, Dec. 1.
HILL, the wife of T. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9. HOGG, Mrs. F. s. at Motihary, Dec. 5.
KENDERDINE, Mrs. C. E. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
L'ESTRANGE, Mrs. F. s. at Ghazeepore, Dec. 15.
MUCKERDOOM, the wife of C. d. at Muttra, Dec. 8. OMAN, the lady of John, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 17. RIDDLE, Mrs. James, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 12. RIDDLE, Mrs. James, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
ROBINSON, the lady of G. B. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
ROZABIO, Mrs. C. D. d. at Azimgurh, Nov. 24.
RUSSELL, the lady of C. D. c. s. s. at Jessore, Dec. 15.
SCOTT, the wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
SPANKIB, the lady of R. s. at Mynpoorie, Nov. 29.
SPENCE, the lady of Capt. J. K. s. at Hoshungabad, Dec. 14.
STOTESBURY, the wife of Serit. d. at Delhi, Dec. 4.
THOMESON, the wife of Legislation of the lady of Capt. J. St. St. at Calcutta Dec. 4. THOMPSON, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 14.
THOMPSON, the lady of Edward, s. at Landour, Dec. 10.
VARDEN, the lady of A. M. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
WILSON, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
WRENN, the wife of R. B. s. at Rohtuc, Dec. 18. Young, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

DESMAZURES, P. L. M. to Henrietta Jane, d. of James Campier,

at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

CAMPBELL, Capt. Archibald N. H.M.'s 18th roy. Irish, to Louisa M. d. of the late Capt. Bird, R.N. at Calcutta, Dec. 14.

GOFF, Apoth. J. B. to Anne Maria Bond, at Agra, Dec. 11.

GOOD, W. B. to Jane R. relict of the late Stephen Rolt, at Banki-

pore. HARRADEN, S. to Rosalia H. E. d. of the late Frederick Linshed, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

HARRISON, T. B. 10th L.C. to Matilda Frances, d. of Maj. Free, at Kurtarpore, Dec. 7.

HOBSON, Wm. M. N. to Susannah, d. of the late T. Fergusson, at Meerut, Nov. 27.

ROBERTS, H. M. to Miss Johannis at Chittagong, Dec. 11.

ROBERTSON, W. to Mrs. Lucy Stuart, at Calcutta, Dec. 5. TERRANEAU, Robert B. to Jessie d. of the late Capt. J. Read, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

WIGHT, George J. to Sarah, d. of Thomas Payne, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.

WILLIAMS, James A. to Emma D. d. of Charles J. Burrowes, at Agra, Dec. 9.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Lena, d. of Maj. art. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
BAYTON, J. A. at Calcutta, aged 29, Dec. 12.
BILLINGS, Apoth. C. at Mecrut, aged 46, Dec. 2.
BRISBANE, Ann, at Calcutta, aged 72, Dec. 6.
DE CRUZ, J. A. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
EDGEWORTH, Christina F. E. d. of M. P. c.s. at Bunda, aged 10 months. Dec. 6. months, Dec. 5.

HAMILTON, s. of Lieut. J. J. 2nd grens. at Hingolee, Dec. 10. HASTINGS, Jane A. d. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 1, Dec. 16. HAWTHORN, Charles Robert, s. of Capt. R. J. 7th L.C. at Rajpore, aged 2, Nov. 30.

HILLIER, Ens. H. C. 20th N.I. of small pox, at Ramnuggur, Dec. 19. MACKENZIE, Ens. W. L. 51st N.I. at Mooltan, Dec. 2. MAY, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Robert, at Calcutta, aged

62. Dec. 19.

MOORHOUSE, Mary A. wife of Capt. E. 35th L.I. at Allahabad, aged 24, Nov. 29.

Plumer, Lieut. T. H. 49th N.I. at Mooltan, Dec. 14.

ROBSON, Ralph G. at Calcutta, Dec. 3. STUDDY, Charlotte, wife of Capt. T. B. inv. est. at Dehra-Dhoon,

WALKER, Ens. Philip Wm. nat. inf. at Dinapore, Nov. 29. WATSON, B. J. d. of W. C. c.s. at Bhaugulpore, aged 3 mo. Nov. 30.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. DEC. 8. Aboukir, Scott, London .- 10. Zaide, Berrand, Bourbon; Condor, Kersting, Cadiz.—11. Agincourt, Nisbet, London; Rob, Roy, Francis, China; Gazelle, Wood, Singapore; Asia, Ireland, Bordeaux; Calcutta, Marechal, Bourbon.—12. Simla, Taylor, Bom-Bordeaux; Calcutta, Marcenal, Bourbon.—12. Simia, Iaylor, Bombay; Fermond, Bridet, Bourbon; Jules and Anglo, Maison, Bourbon; Johanes Sarkies, Gillam, Penang; Duc d'Orleans, Digard, Bourbon.—14. Cozard, Royel, Havre; Nestor, Wright, Liverpool.—15. Tudor, Lay, London.—17. Poppy, Cole, China and Singapore; Ann, Gamble, Mauritius; Lismoyne, Roals, Mauritius; Maid of Julpha, Beauvais, Bordeaux and Madras.—20. Lochlomond, Rankin, China and Singapore.—24. Chieftain, Edwards, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Aboukir.—Capt. L. Montgomery, Ens. J. S. W. Nunn, Lieut. C. C. Abbott, T. R. Gibbon, eng.; Ens. B. Walton, T. Gibbett, and M. Brown; R. Dane, surgeon, H.M.'s 29th foot; Mrs. Dane, Miss Griffiths, Mrs. 8cott.

Per Isa.—Licut. W. T. Nuthall, Mrs. Nuthall, and four children; Mr. M. Mottley and two children.
Per Zaide.—Capts. Salmon and Toche.

Per Agincourt.—Mr. W. Fay, Misses Rosinbery and Adamson, Rev. Mr. Fay, J. W. Gardiner, J. Corbett, H. Jackson, H. Rodolyth, and Mrs. Lonyon.

From CATE. - Gustove Pchenoller, Esq. M. Xavier, Madame Gabrielle Hus, M. Victor Le Februe, Madame Madelaine Februe, and Francois Byaroon.

From MADRAS.—Messrs. Monteith and Walker.
Per Gazelle.—Mr. Wood and family and T. Trowett.

Per Asia .- Mons. Lecorre, Madame Lecorre, and Mdlle. Lecorre and child.

Per Irrawaddy.—Licut. Pinkney, M.L.I. Per Tudor.—Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Lay and child, Misses Turnbull, T. Turnbull, and Lay, Capt. McLeod, B. eng.; and Mr. De

From CAPE.—Mrs. Turner, Misses Jennings, Misses Turner, and Cliete, T. J. Turner, Esq. B. civil service, and Mr. Jennings. Per Ann.—Mrs. Gamble and child.

Per Lochlomond .- Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford and child.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEC. 8. Free Trader, Wade, Liverpool; Edmondsbury, Redpath, London; Mor, Bennett, Madras.-10. British Sovereign, Harris, London; Mor, Bennett, Madras.—10. British Sovereign, Harris, Mauritius; Heber, Patterson, Macao.—11. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Maulmein; Enterprise, Cops, Pooree.—12. Eliza Penelope, Shilstone, Penang; Orissa, Scobie, Boston; Flora McDonald, Marsh, Maulmein.—13. Mary Imrie, Boyd, Liverpool; Combronne, Raviles, Bourbon; John Bull, Crawford, Liverpool.—14. Mary Ann Johnston, Johnston, Liverpool; John Adams, Dixon, Bombay; Ellenborough, Toynbec, London and Cape; Sea Park, Humphries, London and Cape.—17. Claudine, Black, London and Cape; Cabross. Nacoda. Muscat: Emerald. Batta. Colombo: General Cabross, Nacoda, Muscat; Emerald, Batta, London and Cape; Cabross, Nacoda, Muscat; Emerald, Batta, Colombo; General Sale, White, Liverpool.—19. Aden, Wadden, London; Wellesley, Arrow, London and Cape; Camperdown, Cumberland, London and Cape; Nonpareil, Brown, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Tenasserim to ARRACAN and MOULMEIN .- Mrs. R. H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mould, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Marshall, Capt. Cox, Mr. Marks and child, Messrs. Twemlow and Dutt, Rev. Parraza, Rev. Dissola, Capt. A. J. M'Farlane, and Mr. A. S. Gray.

Per Barham, to Madras.—Mrs. Elliott, child, and servant; Misses Turton and A. Turton, and Mr. T. Turton. To England.—Mrs. Hamilton, child, and servant; Mrs. Beresford, 4 children, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Locken and child, Mrs. Testelin and 2 children, Mrs. Gimblett, Mrs. Brown, Capts. Price and Betts, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. C. D. Horst, and Mr. Shuttle-

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Calcutta, Dec. 25, 1848.

	Gove	rnment	Secu	ırities.	Se	n.		Bu	y.
Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	8	to	11	O
Bombay 5 per ceut.	• •			disc.	4	4		4	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ding to	Nos.		do.	4	4		4	12
New Co.'s 5 do.	•••	• •			1	4		1	12
Third Sicca 4 do.				do.	18	8		19	0
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	dò.	17	8	••	18	0

Bank	Sha	res.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)		•	pr	em.	950 <b>to</b>	1000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)			- (	lo.	50	70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)		•	ps	ar.		-
BANK OF	BE	NG.	AL.			
Discount on government acceptan	ces	(3 1	mont	hs)	5 per	cent.
Do. on private bills and note			do.		8 per	
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper						
Do. on cash credit accounts					4.1	
			•			
PRICES OF B	UL	LIO	N. &	c.		
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. v	rt.
China Gold Bars 16				0		
Gold Dust 16	4		16		per sa. wt.	
Spanish Dollars 220					1	
Mexican ditto 219	12		220		per 100.	
Sovereigns 10					ì	
Madras Gold Mohurs 16	3		16	ō	each.	
			21	Ō	]	
BXCH		GE.		_	-	

Quotations are, for 6 months' sight, Document Bills, 1s. 101d. to 1s. 103d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to Liverpool, 4l. 5s.; to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### MADRAS.

#### THE THREE MADRAS JUDGES.

<sup>‡</sup> The Calcutta Englishman has published the following extract of a private letter from the Court of Directors, dated 20th January, 1847, regarding the removal of the three Madras

judges:—
"In your letter of the 22nd October, 1846, you have furnished
"In your letter of the 22nd October, which you have been induced to come to the resolution of removing from their office the three judges of the Court of Sudder and Fouzdaree Adawlut, Mr. George J. Waters, Mr. Malcolm Lewin, and Mr. Thomas E. Boileau.

" The memorial itself did not relate to any personal grievance, but was in the nature of an appeal from the authority of Government to that of the Court of Directors, on a question of official duty; you, therefore, very properly resolved, that it should be returned to the memorialists. Of the whole tone and tenor of the memorial we highly disapprove, and we regard the com-ments made by Mr. Lewin and Mr. Boileau on your orders of

the 19th of May, as unbecoming and unjustifiable. "In the papers laid before Government by Mr. Waters, it was

represented that official documents and information had improperly found their way into the newspapers, and this breach of duty was imputed by him to the authors of the memorial. are surprised that, in drawing the attention of the judges and officers of the Sudder Court to the point, you did not refer expressly to the Notification, in which the principle, that public documents are only held in trust for the performance of public duties, is so distinctly explained, and the violation of that principle is so positively prohibited. We observe that Mr. Boileau, as well as the Registrar of the Court and his deputies, disavowed having communicated any official information to the newspapers; a similar disavowal was not made by Mr. Lewin, who has even denied the right of the Government to question him on the subject, and Mr. Waters acknowledged that, on one occasion, he had himself published, under a feigned signature, a letter relating to discussions in the Court.

" It is with deep concern that we express our entire concur-

rence in the propriety of removing the three judges.

" Mr. Lewin was deserving of severe censure for the memorial, and the minute relative thereto. Instead of atoning for that impropriety, he has greatly aggravated it, by the whole tenour of his subsequent correspondence. He has reproached the Government with being controlled by party influence, and has disputed and insulted their authority. He has assailed individuals whose conduct was not under his cognizance, in the face of positive assurances furnished to him. He has persisted in imputing wrong motives and views to the Government, and giving way to his excited feelings, he has thrown off all regard to subordination, and has permitted himself to use language highly intemperate and offensive. He has not only failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him to disavow, if he could do so with a due regard to truth, having given publicity in the newspapers to official information and documents relating to subjects under discussion betwixt himself and his colleagues, and betwixt the Government and the Sudder Court, but he seems even to lay claim to a right to commit this breach of the express orders quoted above, as well as of the most obvious principles of public duty."

#### NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Hydrabad.—I can give you no account of the present administration, for though disorders pervade every part of the country, it has literally done nothing. This supineness is worse than maladministration, for in the last case the mischief proceeds from the act of one person, whilst now the evils seem to spring ont of every possible position. The Nizam saw the Resident by invitation yesterday; the conference was strictly private, and nothing is known of it in regard to particulars. The best opinions are, that he intended to consult General Fraser about his affairs-he could not do better. There is but little chance, however, of his adopting any advice, which would involve arduous undertaking, or be opposed to his peculiar prejudices. should be glad to see an administration formed, acceptable to both the Resident and the Nizam, and a cordiality between the last two, not impossible or difficult of attainment (when there is no point of contention between them, as Suraj-ool-Moolk, Mr. Dighton, and others were), which should dispose the Nizam to direct his minister, under his special sanction, to work out practi-cally the advice of the Resident. It is impossible that reform and melioration should not wait upon their united efforts, for it requires no paramount abilities to root out the gross abuses, palpable to the senses of everybody, which exist here. The Nizam is tenacious that nothing shall be reduced of those fed by the bounty of his Government. I say fed by the bounty of his Government, for I do not know the person who renders it adequate service. Tant mieux, his views might be conformed to, and yet retrenchment introduced that would nearly cover the excess of disbursements, said to be twenty lacs. In the single article of resuming the jaghires, now in the possession of Sahookars, and of endowments of Hindoo temples, grants principally from Raja Chundoo Lal, the Government would recover two or three lacs a year. The resumption of mortgaged jaghires, with an allowance in lieu of the mortgagor, superior to that which his mortgagee allowed him, would bring an equal saving to the Government, whilst neither party, who had both transgressed their duty, the one in giving and the other in taking mortgage on the Nizam's lands, and transferring authority over his subjects, would have any right to com-The subversion of frauds, the annihilation of payment to troops and functionaries, which do not exist, would bring a large saving. And those who had fattened upon plunder need not think it too hard if they are made to pay a portion of their wealth in the lump, as a sort of commutation for an income-tax, which the example of England might permit to the Nizam. must be received no otherwise than in the lump, for incometax could not be made to exist for a continuance here, without engendering the worst of abuses. It would be absurd to argue that the experiment might be made to ascertain if the tax-gatherers would abuse their power. In all situations where power is confided, the character of persons is looked to who are empowered to administer to them. The doctrine which would call for ascertainment of facts without previously looking to probable results, would presume to so close an approxima-tion in all things and persons as to make it a matter of indifference as to what party was appointed to preside, and as to what thing he was appointed to preside over. The recal of the jaghires, at least of the Sahookars, was entirely in Soorajool-Moolk's hands-nothing was done in regard to them. give this instance in proof of the inadequacy of his adminis-tration. I have no objection to his theories—like theories ordinarily, they were his by adoption. But whoever confided in his capacity or industry, to carry them into effect? who ever confided in the capacity of his coadjutor, to fill up with the details, the system of which they had given him an outline, which alone they were capable of doing? and that too, perhaps, at second hand. A party of Robillas, four hundred in number, who have committed forcible depredations upon persons, lives, and property of the Nizam's subjects to the north-west, were encountered by a party of Sher Affghan Jung's, and are said by the accounts furnished by him to have sustained a signal defeat. As they were defeated by cavalry, one is at some difficulty to understand why the cavalry did not disperse them and break up the band. They have since plundered the large and opulent village of Armoor, and have carried off seventeen women. The apology offered for Sher Affghan Jung is, that he drove them out of his own into his neighbour's districts, which was all he was concerned to do. There is neither much fealty shown by this apology, nor good policy. The truth may be that Sher Affghan Jung has the same claim to victory which the Chinese fleet have over our ships of war—they fire at them when they have sailed away. But all this time what is the Nizam's Government about? What are his Highness's friends doing? It is quite heartbreaking to look at the apathy of the Government of There is but one measure now apparent to this country.

redeem the anarchy, and that I apprehend the Nizam will force upon our Government. In common with all who have good feelings towards the Nizam's Government, for many obligations derived from it, I have desired to see the Nizam's authority unimpaired (unusurped at least by a minister of neither capacity nor character), but not at the expense of his subjects.—15th. The Nizam informed the Resident at his interview, of his projects for the improvement of his country and affairs. He has been probably well advised; the difficulty always is in arranging a system for execution, that is by projecting the details. The Rohillas have plundered another considerable village on the Julva road, Moonrg.—Madras Spectator, Dec. 25.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

A meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, the 11th inst. for the purpose of electing two directors, in the stead of J. Thomson, Esq. and H. Nelson, Esq. whose term of office has expired. There was a larger attendance than ordinary, and the election was a contested one.

The President having stated the object for which the meeting was summoned.

Joseph Goolden, Esq. was proposed as a Director by J. B. Key, Esq. and seconded by W. A. Arbuthnot, Esq. Mr. W. Elliot, in proposing Major Smith, of the engineers,

Mr. W. Elliot, in proposing Major Smith, of the engineers, stated that at the last election of a Director, he had informed the proprietors that Major Smith had on that occasion declined to come forward, owing to the pressure of business at the time, but that he would present himself to the Directors on a future occasion. Mr. Elliot now proposed Major Smith as a Director, he having consented to act. The nomination was seconded by the Rev. G. W. Malon.

Mr. Arbuthnot begged to remark, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Elliot, that although present at the last election, he had not heard Mr. Elliot say that Major Smith would consent to act at any future time; and he would only add, that had he been aware of it, he would have voted in his favour on this occasion. He believed, with many others, that Major Smith had declined on several previous occasions, and under the impression that he was still unwilling, the directors had looked over the list, with the view to find a proprietor ready to act if called upon.

Under the circumstances stated, he had promised both his votes.

The President begged to qualify in some degree Mr. Arbuthnot's statement, about the interference of the directors in the election, it having only been directed generally to find a proprietor willing to undertake the duties of the office without any intention on the part of the directors of biasing the choice of the proprietors.

W. McTaggart, Esq. proposed W. H. Rose, Esq. and the nomination was seconded by H. Nelson, Esq.

Mr. McDowell proposed P. Carstairs, Esq. seconded by W. Liddell, Esq.

On a ballot being demanded, the scrutineers declared the result to be as follows:—

	VOTES
Mr. Goolden	120
Major Smith	120
Mr. Rose	120
Mr. Carstairs	

The votes being even, the president gave his casting votes in favour of Mr. Goolden and Major Smith, who were declared duly elected.

After voting thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. -- Spectator, Dec. 13.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mysore.-The Madras papers narrate the particulars of a somewhat extraordinary occurrence in Mysore. A Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly a Hussar officer, advertised a book to be called a "Twenty Years' History of Mysore," and published a prospectus containing what were deemed libellous and seditious accusations against the Commissioner. He was immediately arrested by order of Capt. Halsted, 1st-assistant to the Commissioner, and thrown into prison, till he could find bail to the amount of Rs. 500, which he was unable to do, as his friends were unwilling to mix themselves up in the affair. He is to be arraigned on the following charges: - For sedition, in causing to be printed and circulated a prospectus of a History of Mysore which contained seditious matter, tending to excite discontent against the only constituted authorities; for presumptuously addressing the Rajah of Mysore on a subject connected with the Government of his country; and for intriguing with his servants, and illegally obtaining some of his State Papers. Another individual, a Mr. Kenny, has also been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the History, the circulation of the prospectus of which caused extraordinary excitement.

Purifying Sugar. - The details of a very simple process fo purifying sugar were yesterday disclosed by Professor Key, at the Polytechnic Institution, to a number of gentlemen, amongst whom were several members of the leading agency houses in The basis of the discovery is the application of the oxide of lead, in any of its various preparations, as a clarifying agent, in lieu of the method at present in vogue. To a pound of jaggery, half an ounce of the oxide of lead is added, the mass having been previously dissolved in water; an instantaneous change takes place, and on pouring the liquid into a filter, a perfectly clear syrup passes through. The lead is then entirely withdrawn by the employment of a second agent, the name of which is for the present concealed, and rendered available for a repetition of the process.-Athenæum.

COBRA CAPELLA .- An awkward illustration of a well-known Scripture subject was furnished on Sunday evening last, in the American Mission Chapel at Chintadrepettah. The Rev. Mr. Winslow was enlarging to his congregation upon the consequences of Eve's folly in listening to the serpent, when a cobra capella walked into the place, and would no doubt have given some of the inmates speedy reason to know that the mischievous propensities of his kind were not yet extinct, had he not been

discovered and slaughtered on the spot.—Ibid., Dec. 12.

Col. Steel.—By the Madras Government Gazette of Dec.
22nd, we learn that Lieut.-Col. Commandant S. W. Steel, C.B., 38th M. N. I., has been appointed to the command of the ceded districts as a brigadier general, in room of Brigadier

Anderson proceeding home on leave.

Vizagapatam.—E B. Glass, Esq., civil and session judge of Chicacole, arrived here for the purpose of visiting the Principal Sudder Ameen's court and jail, and has left this again after a very transient stay.

MESSES. FRANK, COLE, AND Co.-A dividend of 1 per cent. on this estate was announced on the 15th Dec.

OOTACAMUND. - A very disgraceful scene is stated to have occurred at the Ootacamund Club, where a party of six officers —one of them belonging to H.M.'s 94th, two to the 2nd E.L.I., the rest to the 26th and 39th N.I.—were expelled for riotous and disgraceful conduct in the club-room. As the whole affair has been published in form, we can only hope that the parties in question may next be brought to court-martial and expelled the army. Such flagrant violations of all social usages are not be endured; and the misconduct of the club-room is only a foretaste or repetition of what might, or what may, have occurred at mess.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Dec. 15.—In consequence of the demise of Lieut.-Col. Commandant J. H. Wimbolt, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckoning is authorized.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant Howard Dowker-to half a share from the Off-Reckoning Fund from the 29th Oct. 1848.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. ROBERT MACKENZIE, 8TH MADRAS N.I. Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 4, 1848.—Capt. R. Mackenzie, 8th N.I., placed in arrest by order of H. E. the C -in-C., upon the following charges.

First Charge. - For having at Secunderabad, between Sept. 6 and 10, 1848, inclusive, and particularly on the 9th and 10th of the same month, promoted the sending of a challenge which Lieut. W. A. O. Strahan of the 8th N.I. sent, at the said place, on the date last-mentioned, to Ens. C. Hailes of the said regiment, to fight a duel: which challenge he, Capt. R. Mackenzie, on the 9th of the said month, urged on the said Ens. C. Hailes the propriety of accepting when received.

Second Charge. - For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, between Sept. 6 and 10, 1848, inclusive, been cognizant of, and failed to bring to the knowledge of his commanding officer, Major F. B. Lucas, 8th N.I., the existence of a serious imputation against the character of an officer of the said regiment, which it was his bounden duty to have done as one of the senior officers present with the said regiment, and which course of proceeding the circumstances of the case plainly rendered peculiarly requisite.

Finding.—Guilty.
Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances for the period of three calendar months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C. H. F. BERKELEY,

Lieut.-General, C .- in- C. Madras, Nov. 3, 1848.

In this instance a want of proper counsel and advice was nearly bringing into hostile collision two young officers upon a subject, the proper settlement of which deeply concerned the officers of the regiment as a body, and which could only be advanced by a public investigation, which it was the duty of the senior officers to have promoted by a timely report of the circumstances of which they were cognizant to their commanding officer. It is hoped the result of this court-martial will show what is expected from the senior officers of a regiment, whose advice and example so materially tend to influence the conduct of their juniors, and conduce to the peace, good order, and welfare of the military community to which they belong.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut .- General, C .- in-C.

The period of suspension to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Secunderabad.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
HABRIS, G. A. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Mangalore dur. abs. of Copleston on leave, Dec. 15.

PURVIS, A. act. sub. coll. and joint. mag. of Nellore, rec. ch. of the off. of coll. and mag. of the dist. fr. Mr. Smith, on Dec. 16. SMITH, G. A. coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. over ch. of the dist. to Mr. Purvis, on Dec. 16.

THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, del. over cb. of the dist. to Mr. Whittingham, on Dec. 13.

WHITTINGHAM, C. act. sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly, rec. ch. of the off. of coll. and mag. of the dist. fr. Mr. Thomas, on Dec. 13.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COPLESTON, F. 1 mo. to Cannanore and Malabar coast. FORBES, G. S. 3 years, with furl. allowance, to England. SILVER, J. add. and sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, 1 mo. in add. to that allowed him for joining his station, Dec. 22.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES, the Rev. M. W. W. A.M. to be chap. of Arcot. KNOX, the Rev. G. B.A. to be joint chap. of Bangalore, fr. date of the Rev. J. Moraat's embark. to Europe.

RICHARDS, the Rev. J. A.M. to be chap. of Black Town.

STREET, the Rev. J. C. A.M. to be chap. of Vizagapatam, fr. date of the Rev. A. Fennell's embark. to Europe.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ARROW, Capt. J. R. 15th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the

army, until further orders.

BLACK, Ens. W. C. doing duty 31st, posted to 23rd L.I. as 5th. ens. Dec. 16.

BLACK, EDS. W. C. to rank fr. June 10.
BOURNE, Ens. M. K. 47th N.I. to join und. ch. of Lieut. Dale,
40th N.I. Dec. 16.

BOWEN, Lieut. A. E. 19th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 28, 1848, v. Birch, resigned.

BROWN, Lieut. W. R. 1st fus. returned to duty, Dec. 13.

BUTTLER, Ens. W. H. A. inf. to rank fr. the 10th June, 1848, doing duty with the 49th, posted to 36th N.I. as 5th ensign, to continue to do duty with the 49th N.I. until the 31st March, 1849.

CADELL, Lieut. R. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. Dec. 19. CLARKE, Lieut. col. A. 43rd N.I. returned to duty, fr. 43rd to 17th

N.I. Dec. 16.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. doing duty with 15th, rem. to the 14th

CLERK, Brev. maj. F. J. 3rd L.I. to be mag. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in

suc. to Johnstone, pro.
CONDY, Lieut. G. J. 27th N.I. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. centrediv. Dec. 15. DAWSON, Lieut. A. H. art. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to

rec. Moonshee allowance.

DENNISS, Ens. H. P. D. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 20, 1848,

v. Roberts, ret. DICKSON, Lieut. G. C. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 31, v. Phil-

pot, dec. DUNLOP, Capt. G. W. N. 4th N.I, returned to duty, Dec. 13. ELLIOTT, Cornet, H. M. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, v.

Clagett, dec.
FIBHER, Lieut. S. R. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 20, 1848, v.

Roberts, ret. FORSTER, Lieut. col. T. B. 23rd N. I. to be mil. auditor gen. with a seat at the clothing board, in success. to Lieut. col. comdt.

FRANCIS, 1st lieut. P. M. eng. ret. to duty, Nov. 28.
GAGE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
GAHAGAN, Ens. A. 10th N.I. pass. exam. in the Hindustani lang.
GREENWAY, Ens. T. 50th N.I. pass. exam. in the Hindustani lang.

June, 1849, on which date he will proc. to join his own regt.; will

proceed as far as Cuddapah under ch. of Brev. maj. Atkinson, 19th N.I. and the off. comd. that station will arrange for his further progress.

HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. to be paymast. to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, fr. the date of Brev. maj. Harper's embark. to Europe.

HIGHMORE, 2nd Lieut. R. c.B. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Dec. 19.
HILL, Ens. E. doing duty with the 31st, posted to the 3rd L.I. as
5th ens.; to rank fr. June 10.
HODSON, Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.
HORNER, Lieut. W. K. 7th N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang.

and to rec. Moonshee allowance.

INNES, Ens. J. 46th N.I. to join under ch. of Capt. Ogilvic.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. col. J. posted to 19th N.I. Dec. 16.
JOHNSTONE, Maj. J. 3rd L.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in

succ. to Watson, prom.

JONES, Lieut. R. 3rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in succ. to Jonnstone, prom.

LUARD, Lieut. col. J. K. ret. to duty; fr. 45th to 12th N.I.
LUARD, Lieut. G. F. 37th grens. exam. in the Hindustani lang.
and to rec. Moonshee allowance.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Dec. 19.

MACDONALD, Brev. maj. W. P. 41st N.I. and paymaster Trichinopoly, to be paymaster of presidency, in succ. to Lieut. col. Forster.

MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L.C. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to rec. Moonshee allowance.

NEWBERY, Capt. T. 8th L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 8. NIGHTINGALE, Ens. E. H. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, in succ. to Philpot, dec.
OGILVIE, Capt. P. 40th N.I. to ch. of young officers proc. north

v. Dale, ret. Dec. 18.

Osborne, Ens. W. 30th N.I. to join his corps in company with

Asst. surg. Babington, doing duty under the sup. surg. north.

PALMER, Ens. W. C. to do duty with 15th N.I.
PICKERING, Ens. G. 3rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in succ.

to to Johnstone, pro.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. fr. 3rd to 43rd N.I. Dec. 16.

RICH, Lieut. H. G. W. 47th N.I. to be adjt.

ROBERTS, Capt. T. D. 36th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to be paymaster at Trichi-

nopoly, in succ. to Brev. maj. Macdonald.

Scroggs, Ens. H. 50th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.

STEEL, Lieut. col. comdt. S. W. c.B. 38th N.I. to be a brig. genl.

on the staff, and to com. the ceded dist. v. Brig. gen. Anderson, res. to take effect fr. date of Brig. gen. Anderson's emb. for

Europe. STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. fr. 18th to 48th N.I. Dec. 16.

TAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 35th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 13.

TEMPLE, Ens. S. 46th N.I. to join his corps under ch. of Lieut. Dab as far as Secunderabad, fr. whence the off. comd. Hyderabad subsidiary force will arrange for his further progress.

WAHAB, Licut. col. C. fr. 12th to 45th N.I. Dec. 16.

WATSON, Lieut. col. L. W. to be lieut. col. comdt. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, v. Winbolt, dec.; posted to 13th N.I. Dec. 16.

WHITLOCK, Lieut. col. G. C. fr. 48th to 3rd L. I. Dec. 16.

### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

INFANTRY.

HANDS, W. Dec. 13. PALMER, W. C. Dec. 13. TEMPLE, S. Dec. 13.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Brig. gen. J. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 19. BOILEAU, Lieut. and Qr. mr. T. A. 43rd N.I. fr. Dec. 10, to June 31, 1849, to Madras and Eastern Coast, prep. to apply. for leave to proc. to Europe on furl.

CHAUNCY, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. to Dec. 31, to Salem. COODE, Lieut. J. P. 35th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.

DENT, Cornet R. C. 1st L.C. Dec. 20 to Jan. 5, to Madras. GORDON, Capt. G. 48th N.I. furl. to Europe, Dec. 19. GREME, Maj. C. H. 5th L.C. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr.

Bombay.

GRANT, Lieut. J. H. I. 50th N.I. fr. Nov. 14, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c.

HAINES, Capt. G. 18th N.I. to Madras, Dec. 19.

HARRNESS, Lieut. and Qr. mr. C. T. 4th N.I. fr. Dec. 9, 1848, to April 15, 1849, to Western Coast and Honoor, on m. c. Kenney, Lieut. W. S. 27th N.I. to June 30 to sea and E. settle-

ments, on m. c.

KENWORTHY, Capt. E. W. 23rd L.I. 8 mo. to Madras. KERR, Lieut. A. W. M. 39th N.I. 6 mo. fr. date of dep. to Neil-

LITTLEHALES, Capt. W. B. 52nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras, prep. to apply, for leave to retire fr. the service.

LODGE, Eas. W. R. 35th N.I. perm. to emb. for Bombay.

MOLYNEUS, Brev. capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to April 30, in ext.

to Neilgherries on m. c.

MORLAND, Major H. 2nd nat. vet. batt. fr. Dec. 7, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to sea on m. c.

NEILL, Capt. J. G. 2 mo. to pres. fr. date of quitting Cuddapah.

POPE, Capt. H. Y. 27th N.I. to Neilgherries, to Dec. 31, 1849, on m. o

PRENDERGAST. Cornet R. S. J. 6th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras

ROLLO, Capt. R. 2nd nat. vet. batt. fr. Dec. 11, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. fr. Dec. 12, 1848, to July 30, 1849, to

Masulipatam, on m. c.

STEWARD, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. fit for duty, leave canc. fr. date of his rejoin. his regt.

TROTTER, Brev. maj. A. 35th N.I. asst. commiss. gen. at Secunderabad, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Pres.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
BURTON, Assist. surg. J. C. 30th N. I. to civ. med. ch. of Cuttack.

CRASKE, Assist. surg. C. B. rem. fr. 43rd N.I. to do duty under the sup. surg. Malabar and Canara. MACLEOD, Assist. surg. A. C. ret. to duty, Dec 13; posted to 43rd

N.I.

WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. rem. fr. doing duty under sup. surg. Hy-derabad subsidiary force, to the med. ch. of C. comp. 3rd batt. art. at Saugor.

Young, sup. surg. D. S. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. 6 mo. to pres. fr. date of depart.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY, the wife of Sub-assist. surg. s. at Bolarum, Dec. 23. BRIGGS, the wife of Capt. G. art. d. at Kamptee, Dec. 23.

FREEMAN, the wife of Wm. d. at Narsingapooram, Dec. 12.

GIBSON, the lady of Capt. J. J. 26th N.I. d. at Madras, Dec. 15.

HALY, the lady of Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. d. at Waltair, Dec. 8. M'PHERSON, the lady of Dr. 3rd Niz. cav. d. at Bolarum.
ORR, Mrs. Alexander, d. at Madras, Dec. 20.
PLACE, the lady of Capt. T. L. 44th N.I. d. at Palameottah,

Dec. 9.

SHERMAN, Mrs. Wm. s. at Madras, Dec. 20. WILKINS, Mrs. Thos. s. at Madras, Dec. 12.

FREESE, Lieut. S. S. H. 33rd N.I. to Jessy Susanna, d. of the late Samuel Brooke, at Aurungabad, Dec. 22. SILVER, James, c.s. to Fanny, d. of Edward F. Elliot, at Ootaca-mund, Dec. 19.

DEATHS. ASHWORTH, Edwin, s. of Apoth. James, at Madras, aged 6, Dec. 13.

BROOKS, Charles A. at Cochin, aged 27.
CLAGET, Lieut. James, 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Dec. 9.
MENESSE, Eugene, s. of the late capt. at sea, aged 25, Dec. 18.
STEEVENS, Mary, d. of George, at Egmore, aged 4, Dec. 18.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 14. Patriot, Barrett, Calcutta.—17. Cambrian, —, Penang.—22. Coromandel, Cowan, London; Anjer, Hawkins, Bombay and Colombo.—24. Rachel, Scott, Coringa.

Per Cambrian.—Licut. Lambard, R.N. and Ens. John Innes, 21st N.I.

Per Anjer .- Ens. Douce, H.M. 57th; Lieut. H. J. Jephson, 41st M.N.I.; and Mr. Issidore.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEC. 14. Trafalgar. Robertson, Calcutta.—18. Earl of Harewood, Atkin, Liverpool.—19. Ayrshire, Miller, Penang and Singapore; Patriot, Barrett, Colombo.—21. Macedon, Edwards, London .- 22. Louisa, Potter, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Ayrshire.—Dr. G. J. Brassy, T. Ranken, Esq., Ens. Farrer. Per Macedon.—Mrs. Phillips and child. Per Louisa.—Mr. J. M. Titcombe.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, Dec. 26, 1848. Government Securities.

2 to 3 per cent. dis. 2 do. 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 1829-30 1841 do. 16<del>]</del> 4 per cent. .. do. 1832-33 17 161 1835-36 17 do.

5 per cent. transferable book debt ....} 8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans. Tanjore Bonds 161 to 17 per cent. dis.

Bank of Madras Shares Bank of Madras Succes
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares
of Rs. 500, Madras
...
27 per cent. prem.

Steam Shares

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PRICE OF BULLION, &c.	
Sovereigns	
Bank of England Notes none.	
Spanish Dollars	
BANK OF MADRAS.	
Rates of Interest-in Loans.	
On deposit of Government Paper 6 per	cCt.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	
Quicksilver, &c 8	
On do. of Indigo	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton	,,
and other Goods	
To seek Condit Assume to Describe of Conservation Conserv	"
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper 6 Discount.	"
On Government Acceptances 5 pe	- 0
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7	
Thitte shore 20 done	,,
Ditto above 30 days	,,
EXCHANGES.	
Bills on England 1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-81.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60	days
sight, do.	

### BOMBAY.

do.

do.

do.

Calcutta .- Buy, 1 per cent. dis.

Bombay .- Buy,

#### THE YEAR FORTY-EIGHT.

Scarcely within the compass of our annals do we find a year in which the performance at the end fell so short of the promise at the commencement as in that which has just closed. the reins of government were transferred from the hands of Lord Hardinge to those of Lord Dalhousie, the retiring ruler could boast that he had just improved the public balance-sheet by nearly two millions sterling-that he had added three-quarters of a million to the income, and struck off a million and a quarter from the expenditure of the state. The army, which had found to number 620,000 men, he had reduced by about 50,000, leaving it still 70,000 stronger in men, and above 800 stronger in European officers, than it had been on its largest peace establishment in 1837. He had raised the army on the North-West Frontier He had raised the army on the North-West Frontier from 24,000 men and 66 guns, to 52,000 men and 120 guns, while the Sikh troops, with whom it was just possible they might be brought in conflict, had been reduced from 200,000 men with 350 pieces of artillery to 30,000 with 40 guns. Ten thousand men were quartered at Lahore, 7,000 at Ferozepore, and three men were quartered at Lahore, 7,000 at Ferozepore, and three moveable columns, 3,500 strong, with twelve guns and 1,000 Europeans each, were kept in readiness with their full complement of stores and baggage-cattle mustered monthly, to move at a moment's notice. The execution of the Doab Canal, expected to reclaim two millions of acres of ground from approximate sterility, and to relieve two millions of people to the relief of whom Government had the master before contributed half a grope in the course of a single ten years before contributed half a crore in the course of a single season, from the horrors of periodical famine, had been ordered to be renewed. A million sterling was ready to be expended on it in the course of four years, and five thousand labourers were already on their way to begin; while other canals of lesser, but still of stupendous magnitude and incalculable value were in readiness to be begun. The Governor-General had done all he could to forward the interests of railways, and there was a fair prospect of the commencement of the railway system being made both in Gangetic and in Western India. The promotion of education, and public works of all kinds, had become the especial care of Government. Within the Seikh states the most profound tranquillity reigned. In one short year a revenue survey had been all but completed; a census had been made of the capital, conveying in addition to the numbers of the people, statistical returns of the utmost value. Three lahks of rupees were being expended on roads, tanks, and bridges, and six lakhs of rupees were to be bestowed each succeeding year by the Durbar so soon as the state of the treasury allowed it. Arrangements held by many to be injudicious and transient, had assumed the aspect of the utmost solidity, and India seemed assured of peace and prosperity for a long period of years. So stood matters with us in January forty seven. January forty eight finds a British army fifty thousand strong, with 200 pieces of artillery, in the field! One division of 8,000 British troops, with at least twice as many allies, and nearly 100 guns, is compelled to raise the siege of an irregularly fortified town, before an inferior army, and remains three months inactive till a reinforcement stronger than the original force is sent from a neighbouring presidency to

its assistance! The Commader-in-Chief of India, at the head of 24,000 men with 100 guns, and thirty thousand others on his flanks or rear, is foiled in a skirmish which ought never to have occurred, and outmaneuvred in a battle which ought to have closed the campaign. An enemy hardly equal to him in numbers, and with scarcely one-third of his guns,—without one single European amongst them,—entraps and destroys some of the finest of his troops, defies him for a fortnight to attack them, and when the opportunity of superior numbers and discipline arrives for moving against them, retires from under our guns without leaving a shadow of a trophy, and takes up a position scarcely a march in advance, where they defy us to assail them! Mismanagement seeks shelter from exposure in a despatch as blundering as were the transactions it was meant to conceal; and gross and transparent misstatement fills up the measure of a soldier's shame. With one of the finest armies, and some of the ablest officers, under him that ever took the field, Lord Gough is compelled to remain for weeks within hearing of the Seikh artillery, not knowing how to turn himself, until reinforcements shall arrive, or the enemy retire from before him in sheer weariness. The whole of Lord Hardinge's arrangements in the Punjab have been upset; not an inch of country remains faithful to us beyond the line of our picquets. Everything like systematic government is for the present at an end, and there is scarcely a leading man in the country beyond the walls of Lahore who has not shown himself a traitor. Instead of being able to set aside an ample balance for peace improvements, all public works throughout India which can be stopped have been suspended, and we are now spending enormously beyond our income, and once more plunging deeper in the mire of debt. So much for the indescribable imbecility of councils which first provoked sedition, and then converted a mismanaged broil into a general insurrection, and transformed insurrection into universal war ;-which refused a moderate force to crush treason in the bud, and when treason had once sprung up, showed how useless was the finest force in unskilful hands." With a hastily collected and inadequately prepared army of 30,000 men, Lord Hardinge conquered the Punjab in defiance of 80,000 of the bravest and best disciplined troops in Asia, with above 200 guns: with 24,000 of the finest soldiers in the world, and 100 guns, the Commanderin-Chief dares not approach a ragged remnant of 30,000 Akhalees, with not one-third of his artillery! To turn shortly to narrative. The auspicious state of events referred to continued to endure till nearly the end of April, when Messrs, Agnew and Anderson, who had been sent with an escort of 500 men to Mooltan to relieve the Governor of the charge of his province, were attacked by the populace, deserted by their escort, and murdered. Three days afterwards, two brigades, of about 6,000 men with 18 guns, were ordered from Lahore the moment the attack was heard of, and counter-ordered so soon as it was known that all was A detachment of 3,000 Seikh troops, under Shere Singh, was despatched instead. Lieut. Edwardes was directed to raise what men he could in the Dherajat, and the Khan of Bahawulpore entreated to move on Mooltan. The two forces being about to join, the enemy attacked them on the 19th June, and were defeated. On the 1st of July the opposing forces again met, and again was Moolraj driven back with the loss of six guns. Unable, from want of heavy artillery, to attempt an attack on the town, the allies remained encamped near it until assistance could be obtained. In the end of August, General Whish arrived to assist them with nearly 8,000 men and 70 guns under him. On the 7th September preparations were made to attempt the town by assault: the storming party were told off, and everything seemed in readiness, when the works were The siege was now carried on by found too strong for storming. regular approaches. During the next four days five officers were killed and twelve wounded, three of whom afterwards died of their wounds: and above 200 men were killed or wounded. the 14th, the guns were opened from the second parallel within 600 yards of the walls, and an immediate assault prepared for,when Shere Singh, with about 5,000 of the durbar troops, went over to the enemy. The siege was immediately raised, and the besieging army retired some miles from the fort and there awaited reinforcements. Brigades were three or four times ordered to move to their aid and then directed to stand fast. At last, when Eckford's brigade was two marches on its way, it was commanded to move on Lahore, it having been determined to place the Commander-in-Chief at the head of an army of 24,000 men with 100 gnns, to march into the interior. On the 9th October, Shere Singh quitted Mooltan with 5,000 men and twelve guns, and proceeded by the line of the Ravee and Chenaub towards the salt range. On the 7th November some severe skirmishing occurred, in which Moolraj lost five guns and otherwise suffered severely. Betwixt the 25th and 30th November some 8,000 Bombay troops, with sixty guns, marched from Roree in Upper Scinde, and joined

the besiegers about the 21st December. The Grand Army already referred to having assembled on the Chenaub, about sixty miles beyond Lahore, was taken command of by Lord Gough in person on the 21st November. An ill-arranged reconnoissance, most unwisely converted into an attack, took place the fellowing morning, and occasioned the sacrifice of two of the ablest field-officers of the force, and a loss of about one hundred officers and men, mostly belonging to the 14th dragoons, killed or wounded. Shere Singh, who had, as just stated, quitted Mooltan, on the 9th October, had steadily moved up the river, receiving reinforcements on his way. He took up a strong position, which he fortified with the utmost skill and judgment, opposite Ramnuggur, and decoyed us into the trap just referred to. Unuable to cross the ford in his front, or to expel him from his position, a detachment of 7,000 men with 30 guns was, on the 1st of December, under Sir J. Thackwell, ordered to cross and attack him in flank and rear. The ford at which they were to cross had not been previously surveyed, though our troops had been nearly a month beside it : they had three days in place of one to march before they approached the enemy, who meantime had shifted his position two miles backwards, and went out to give them battle. A cannonade from both sides followed, when Shere Singh withdrew, and entrenched himself on the banks of the Jbelum, twenty-four miles off. A brigade sent out at daybreak to assist Thackwell was unable to join him, though within a few miles of him at starting, till near twilight, when the fighting was over, and the enemy safe away. The Commander-in-Chief, as Thackwell advanced, proceeded to cannonade the enemy across theriver, and after he found them to have withdrawn two miles from him, moved his guns close up to the bank. He knew that Thackwell was about to assail their flank on the 3rd, and that the ford was no longer disputed, but he remained on the left bank all day, and crossed over on the morning of the 4th, when the foe had fled, and pursuit was hopeless! Here he has ever since remained inactive, waiting, apparently, to see whether the enemy might not be wearied into a The Sikhs have meanwhile been joined by further reinforcements, and are now very strongly posted on the Jhelum. The troops at Rhotas joined the insurgents early in Novemberthose at Bunnoo some three weeks after. Major Lawrence and his family, with Lieut. Bowie, have fallen by the treachery of an Affighan into the hands of the Sikhs. Lieut. Herbert still holds Attock, and Captain Abbott maintains himself in the Hazareh country: how long they will do so, under a system of such fearful mismanagement, remains to be seen. The present campaign will cost five millions sterling,—a sum that would have constructed all the railways we at present want. So much for the unhappy public events of Forty-Eight .- The exposures consequent on the failure of the Union Bank have cast a stain on the character of British merchants half a century of good conduct will not wash away. The construction of railways, considered certain at the beginning of the year, is now doubtful, and at present a general cloud overhangs our prospects-shewing all the gloomier from the sunshine under which they opened on us at the commencement of the year. The worst of all is the unsuccess of the first attempt almost ever made by us to maintain peace when we might have chosen war, and to avoid conquest when it was within our reach. It was one of the greatest merits of the policy of Lord Hardinge that it showed men that the British Government in India could afford to be generous-that it was by no means necessary for us at all times to seek occasion for seizing on territory, and concluding a campaign, even when forced on us, by conquest. It shewed that the plea of destiny, under which so many annexations had been made, was fallacious,-that the irresistible necessity under which we excused aggression was a thing of our own creation, to be yielded to or resisted, exactly as it accorded with the rules of justice or suited our convenience. What has now occurred has not only undone all this, but gone far to restore a fallacious and pernicious theory of government to its former position. Men judge of measures by the results which follow them, without examining whether these naturally flow from them or not, or whether evil fruits may not spring from a wise and good system, ably conceived and skilfully and hopefully begun, due to some unlooked-for, and untoward circumstance, rather than to any inherent defects in the original alike beyond the reach of human foresight. On the present occasion, the enemy came during the night and sowed tares amongst the wheat: miserable vacilation and blundering, which, with Lawrence at Lahore, or Hardinge in the country, could never have occurred, and to which all our misfortunes are exclusively attributable, would have gone far to endanger the fidelity of the most trustworthy of our subjects—the peace of our most submissive provinces. Already are we making arrangements for an augmentation and a loan. Luckily on the present occasion it has been resolved to borrow at home, where money, on which six per cent, must be paid in India, may be had at four. The revenues of the Punjaub, which, during the palmy days of Runjeet Singh, scarcely amounted to a million and a half, have been reduced, by the dismemberment of the country, to little more than half this sum. It is estimated by the advocates of annexation, that to guard our new frontier we must add twenty regiments, with a full complement of officers, to our army; and this, at 40,000/. for 1,000 men and officers, will exactly swallow up the whole of the revenue, leaving some half million of civil and other charges to fall on the already overtaxed ryots of India. These views are gloomy—they are not more so than are well warranted by facts. The first Seikh war was forced on us by the Seikha themselves; the present one is the consequence of our own blundering. Our only hope, if once fairly out of this, is to requdiate the cant terms about our fate-our destiny-the thread of opinion -the necessity of maintaining India by the sword, as by this it was won, -and proceed on the common-sense plan of improving our income by honest means-of maintaining good faith, and abstaining from voluntary violence—of strengthening our position and improving our resources-not by increasing while we impoverish our territories, but by beginning to think of the improvement of what we have got, knowing, as we do, that their capabilities are almost unbounded, and have hitherto lain in complete abeyance from the most infatuated and disgraceful neglect. Should we once boldly resolve to attend above all things to the affairs of our own house, and to do our best to atone-by future good conduct-for past transgressions, our prospects may, by the end of 1849, be as bright as they were at the close of Forty-Seven.— Bombay Times, Jan. 3.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 24, reached Bombay Dec. 28.

PERJURY.—On a case coming before the court, it was declared that a session judge cannot try a case of perjury committed before himself in his capacity of civil or session judge, without a preliminary investigation before a magistrate, and a regular commitment of the accused to the session court.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that no military or medical officer shall hereafter be appointed an assistant magistrate in any of the zillahs of the Bombay presidency, until he shall have passed an interpreter's examination in the language of the district in which he may be employed.

CIVIL SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS.—We understand the following changes are likely to take place:—On Mr. Webb's retirement, Mr. Elliot becomes accountant-general. Mr. Simson is to be transferred from the Sudder Adawlut and becomes civil auditor and mint-master. Mr. Simson's place will be filled by Mr. John Warden, just arrived from England.—Bombay Times, Jan. 3.

OPERATIONS ON THE CHENAB. - A correspondent in the farnorth-west assures us that the recent delays in our operations are entirely due to instructions direct, and of the most positive description, from the Governor-General. Lord Dalhousie, indeed, it is affirmed, is anxious to have advices from home before taking the last decisive step-to annex or let alone. If this be correct, it is unfortunate that we should have gone so far as we have done until our minds had been made up. No further harm would or could have occurred had we remained for a time on the hither side of the Chenab, without attacking Shere Singh at all. To have crossed and pushed him from his place, and then halted in his front, looks as if we were afraid or unable to press on. A corps of Rajpoot horse is, we believe, about to be raised immediately-no specific service has been assigned them. are gratified to learn that Colonel Low, agent for the Governor-General in the States of Rajpootonah, is walking stoutly on in the footsteps of his predecessor, and is anxiously following out the system of the late Colonel Sutherland.—Bombay Times,

Scinds.—During the last week we were agreeably surprised by a few showers of rain, not, however, in a quantity to do any good except to lay the dust partially. The 27th regiment N.I. is still detained for want of carriage, and we have heard no probable date named for its departure.—We learn from Kotree that Sir H. Lawrence made a most expeditious journey as far as that place, where he embarked on board one of the H. C. steamers; his voyage was not, however, so propitious as his journey—we regret to hear that the steamer was high and dry for two days.—Between 100 and 140 camels, we understand, are to be sent in on Christmas-day, and the 27th regiment with start on the 27th instant.—Kurrachee Advertiser, Dec. 23.

H. M.'s Sloop Ringbown sailed for the Cape and England on the 22nd Dec.

THE SUPERINTENDING-SURGEONCY about to become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Sinclair to the Medical Board, vice Dr. Glen, retired, will be conferred temporarily on Surgeon E. W. Edwardes, just returned from England, during the period Dr. Straker may be absent on service in the field.—Bombay Times.

MALWA OPIUM. - A government notification announces that the duty on Malwa opium will remain fixed at Rs. 400 a chest

till May, 1850.

UNITED EAST-INDIA SERVICE CLUB. - We understand that the list of subscribers in this presidency to the United East-India Service Club amounts already to 662, and that many more names are expected to be added thereto before the end of this year.

MOVEMENTS. - From the Gentleman's Gazette we learn that the 24th N.I., and a wing of the 27th N.I. have been ordered from Kurrachee to Shikarpore, where a corps de reserve is to be formed.

THE LEFT WING 22ND N.I., Captain E. C. Beale in command, reached Bombay from Baroda on the 16th Dec. They were accompanied by Lieuts. J. G. Millar and G. E. Stewart, Assistant-surgeon D. Davies, and Ensign W. S. Bruere.

THE 14th N.I., under command of Major C. S. Stuart, reached

Poons on 16th Dec. from Kolapore.

Mr. Ayrton has at last succeeded in securing for the Commercial Bank repayment of the four laks of rupees appropriated by the directors of the Union Bank a twelvemonth since.

BANK OF BOMBAY. - The accounts of the Bank of Bombay, relating to the business of the last six months, which we publish to-day, will be read with interest by many. The bank divides profits at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the proprietors' capital, which is a reduction of one per cent. on the dividend of the foregoing half-year; but the only thing to be surprised at in this is, that it is so much, rather than so little, everything considered. We notice a great reduction in the amount of bank notes and post bills in circulation, as compared with the same liability this time last year. This may be all safe and proper; and the cause of it at the present time is no secret. Indeed it seems extra safe banking, with a subscribed and deposited capital of more than fifty lacs, to have only about twenty out in this way. This is, however, one of the last things that the public have any right to complain of, and in publicly discussing the affairs of Joint-Stock Companies, so far as they choose to give us the means, we only presume to do so on behalf of the public. Shareholders are supposed to be capable of looking after their own interests, and if they are not it will be a bad look-out for them to expect much advice from the newspapers. Yet if they want any just now, we would counsel them to push a few more of their notes into circulation. They need not be afraid that their credit is exhausted, or that the late "run" has alarmed many on the subject of the Bank's stability, and we do not speak without experience when we assure them that good profits are obtainable by a large issue of paper! — Gentleman's Gozette, Jan. 2.

Annexation of the Punjab. - The Friend of India states that the measure of annexation or non-annexation will be settled by Government as a great question of national policy-by which we understand him to mean that it will be settled apart from all considerations of the justice of the case, or our own right to annex, and without any relation to the advantages which it may confer, or the injuries it may inflict, on the people of India. Giving up, for argument's sake, for the present, the question of right and justice, which we shall assume to be on our side, various other questions arise, on which the whole ought to hinge:—1. Have we any reasonable grounds to apprehend danger from the Sikhs being in our neighbourhood which an advance from the Sutlej to the Indus would remove? 2. Does the line of the Indus at all improve our frontier, or diminish the grounds of our apprehension from invasion? 3. Or, supposing that it does so, is the superior safety thus purchased worth the price required to be paid for it in increased military charges? 4. Would annexation increase the happiness of the population of the country of the five rivers, or add to the wealth and prosperity of our present subjects? One of the greatest curses the human race can suffer from is to be misled by delusive or meaningless terms, and in this category do we include the term "National Policy," in so far as it means any other thing than the policy which immediately and directly benefits the nation. The Calcutta Star, in writing on the question, very pertinently observes that the present insurrection is entirely due to ourselves; that we undertook to maintain the peace on being paid for the task; and that through our own monstrous and inexplicable mismanagement alone the present state of affairs had come into existence. To seize the country because of a rebellion of which we ourselves were the leading cause, would be violating the first principle of law, which forbids men to take advantage of their own transgressions. The view is to us a new one, but it is at the same time one which it would be very difficult to meet. - Bombay Times.

SALE OF A WIFE. - In the Small Cause Court, an action was brought by one native against another to recover Rs. 335, paid by the plaintiff to the defendant (a matrimonial agent) to supply him with a wife not less than ten and not exceeding eleven years of age. The cause of action was that the lady was little more than nine years old. The plaintiff, however, was non-suited.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. - Rumour at present is loud on the subject of a large addition being made to the Bengal army, -an arrangement which will swallow up as much money as would construct a hundred miles of railway being of course considered subject of much congratulation to the country. It seems to be forgotten that when the army was, in 1847, reduced by some 54,000 men, it was still left 60,000 stronger than it had been before the Affghan war was begun, when it was abundantly adequate for all the duties imposed on it,—the armies of Scinde, the Punjab, Affghanistan, and Gwalior being then unsubdued. But the augmentation wants half its attractions unless it involves the raising of additional regiments and an increase of officers as well as men. It seems also to have been forgotten that the augmentations of 112,000 men, which occurred betwixt 1837 and 1846, were attended with an addition of 830 European officers; and that when 200 men were, in the latter year, struck off the roll of each regiment, not one European officer was removed. Were 50,000 men added to our muster-roll, without a single European officer, our regiments would be as well officered as they were during the Affghan, Scindian, Gwalior, and Sutlej campaigns .- Bombay Times.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SCINDE DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY

Bombay Castle, Dec. 13, 1848 .- The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the troops in Scinde are hereafter to be regarded as constituting a division of the Bombay army, but the command is to continue a separate appointment, distinct from the established divisional commands of this presidency, until the receipt of final orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The province of Cutch and station of Bhooj are to form a part

of the Scinde division.

The staff will, from the 1st prox., be organized as follows, in supersession of all former orders; and the allowances attached to the different appointments will, in every respect, be assimilated with those in the other divisions of the army, agreeably to existing rules.

Head-Quarters, Lower Scinde.

Divisional Staff. - 1 officer in command, to be specially selected by Government, I aide-de-camp, I assistant adjutant-general, I assistant quarter-master-general, I commanding and inspecting officer of artillery, I adjutant and quartermaster of artillery, I deputy judge-advocate-general, 1 paymaster, 1 superintending surgeon, I staff-surgeon, in charge of general hospital, and deputy medical storekeeper.

Brigades.—Kurrachee.

1 Brigadier of the 2nd class, 1 major of brigade.

Hydrabad (Middle Scinde).

1 Brigadier of the 2nd class, 1 major of brigade. Shikarpore (Upper Scinde).

1 Brigadier of the 1st class, 1 major of brigade. Commissariat.

1 Assistant commissary general at Kurrachee; 1 sub-assistant commissary-general in charge of bazars at ditto; I sub-assistant commissary-general in charge of commissariat and bazars at Hydrabad: I ditto ditto ditto at Shikarpore.

Ordnance Department.

1 Commissary of ordnance at Kurrachee; 1 deputy assistant commissary of ordnance (warrant officer) at Hydrabad; I deputy commissary of ordnance at Shikarpore.

Departments of Public Works.

1 Superintending engineer at Kurrachee; 1 executive ditto ditto; I ditto ditto at Hydrabad; I ditto ditto at Shikarpore.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HARRISON, C. M. asst. to revenue comm. southern div. ret. to duty, Dec. 2; to be actg. coll. and mag. of Sholapore, Dec. 31. LIDDELL, H. coll. of Sholapore, del. over ch. of collectorate to Mr. Gray, Dec. 13.

MANSFIELD, S. rec. ch. fr. Capt. Landon of off. of supt. of the

Decean survey, Dec. 19.
WARDEN, J. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.
WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, res. ch. of duties, Dec. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. HART, W. Iman comm. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Egypt. SUART, E. M. 1 mo. to pres. on m. c. WEBB, R. T. account. gen. the unexpired portion of leave canc.

#### MILITARY

#### APPUINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. N. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 28.
ARROW, Lieut. W. G. 28th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 8.
BELL, Brev. capt. G. K. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 10; fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to com. tempo. No. 1 l. field batt. at Abmednuggur.
Berthon, Capt. H. to be supt. eng. v. Harris, and to continue
acting in the southern provinces, Dec. 20.
Breth, Capt. H. W. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 28; to com. No. 4 l.

field batt. at Kolapoor.

CAMERON, Lieut. 21st N.I. to act as pay mr. in Scinde, v. Hobson.

CAMEGY, Unposted Eas. A. to do duty with 13th N.I. to join

CAVAGE, Lieut. col. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to com. brig. at Rajcote

dur. abs. of Brig. Stalker on field service, Dec. 18. CHRISTIE, Capt. art comdt. of the Rutnagherry rangers, ass. ch. of his off. on Dec. 3.

CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. fr. 9th to 29th N.I. Dec. 22.

DAWN, Lieut. to act as adj. to 12th N.I. dur. such time as Lieut. Carter may be in com. of 12th N.I.

DOBREE, Lieut. S. 5th L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.

DECLUZEAU, Lieut. col. 2nd batt. of art. to join the head grs. of his batt, at the pres.

FARQUHARSON, unposted Cornet W. W. to do duty with 2nd L.C. to join Dec. 30.

TARBELL, Lieut. col. F. T. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8; to com. 2nd class brig. with the rank of brigadier, Dec. 18; posted to the brig. at Hydrabad.

HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. ret. to duty Dec. 10, to join No. 3

l. field batt. at Ahmednuggur.

HIBBERT, Capt. to be executive eng. at Poona, and continue acting

as supt. eng. in northern provinces, Dec. 20. Ноидн, Lieut. del. over cb. of post off. at Hydrabad to Lieut.

McPherson, Dec. 1.

Home, Maj. J. G. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 10.

Kinlock, Lieut. D. J. art. ret. to duty Dec. 8; from 1st to 2nd batt. to join No. 3 l. field batt. at Ahmednuggur, fr. 2nd to the 3rd batt. and to join No. 8 l. field batt. at Shikarpor

KNOWLES, Lieut. J. P. to act as adj. to l. wing of 5th L.I. on de-

parture of h. q. to Ahmedabad, Dec. 21.

LESTER, Lieut. J. F. ass. ch. of duties of offic. asst. to comm. in

Scinde. MACDONELL, Lieut. to perf. duties of adj. to 2nd gren. N.I. dur.

abs. of Lieut. Harding,
MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N.I. retd. to duty, Dec. 8.
M'PHERSON, Lieut. 24th N.I. rec. ch. of post-off. at Hydrabad fr. Lieut. Hough, Dec. 1.

MILLER, Lieut. to be a staff off. at Kurrachee, Dec. 21.

MONTRIOU, Lieut. to act as staff off. to right wing 21st N.I. on dep. of h. q. of the regt. for Hydrabad.

MORSE, Capt. T. R. to act as supt. of bazars to the field force, until a comst. off. is available for that purpose.

NICHOLETTS, unp. Cadet S. to do duty with 13th N.I. to join Dec. 30.

NUTHALL, Maj. T. J. asst. commissary genl. to be maj. in the camp of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. in India, and to the charge of the branch treasure chest attach to his lordsbip's camp.
REYNOLDS, Capt. W. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 8.
ROBINSON, unposted Cadet S. V. to do duty with 13th N.I. to

join Dec. 30.

join Dec. 30.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.

SHORTT, Maj. J. M. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.

STILES, Capt. H. 1st Eur. regt. to offic. as paymr. to the field force fr. Nov. 1, until the arrival of Maj. St. John.

SUART, Lieut. W. S. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13, 1848.

THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.

TREMENHERE, Capt. C. W. eng. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.

TURNBULL, Capt. Art. to act as interp. to 3rd N.I.

VAILLANT, Capt. A. act. comdt. of the Guzerat cooly police corps, ass. ch. of his off. on Nov. 30.

WEMYSS, Lieut. F. eng. ret. to duty, Dec. 8; to be a brev. capt. fr. Dec. 13, 1848.

fr. Dec. 13, 1848.

WILSON, Lieut. col. G. J. 28th N.I. to com. 2nd class brig. with rank of brig. Dec. 18, posted to the brigade at Kurrachee. WYLLIE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 29th to 9th N.I. Dec. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY. LOCH, C. A. Dec. 8.

ARTILLERY GRAHAM, T. Dec. 10.

INFANTRY. CARNEGY, A. Dec. 10. NICHOLETTS, G. Dec. 10. ROBINSON, L. V. Dec. 10. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. G. 1st gren. N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in the Hindustani lang.

ASTON, Capt. H. 10th N.I. unexpired leave is canc. fr. Dec. 10.

ATKINS, Ens. F. W. 20th N.I. to Jan. 20, 1849, in ex.

BAYLY, Maj. R. A. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 28, to Bombay.

BURNES, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

Douglas, Ens. Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. furl. to Europe, 3 years,

on m. c. ELDER, Brev. maj. A. asst. sec. to mil. board, leave canc. Dec. 11. HALLUM, Maj. E., N.V. batt. fr. Jan. 10 to March 10, 1849, to Mahabuleshwur and pres.

HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 31, 1849, to

Bombay, to be exam. in the Hindustani lang.

HASSARD, Lieut. R. D. 2nd L.I. in ext. to Jan. 31, to remain at presidency, on m.

HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31, to remain at

presidency on m. c. HOARE, Lieut. J. L. P. 13th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 16, to Honore. JOHNSON, Ens. W. F. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 16 to Jan. 31, to pres. to be exam, in the Mahratta lang.
LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. fr. Dec. 23 to Jan. 31, to rem. in Bom-

bny, on m. c. LYON, Ens. C. J. inf. fr. Dec. 10 to Jan. 25, to Bombay, to be

exam. in the Hindustani lang. Lyons, Maj. H. 28th N.I. fr. Dec. 27, 1848, to Jan. 12, 1849, to

presidency. Lyons, Ens. E. W. 28th N.I. fr. Dec. 10 to Jan. 25, to Bombay,

to be exam. in the Hindustani lang.

MUTER, Lieut. St. J. adj. of Kolapoor inf. leave cancelled.

NIXON, Lieut. J. P. fr. Dec. 15, 1848, to Jan. 15, 1849, to Bombay,

to undergo an exam. in Hindustani. PARKER, Lieut. H. R., N.V. batt. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at

presidency on m. c. POWNALL, Capt. T. C. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at presidency on

ROBINSON, Ens. W. L. 20th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at

presidency on m. c. RUSSELL, Lieut. E. L. furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c. SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Dec. 22 to Jan. 31, 1849,

to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 31, 1849, to
Bombay, to be exam in the Mahratta lang.

WESTBROOKE, Capt. T. furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c.

WREN, Lieut. R. F. 3rd L. C. in ext. to Jan. 31, to rem. at presi-

dency on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BAYNES, Asst. surg. R. M.D. 2nd Scinde irr. horse, pro. to Scinde, to assume med. ch. of the depot and detail of H.M.'s 8th regt. proceed. to Kurrachee on board the Hon. Co.'s st. Atalanta dur. the passage.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. attach. to the 1st fusil. fr. date of his arrival

at Roycott, Asst. surg. attach. to the 1st fusil. Ir. date of his arrival at Royce, to take med. ch. of the baggage corps, and other details attach. to the 2nd inf. brig. Mooltan field force.

BURNES, Inspec. Gen. of Hosps. J., M.D., to be surg. gen. Jan. 1.

EDWARDS, Surg. E. W. to offic. as supg. surg. dur. abs. on field service of Supg. surg. Straker, or until further orders; attached to Poona div. Dec. 30.

FREEMAN, Asst. surg. M.D. 6th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the st. staff, and 3rd co. 3rd batt. of art. fr. Asst. surg. Davis.

GLEN, Physician-general J. permitted to retire on pension of rank fr. Jan. 1.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. T. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Glen, retired.

McLennan, Surg. gen. J. to be phys. gen. and supt. v. Glen. MONTIFIORE, Supg. surg. A. J. to be supg. surg. on the estab. fr. Poona to northern div. Dec. 30.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proceed to Asseerghur, and assume med. ch. of the 20th N.I. dur. abs. of Surg. Behan, or until further orders.

PATCH, Surg. gen. J. to be phys. gen. consequent on the absence of McLannan on furl. Jan. 1

REMINGTON, Asst. surg. attach. to the 1st fusil. fr. the date of his arrival at Roree.

SINCLAIR, Supg. surg. J. A. to be insp. gen. of hospitals, Jan. 1. STRAKER, Surg. C. D. to be supg. surg. Jan. 1. THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 50th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of detach. of

Guzerat irreg. cav.

WILMOT, Asst. surg. to proceed and join the 1st co. 4th batt. art. at the Phyladpoor ghaut.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. MURRAY, Asst. surg. leave canc.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Prov. lieut. 3 years to England on m. c. BARKER, Lieut. 3 years to Europe on m. c.



ETHERSEY, Comdt. fr. the Moozuffer to com. the Hastings fr. HEWETT, Comdt. to com. the Moozeeffer fr. Dec. 1. JOLLIFFE, Lieut. to Jan. 10 in ext.

MASON, Mids. 1 year to Europe.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BOYRENSON, the lady of Asst. surg. T. A. 13th N.I. d. at Belgaum, Dec. 15. BRETT, the wife of R. R. W. 2nd L.C. s. at Rajcote, Dec. 27.

CAMPBELL, the wife of W. s. at Poona, Dec. 21.

CANDY, the wife of Major T. 20th N.I. d. at Poona, Dec. 17.

CREISTIAN, the wife of Conductor C. I.N. s. at Bombay, Dec. 24. CRAWFORD, the wife of W. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 27.
FERANDEZ, the wife of Mr. s. at Cannanore, Nov. 26.
GREEN, the wife J. C. d. at Khetwady, Dec. 28.
HANNAH, the wife of John Thomas, d. at Bombay, Dec. 29. HUDSON, the wife of R. d. at Colaba, Dec. 25. HEATH, the lady of Capt. 5th N.I. s. at Ootamacund, Dec. 10.
MATHIESON, the wife of J. s. at Bombay, Dec. 20.
POTTER, the wife of D. A. d. at Kalbadry, Dec. 29.
SMYTTAN, the wife of Wm. d. at Tardoe, Dec. 25. SPRING, the lady of the Rev. F. J. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 28.
STONE, the wife of Charles, d. at Bombay, Dec. 24.
THORNBURY, the wife of Capt. N. H. 4th rifles, s. at Ootacamund. WILSON, the wife of John H. d. at Colaba, Dec. 16.

MARRIAGES.

HATCH, Lieut. Wm. S. art. to Hanna Jane, d. of the late Benjamin Whittaker, at Belgaum, Dec. 26.

MURRAY, William R. to Sibella Stroud, d. of William S. Maclean, at Bombay, Dec. 18.

#### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

FORJETT, Ellen, wife of Charles, at Bombay, Dec. 25.

LAWLESS, W. H. at Bombay, aged 45, Dec. 22.

MANSON, Henry F. at Bombay, aged 19, Dec. 23.

McLeish, Archibald J. s. of John, at Purseewaukum, aged 6, Dec. 19. McLoughlin, Elizabeth M. d. of Thomas, at Secunderabad, aged 2, Dec. 9. MORGAN, Cecil A. at Bombay, aged 44, Dec. 10. SANDERSON, Mrs. at Bombay, Dcc. 7.
SHORTT, infant s. of Capt. at Bombay, aged 3 mo. Dec. 30.
STOREE, Elizabeth F. d. of the late A. G. at Poonah, Dec. 18. WHITE, John D. at Goa, Dec. 11.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 18. Steamer Medusa, Grownds, Cochin; Emma, Bibby, Liverpool.—21. Paragon, Boxley, Singapore.—22. Steamer Malta, Lovell, Galle; Gemini, Harvey, Liverpool; Tapter, Selby, from sea.—26. Matilda, Lewis, China; steamer Lady Mary Wood, Tronson, Galle; Brahmin, Taylor, China and Singapore; Arrarat, Rouse, Calcutta and Colombo.—28th. Futtle, Barry, Calcutta; William Darley, Cammell, Hull; steamer Sesostris, Porter, Aden; Regina, Quintom, China and Singapore; steamer Medusa, Grounds, Rutmagherry.—29. Charles Grant, Evans, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—30. Steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Honore.—31. Earl of Hardwicke, Brown, London.—Jan. 1, 1849. Pearl, Gibbon, Mauritius; Duke of Cornwall, Whitchead, China; Sullan, Putt, China and Singapore; La Belle Alliance, Stephens, Greenock.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria.-Maj. Arnand, Capt. Hinde, Capt. Reed, and Mr.

Per Malla.—Capt. Cassels and Capt. Gribble.

Per Gemini.—Masters Henry and Charles Armstrong.

Per Carnac.—Miss Beyts and Lieut. R. C. Battiscombe.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—Mrs. Goward; Mr. Montriou, barrister; and Mr. Loughnan.

Per Brahmin.—Mrs. Taylor.
Per Atalanta.—Mrs. Stanley; Lieut. W. Montriou, 24th N.I.; and Lieut. H. Stanley, 5th N.L.I.
Per Charles Grant.—Mrs. Tonks; Misses Tonks and Evans; E.

Per Charles Grant.—Mrs. Tooks; Misses Tonks and Evans; E. Beynhaus, Esq.; and Master Tonks.

Per steamer Sesostris.—Mrs. J. P. Willoughby and servant; Mrs. Malcolm; Misses Willoughby, Malcolm, Muspratt, Forster, and Holbrow; Surgeon E. W. Edwards, Bo. Army; Mr. Hamilton; Cornet W. W. Farquharson, Bo. Cavalry; Asst. surg. S. M. Pelly, Bo. Army; J. H. Pelly, and Mactier, Esqrs. Bo. C.S.

Per Dwarka.—Mrs. Reade and family; W. Brooks; W. Burn; Lieut. J. A. F. Fanshawe, 14th N.I.

Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Mrs. Welman and infant, and servant; Mrs. Bentley, and two children; Misses Burrowes, M'Intyre, Rogers, and E. Rogers; Capt. H. W. P. Welman, and Lieut. J. P. Steuart, H.M.'s 86th foot; Cadet C. T. Heatheote, Bo. Army; Mrs. Constable; Mrs. Butler; Miss Ford; and Master Glassbrooke.

Per Duke of Cornwall .- Mrs. Whitehead and two children.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEC. 19. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat; Herminie, Green. wood, Madras and Colombo.—21. Nancy Dawson, Shedden,
—22. Ringdore, Inglefield, Cape and England.—23. Futla Moonbaruck, —, Mocha; Rohomany, Middleton, Calcutta.—24.
Prince of Wales, Jones, China; Alecto, Gr. ce, China.—26. Berenice, Prince of Wales, Jones, China; Alecto, Gr.ce, China.—26. Berenice, Candy, Singapore; Woodbridge, Coppell, Calcutta; Bollivar, Murray, Calcutta.—27. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—28. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat; Lady Montagu, Smith, China.—29. Caroline, Andrews, to sea; steamer Victoria, Amour, Kurrachee.—30. La Reine Blanche, Page, Mauritius; Clarissa, Leete, Madras; Gipsy, Garwood, China.—JAN. 2. Falcon, Poole, China.—3. Steamer Aidoha. Campbell. Snez Ajdoha, Campbell, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lancaster .- Miss Robinson to Madras ; Capt. C. W. Hodson, 16th M.N.I.

Per Teaser. -Mr. Miller and Mr. E. David.

Per Teaser.—Mr. Miller and Mr. E. David.
Per St. Lawrence.—Mr. Bourne.
Per Herminie.—Charles Spice, E.q., J. B. Martin, Esq.
Per Fazel Rohomany.—Mrs. Fitzpatrick and child; Mrs. Middleton and family; and Mr. H. Fitzpatrick.
Per Prince of Wales.—Mrs. Jones and family.
Per Phlan to Surat.—Mrs. Pierce: Rev. Messrs. Pierce and

Per Phlox, to Surat.-Mrs. Pierce; Rev. Messrs. Pierce and

Per Montagu.—Mr. Atkins.—To China, Capt. Gardner and child. Per Victoria.—Brigadier F. T. Farrel; Capt. E. Wemyss, and Lieut. A. Cowper.

Per steamer Ajdaha.—Mrs. C. Reade and two children, with servant; Mrs. Elder and servant; R. T. Webb, Esq. Bo. C. S.; J. Glen, Bo. Army; C. Reade, Esq., M. C. S.; Major C. H. Græme, 5th Mad. Cav.; Capt. F. Westbrooke, 18 Bo. N.I.; Lieut. E. L. Russell, 12th Bo. N.I.; Assist. surg. S. K. Parson, Mad. army; N. Longshawe, Esq.; Messrs. G. M. P. Mason, and Robinson.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer loan		 Rs.116 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	 Rs. 1024do.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	 Rs. 86 do.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	 Rs. 821 do. [Co.
5	Do.	do.		Rs. 981 to 981 do.
4	Do.	do.		Rs. 821 do.

#### Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Ra. 32	oer cent. nm.
		ber cente ben
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	20	do. disc.
Comments 1.1		
Commercial do	11	l do. disc.
A de (70)		
Agra do (Rs. 500)	10	) do. pm.
Dank of Mada		uo. paar
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)		Dar.

		HANG	LD.
On London at 6 months'	sight	• •	1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d. p. rup.
3 months	, -	• •	1s. 9}d.
On China at 60 days'	• •		Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'			,, 99
On Calcutta at 60 days'			Par.
Do. 30 days'		• •	12 as. prem.
Do. at sight	••	••	11 per cent. do.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	11	2
Do (dragons)		11	2
Do. (dragons) Bank of England Notes, per £		11	8
Spanish Dollars, per 100	•	220	
German Crowns, ,,	••	216	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	•	104	
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	"	16	to 17‡

#### PRRIGHTS.

We quote for London, 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s.; and to China, per candy, Rs. 12 to 13.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Tuesday Afternoon, 5 o'clock, 2nd Jan. 1849 .- Our market for imports generally continues in the favourable state noticed in our last report as then existing. Supplies of manufactures have been to a limited extent, and as they have been moved off as quickly as received, our market continues very bare of most descriptions of fabrics, and an increasing disposition is manifested by dealers to anticipate the expected arrivals.

Our Money Market is easy, and we have no new feature to

notice.



#### CEYLON.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A Circular, from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, dated 16th November, announces that the Governor intends to propose the abandonment of the dog ordinance, that respecting the registration and licensing of certain traders, and the shop-While making these concessions, however," the Circular adds, "His Excellency is firmly determined to carry out without delay the ordinance passed last session respecting the roads, which he is satisfied is calculated in a great degree to conduce to the convenience and comfort of the whole community, and no trouble will be spared on his part in expediting the completion of the preliminary arrangements. These cannot now be completed by the time originally proposed, and it will be necessary to make them available in the different districts from time to time as circumstances will admit. But the Governor cannot too positively discountenance any expectation that the people of a particular province or district will find it in their power to evade compliance with the ordinance during the ensuing year by any wilful resistance or obstruction. The ordinance does not enact that all males must either work six days or pay the commutation in every year. It simply provides that they shall be liable so to do if required, and if their labour can be beneficially applied within the distance allowed by the ordinance. It is not e Governor's intention to make a heavy demand for labour for the principal roads during the first year, but to leave a large amount at the disposal of the provincial committees, to be applied with discretion to the works which the native population will feel more immediately interested in."

The committee of the Executive are very busy with the contemplated reductions in salaries. They will be of a most sweeping nature, even to the abolition of several offices which have hitherto been considered as almost patent. Possibly a saving to the extent of £30,000 a year may be effected.—Ceylon Times, Nov. 10.

We are sorry to learn that a most serious accident occurred to Major Parke, our respected commissary-general, on Friday last. Major Parke was stepping into his phacton opposite the United Service Library, and whilst in the act of adjusting the reins they fell from his hands on the back of his horse, which started off at full speed in the direction of St. Peter's Church, and on coming in contact with the corner of the auditor-general's office the phaeton was violently upset, throwing Major Parke on his head. Being taken up insensible, he was instantly bled and conveyed to his residence in Colpetty, under great apprehensions that fracture of the skull or concussion of the brain had taken place. On Saturday serious apprehensions were entertained, but on Sunday we hear a change took place, and he was pronounced out of danger; yesterday a slight fever appeared, the result of the heavy shock he had received, but he was doing well.—Times, Dec. 5.

On Saturday, Dec. 2, Messrs. Venn Preston & Co., submitted to public competition the following properties:—Donnekeya Sallaye, in the district of Saffragam, belonging to the estate of Messrs. Hudson Chandler and Co., comprising 479 acres of forest land unplanted was disposed of for £40. A coffee estate belonging to the late Mr. J. G. Hillebrand at Kaduganava, of 420 acres. 100 planted was bought in by the mortgages at £1,500, a boná fide bid was made of £1,450. The well-known properties belonging to the estate of Mr. Maitland in Ambegammoe, were offered, but did not sell, for Barcaple only £200 was bid, and for Dundrennan £300.

There is a flying report of another insurrection in the Central Province, which after making due inquiry we believe to be unfounded.

We stop the press to say that troops have been sent out to Matelle. — Ceylon Examiner, Dec. 9.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

#### DISTURBANCES IN CEYLON.

Colombo, Dec. 2, 1848.—The Major-General Commanding the Forces has been requested by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor to communicate to the troops the following extract from a despatch received by his Exc. from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having reference to the recent disturbances in Covin.—

"You will direct the Major-General commanding the troops to signify to Lieut.-Colonel Drought, and the officers and men who were employed, her Majesty's approbation of their services. The speedy suppression of the insurrection seems to have been in a great measure due to the able and judicious manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Drought availed himself in the first instance of the small force under his command, and to the courage and steadiness with

which both officers and men acted against the large number of the insurgents."

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

WHITEHOUSE, the lady of S. d. at Jaffna, Dec. 7.

#### DEATHS.

ELDERS, Sarah A. wife of Robert, at Colombo, Dec. 12. HAY, George, Mutwall, aged 20, Nov. 29. JACKSON, R. Catherine, d. of E. P. at Ceylon, Dec. 12.

#### SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

DIDDI

ALLEN, the lady of Henry A. d. at Singapore, Nov. 29.

MARRIAGE.

FAY, Frank W., to E. Anne, d. of Thomas O. Crane, at Singspore, Nov. 27.

DEATUR

GORDON, Lieut. D. M. H.M.S. Royalist, at Singapore, aged 28, Dec. 1.

LEICESTER, Mrs. Mary, d. of the late E. Bagley, c.s. at Singapore, Dec. 2.

#### PENANG:

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

BROWN, Mrs. F. S. d. at Penang, Dec. 8.

#### CHINA.

DOMESTIC.

DEATHS

ROBERTSON, F. at Shanghae, Oct. 18. CROOKE, J. at Hong Kong, aged 39, Nov. 12.

#### PERSIA.

Letters from Bushire, dated the 24th November, state that the son and successor of Mahomed Shah, Nussur-ood-Deen, who was at Tabriz at the time of his father's death, was immediately proclaimed king, under the auspices of the English and Russian ambassadors, and a council appointed until he arrived. He is said to be very partial to us, and to be surrounded by a staff of English officers, so that it is probable our star will soon be in the ascendant in Persia. It was considered certain that the young prince had reached the capital on the 17th October, and had quietly ascended the throne on the 22nd. Firmans in his name had been received both at Shiraz and at Bushire, but they had been despatched prior to the king's arrival at Teheran. The country around the capital was quiet, but the more remote districts were in a very disturbed state. Meshid continued in the hands of the insurgents.—Bombay Times, Dec. 16.

#### BURMESE EMPIRE.

Rangoon.—By the arrival of the Tharrawaddy Merchant, letters have been received from Rangoon, dated the 20th ultimo. The old Shahbunder, a Burman, had arrived there with immense powers. This notable semi-barbarian has it now in his power to exercise his brutality and vicious propensities, to any extent he may please. Mr. Isaac, who was turned out of the country some time ago, has obtained permission to enter it again. He left yesterday for Rangoon and Ava, his wife and family being at the latter place.

The schooner Thistle, from this port to Rangoon, was dashed on a sandbank near the Elephant Point, in a gale of wind, and broken to pieces; we regret to say two lives were lost. The schooner Peter Arakiel, bound to Calcutta from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber, grounded between Baraguay Point and China Baker; fortunately all lives were saved. It is said that, in all probability, she will be got off on discharging her cargo.

No new arrivals from Calcutta since last advices.—Maulmain Chronicle, Nov. 1.

#### MALACCA.

The tin mines are yielding as largely as ever; a new mine has just been opened, in which the ore is found close to the surface.
—Singapore F.P.



#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Strong and almost irresistible evidence that the East was the cradle of the human race is deducible from the fact that the fables, apologues, and familiar tales which form a principal part of the nursery and romantic literature of European nations, and bear unequivocal tokens of being the products of a primitive age, are traceable to the East. This fact itself is scarcely disputed; "by whatever channel they may have been conveyed to the West," observes Mr. Wilson, in his Analytical Account of the Pancha Tantra,\* "the Oriental origin of most of the tales, which first roused the inventive faculties of our ancestors, is universally admitted; and the advocates of the Gothic or Arabic origin of Romance agree in referring its birth-place to the East." Mr. Wilson has identified various tales found in the work he analysed,-which is the source from whence the Fables of Pilpay and other old Eastern collections were drawn,—with stories in the Novelles and Fabliaux of Italian and Provencial writers, and pointed out incidents in some of these tales which establish incontestably their Indian origin.

Some other instances may be enumerated, leading to the same conclusion. A well-known apologue in the ancient collection which goes by the name of Æsop's Fables, the "Husbandman's Sons," is found amongst the traditions of an Eastern nation, without a literature, and which could have had no intercourse with Greece. In the Greek original, the husbandman is represented as calling his sons around him, and placing a bundle of rods ( $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\dot{c}\dot{\delta}oi$ ) in their hands, which he told them to break; upon their acknowledging their inability to accomplish the task, he showed them how easily the whole might be broken if each rod were separately dealt with; adding the moral, that, conjoined in friendly union they would be invincible, whereas, separated by discord, their ruin would be easy.

This incident is recorded by Chinese historians as having really occurred at the Court of a Toorkish or Tartar tribe located on the frontiers of their empire. O-chae, a shen-yu (ruler) of the Too-keuh-hwans, when on his death-bed, called into his presence his twenty sons, and taking a bundle of the same number of arrows, gave one to the eldest, and told him to break it, which he did easily; he then desired him to break the other nineteen at once, which neither he nor any of his brothers was able to do. The dying prince then demonstrated to them how essential combination was to their safety, and how weak they would be when disunited by separate views and interests.

Most readers are familiar with the incident in Voltaire's novel of Zadig, in which the hero of the tale minutely describes all the characters and qualities of the Queen of Babylon's palfrey, without having seen it, from certain indications appearing along the road it passed. Whence Voltaire borrowed this incident is not apparent; but it is pretty clear that he could not have derived it from the original source, in Southern India.

In the Alakswara Katha, a series of storics in the Tamul language, forming part of the Mackenzie Collection (vol. i. p. 220), is the story of the Rajah of Alakapur, in which we find the identical incident:—

"In the reign of Alakendra Raja, King of Alaka Puri, it happened that four persons of respectability were travelling on the high road, when they met with a merchant who had lost one of his camels. Entering into conversation with him, one of the travellers inquired if the camel was not lame in one of its legs; another asked if it was not blind of the right eye; the third asked if the tail was not unusually short; and the fourth demanded if it was not subject to the cholic. They were answered in the affirmative by the merchant, who was satisfied they must have seen the animal, and eagerly demanded where they had met it. They replied, they had seen traces of the camel, but not the camel itself; which, being inconsistent with the minute acquaintance they seemed to possess, the merchant accused them of being thieves, and having stolen his beast, and immediately applied to the raja for redress. The raja, on hearing the merchant's story, was equally impressed with the belief that the travellers must know what had become of the camel, and, sending for them, he threatened them with his extreme displeasure if they did not confess the truth. How could they know, he demanded, the eamel was lame or blind, that the tail was long or short, or that it was subject to any malady, unless they had it in their possession. On which they severally explained the reasons that had induced them to express their belief of these particulars. The first observed, I noticed in the foot-marks of the animal that one was deficient, and I concluded accordingly that he was lame in one of his legs. The second said, I noticed the leaves of the trees on the left side of the road had been snapped or torn off, whilst those on the right side were untouched, whence I concluded the animal was blind in his right eye. The third remarked, I saw a number of drops of blood on the road, which I conjectured bad flowed from the bites of gnats

and flies, and thence supposed the camel's tail was shorter than usual, in consequence of which he could not brush the insects away. The fourth said, I observed that, whilst the fore feet of the camel were planted firmly in the ground, the hiod ones appeared to have scarcely touched it, whence I guessed they were contracted by pain in the belly of the animal. The king, when he heard their explanations, was much struck by the sagacity of the parties, and, giving the merchant a sum of money to console him for the loss of the camel, he made these four persons his principal ministers."

One of the most remarkable instances of the identification of a Western tale with its Eastern prototype is exhibited in the story of Shylock and the pound of flesh. The origin of this story long eluded the persevering research of all the Commentators of Shakespeare, who ransacked the literature of Europe in order to discover the sources of his non-historical dramas. At length, the late Sir. Thomas Munro (then an ensign in the native army of India) found the original of Shylock in a Persian tale, "The Cadi of Emessa," which he communicated to Mr. Malone, who stated the fact in his notes to the Merchant of Venice. A lively translation of the entire Persian tale, which comprehends other incidents, is given in that amusing collection of papers entitled Anglo-India. The substance is this: An affluent Jew and a Musulman merchant lived in the same city. The latter, being in want of money to trade with, begged a loan of 100 dinars from the Jew, who, having been smitten with the beauty of the Mu-sulman's wife, hoped that he might by means of this loan ruin the merchant, and gain his wife. With this motive, he said to the Musulman, playfully, that if he would give him the pledge he required, he should have the loan without interest. "Consent," said he, "that if you do not pay me the money by a certain day, I shall cut off a pound of flesh from your body." The Musulman at first made wry faces at this proposal, but at length, pressed by necessity, he consented, and setting off on a journey, engaged in his mercantile transactions so successfully, that he was able before the stipulated date to send the 100 dinars to his wife, who, being at the time in straits for want of money, and not knowing the nature of the pledge her husband had given, applied it to her household purposes, and the penalty of the bond was incurred. The Musulman was returning home with large gains, when he fell amongst thieves, who robbed him of all, and he returned home as poor as he left it. The relentless Jew claimed his pledge; the matter came before the cadi, who decided that the pledge had been forfeited; but the Musulman protesting against this decree, both parties agreed to refer the question to the Cadi of Emessa, a man of great wisdom and high reputation for strict justice. This judge, having heard the case, determined that the forfeiture had really been incurred, and turning to the Jew, said, "Arise, take the knife, and cut off your pound of flesh; but see that there be not a grain more or less; your just claim is exactly one pound, and if you take over or under, though ever so little, I will consign you to the governor, who will put you to death." The Jew replied, "It is not possible to cut exactly a pound;" but the cadi told him he must do so, or take the consequences. The Jew, thereupon, renounced his claim, and said he would forgive the debt altogether. "Very well," said the cadi; "but as you have brought the man so far on a claim you cannot maintain, it is but reasonable that you should make him some compensation." point was referred to arbitration, and the damages were assessed at 200 dinars, which the Jew paid.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.—The war against the Affghans amply proved the efficiency and capability of the native soldier. The Musulman is not so effeminate, yet as brave, trustworthy, and enduring as the Hindoo; but is not so temperate. Both, however, require to be led by an European officer: if they lose their confidence in him, they give themselves up for lost. They are ready to risk their lives for their officers, and are filially attached to them. During our march, officers and privates of the native troops frequently came from the distance of many miles to see their European officer, and to recall the good old times; and they part from their officers like children from their parents. They even exchange letters with them.—Von Orlich's Travels.

Many of the large manufacturers in Lancashire and the West Riding find it worth their while to employ skilful mechanics, at high salaries, for no other purpose than to suggest improvements in the machinery; the result is, that their factories contain specimens of contrivance surpassing any other in the world: some of the mechanism used in cotton-printing, or in the "differential box" for supplying cotton to the spinning-frames, is beyond comparison superior, in delicacy and ingenuity, to the most complex movements of a chronometer.—Edinb. Review.

### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, February 2, 1849.

The private accounts of the sanguinary cavalry affair at Ramnuggur, on the 22nd November, in the absence of any official despatch establishing the main facts, are so obscure and discordant, that we have found it difficult to collect from them a distinct notion of its incidents, and of the true cause of the severe loss which attended this partial encounter. We have read at least twenty reports, published and unpublished, from as many eye-witnesses, all more or less at variance with each other, and sketches of the exact positions of the British and Sikh forces have contributed but little to reconcile their apparent discrepancies.

It would appear from a draught sketch, now before us, of the relative positions of the two armies on the morning of the 22nd, that the main body of the Sikhs was disposed along the right bank of the Chenab, where that river suddenly widens, being divided into two chanels by a small island in mid-stream. Strong field-works and batteries of heavy guns protected their main position, and guns were likewise placed in battery along the margin of the river to the eastward. The island, which was opposite to the centre of the Sikh position, was occupied by 4,000 men, and a battery. The branch of the river, which separated the island from the left bank, is about thirty yards wide, and the water did not exceed three or four feet in depth, to which there is an abrupt fall from the bank of almost five feet. This was called the "nullah;" the main branch, which flowed on the other side of the island, is considered to be the river, and this, though not so wide as the nullah, is not fordable.

It is obvious that this was a position of great strength, and as the Sikhs had recently occupied the very ground, which was broken and sandy, upon which the British forces were moving, they were thoroughly acquainted with its disadvantages, and had probably ascertained by practice the range of their guns over every part of it; much caution was therefore indispensable in conducting even a reconnoissance.

When the British troops came up, small parties of Sikhs were still remaining on the left bank of the river, some squatted under the high bank of the nullah, others retiring apparently from Ramnuggur; they were driven by the cavalry (the 3rd Dragoons and the 8th Light Cavalry) across the river. The Horse Artillery, which joined in this service, pushed on with eagerness through deep sand, opening their fire upon the enemy on the other side, but soon found that their 6-pounders were very ill-matched with the heavy metal of the enemy, and they were compelled to retire, leaving behind one of their guns and two ammunition waggons, which were too deeply embedded in the sand to be moved. The enemy, seeing this, crossed over a large body of cavalry (3,000 or 4,000), under cover of his guns; but they were, as appears, charged several times by the 3rd and 14th Dragoons, and the 5th and 8th Light Cavalry, and, as all accounts say, on every occasion overthrown and driven back; but they always found shelter under their own artillery.

At length, Colonel Havelock appears to have received

orders or permission to make a more serious attack upon this body. Most of the letters say that the order was given by the Commander-in-chief; one writer asserts that the movement was directed by Brigadier General Cureton; but neither Lord Gough nor the gallant Cureton would probably have ventured with 500 sabres to assail a body of 4,000 Sikh cavalry, and follow them to their batteries, had he been aware of the facts, that there was a branch of the river four feet deep in their way; that the island was strongly occupied; that the descent to the nullah was precipitous, and that the bed of it was occupied by marksmen of the enemy, and swept by his guns, which infiladed it from the left of the enemy's position on the right bank of the river.

The word, however, was given; the brave fellows (the 14th Dragoons and 5th Light Cavalry) advanced at a trot, in close column of squadrons, in the teeth of volleys from the Sikh artillery. The opposing body of cavalry appeared to give way; the order, "form line to front," was scarcely issued, when they came upon the nullah, full of men. Still ignorant of their real situation, the colonel and many of his brave men of the 14th leaped down the steep bank into the nullah, which they dashed through, halted and formed upon the island, charging horse and foot, in the face of the Sikh batteries. They retired to join the other squadron of the 14th coming up, re-formed, and again charged, but only to be moved down by the destructive fire of the enemy, cross and direct. In this second charge, Colonel Havelock and many noble fellows fell. In spite of their loss, after again retiring, they formed once more, and charged a third time, under Colonel King; but now Brigadier-General Cureton arrived, and ordered them back: at this moment, two matchlock balls struck him to the earth.

The disaster,—for such it must be frankly admitted to be,—may thus be attributed to ignorance of the obstacles in the way of success, which were insuperable by the force opposed to them; and especially to the too great ardour of troops; "it was a rush," says one of the letters, "who should get at the enemy first."

It is far from our intention to drop a syllable in condemnation of any one; but, considering that the object of the movement was merely "to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy;" that the British troops were in the presence of a force of 30,000 men, strongly entrenched, and that experience had amply proved the European skill and desperate resolution of the Sikhs, as well as their Oriental subtlety, we cannot refrain from expressing regret that any circumstances should have brought about this untoward affair, which might have been still more disastrous. "Had the 14th not been broken by jumping into the nullah," says the writer of a letter published in the Times, "more than half the regiment must have been destroyed, so severe was the fire, as all the shot, had they charged in close order, would have taken effect."

A curious circumstance, connected with the infant children of Europeans in India, is that, where they are much affected by the climate, they absolutely appear to cease to grow, and, at the age of from one to three years, will go on from month to month without the smallest increase of bulk: their little clothes never require to be enlarged. Yet on being put on board of ship, and sent to sea, they at once take a start, and shoot up to their proper size. Nature has evidently intended that the blood of Europe should never people the plains of India.—Anglo-India.



#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.

Opening of the Session.—Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person. In the speech from the throne, there is the following paragraph:

"A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—A paragraph has been the round of the papers, to the effect that the East-India Company has applied to Government for three regiments for India. We are inclined to think our contemporaries have confounded the supposed application with the embarkation of three regiments which have just sailed from Cork for India. We cannot learn that three additional regiments have been applied for, and it will probably prove not to be the case.

COAL IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—The perquisitions of Capt. Henderson, of H.M.'s steam-vessel Sampson, have established the existence of veins of coal near Punta Arenas (Sandy Bay), about seven miles distant from the bay, on the north bank of the river, a road being practicable to the shore, materials for making it being found on the spot. The coal is of good quality, and the veins, which have not been worked by the Chili government, may be worked with great ease.

The Patent Diatonic Flute.—Believing that amongst the readers of the Mail there are many connexions of the services whose musical tastes lead them to patronize the flute as a means of recreation, a few words explanatory of the merits of a recently patented invention, the Diatonic flute of Mr. Siccama, may not be thrown away. From an examination of Mr. Siccama's improvements in this favourite musical instrument with amateurs, we can say, without hesitation, that the Diatonic flute is the most easy on which to perform we have hitherto tried. It requires but little exertion in playing, and its tones are of the mellowest quality, and permitting of such variations as warrant the Diatonic appellation. We therefore think the instrument worthy the patronage of every amateur as well as professional flute-player.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—At a meeting of dissentient shareholders of the East Indian Railway, held Jan. 23, at the London Tavern, Sir John Campbell, K.C.H., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—"That since of late it has been made manifest that the original anticipations of profits, held out by the directors in their first report, could not be realized by the limited undertaking in which it is now proposed to embark, and that the guarantee, instead of being equivalent to a 5 per cent. Government stock, as stated by the Directors, in the opinion of this meeting is a mere contribution which would probably be wholly absorbed by the cost of maintaining and working the line, there remains no reasonable inducement to the shareholders to pursue the enterprize further; and it is consequently desirable to dissolve the company in the most speedy and inexpensive manner, and release the shareholders from the responsibilities incidental thereto.

INDIAN RAILWAYS .- Last week we intimated that the committee, appointed at the India House to consider the question of Indian railways had decided against granting any amelioration of terms to the East-Indian or Indian Peninsula Railway Companies. On Tuesday last, a meeting of the dissentient share-holders of the East-India Railway was held at the London Tavern (as will be seen by reference to our reports of meetings) to protest against further pretexts of delay in the dissolution of the company; and, on the following day, a Court of the Hon. East-India Company was held, when the report of the railway committee of the previous week was received and confirmed. The East-Indian Railway Company, and, we suppose, the Great Indian Peninsula Company also, may therefore be looked upon as virtually extinct, so that a clear field now remains for more skilful and more fastidious adventurers in the domain of Indian railways. That railways must be made in India is obvious enough, but it is quite as clear that they can never be made by the existing companies, which have demonstrated their utter inefficiency. In the East-Indian Railway Company in particular, not only is there an absence of an intelligible project, but the directors, though "all honourable men," have clearly lost the confidence of their constituents, as we think the meeting to which we have

already adverted sufficiently demonstrates. Some of the daily papers, which are possessed of much eloquence and but little information, are denouncing in strong terms both the India House and Board of Control for the miscarriage of the companies, upon which the execution of Indian railways appears. in their judgment, to depend; but we believe it will not be difficult to show that the result they deplore is a step towards the establishment of Indian railways, and the most important step in advance which has been taken for some years. We are unable this week to afford the space necessary to adduce the proofs on which this doctrine rests, but we intend to do so on an early occasion; and as all our views upon this subject have heretofore received such a singularly exact confirmation, it will be no unreasonable demand, we conceive, upon the faith of our readers, if we ask for their provisional acquiescence in the conclusions here propounded. The existing railway companies have for some time past occupied a merely obstructive position, and by a cheap method of exculpation they have thrown the blame of all their faults and follies with their inevitable consequences upon the India House and the Board of Control; but we shall be able to show that latterly, at least, the only fault of those high departments has been their mistaken indulgence to crumbling companies, which events have shewn cannot be supported with effect, and which, like any other rubbish, ought long ago to have been completely swept away. - Railway Chronicle, Jan. 27.

Messes. Eglinton and Co.—We regret to have to announce to-day the failure of Messes. Robert Eglinton and Co., a highly respectable East-India firm. The liabilities of the house a year or two back must have been heavy, but a considerable reduction has since been effected in them, and it is understood they will not now prove large. During the commercial crisis it was said Messes. Eglinton and Co. received assistance from the Bank of England and the British Linen Company, and it is a refusal from Scotland of a renewal of this aid, the term of which has just expired, that the necessity for suspension is attributed.— Times, Jan. 29, 1849.

MILITARY PAY will be issued at the Treasury, East-India House, on Monday, Feb. 12, and following days.

THE ship Amathea has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

THE DEATH OF THE FIRST LORD CLIVE is thus related by Horace Walpole, in one of his letters to the Countess of Ossory, recently edited by Mr. Vernon Smith: "Lord H. has just been here, and told me the manner of Lord Clive's death. Whatever had happened, it had flung him into convulsions, to which he was very subject. Dr. Fothergill gave him, as he had done on like occasions, a dose of laudanum; but the pain in his bowels was so violent that he asked for a second dose. Dr. Fothergill said, if he took another he would be dead in an hour. The moment Fothergill was gone, he swallowed another, for another it seems stood by him, and he is dead."

THE CITY OF SOO-CHOW-FOO.—Every one who has been in China, or who is at all acquainted with Chinese history, has heard of this renowned city. "If a stranger," says Mr. Fortune, "enters a shop in Hong-Kong, in Canton, or in any other of the towns of the south, he is sure to be told, when he inquires the price of any curiosity out of the common way, that it has been brought from this celebrated place. Let him order any thing superb, it must be sent for from Soo-Chow; fine pictures, fine carved work, fine silks, fine ladies, all come from Soo-chow. It is the Chinaman's earthly paradise, and it would be hard indeed to convince him that it had its equal in any town on earth."

The authors of the Ihhwan al Safa compare the animal economy with the systems of the heavens. According to them, everything is formed under the influence of the stars, and must, therefore, bear a resemblance to them. This is the leading idea of the natural sciences of the Arabs. Every element is predominant in one part of the body: in the head, fire; in the chest, air; in the abdomen, water; in the lower extremities, on which the body rests, earth. This idea has been revived and expanded by Professor Oken, in his Natural History.—Dr. A. Sprenger.

THE ESPLANADE, the fashionable "Hyde Park," of Bombay, is far better than the Course at Calcutta, the number of superb turn-outs the Parsees drive making it far more gay: many of these people are immensely rich, and think nothing of giving 300 guiness for a buggy-horse.—Fane's Five Years in India.

### SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

JAN. 20. Richard Thornton, Maxwell, Batavia .- 22. Hindoo. Rorison, Bengal; Mermaid, Leslie, Mauritius; Empress, Goble, Ceylon; Reliance, Burgoyne, Mauritius.—23. Belharen, Gilkeson, Ceylon; Reliance, Burgoyne, Mauritius.—23. Betharen, Gilkeson, Singapore; Elizabeth, Alexander, Cassibelanus, Armstrong, Bland, Hosken, Medida, McDowell, Hydaspes, Grebow, Blorenge, Banks, and Palatine, Stubbs, Bengal; Bahamian, Hawkins, Whampoa; H.M.S. Bittern, Hope, Coast of Africa; H.M.S. President, Dacres, Cape; H.M.S. Dido, Maxwell, New Zealand; Scindian, Cammell, Bengal.—24. England's Queen, Alleyne, Shanghai; Ursula, Ridley, Whampoa; Isle of Wight, Danford, Richard Cobden, Stewart, and Susan Cripp, Holdsworth, Mauritius; Selina, Hewitt, Bengal; Christina, Spence, and Warwick, Owens, Bengal; Janet Ridston, McKay, Bombay.—25. John Cubbold, Handley, and Amwell, Longridge, Mauritius; Flora Muir, Stobo, Bengal; Globe, Ward, Bengal; Elora, Turabull, Java.—26. Gratifude, Popham, and Ada, Amy, Mauritius; Nith, Tinley, Madras; H.M.S. Espiegle, Campbell, Hong-Kong.—27. Pitgrim, Francis, Bengal; Undaunted, Walker, South Australia; Primula, Jackson, Penang; Sharp, Spratt, Madras.—29. Robert Pulsford, King, Bengal; Lahore, Harris, Bengal.—30. Branken Moor, Pain, South Australia; Nautilus, Stockdale, Ceylon.—31. Marchioness of Douglas, Henderson, and Gazelle, Ramssy, New South Wales; Loharce, Errington, Bengal; Grecian, Langford, Whampoa.—Feb. 1. Mountain Maid, Wishart Breede Base. Singapore; Elizabeth, Alexander, Cassibelanus, Armstrong, Bland, Bengal; Grecian, Langford, Whampoa .- FEB. 1. Mountain Maid, Wishart, Breede River.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs .- JAN. 22. China, Maclean, Bombay .- 29. From the Downs.—Jan. 22. China, Maelean, Hombay.—29. Chance, Stephenson (from Hartlepool), Suez; Roseberry, Young, Port Phillip; Mermaid, Anderson, Bombay; James Gibb, Jackson, New South Wales; Honduras, Cayzer, New South Wales; Lady Bute, McKinlay, Calcutta; Columbia, Ramsey (from Shields), Aden; Mary Muir, Milward, Singapore; Agenoria, Nawby, New South Wales; Dispatch, Owen, Algoa Bay; British Empire, McEwen, Port Phillip; Soubahdar, Umfreville, Calcutta; Arab, Connell, Algoa Bay; Wanderer, Sutton, Port Natal; Nile, Miller, Pernambuco and Launceston; Mary Garete West, Bowman, Batavia, Orester, Winn Bombay: Mary Snarks, Greham, Hong Kong. Pernambuco and Launceston; Margaret West, Bowman, Batavia, Orestes, Winn, Bombay; Mary Sparks, Graham, Hong Kong; Gem, Hannah, Algoa Bay; Josephine, Smith, New South Wales; Rokeby, Trotter, Madras; Briton, Miller, Mauritius; Malabar, McClear, Bombay; Australia, Harrison, Falkland Islands.—31. John Line, Palmer, Cape and Madras; Calcutta, Prynn, Adelaide; Janet, Davidson, St. Helena.

From CORK.—JAN. 21. John Brewer, Brown, Bombay; Dudbrook, Smith, Calcutta; Tulloch Castle, Breig, Bombay; Cotfield, Cargey, Calcutta; Diana, Pugh, Calcutta.—23. Lord Dalhousie, Ferris, Calcutta; Java, Parker, Bombay; City of Poonah, Triscott,

From LEITH .- JAN. 29. Camilla, Bickers, Adelaide.

From LIVERPOOL.—JAN. 20. John Moore, Withycombe, Bombay; Prince of Orange, Smith, Bombay.—27. James Bibby, Pearson, Hong-Kong; Zoe, Shaw, Cape.—29. Mirzapore, Hickman, Calcutta; William Carey, Emmett, Calcutta; Mary Clarke, Colbeck, Cape and New South Wales.

From FALMOUTH .- JAN. 26. Earl of Bulcarras, Morris, Cork and Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—JAN. 29. Litherland, Storie, Hobart Town; Pemberton, Henderson, Port Phillip; Garland Grore, Matheson, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—28. William Hyde, Applewaite, Adelaide. -31. Stebon Heath, Sargeant, Adelaide.

From SHIELDS .- JAN. 26. Idalia, Cape.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

True Briton, Roe, Portsmouth to Madras and Bengal, Jan. 10, True Briton, Roe, Portsmouth to Madras and Bengal, Jan. 10, lat. 38 deg. 53 min. N.; long. 11 deg. 18 min. W.—Ganges, Dens, Cork to Bombay, Jan. 20, lat. 45 deg. N.; long. 14 deg. W.—West, Bauer, London to Batavia, Dec. 11, lat. 4 deg. S.; long. — W.—City of Poonah, Triscott, Cork to Calcutta, Jan. 26, lat. 48 deg. 19 min. N.; long. 8 deg. 14 min. W.—The Hindoo; Burgoyne, from Swan River to London, caught fire at sea, Dec. 30, in lat. 7 deg. N.; long. 28 deg. W.; crew and passengers saved by the William Fisher, arrived at Liverpool.—The Tigris, Linton, from Ceylon to London, got ashore Jan. 22, near Dover, and subsequently went to pisces; part of cargo saved. pieces; part of cargo saved.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### RIRTHS.

BALFOUR, the lady Georgiana, s. at Balbernie, N.B. Jan. 23. ELSEY, the wife of Maj. W. East-India Co.'s depot, d. at Warley, Essex, Jan. 28.

Hook, the lady of Charles C. 7th Madras cavalry, s. at Campbelton, Argyleshire, Jan. 22.

LAKE, the wife of Capt. A. Madras engineers, d. Jan. 22.

#### MARRIAGES.

BUDD, Edward L. to Margaret, d. of Col. R. Douglas, c.B. at Claygate, Surrey, Jan. 30.

INGRAM, Rev. A. H. W. to Sophia M. d. of the late Lieut. col. G. Arnold, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Brampton Brian, Hereford, Jan. 25.

STEVENSON, Joseph, to Elizabeth C. d. of the Rev. W. H. Cole, at Wonersh, near Guildford, Jan. 30.

WREY, Devonshire, to Sarah, d. of the late Col. Cunninghame, at Wanregwan, Port Phillip, July 5.

#### DEATHS.

BOWMAN, Capt. D. at 59, London-road, Brighton, aged 74, Jan. 18.

CURTIS, P. at Circneester-place' Fitzroy-square.

LEACOCK, Mary, wife of Capt. H. W. 74th Bengal Native Infantry, on board the ship *Monarch*, on her passage to India, aged 31, Aug. 12.

NEED, Jane, wife of Capt. Henry, R.N. and eldest d. of the late James M'Dowell, East-India Company's civil service, at Kelstonlodge, aged 25, Jan. 22.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 24th and 31st, 1849.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Capt. Henry G. Mainwaring, invalids. Surg. James Morice, M.D., retired. Surg. Hugh Maclean, retired.

Madras Estab .- Capt. Samuel C. Macpherson, 8th N. I. Lieut. William R. Aikman, 8th N. I. Lieut. Thomas C. Longcroft, 16th N. I. Lieut. Fleetwood P. Drury, 20th N.I. Ens. John Cornwall, 20th N.I. Ens. George W. Playfair, 34th N.I.
Capt. Wentworth Bayly, 37th grenadiers.
Lieut. David O. Wedderburn, 37th grenadiers.
Capt. Francis Grant, 41st N.I. Lieut. Herbert C. Roberts, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Ross B. Moore, 3rd cav. Capt. Williams Brown, 12th N.I. Ens. the Hon. Edward W. Douglas, 17th N.I.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. John A. H. Gorges, 57th N. I., overland, 20th Feb. Capt. William P. Bignell, 69th N.I.

-Lieut. John C. P. Prescott, 10th N.I. Madras Estab.-Lieut. Donald Mackechnie, 16th N.I., per Investigator. Ens. Richard S. Baker, 17th N.I., overland, 20th July next.

Lieut. William H. Crichton, 38th N.I.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Madras Estab .- Mr. William E. Cochrane, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. William E. Cahill, 40th N. I., 6 months. Madras Estab. - Maj. Charles F. Le Hardy, 14th N. I., 6 months. Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Robert T. N. Tubbs, 9th N. I., 6 months. Capt. John A. A. Eckford, 19th N. I., 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. William J. Toby, Indian Navy.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Robert Adams Curtis Phillips, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy. Mr. Park Goff, ditto ditto. Mr. Lindsay Wilson, appointed captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.



#### ADDISCOMBE.

The following is a revised distribution list of the Artillery Cadets who passed their public examination on the 8th Dec. last, viz.-

For the Bengal Artillery. Thomas Netherton Harward. Andrew Hugh Bogle. Frederick Henry Turnbull. Francis Hastings McLeod. William Hamilton (2nd). Burnett Ashburner. William Ingilby. Henry John Evans. De Vic Francis Carey.

For the Madras Artillery. Robert Atkyns Peach. Henry Dundas Gloag.

For the Bombay Artillery. Adam Gordon Newall.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Java, for Bombay, from Cork, Jan. 9: 336 Queen's troops. Lieut.-Col. Stopford; Capts. Errington, Pattison; Lieuts. Bowlby, Bell, Spute, Johnston, Chads; Paymaster Howes; Adjutant Burne; Quartermaster Sears; Ens. Hutchischer, Stragger Arbert inson; Surgeon Archer.

Per Tulloch Castle, for Bombay, from Cork, Jan. 13: 164 Queen's troops. Capts. Stirling, Sibley; Lieut. Cantler; Ens. Moultrie, Hood; Assist. Surg. Crisp.

Per John Brewer, for Bombay, from Cork, Jan. 13: 153 Queen's troops. Major Draper; Capt. Holland; Lieuts. Cot-ton, Morphy; Ens. Shipley; Assist. Surg. Adams.

Per Diana, for Bengal, from Cork, Jan. 15: 160 Queen's troops. Capt. Durnford; Lieuts. Willis, Buchanan, Crawley, Chute; Assist. Surg. Bassano.

Per Colfield, for Bengal, from Cork, Jan. 16: 146 Queen's troops. Capt. Edwards; Lieuts. Cooper, O'Brien, James; Ensign O'Brien; Assist. Surg. Eaton.

Per Dudbrook, for Bengal, from Cork, Jan. 17: 189 Queen's troops. Major Timins; Lieuts. Pilling, Snow; Ensigns Rue, Fairtlough; Assist. Surg. Johnston.

Per City of Poonah, for Bengal, from Cork, Jan. 18: 174 Queen's troops. Major Chute; Capt. Braddell; Lieuts. Evatt, Willington; Ens. Gray, Peny, Penton.

Per Lord Dalhousie, for Bengal, from Cork, Jan. 19: 230 Queen's troops. Lieut. Col. Galloway; Capts. Reynolds, Schrei-ber; Lieuts. Hennis, Blewitt: Ens. Saltmarshe; Adjutant Rutherford; Quartermaster Boyd; Surgeon Harvey.

THE KALMUCKS, on the Chinese frontier, possess powers of enduring hunger and thirst, and a voracity which is almost incre-dible. Their chief animal food is mutton, of which they consume enormous quantities when they can procure supplies; but no kind of flesh comes amiss, including that of the horse, and they care not whether the animal died a natural death, and are indifferent about the cooking. They are ridiculously timid, and, perhaps, the most indolent people in the world, and will often sacrifice their property rather than take a little trouble to preserve it. Their religious rites are a sort of bargain with the deity, and when their requests are disregarded, the Kalmuck wreaks his vengeance on the images of his gods by whipping, beating, or trampling them under foot.—M. Tchihatcheff.

THE GOLD MINES OF RUSSIA.—The mineral wealth derived from these mines has proved, on the whole, injurious to the people engaged in gold finding, and detrimental to the true welfare of the country. The gain is far less than might appear, when only the quantity of the precious metal is taken into account, though this is rapidly increasing, having risen from 260 lbs. in 1830 to 75,215 lbs. in 1846. The total amount in the ten years preceding 1846 was 368,0631bs., worth £18,760,000. Yet it is only the lowness of the wages, from 10s. to 30s. a month, that enables these mines to be wrought profitably.

According to the Ikhwan al Safa, the world is a human being magnified; and the system of the world is contained in the units of the decimal system.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Ship, its Origin and Progress; being a General History from its first Invention to the latest Improvements; forming a complete Account of the Naval Events of the Ancients, the Middle Ages, and the Modern Epochs, to the close of 1848, including the state of the Navies of all Nations; Episodes and Lines of Shipping; Discoveries, Colonization, and Commerce; &c. Illustrated with plates. By FRANCIS STEINITZ. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE title of this work, which we have quoted in full, will give the reader an approximate, though imperfect, idea of the multifariousness of its contents. It embraces almost every subject with which the ship has the most remote relation. From the mere rudiments of the art of navigation,—the raft and the hollow tree,-Mr. Steinitz conducts us through the naval history of all nations down to the present time, when the invention of and improvements in steam-navigation have already given a new impulse and new character to the art. It is not the ship alone which has occupied his labours; all its separate parts, the oars, the rudder, the sails, the compass,-all the minutiæ of the construction of ships,—are laboriously investigated and familiarly explained. The great bulk of the work is, of course, dedicated to the British naval history; in the course of which all the chief engagements are described and illustrated with professional minuteness and precision; but the navies of Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and America, are copiously treated of, and maritime affairs are connected by brief references to other transactions, so as to form a sketch of the history of the world. The accounts of the progress of steam-navigation, of the present state of the French navy, of that of the United States, and of the project for a German navy, contain many valuable facts. Nor is the subject of the Navigation Laws overlooked. Altogether, it is a work of stupendous industry.

In a curious account given in the Appendix, of all kinds of vessels, and of inventions relating to the ship, Mr. Steinitz has described a "Flying or Air Ship," invented by a Portuguese priest, named Bartholomew Laurent, by which the said priest proposed to navigate the air as readily as we do the sea, by sails, rudder, wings, &c. The figure of the machine and the explanation of it afford an amusing specimen of the absurdities which

formerly passed current as useful inventions.

Cocks' Musical Almanack for 1849. London. R. Cocks

THE above is the title of an almanack which has just been issued. It contains more useful and miscellaneous information than is given in most ordinary almanacks; also a list of musical societies, with their boards of management, days of meeting, &c., and a series of interesting events connected with music and musicians.

It will, undoubtedly, be admitted that all those who profess to take any interest in music, should make themselves acquainted with some particulars regarding the career of the best composers and performers, and the precise epoch when every distinguished musician and vocalist flourished. In Cocks' Musical Almanack the desired information may be obtained at a cheap rate.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE METEMPSYCHOSIS is sometimes made a medium of fraud in China. Two hungry bonzes, coming near a rich peasant's farm-yard, began weeping, telling the peasant's wife that two fat ducks in the yard were inhabited by the souls of their fathers. The dame could do no less than consign the ducks to their filial care, and the bonzes made a hearty dinner

THE KIRCHEEZ enjoy an acuteness of sight, hearing, and nell, which is astonishing. Where a European can see only a smell, which is astonishing. Where a European can see only a dim speck in the desert, the Kirgheez can discover it to be a man, and distinguish his tribe; and they can determine localities by the taste or scent of the plants. Their local memory is so the taste or scent of the plants. exact that, on one occasion, an old blind warrior guided a Russian troop above 120 miles across the steppe, inquiring occasionally the forms of hills and direction of streams.

THE RIVERS OF THE ALTAI. - A remarkable peculiarity of the rivers of the Altai mountains,—one of which, the Yenisei, runs a course of 1,000 miles,—is the striking contrast in the level of the ground on the two sides, the right bank being always considerably elevated above the left.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut ou Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 19th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 28th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th February, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the foremon of the said 7th day of February, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 6th February, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions ansexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz, one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 94c, her Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 240 tons of Dead Weight.

The Stores consist of about 240 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 7th February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, as expressed in the following letter, viz.—

"To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company."

"Honourable Sira.

"To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.
"Henourable Sirs,
"We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene, at your earliest convenience, a Special General Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the accompanying Resolutions, and that you will be pleased to publish the same, with this our requisition.
"Your obedient servants,
"JOERPH HUME,
ARTHUB J. LEWIS,
J. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES FORBES,
JOHN POYNDER,

GEORGE FORBES, JOHN BRIGGS, CHARLES GRANT, J. W. GRAHAM.

CHARLES GRANT,

"RESOLUTIONS.

"RESOLUTIONS.

"N. GRAHAM.

"That, by the treaty concluded between the East-India Company and his late Highness Pertaub Singh, Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th September, 1819, the territories of Sattara were secured to him and to his heirs in perpetual sovereignty. That, by the supplemental treaty of September, 1839, the said territories were confirmed to his brother, Appa Sahib, as the next collateral heir and successor, and to his heirs, on the same terms as specified in the treaty of September, 1819.

"That this Court has heard with feelings of the deepest surprise and alarm of the contemplated seizure, confiscation, and annexation, by the East-India Company, of the Sattara territories, in violation of the rights of the lawful heir: believing, as this Court does, that such seizure, confiscation, and annexation, would be a most flagrant breach of the said treaties so solemnly entered into and confirmed, would be a disgrace and stain upon the British character, and would seriously weaken the confidence hitherto reposed by the princes and people of India in the justice and good faith of the East-India Company and of the British Government.

"That, under such circumstances, this Court deems it to be their imperative duty to declare their solemn conviction of the impolicy and danger, no less than of the injustice, of such a proceeding, and to express their earnest hope that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control will withhold their sanction from such a measure."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 119.7

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1849.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Haddington (steamer), with the mails, left Calcutta January 8, Saugor 10; Madras 14; Point de Galle 18; Aden 28, and seached Suez Feb. 4.

The Sesostris, with a mail, left Bombay January 20, and reached

Aden 28.

The Achilles (steamer), with a mail, left Hong-Kong Dec. 30, Singapore January 7, and Penang 9.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Feb. 7, from whence they were forwarded by the Indus, and reach Malta on the 15th.

The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M. steamer Merlin, arriving at its destination on the 18th Inst.

The Indus (steamer), with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 28th inst.

H.M. steamer Medusa, with the mail from England of Feb. 7, reached Malta Feb. 13. H.M. steamer Medisa took the mails on to Alexandria Feb. 14.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London to-mor-

row evening.

A mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Wednesday, March 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 23.)

# DATES OF ADVICES. Calcutta ...... Jan. 9 | Ceylon ...... Jan. 15 | Madras ........ 14 | Singapore ...... 7 Singapore..... Madras ..... 20 | Hong-Kong..... Dec. 30 Bombay .....

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE first Act of the Punjab drama has closed; the city of Mooltan has been captured by the British forces, "after one of the most obstinate and gallant defences on the part of the enemy," observes the Bombay Times, " ever recorded in our annals." The courage and resolution of the Sikh garrison, against such overwhelming odds, whilst confirming and establishing their claims to a high military reputation,

tend to justify the prudence of the British commander, in restraining the ardour of his soldiers, and not incurring unnecessary risks,-a quality which is of inappreciable value in one charged with such heavy responsibility, although too often, as in the instance of General Whish. stigmatized as "over-caution," a gentle name for timidity.

The advices brought by the last mail from Mooltan announced the arrival of the Bombay column; but we were led to underrate the amount of force placed by its junction at the disposal of General Whish, which amounted to 15,000 British troops and 17,000 allies, making an aggregate of 32,000 men, with 150 pieces of ordnance, nearly half being of the largest calibre.

The reinforcements having joined the camp on the 21st December, on the 24th orders were issued to the various corps to take up their position in front of the city, which operation was completed on the evening of Christmas-day, the Bengal troops being placed a little in the rear of the spot they had before occupied; those of Bombay, in the position previously held by the allied forces. The two were placed in line on the 26th. Edwardes's troops moved some way backwards, to form a depôt, and ultimately took up the ground which had been occupied by Shere Singh and his men before their defection. Our movements were vigilantly watched by the enemy, and from the clouds of dust which arose, they were supposed to be moving a force in the vicinity of their outworks.

The commander of the forces, having consulted Major Scott, of the Bombay Engineers, as to the best mode of attack, was advised by that officer to operate at once in regular form against the north-east angle of the citadel; but Colonel Cheape, of the Bengal Engineers, recommended first clearing the suburbs, and gaining possession of the town, and General Whish adopted his views.

Accordingly, on the 27th December, four columns of attack were formed, two of Bengal and two of Bombay troops. The Bengal division consisted of portions of H.M.'s 10th Foot, and 52nd N.I., under Colonel Franks, of H.M.'s 10th, and three companies H.M.'s 32nd Foot, six of the 72nd N.I., four guns of Anderson's horse artillery, and two 18-pounder howitzers of the foot artillery, under Colonel Nash, 72nd N.I. The Bombay division was composed of 500 of the 1st Bombay Europeans (Fusiliers), four of the 4th Rifles, Turnbull's battery of 9-pounders, and two squadrons of horse, under Brigadier Dundas; and 500 of the 60th Rifles, 500 of the 3rd Bombay N.I., Bailey's 9-pounder battery, and two squadrons of horse, under Brigadier Capon. A wing of the 8th Bengal N.I. and three companies of H.M.'s 10th Foot, formed a reserve; another wing of the 8th, with the 49th and 51st regiments N.I., were left to protect the camp.

The column of Colonel Franks was directed to move to the right, towards a brick-kiln facing the eastern angle of the fort; that of Colonel Nash, to march direct on the Ava Mundee (mound), facing the Khoonee bastion; the right Bombay column was ordered to advance generally in the same direction, and the other to move parallel to the former on the suburbs nearly south-west of the town.

The columns moved out at one P. M. The attack was opened by Major Edwardes and his levies upon the bridge at Sheesh Mahal, with a view of distracting the enemy's attention. The first column of Bengal troops occupied the brick-kiln, after but little resistance. The second Bengal column pushed on through the suburbs to the mound, and encountered a fire from trenches and buildings in their front, the fort guns at the same time playing on them, when the approach of the right Bombay column (which had met with some resistance, and the fusiliers had engaged hand to hand with the Sikhs), threatening the flank of the enemy, induced them to retreat, or rather fly, the grape from our artillery to their speed adding wings. The Ava Mundee was occupied by the Bombay troops, and some light guns placed upon the summit opened upon the town. The whole of the attacking columns then advanced, under a heavy cannonade, driving parties of the enemy employed upon trenches, sweeping mounds, on which batteries had been newly erected, but without guns, as far as the mausoleum of the late Dewan, Sawun Mull, a post which might easily have been maintained against a large force, but, being left unprotected, it was occupied by our troops. The Blue Mosque (full of fuqueers and women) was next taken, and the troops, driving in the enemy on all sides, reached almost the edge of the glacis. The men of Colonel Franks's division, indeed, are said to have pushed on further than was intended, and consequently suffered from the fire of the fort.

Whilst the British troops were engaged to the southwest, south, north-east, and east, of the town and fort, the allies, under Edwardes and Lake, moving into position on the west and north-west, opened a fire on the walls.

As evening closed in, our troops had secured a most advantageous position within the suburbs, which was held by the riflemen, and only 250 yards from the fort. Trenches were immediately commenced; the guns were brought up and placed in battery, and on the 28th a terrific cannonade and hombardment commenced (the vertical fire being described as tremendous) from four positions; a battery within 400 yards of the fort walls; another on the Ava Mundec mound; a third close to the Delhi gate, where Captain King, of H.M.'s 32nd, with his company, had established himself; and a fourth on the extreme left, 100 yards from a large bastion of the city wall. During the night of the 28th we commenced shelling the city and fort from the mound and extreme right battery, a shell being fired every ten minutes. On the 29th all the mortars were got up; the heavy guns were in position, and opened upon the Delhi gate, and next morning they were breaching within eighty yards of the wall.

The enemy was not, in the meanwhile, idle. On the 27th he had succeeded in driving our troops from the Blue Mosque, which they, however, reoccupied, and protected by

remeches and a chain of posts; on the 28th the Dewan opened a furious fire upon our batteries, frequently firing grape made of stone or baked mud, and occasionally discharging red-hot balls, whilst large composition-shells exploded over the heads of our troops. He, however, did little mischief in return for the damage sustained by the practice of our artillery, which is said to have been splendid. Gun-cotton was used by the Bombay portion of the besieging force with much efficiency.

On the 29th the fire from the fort slackened; the city was repeatedly seen burning, and information was received from deserters that awful havock had been made by our shells and shot; that a granary in the fort had taken fire, and some small magazines had exploded. Our batteries continued to play during the night, and early in the morning, as before stated, our great guns opened.

A plan, combining the suggestions of Colonel Cheape and Major Scott, appears to have been adopted, according to which, the town was attacked and its walls breached, but without any view to its being stormed, merely to divert the enemy's attention until a heavy battery could be etablished under the walls of the fort, before he could move his artillery.

The defence of the besieged was most obstinately and gallantly maintained until the forenoon of the 30th, when a terrific explosion took place of their principal magazine, containing nearly a million pounds of powder. The artillery-man who levelled the mortar that occasioned the explosion was rewarded by General Whish on the spot. The shock was like that of an earthquake; a large column of dust and smoke rose to the height of a thousand feet, scattering fragments of rubbish and trees, carcasses, &c. on all sides. Whilst the fort was obscured, the firing on our side ceased, but was resumed, and was incessant during the 30th and 31st, when it was evident that great devastation had been caused by our shot, shells, and rockets, as broken masses of masonry and heaps of brickwork could be seen by the telescope, whilst the principal walls appeared riddled by our 24-pound shot. Numbers of fugitives effected their escape from the city, but were taken by Bhawul Khan's horsemen.

Although the walls were in a tottering condition, no practicable breach had yet been made. A small one was visible at the Delhi gate, on the north-east side of the city, and arrangements were made for an attack upon this point, which was, however, countermanded. Another breach was reported at the Bohur gate.

The guns of the fort, although their fire occasionally stackened, continued to be worked with wonderful activity and perseverance, but with little injury to the besiegers. On the 31st the Mooltanis made a sortie, of 1,000 men, by the south-west gate, upon the allies under Edwardes; but they were driven back with great slaughter by a detachment led by Sir Henry Lawrence (who had joined the camp on the 28th), and Mr. McMahon, a volunteer. About noon, a tremendous fire was observed to break out in the fort, which the garrison was unable to extinguish, and which raged all day and night, and continued to blaze fiercely on the morning of New Year's-day. It proved to be the principal store of the enemy, containing 50,0001. worth of grain and other articles.

In aptte of these disasters and of the murderous fire of the besiegers, the garrison evinced no symptoms of failure of

resolution, appearing determined to die at their posts. Nevertheless, the cavalry and horse artillery were sent out to scour the environs, and intercept any fugitives.

Throughout the whole of the 1st of January fearful selvos were made from our beavy betteries, and the most experienced officers are reported to have confessed that nothing could surpass the practice of both armies; shells were thrown from our batteries during the night in threes and fours at a time, and the spectacle is described as grand

On the 2nd, the long-expected orders were issued for the attack. Early in the morning, the Bengal column, consisting of H.M.'s 32nd, and the 49th and 72nd N.I., advanced on the breach near the Delhi gate, the Bombay troops pushing on for a part where the wall had been knocked down on the opposite side. The Bengal column, under Colonel Franks, experienced a determined resistance at the Delhi-gate breach, entrance at which was found impracticable, it being retrenched, with an open drop in front, and defences in the rear; the troops, therefore, moved off to the other side of the town, whither the Bombay troops, under Colonel Stalker, had been directed, and where they had found an entrance. It appears that, for a time, they were likewise stubbornly resisted, but at length they forced their way at the bayonet's point, the Fusiliers, or Bombay "Toughs," first planting their colours within the city, by the hand of their sergeant-major. No officer was killed upon this occasion, but several were wounded; some of them severely.

Towards dusk, large bodies of fugitives were seen moving across the plain, in the direction of Sirdarpore; Wheeler's cavalry scoured the country, but it was so intersected by cuts and water-courses, that it was difficult to act. Many prisoners were taken, and a Frenchman, who had been in the Dewan's service, gave himself up.

The Dowlut gate, which led from the town across the ditch of the fort, with a part of the city, still remained in the hands of the enemy; and during the night of the 2nd a mine was sprung, from which the Bombay troops suffered severely. Next morning the cannonade was resumed against the fort, and, at the suggestion of Lieut. Maunsell, of the engineers, Colonel Young, with three companies of H.M.'s 10th, made a successful dash at the Dowlut gate, which is said to have been a very gallant exploit. Powder-bags were applied, and the men scrambled over by means of ropes, and charged the enemy helter-skelter in the narrow streets and lanes. A good view of the ditch was here obtained; it is about twenty-four feet deep, but was completely commanded by the guns of the fort, which could be depressed.

The town being securely in our possession, the spoil was collected; all pillage was strictly prohibited. The sowcars (native bankers) offered a large sum for the protection of their property.

This important success, gained in the short space of a week, has been, moreover, purchased by a very small sacrifice on our part; whereas that of the enemy, through the fire and explosions, has been tremendous; the streets were literally choked with the killed. The following is the list of casualties :-

On the 27th of December, Killed :- Major J. Gordon, 60th Rifles; Lieut, E. Younghusband, 9th Bombay N.I.; Ensign Gillon, 72ad N.I. Wounded:—Lieut. col. Nash, c.s. 72ad N.I.; Major Case, 32ad Foot, severely; Lieut, H. A. Playfair (since dead), 52ad N.I.; Lieut. Hill, Bombay Engineers, severely; Capt. Bailey, Bombay Art. arm lost; Lieut. Baugh, 9th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. N. W.

Dyett, 3rd Bombay N.I. slightly; Surg. J. P. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay N.I. slightly; 2nd Lieut. G. Napier, 3rd comp. 1st batt. Bombay Art. slightly; Lieuts. Brooke and Straubenzee, 32nd Foot, severely; Lieut. Tyrwhitt, 51st N.I.; Lieut. Armstrong, and Ens. M\*Dougal, 72nd N.I. severely. On the 2nd of January, Wounded:—Capt. T. Tapp, gen. staff, severely; Major M. G. Dennis, 60th Rifles; Capt. R. W. D. Leith, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieuts. E. Dansey, W. Gray (severely), E. A. Law (severely), and W. M. Mules, of the same reg.; Ens. Shaw, 3rd Bombay N.I.; Lieut. T. S. Warden, 4th Bombay Rifles, severely; Ens. Gordon, 19th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Garforth, Bengal Engs. severely; and Lieut. Taylor, H.M.'s 32nd Foot.

The number of rank and file killed and wounded is, comparatively, very small.

The fort, though awfully battered, held out at the date of the last advices, the 6th January; but the garrison had been reduced to below 2,000 men, and desertions were going on every hour. Several the Sikh sirdars had been killed, and Moolraj was represented by the deserters as sitting within the citadel "forlorn." A surrender was hourly expected. It is even said that Moolraj had offered to treat, but General Whish required an unconditional surrender.

The movement of Narain Singh (referred to in our Summary of January 22nd), supposed to have been directed upon Jhung, turns out to have been owing to secession from the cause of the Dewan. He took the direction of Shere Singh's camp, and the Commander-in-Chief, hearing of his upward march, sent a detachment under Brigadier White to intercept him, which could not meet with him.

The state of affairs in the Chenut Doab remains as before, the grand army under Lord Gough (who had joined Sir J. Thackwell's camp) having maintained a perfect inactivity from the 6th December until the 5th January, the latest date of advices. The main army formed one camp, disposed in parallel lines, Lord Gough in the rear, about a march from the position of the Sikhs under Shere Singh, who had made only a slight change in his position, which was strongly intrenched on the left bank of the Jelum, with an impenetrable jungle in his front. His force consisted of 30,000 men of all descriptions, with 30 or 40 guns.

Chuttur Singh, with about 5,000 men, still hovered between Attok (which still held out) and Peshawur. Singh had sent ambassadors to Lahore, who had been most graciously received.

The Juliundur Doab and the rest of the Punjab were tranquil.

Dost Mahomed Khan is said to be in possession of Peshawur, and Chuttur Singh is reported to be in communication with him; but these statements rest upon no authentic foundation.

Just previous to the despatch of the Mail from Bombay, accounts were received there that a body of 12,000 Affghans, with seventeen guns, under Dost Mahomed Khan's nephew, were on their march through the Kojuk and Bolan passes, towards Shikarpore, to invade Scinde. An extraordinary Council sat on the 19th January to consider the matter, but it was determined that there was nothing to apprehend, though more troops were to be sent into the province.

From the other presidencies of India, there is literally nothing of any moment to notice. The Governor-General had established his camp at the well-known Sobraon.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLI-CATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.-Major John Gordon, 60th Rifles, killed in action at Mooltan, Dec. 27.

BENGAL.-Lieut. Hugh A. Playfair, 52nd N.I., of wounds received in action on the 27th Dec., in camp at Mooltan, Dec. 31.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. J. Smith, Hon, E. I. Co.'s Madras Service, at Torquay, aged 64, Feb. 5. Bombay.—Lieut. E. Younghusband, 9th N.I., killed in action at Mooltan, Dec. 27.—Lieut. G. E. Stewart, 22nd N.I., at Bombay, Jan. 12.

# BENGAL.

The intelligence from Mooltan contained in our last extended to the 13th Dec., at which date a portion of the detachment under Major Hallett, consisting of the 3rd Native Infantry, and Turnbull's battery, had gone down to the banks of the Ravee to escort the Bombay siege guns into camp. The train, consisting of thirty pieces of ordnance of the largest size, had been sent from Sukkur up the river in boats, and landed within seven miles of General Whish's camp. A part of the column under Colonel Dundas had crossed the Sutlej fifty miles from Mooltan on the 15th; the rest followed without delay, and the whole joined head-quarters on the 21st. The Bengal troops were not slow in examining the condition and appointments of their newlyarrived companions in arms, nor stinted in their acknowledgments of the admiration excited by them. On Christmas morning the right brigade of the Bengal cavalry and horse artillery moved to their new position at Seetul-ke-Marce, the remainder of the column following a few hours afterwards. The new camp was fully occupied by sunset; the sappers and park in the centre, the infantry on either side, the cavalry and horse artillery centre, the infantry on either side, the cavalry and horse artillery on the extreme right. The order taken by the Bombay was similar to that of the Bengal column, the cavalry covering their left. The two were placed in line on the 26th. Edwardes's troops moved some way backwards to form a depot. They ultimately took up the ground formerly occupied by Shere Singh and his men just before their departure. The enemy were seen to watch our movements carefully, and from the clouds of dust observed to the moving in force in the vicinity rise, they were supposed to be moving in force in the vicinity of their outworks. The Bengal troops took up nearly the same of their outworks. line of ground as they had occupied on the occasion of the former attack: the Bombay column held the position formerly maintained by Edwardes, Lake and Cortlandt. On the morning of the 27th, orders were issued for the formation of four columns of attack. The whole were under arms by 11 A.M., and moved out about 1 P.M. A wing of the 8th, with the 49th and 51st, were left to protect the Bengal camp: the other wing of the 8th, and three companies of H.M.'s 10th foot, formed the reserve. The attack was opened by Edwardes and his levies, who attacked the bridge at Sheesh Muhul with a view of distracting the attention of the enemy. The first division, under Col. Young, consisted of a portion of H. M 's 10th and the 52nd native infantry. They moved to the right, making for the brick-kiln facing the eastern angle of the fort : this they captured with but little resistance. Colonel Nash's column (the 2nd) consisted of three companies of H.M.'s 32nd foot, six of the 72nd native infantry, with four horse artillery guns and two 18-pr. howitzers. They moved straight to the attack of the suburbs on the right of the Mundee Ava mound facing the Khoonie bastion of the fort. The 60th rifles having taken the mound, the column pushed on through the suburbs, when Capt. King, of the 32ad, with his company, succeeded in getting within a hundred yards of the Delhi-gate, which post he held. The Bombay column (3rd), immediately under Colonel Dundas, consisted of five companies of the fusiliers and four of the 4th native rifles, with Bailey's battery; while the left division, under Colonel Capon, consisted of five companies of the 60th rifles, five of the 3rd native infantry, with Turnbull's battery.

The whole force pushed on at once. The column under Colonel Young formed line under a building and some huge mounds of earth near the eedgah beyond Ram Teerut, and then advanced steadily under a somewhat heavy cannonade from the fort. Various straggling posts having been forced, they soon reached some large unfinished trenches, the occupants of which took to their heels. They then swept past the mounds on which were some newly-constructed batteries but no guns, and so on to the splendid mausoleum of Dewan Sawun Mull, the late ruler and father of Moolraj. This post, which might easily have been maintained against large odds, had been left undefended, and a party of our troops took possession of it without resistance and were left in charge. The blue mosque was next taken poseswere left in charge. sion of: it was found full of old men, mostly faqueers, and of They were permitted to remain unharmed in the asylum they had chosen. Some armed men who were seen making their escape from the shops and houses adjoining were pursued as far as safety allowed — some of the more impetuous following them to the edge of the glacis. The guns were now brought up and a selection made of the posts which had been taken. A clump of trees was for a time occupied by thirty or forty men only, and the enemy, observing this, made a dash on it, and for a time were successful: they then pushed on and endeavoured to close with our troops, when they were driven off by a bayonet charge, and the garden re-occupied. The Bombay troops experienced

but little resistance until they approached some enclosures, where a sharp fire assailed them and some casualties occurred. Some of the fusiliers engaged hand-to-hand with the enemy, and the sword-cuts with which the dead and wounded were ghashed showed how close and severe had been the encounter. They speedily got a battery into play, while the infantry pushed on and captured the enclosures, taking possession of a garden which was well defended. The right meanwhile made their way towards the mound of Mundee Ave, 600 yards from city, which they captured. The whole of the columns were equally successful, and as evening closed in, we had everywhere approached close to the walls of the town. Batteries were now commenced - one on the right within 400 yards of the fort walls, another on the Mundee Ava Mound, a third close to the post occupied by Captain King, of the 32nd, and a fourth on the extreme left about 100 yards from a bastion in the city wall. The following were the casualties up to the evening of the 29th :- killed-Major John Gordon, 60th rifles, Lieut. E. Younghusband, 9th Bombay N.I.; 60th rifles, Lieut. E. Younghusband, 9th Bombay N.I.; wounded—Lieut.-Col. Nash, 72nd N.I.; Major Case, 32nd foot; Lieut. H. A. Playfair (since dead), 52nd N.I.; Lieut. Hill, Bombay engineers; Capt. Baily, Bombay artillery (arm lost); Lieut. Baugh, 9th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. N. W. Dyett, 3rd Bombay N.I., slightly; Surgeon J. P. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay N.I., slightly; Ensign Napier, 3rd Bombay N.I., alightly; Lieuts. Brooke, 60th rifles, and Straubenzee, 32nd foot; Lieut. Tyrwhitt, 51st N.I.; Lieut. Armstrong, and Ensigns Gillon and Macdougal, 72nd N.I. H. M.'s 10th had three men killed and feve or six wounded. The 52nd N.I. two or three killed and seventeen wounded. The artillery at Ram Teerut had one killed and seven wounded out of twelve men. The 4th rifles had five killed and eighteen missing, of whom thirteen were supposed killed, and the remaining five were known to have been taken prisoners. six killed and twenty wounded. The The fusiliers had The casualties in the 3rd Bombay N.I. are said to have been twenty, in the 9th and 19th N.I. two each. The troops bivouscked in the posts they had taken possession of, and were relieved next morning. The Bengal and Bombay mortar batteries were both at work by dawn. These and a few other batteries continued to play on the town throughout the whole of the 28th: the riflemen held the suburbs everywhere, and the day was chiefly spent in relieving and reposting troops and making arrangements for the attack of next day. Towards evening the vertical fire became tremendous. During the night of the 28th we commenced shelling the city and fort from the mound and extreme right battery, firing a shell every ten minutes. On the 29th, the 18pounders opened on the Delhi Gate, and next morning the heavy guns were actually breaching within eighty yards of the wall. A plan, combining the recommendations of Colonel Cheape and Major Scott, appeared to have been adopted: the town, according to the suggestion of the former, was attacked, and its walls breached, but without any view to its being stormed. The attention of Moolraj was desired to be distracted, and his guns to be turned in this direction, until we should be enabled to establish a heavy battery under the walls of the fort, which would, it was expected, be in full operation before he could move his artil-The injury inflicted on the enemy must have been selery. The injury inflicted on the enemy must have been severe: repeatedly was the town seen to be on fire, and the masses of dust raised by the shells showed how fatal our mortar practice must have proved. Still the defence was most gallantly maintained; the guns of the insurgents were most admirably directed-their fire continued unslackened. After four hours' firing from the whole of the four batteries, a tremendous explosion occured in the fort early in the forenoon, which must have spread devastation on every side; the grand magazine was supposed to have blown up; clouds of dust and smoke rose above a thousand feet into the air, and resembled the discharge of heavy ordnance close by. Sir Henry Lawrence reached camp on the 28th, and the same day visited the different posts round the fort and town, in company with General Whish and Major Edwardes. During the whole of the 30th and 31st the fire continued incessant, the batteries of the Bengal column on the one side answering those of the Bombay troops on the The walls were now tottering everywhere, but still no signs of a breach such as could be attempted with hope of suc-Moolraj's guns slackened their fire for a little from time to time, but continued to be worked with wonderful activity and perseverance. Their fire, however, was not very destructive. On the 31st December the enemy, still undaunted, made a sortie from the city on the allied troops under Edwardes: they were met by a detachment headed by Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, and Mr. McMahon, a volunteer, and driven back with heavy loss. About noon a tremendous conflagration burst out in the fort; it continued to rage all day with unabated fury, and when night



set in it lighted up the firmament and landscape around. proved to be the principal store of the besieged-£50,000 of grain were afterwards understood to have been destroyed, while vast quantities of oil and other combustibles added fury to the flames. The besiegers now carried on their murderous work by the light of the blazing citadel; yet the garrison stood all their sufferings and disasters boldly, and showed no symptom of pusilianimity or fear. The cavalry and horse artillery were now sent out to scour the environs, to prevent the egress of the enemy, and intercept the leaders who were reported to be desirous of making their escape. The exertions of the artillery continued uninterrupted throughout the day: the most experienced officers admitted that nothing could surpass in perfection the practice of both armies. Shells were in the course of the night thrown in threes and fours at a time; the spectacle presented was indescribably awful. An attack had been re-solved upon for New Year's Day, but though the breaches were fast widening as the day advanced, none were considered practicable when night set in. An attack was, however, ordered to be made next morning, and a furious cannonade was maintained throughout the night. Early on the morning of the 2nd, accordingly, the Bengal column, consisting of H. M.'s 32nd, and the 49th and 72nd N.I. advanced on the breach near the Delhi Gate, the Bombay troops pushing on for a part where the wall had been knocked down on the opposite side. he former body on approaching experienced a fierce and de-termined resistance, and found the entrance impracticable, a large mass of wall remaining undestroyed. They retraced their steps accordingly, and made their way as speedily as possible to the other side of the town, in hopes of gaining admission; here they found that the Bombay column had been able to enter. They, too, had for a time been stoutly withstood, when they forced their way at the bayonet's point, the Fusiliers first planting their colours within the city. On this occasion the following officers were wounded:—General Staff—Captain T. Tapp severely; 60th Rifles—Major M. G. Dennis; lst Fusiliers—Captain R. W. D. Lieth severely; Lieutenants E. Danliers - Captain R. W. D. Lieth severely; Lieutenants E. Dansey, W. Gray severely, E. A. Law severely, and W. M. Mules; 3rd Bo. N.I.—Ensign Shaw; 4th Bo. Rifles—Lieutenant T. S. Warden, severely; 19th Bo. N.I.—Ensign Gordon; Lieutenant Garforth, Bengal Engineers; and Lieutenant Taylor, H. M. 32nd foot. A single gate, and a part of the city, still remained in the hands of the enemy. During the night a mine was sprung on us, from which the Bombay troops suffered severely. Next morning the cannonade was renewed against the fort. At daybreak on the 3rd, Col. Young, with three companies of H. M. 10th, made a dash at the Dowlut gate: the men scrambled over by the help of ropes, and charged the enemy in the narrow streets and lanes; their success was complete. The total number of fighting men now believed to be in the fort was considerably under two thousand. The spoil from the town and neighbourhood now began to be collected—anything like pillage was strictly prohibited. Some native bankers had offered £30,000 for the protection of their property. Some elephants, and a large number of baggage-cattle, were brought in. A Frenchman who had been in the insurgent service surrendered himself, and various other prisoners were voluntarily placing themselves in our hands. Many fugitives had escaped, the country being so intersected by canals as to prevent pursuit. One body of about a thousand strong had marched off in order, Our news extends to the evening of the 4th: before the steamer leaves we shall most likely hear of the capture of the fort, and be in possession of much more full particulars than those we are now able to give. We mentioned in our issue of the 17th December, that Narain Singh had on the 1st left Mooltan with a force of some two thousand men and two guns, and taken the route to the Salt Range by the river. He was at first supposed to have been desired to move on Jhung to raise supplies and make preparations for the retirement of Moolraj and the garrison, expected to attempt to escape when Moolfaj and the garrison, expected to attempt to escape when they felt themselves pressed. In our last it was stated that Jacob's horse had on the 18th been sent out to prevent their return with stores to Mooltan,—Emaum-ood-deen, who had been sent out to watch his movements, having foiled bim in his purposes. Conjecture on all points proved at fault:

Moolraj and the garrison had determined to fight it out to the last; and Narain Singh and his troops, having no stomach for the fight, which could not but end in the overthrow and destruction of the insurgents, chose to withdraw while retirement was in their power. Emaum-ood-deen was successful in driving the Seikhs from the neighbourhood of Jhung, and compelling them to take the direction of Shere Singh's camp. The commander-in-chief having heard of their upward march, on the 31st December dispatched a detachment to intercept him. It consisted of H. M.'s 9th lancers, the 5th and 8th light cavalry, with two troops of horse artillery (Duncan's and Fordyce's)—the whole commanded by Brigadier White. The force had not been able to learn anything of the object of their search, and returned to camp on the evening of the 4th January. Narain Singh had before made overtures of service to General Whish on terms we did not at the time care to accept of, and he is said to have made proposals to Lord Gough, which are not unlikely to be closed with—the Seikh having most probably determined to be guided by circumstances. He would most likely hear of the fall of Mooltan by the time our troops got near him, and, finding that no better could be done, he may very probably offer to join us as an ally instead of meeting us as an enemy. It must, at the same time, be remembered, that it has of late but rarely happened that conjecture in reference to Seikh purposes has been verified by fact. If Narain Singh is really anxious to join the insurgents in the field, it will be very difficult indeed in such a country for any force of ours, however strong or well commanded, to prevent him, when it is so easy to pass to the right or left of us. Our latest letter from Lord Gough's camp mentions the prevalence of a rumour that he had been seized by Emaum-ood-deen, and was a prisoner in his hands.

" Mooltan, 3rd Jan., 3 p.m. " According to plan and intention, the city of Mooltan was taken by storm yesterday, about half-past 3 o'clock p.m. Our troops, both Europeans and natives, Bengal and Bombay, behaved most gallantly, carrying everything before them at the point of the bayonet, under a most galling fire of musketry and cannon from the Sikhs, who had ensconced themselves in rear of the breaches. Our loss, as far as yet ascertained, is comparatively small,-far less than what it was apprehended it would be; that of the enemy is said to be immense, and the streets are reported to be literally choked with the killed; the greater portion of these must have been destroyed by our shell, shrapnell, &c., that were thrown into the city from the commencement of the attack. All last night not a shot was heard, which appeared to us something very strange, we having become so accustomed to the firing and smell of powder. Early this morning, however, Moolraj began again from the fort, and of course was replied to by our batteries on the right; ever since, firing of all sorts has been incessant. Moolraj is in the fort, which, though awfully battered, still holds out. It was thought it would be escaladed to-day, but appearances denote that no such attempt will be made until some time to-morrow; 1,100 fighting men of all denominations compose the total force which it is conjectured Moolraj has in the fort. None of his guns have, it seems, fallen into our hands, these being all in the fort. Small arms, however, of every description, have been seized. Loot was abundant yesterday,—horses, mules, and other cattle, being the principal sort of plunder. This, however, has been put a stop to by the general, who has directed the imprisonment of any one seen pillaging. I have heard that certain sowcars of the city came in a body to our officers, and offered three lacs of rupees if we would prevent the spoliation of their property. This, of course, would, under any circumstances, be guarded against. Eleven elephants were brought into camp last night from Moolraj's stables; one of them is that which he took from Gen. Whish's camp some time ago. The general rumour in camp is, that, after leaving a portion of the Bombay troops at Moolsan, when it is taken in toto, the remainder will accompany the Bengal column to Lahore, for service in the field, under Lord Gough.

The siege-train will be returned to Sukkur. Elephants have gone to bring it into camp from the battery; the town having been taken, it is no longer required there. I have not yet had time to ascertain what officer led the storming parties; but this I am certain of, that the Europeans led the van,—they were foremost everywhere."

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay) arrived in Calcutta about five o'clock on the morning of Friday, January 5th, with English news to November 24th; and the Oriental steamer, with the mails, in the course of the day.

MESSES. SHEARMAN, MUILENS, AND Co.—A fifth dividend of five per cent. on proved claims on the above estate is announced.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend of 6 percent.

SIR HERBERT MADDOCK has (the Calcutta Star informs us) engaged his passage by the Bentinck to leave Calcutta in March.

Dr. Thomson.—A letter dated camp, Ramnugger, the 15th December, mentions that Dr. Thomson, late of the 27th N.I., has been taken prisoner by the Seiks, on his way down from Cashmere.



MAULMAIN.—A census of the town of Maulmain shows the population, exclusive of the military, to number 36,898, of whom 400 are Europeans, and an increase of 9,000 has taken place since the last census, taken not two years ago, which is attributed to the want of due care in taking the former census.

THE BANK OF BENGAL, on the 4th of January, declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the last half year.

THE SHIP GEORGE ARMSTRONG. - Information was received in Calcutta on the 5th January, that the ship George Armstrong, while being towed down the river, had taken fire, and after a few hours was burnt to the water's edge; the origin of the fire is not stated.

CAPTAIN HANNYNGTON. --We perceive from the Hurkaru that a proposal is in course of circulation for a subscription to a piece of plate to be given to Captain Hannygton in acknowledgment of his services and exertions in the cause of the Bengal army. Such an act emanating from the body of the officers may induce the Directors to reconsider their veto, and consent to a measure which must greatly increase the comfort of their servants, while it costs them nothing.

OPIUM SALE .- The following is the result of the opium sale, held on Tuesday, Dec. 26:-

Behar chts. 2,220 average Rs. 812 Proceeds 1,804,075 820 Benares ,, 804 659,525

NEPAL .- There is a report that the Nepalese have a large army on the plains near our frontier, and are collecting supplies as for a campaign. Hence it is feared by some that they intend to take advantage of our being engaged with the Seiks to invade our territories. The probability is, however, that nothing more is meant than to effect a diversion for the benefit of the Sciks by engrossing the attention of a part of our forces.

Various.—There is to be no change made in the original design of the Benares College about to be erected under the direction of Capt. Kittoe. The building will be one of the noblest we have erected in this land, an ornament to the holy city, and confer no small honour on the designer .- An order has been issued for an addition of Rs. 3-8 to the monthly pay of the sepoys belonging to the army of the Punjab while in the field .-Pertab Chund, the hero of the Calcutta plot, is said to be lying in the Russapugla madhouse. - The natives of Calcutta have been made to believe that human sacrifices were offered in the Medical College for the success of our arms in the Punjab. They are so firmly convinced that people are kidnapped for the College, that even the offer of a rupee would not induce a coolie to pass its gates.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HUSSAR SADDLES AND CLOTH SHAHRAQUES.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 11, 1848 .- Government having sanctioned the introduction of hussar saddles and "cloth shahraques," for the native cavalry, that portion of general orders by the Commander-in Chief, of the 8th of October, 1847, authorizing the undress shahraque of the officers to be made of black lamb-skin is cancelled, it being desirable that the appointments of the officers should be assimilated with those of the

# ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 15, 1848.-The 3rd brigade of infantry of the army of the Punjab is broken up.

Consequent on this arrangement the following changes will take place in the numbering of the undermentioned brigades :-

The present 4th to be the 3rd.

- 5th to be the 4th. ,,
- 6th to be the 5th. ,,
- 7th to be the 6th.
- 8th to be the 7th.

The 31st and 56th regiments of Native Infanty are transferred, the former to the 3rd brigade, the latter to the 4th brigade. The 52nd Native Infantry is transferred permanently to the 2nd brigade, and the 73rd regt. of Native Infantry is struck off the strength of the army of the Punjab.

Dec. 21.—The 1st company 6th battalion of artillery, now on duty at Lahore, is struck off the strength of the army of the Punjab.

Dec. 22.—The postmaster of the army of the Punjab is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, granted a staff allowance of Company's rupees (200), two hundred per mensem.

# CIVIL

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. to offic. as commiss. of abkarree in the 2nd or Dacca div. dur. abs. of Mr. Travers; to be an ex-off; mem. of loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Dacca, Dec. 26.

Bax, J. H. to be an ass. in the Benares div.

Braden, C. to be see, to bd. of customs, salt, and opium fr. Dec. &.
Bowring, S. coll. of Cuttack, made ov. ch. of treas. to Ainslie.
Brown, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, rec. ch. of his off. fr.
the prin. sudder ameen on Dec. 28.

BUCKLAND, C. T. rec. ch. of the off. of coll. of Chittagong fr. Mr. Sconce on Dec. 23.

CLARKE, J. S. to be civ. and sess. judge of Azimgurh, Dec. 30.

CLIFTON, E. A. rec. ch. of the salt agency of Pooree fr. Mr.

Dirom on Dec. 28.

DALRYMPLE, J. W. to be an under sec. to govt. of Bengal, fr. Dec. 8.

DAVIDSON, A. to be an add. prin. sudder ameen of Chittagong for

1 year.

Dirom, W. M. made ov. ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of S. div. of Cuttack to E. A. Clifton, Dec. 25; made ov. ch. of the salt agency of Pooree to Mr. Clifton on Dec. 28. Dodgson, J. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh dur.

abs. of Mr. Yule.

Gilmore, M. S. made over eb. of the off. of civ. and sess. judge of

Cuttack to the prin. sudder ameen on Dec. 23.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the prin. sudder ameen on Dec. 29,

in order to proceed to Malda to hold the quart. sess. HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun, made ov. ch. of

duties, Dec. 20.

HAY, Lord W. M. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. at Simla, invest. with powers of a jt. mag. in the distr. of Agra, Meerut, and Delhi, Dec. 22.

HOPE, A. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Nuddeah fr. G. P. Leycester. KEMP, F. B. made over ch. of the off. of sup. of Darjeeling to

Capt. Bishop on Dec. 27.

LAUTOUR, E. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly dur. abs. of Mr. Atherton; to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll.

of Furreedpore. Longmore, W. J. rec. ch. of off. of princ. asst. to comm. of Arra-

can at Sandoway, Nov. 23.

LOUGHNAN, R. J. L. civ. and sess. judge of Patna, rec. ch. of his off. from the add. prin. sudder ameen on Dec. 28.

LUSHINGTON, E. H. mag. of Patna, resume ch. of off. fr. Richardson. Nov. 19.

MORRIS, J. H. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. ; this app. is

NASMYTH, J. attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

RAIKES, R. C. assum. ch. of the Akyab distr. fr. Briggs. Ross, J. R. B. dep. coll. in the 24-pergunnahs, vested with powto dispose of lakhiraj cases in the gov. estates in that district.

SANDYS, T. coll. of Patna, made ov. ch. of off. to Reid, Dec. 19. SCHALCH, V. H. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, fr. the 29th Nov. last, and to cont. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore antil further orders.

Sconce, A. rec. ch. of the off. of add. civ. and sess. judge of Chit-tagong fr. W. Skipwith on Dec. 23.

STEER, C. coll. of Dinagepore, made ov. ch. of off. to Couper. THORNTON, R. to offic. as asst. see. to govt. and asst. acct. to the

north-western provinces. TORRENS, H. to be agent to Gov. Gen. at Moorshedabad fr. Dec. 8, TRAVERS, W. to offic. as coll. of Sarun dur. abs. of Mr. Battye; to off. as coll. of Shahabad dur. abs. of Farquharson; appt. to

off. as coll. of Sarun canc. Dec. 29. WATSON, J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajeshaye, Dec. 26. WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, resum. ch. of off.

Young, W. G. to be registrar of deeds in Hooghly.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENTALL, E. 1 mo. Dec. 30.

BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, unexpired portion canc. BUCKLE, W. B. 1 mo. in ext. Dec. 28.

CAMPIER, J. prin. andder ameen of Mirzapore, leave canc. CARDEW, F. civ. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom, 1 mo.

JAMES, H. F. 1 mo. Dec. 30. LUKE, W. offic. civ. and sess. judge of East Burdwan, 10 days fr. date of availing himself of the same.

MAPLES, W. 1 mo. Dec. 28.

NEAVE, R. 1 mo. on m. c. fr. Dec. 13.

PRINGLE, D. to Jan. 2, in ext.

QUINTIN, W. S. Q. 2 yrs. to Cape, on m. c.

RATTRAY, R. H. 3 mo. Dec. 22.
REID, H. S. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Saharunpore, unexpired portion cancelled.
WOODCOCK, T. P. 15 days, Dec. 26.
YULE, G. U. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, 1 mo. fr. middle

of February.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &cc

GARSTIN, Rev. A. to offic. as jun. chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral. HAMMOND, Rev. A. perm. to retire fr. Jan. 1, on pens. of rank. BOBINSON, Rev. J. chapl. of Chunar, 1 mo. Dec. 26. SMITH, Rev. H. to offic. as chapl. at Agra, Dec. 22.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &cc.

ALLGODD, Ens. G. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 14, v. Plumer,

ANDERSON, Ens. F. C. 71st N.I. exam. in lang. qual. as interp. ANGELO, Brev. maj. R. 34th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 21, 1848, in

BANGIELD, Bos. A. H. posted to 26th N.I. at Lucknow.
BAUGH, Ens. B.H. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 21, 1848, in succ. to Clarkson, dec.

BENNETT, Ens. J. S. to join and do duty with 65th N.I. at

BISHOP, Capt. G. W. rec. ch. of the off. of sup. of Darjeeling fr. Mr. Kemp on Dec. 27.

BLAGRAVE, Lieut. T. C. asst. rev. sur. cis-Sutlej states, to take

ch. of the rev. survey in the trans-Sutlej states.

Bowning, Lieut. G. G. 56th N.I. his app. as int. to a detach. of rev. of H.M.'s and the Hon. Company's serv. proceed to upper

BRODIE, Capt. T. princ. asst. to commis. of Assam, resum. ch. of duties fr. Bedford and Taornton, Dec. 6.

BROWNLOW, Eas. C. H. fr. 15th to 1st N.I. at Gavindgurh,

Lahore.

BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. qual. as interp. BURT, Capt. C. H. 60th N.I. ret. to duty.

DURT, Capt. C. H. Soun N.I. ret. to sury.

Callander, Ens. A. posted to 58th N.I. at Ferozepore.

Campbell, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. to rec. ch.

af adj. office, v. Bivar, placed at disp. of comm. of Assam.

Caunter, Ens. J. E. posted to 15th N.I. attached to army of the

Puniaub.

CHASE, Lieut. D. A. Arracan local batt. placed at disp. of comm. of Arracan, for emp. in civ. dept. Chitty, Capt. R. 40th N.I. placed at disp. of comm. of Arracan,

for temp, emp. in civ. dept.
CLARKE, Ens. W. W. to join and do duty with the 18th N.I. at

COCKERELL, Cornet J. posted to 4th L.C. at Cawapore.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. fr. 49th to 46th N.I. attached to army of
the Punjanb.

CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. 2nd Europ. declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profess. transf. at his own request, to the invalid estab.

CONRAN, Brev. capt. H. M. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 1st comp.

6th batt. Dec. 20. CRAIGIE, Cornet H. C. posted to 5th L.C. attached to army of the

Punianb. D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 4th N.I. to rec. ch. of comm. dep. at Loo-

dianah on dep. of Lieut. Williamson to join army of the Punjaub. DAWSON, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 11th

N.I. v. Lowe, offic. in the army comm. dep.

Dunbar, Eas. F. W. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, to iein.

ECEFORD, Beig. J. 56th N.I. to com. at Lahore, until further

ELLIOT, Lieut. A. P. C. 5th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

FADDY, Capt. S. B. 36th N.I. pl. at disp. of the dep. asst. commis.

gen. at Lahore, for employ in the commiss. dep.

FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 5, to proc.

by dawk at public exp. to join his corps with army of reserve.

FORSTER, Eus. T. F. 39th N.I. to act as interp. and qr.mr. dur.

abs. of Lieut. Sherwell.

ADS. Of Lieut. Sherwell.

FRABER, Eus. S. C. doing duty with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to do duty with the 65th N.I.

FREZING, Lieut. W. T. 46th N.I. ret. to duty, and to proceed by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. with the army of the Donic of the Do Puniaub.

GASTRELL, Lieut. interp. and qr.mr. J. E. 13th N.I. pl. at disp. of the joint dep. commiss. gen. for employ in the army commiss.

GLEIG, Ens. H. L. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
GOUGH, Cornet C. J. S. to act as int. and qr. mr. to the 8th L.C.
dur. abs. of Cornet Best.

GRAY, Capt. J. C. C. 18th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 12, 1848, in

suc. to Anson, dec. GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. C. on leave, rem. fr. the 27th to the 46th N.I.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. 7th L.C. to offic. as sub-asst. commiss. genl. to the force under the com. of Brig. H. M. Wheeler, C.B.

HIBBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. ret. to duty.
HILL, Ens. G. E. fr. 58th to 19th N.I. at Mooltan.
JAMES, Lieut. H. 32nd N.I. placed at disp. of jt. dep. comm. gen. for emp. with the army of the Punjaub.

JOHNSTON, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal for empl. with Mr. Simms, between Damoodah and Hooghly rivers, Dec. 30.

LANG, Capt. J. 36th N.I. to be post mr. to army of the Punjaub. LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. interp. and qr. mr. to the 11th N.I. to proceed to Delhi, for the purpose of offic. as sub. asst. commis. gen, at that station.

LUDLOW, Capt. and Brev. maj. E. H. rem. fr. the 3rd co. 2nd batt.

to the 2nd co. 4th batt. of art. LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LYONS, Capt. S. A. 34th N.I. to offic. as sec. in com. to the Nusserce rife batt. and to join forthwith at Nallagurb.
MACKINTOSH, Major T. 24th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 5.
MACLEOD, Ens. D. J. 12th N.I. to act as adj. of 12th irr. cav.
MAINWARING, Lieut. J. I. 42nd L.I. placed at disp. of agent to lieut. gov. N. W. provinces for emp. as comdt. of Delhi palace guards dur. abs. of Brev. capt. Robertson.
MARSHALL, Maj. G. T. sec. to the coll. of Fort William, res. ch. of bis off. fr. Lieut. col. Riley, on Dec. 30.
McKenzie, Lieut. col. K. F. 18th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 5.
M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. to act as adjt. to Nusserce batt.

hatt. MORRIS, Lieut. A. B. 20th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. and brig.

qr. mr. to troops remaining at Ramnuggur.

MOULE, Lieut. col. I. on furl. rem. fr. the 46th to the 27th N.I. at

Barrackpore.
MUNDY, Lieut. C. F. M. 34th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 21, 1848,

in suc. to Clarkson, dec. MURRAY, Lieut. I. I. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. Nемвнаяр, Ens. W. 55th N.I. exam. in lang. qual as interp NIGHTINGALE, Eas. C. W. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 12, 1848,

in suc. to Anson, dec. O'BRYEN, Eas. J. J. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1848, v. Dallas, dec.

Onslow, Lieut. A. W. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.

PASKE, Ens. W. 29th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.

PATTLE, Col. W. c.B. fr. 11th to 3rd L.C.

PEARSON, Ens. H. B. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 14, v. Hall,

cashiered. PEARSON, Brev. capt. H. E. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 12,

1848, in suc. to Anson, dec.
PRILE, 2nd Lieut. F. W. eng. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal for
empl. with Mr. Simms between Damoodah and Hooghly rivers.

PERKINS, Ens. I. 71st N.I. exam. in lang. qual. as interp. PHAYRE, Lieut. and Brev. capt. A. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in

Hindustani.
RICHMOND, Lieut. col. A. F. C.B. resident at Lucknow, del. ov.

Ching the coll. A. F. C.B. resident at Lucanow, unit over the to Capt. R. W. Bird, Nov. 27.

RILEY, Lieut. col. S. D. made over ch. of the duties of sec. to the coll. of Fort William, on Dec. 30.

ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th to 1st comp. 1st

batt.

batt.
Ross, Brev. Capt. A. H. offic. asst. adj. gen. Sirhind div. to eh. of office of dep. judge advocate gen. in that div.
RYLEY, Lieut. T. S. vet. est. to offic. as dep. comm. of ordnance, and to take ch. of Ferozepore mag. v. Hogge.
SALE, Brev. capt. T. H. eng. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.
SCOTT, Capt. E. W. act. 1st asst. sec. to the mil. board, to offic. as sec. fr. Dec. 31, v. Dallas, dec.
STEWBWILL Lieut. J. L. intern. and gr. mr. of the 30th N.I. to

SHERWILL, Lieut. J. L. interp. and qr. mr. of the 39th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. of the Ramgurh div. of pub. works, instead of Lieut. Irwin, on other duty. SHUBBICK, Col. T. fr. 3rd to 11th L.C.

SHULDHAM, Ens. A. I. posted to 20th N.I. attached to the army of the Punjaub. SPECE, Lieut. col. S. to be col. fr. Nov. 6, 1848, in suc. to Rich-

ardson, dec. STARKEY, Brev. capt. S. C. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 6, 1848,

in suc. to Richardson, dec. STORY, Brev. lieut. col. P. F. C.B. 9th L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 28.

STURT, Capt. A. A. prin. assist. to commis. of Assam at Gowalpara, made ov. ch. of duties to Driver, Dec. 18, rec. ch. of the civ. crim. fiscal and agency duties of Gowalparah, on Dec. 26.
TEMPLER, Brev. Maj. H. 7th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 6, 1848, in

sue, to Richardson, dec. THOMPSON, Ens. G.H. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 6, 1848, in suc. to Richardson, dec.

TURTON, Maj. I. art. on being rel. by Brev. lieut. col. Lawrenson, c. B. fr. the duties of assist. adjt. gen. of art. to join and do duty with the 9th batt. of art.

VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. F. 30th N.I. to be be adjt. to the 1st Assam L.I. batt. permanently, v. Lieut. Holroyd, app. to the civil branch of the service in Assam.

WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. to continue his march towards Feover the whole of the escort proceeding to that st. with ordnance and commis. stores

WARDEN, Lieut. A.D. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. WHELER, Maj. S. G. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 21, 1848, in suc. to

Clarkson, dec. WHITE, Brev. lieut. col. H. I. 5th N.I. to rec. all reports of the garr. at Lahore. WILDIG, Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its

separation from head qrs. WILKINSON, Ens. C. fr. 66th to 28th N.I. at Hosheyarpore.

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## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

SMALPAGE, F. E. Dec. 30, 1848. DIROM, T. A. January 4, 1849.

INFANTRY. DAVIES, W. G. Jan. 5.
FORBES, R. O. H. 30th Dec. 1848.
LANE, C. S. Jan. 5.
MORTON, B. W. D. 30th Dec. 1848. ROGERS, R. G. STAFFORD, B. T. WEMYSS, H. M. Jan. 5.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. W. 5th L.C. 1 yr. fr. Dec. 20, 1848, to Meerut and hills north of Deyrah on m.c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Cornet Hon. C. J. D. 10th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 25, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. BEATY, Capt. H. 62nd N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Mar. 1, in ext. to

remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. A. L. 1st L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, 1849, in ext. to remain at Umballah, on m. c.

FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 22, to Azim-

gurh, on m. c.

FORD, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

FRENCH, Capt. J. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. on m. c.

prep. to app. to proc. to sea; 2 yrs. to Van Diemen's Land on

HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. c. B. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to

app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. HILL, Ens. G. E. 49th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 in ext., to enable him to reioin.

HILLICOAT, Eas. H. B. 35th L.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 22, in ext. to enable him to sejoin.

HUNTER, Ens. M. 18th N.I. 6 mo. from Nov. 24, to pres. prep.

to app, for furl to Europe, on m. c. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. E. 13th N.I. to Oct. 19, 1848, in ext.

to enable him to join.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. fr. Dec. 5 to Nov. 13, 1849, to Simla

and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

Jones, Capt. W. superin. of canals and embankments in Rohilcund, 6 weeks to Calcutta on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to

Europe, Dec. 22. LOMER, Capt. W. H. 21st. N.I. fr. Nov. 18 to March 15, prep. to

app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to

remain at Darjeeling, on m. c.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. inv. estab. furl. to Europe, on m. c., Dec. 30.

MAITLAND, Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Nov. 20, 1849, to Ferozepore and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. art. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, in ext. to rem.

at Simla. MASTER, Capt. W. 7th L.C. fr. Dec. 15 until date of trans. to inv.

ext. to rem. at Juliundur.

NEWMAN, Lieut. A. L. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 27, to pres. prep.

to app. for furl. to Europe. NEWMARCH, Lieut. C. D. eng. 3rd div. Ganges Canal, ret. to duty.

NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. Arracan local batt. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to pres.

POND, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. RAPER, Maj. gen. F. V. col. of 1st N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c. Wollaston, Lieut. E. C. Meywar Bheel corps, to Dec. 31, in ext.

# MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anderson, Asst. surg. F. M.D. Sirmoor batt. to assume med. ch. of the staff and jail duties, fr. Surg. Reed; to aff. med. aid to staff and head qrs. of reserve force under com. of Maj. gen. Hill. Anderson, Surg. I. M.D. 36th N.I. to afford med. aid. to the 3rd co. 7th batt. of art. with No. 5 lt. field batt. attached, and 1st co. 1st batt. of art. with No. 10 lt. field batt. attached.

Brander, Surg. J. M. M.D. rem. fr. the 3rd to 67th N.I. at Cawapore; fr. 67th to 48th N.I. at Benares; to aff. med. aid to 2nd batt. art. on dep. of surg. Macdonald, to join 1st N.I. Brassey, Surg. R. J. on leave, rem. fr. the 67th to the 69th N.I.

CHEVERS, Asst. surg. N. M.D. to do duty with the art. at Dum-Dum.

DAVENPORT, Surg. J. M.D. fr. 48th to 67th N.I.

DAWS, C. I. to rank as vet. surg. fr. Jan. 4, 1849. FARQUAHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to med. ch. of eng. dep. attached to head qrs. of the army of the Punjaub.

FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to take med. ch. of the detach. of the 2nd tr. 1st brig. h. art. the left wing of the 10th L.C. depot of H. M.'s 61st foot, and detach of the 22rd N.I. at Juliundur.

GARNER, Asst. surg. H. S. 12th irr, cav. to med. ch. of brig. staff of army of the Punjaub.

HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. to take temp. med. ch. of Simla,

at which place he is at present on leave of abs.

HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. replaced at the disp. of the govt. of
Bengal, with a view to his being sontinued is med. ch. of the civ. st. of Tipperah.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. T. C. to offic. as gar. east. surg. in Fort William, Jan. 5.

KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 34th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the 3rd co. 6th batt. of art. 4th regt. of Sikh local inf. and the depot of the sap-

pers and pioneers.

KEMP, Assist. surg. J. G. M.D. to join the 2nd tr. 1st brig. h. art. proceed. on field serv. to Juliundur.

LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to ass. ch. of detach. of troops formed for service in the interior, under com. of Maj. Mansfield.
MAKWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach.

MAKWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 4th co. of pioneers, under com. of Lieut. Bacon.
M'ANALLY, Surg. A. A. med. dep. ret. to duty.
M'DERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of H.M.'s 3rd lt. drag.
M'GREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. whose app. at Simla is abolished, posted to the 3rd N.I. with the force under com. of Brig. gen. H. M. Wheeler, c.B. and directed to join.
MONTGOMERIE, Surg. W. to be examiner of emigrants, proceed. to the Mauritius, dur. abs. of Dr. McClelland.
O'SULLIVAN. M. ree. ch. of civ. med. duties of Sandoway fr.

O'SULLIVAN, M. ree. ch. of civ. med. duties of Sandoway fr. Williams, Nov. 23.

SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. MD., H.A. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 lt. field batt.

SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. to be post mr. of Muttre TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 1st and 2nd troops 3rd brig. and 4th troop 2nd brig. h. art.

WHITE, W. admitted as an asst. surg. to date fr. the 4th instead of the 8th of Nov.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED.

1. 5. DAWS, C. I. Jan. 4.

MORRIS, W. G. M.D. Jan. 5. ALLEN. F. F. Jan. 5.

LEAVE OF ABBENCE.

DAVENPORT, Surg. I. M.D. 67th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

# HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Lord Garvoigh, Jan. 16 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.—15th Hussars. Lieut. Clarkson

to act as qr. mr. v. Betson.
INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. Johnston, Jan. 1 to 31, ia ext.; Ens. INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. Johnston, Jan. 1 to 31, in ext.; Ens. Ximenes, Jan. 1 to 31, in ext.—10th. Ens. E. P. Lucas to be lieut.; Capt. Moore and Lieut. Herbert, from Dec. 15, 1848, to Nov. 20, 1849, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—22nd. Lieut. Carrow, Jan. 17 to Mar. 1, in ext.; Lieut. E. S. W. Smith to join at Poona.—29th. Capt. Fraser, 6 m. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Ens. Draper to proc. to England.—78th. Py.—mr. Evans, 1 mo. in ext.; Ens. Weekes to Mar. 17 to Poonah and Mahabuleshwur.—78th. Lieut. Fellowes to be A.D.C. to Sir Willoubgby Cotton, v. Vane.—80th. Ens. Mathias to Calcutta and England.—86th. Major J. Soth. Ens. Mathias to Calcutta and England.—86th. Major J. Creagh, Feb. 3 to 15, in ext.—98th Lieut. Cleveland, qual. as interpreter.

# SHIPPING.

# ARRIVALS.

DEC. 27, 1848. Steamer Enterprize, Cops, Porce.—29. Prince of Wales, Hopkins, London; Mariborough, Webb, London.—Jan. 2, 1849. Trafalgar, Robertson, London.—3. Queen, McLeod, London; Vigilant, Johnson, Cape of Good Hope; Spy, Feyer, Akyab; Sandford, Collan, Liverpool; Minerva, Coleman, Mauritius; Junna, Johns, Liverpool; Santingo, Redman, Boston.—5. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.—6. Eagle, Darby, Akyab; Arno, Thurston, Boston.—7. Georgiana, Williams, Liverpool; Arrow, Young, China.—8. John Gray, Macdonald, Sydney; Eliza Stewart, Henderson, Macao.—9. Harvest Home, Chappe, Liverpool; Gallant, Benson, Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Enterpize.—F. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Gouldsbury, and 3 children; Lieut. Righy, Mrs. Righy, and 3 children; W. Blunt, esq. Col. Sage, Mr. Sims. Lieut. A. R. Bermuer, Mr. Dirom, Mr. Dansey, Dr. Smith, and R. S. Gomes.

Dr. Smith, and R. S. Gomes.

Per Prince of Wales.—Mrs. Delamain, Mrs. Humfrays and child, Mrs. G. Remfry and child, Mrs. Cairns and child, Mrs. Onslow, Misses Steel, Cheek, Wilcox, J. Wilcox, and Stavers, Lieut. Spring, Ens. Kippen, De Montmoreney, and Asst. Surg. Grant, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Ens. Bostock, H.M.'s 29th regt. Ens. Leckey, H.M.'s 80th regt. Ens. Lowrey, H.M.'s 90th regt.; Messrs. Smallpage and Forbes; Cadets, Messrs. G. Denny, Jones, Smith, E. Smith, Foggo, Maddison, and 127 men, detachments of H.M.'s services; Mrs. Macormic, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Widgeon, Mrs. Kemp, Sarah M'Cord, Mary Christian, and Peter Cullens.

Per Mariberengh.—Col. Gowan, artillery, Mrs. Gowan and 2 children; Mr. Shank, Ben. civ. serv. Mrs. Shank and child; Col. Horey, Ben. N.I. Mrs. Horey, Dr. McAnally, Mrs. McAnally, Miss Maassly, Mr. Sullivan, lieut. 3rd drag. Mrs. Sullivan, Capt. Burt, Ben. N.I. Rev. G. Munday, Misses Munday, Ross, Lyre, and Knynett; Mr. Broderick, Mr. Dagg, H.M.'s 9th regt.; Mr. Brackenbury, 61st regt.; Mr. Morton, Mr. Stafford, Mrs. Kertin and 3 children; Miss Wood, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Grey, and Miss Infereice. Jefferies.

Jesseries.

Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Spead, Mrs. Butter, Misses Bathurd, Moat, and B. Moat; Mr. C. Little, volunteer, pilot service.

Per Queen.—Mrs. Capt. Cornish, Mrs. Heblest, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cair, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Barclay; Misses McKay, Hay, Crump, Presgrave, Battye, Smith, Parker, T. Parker, R. Parker, and Temple; Lieut. Heblest, B. artillery; Messrs. Derone and Battye, cadets; Mr. Ward, Lieut. Freeling, 46th B.N.I.; Mr. Dawson, surgeon; Mr. McLeod, asst. surg.; Messrs. Bruce, Jordon, Nicholson, Hill, Temple, Lloyd, and Cave. Per Vigilant.—William Crowther.

Per Sandford.—Misses Turner, Jones, and Allman.

Per steamer Oriental.—Mr. W. S. Cunningham, B. civ. ser.; Mrs. Cunningham and servant; Capt. Shakespear, Bengal art.; Mr. Andrew, asst. surg., lady, and servant; Mr. Biss, Capt. Sale and lady, B.N.I.; two Misses McKenzle, Mr. Onslow, 41st B.N.I.; Mrs. Onslow and infant; Miss Penrice and servant; Mr. Sewell and

B.N.I.; two Misses McKenzie, Mr. Onslow, 41st B.N.I.; Mrs. Onslow and infant; Miss Penrice and servant; Mr. Sewell aud ady, B.N.I.; Mr. Hay; Messrs. Gibbs, Hall, and Eglington, Mr. Fitzmaurice, B.N.I.; Mr. H. Woodrow, Miss Duff, Mr. Gouldsbury, cadet; Mr. Henderson, B.N.I.; Lieut. cols. Lockwood, Srd; and Fallerton, H.M.'s 9th drags.; Cornet Scott, H.M.'s 9th drags.; Cornet Scott, H.M.'s 9th drags.; Major MacIntosb, B.N.I; Miss McArthur, Madame Lacouretts, Mr. Shelton, H.M.'s 98th; Miss Thompson, Mr. Carpow, Messrs. F. F. Allen and W. Morris, asst. surgeons; Messrs Wemyss, Lane, and G. W. Davies, cadets; Rev. Mr. Davies, Messrs. Grunberg and Martin, Aga Mirza and friend and three servants; J. de Gama and servant; Mrs. Dooley and child; Mr. Tullock.

Per Arrow.—Capt. Layton and Mr. Rain. Per Bliza Stewart.—Capt. G. Hutchinson, Mr. J. Blanchard, and Mr. J. J. Abraham.

Per Kurramany.—Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bibru and five children. Per Pontisc.—Mr. W. Stanwood.

Per Isle of Bourben .- Mr. D. Argout.

# DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 24. Defance, Serjent, Bombay; Weraff, Smoult, Singapore; Minden, Crawford, Bourbon; Barham, Gimblett, London and Cape of Good Hope.—26. Mahomed Shaw, Mr. Merkan, London and Cape of Good Hope.—28. Futta Allum, Boyce, Bombay.—29. Anna Henderson, Coull, London; Delhi, Barry, Boston.—JAN. 1. Steamer Nemises, Wallage, Penang.—4. Enigma, Connew, Maulmain; Loodiana, Coromandel coast; Asiatic, Barlow, London; Forth, Nacoda, Bombay; Ahmed Shaw, Meppen, Arracan; Shaw Allum, Dumayne, Bombay; Jules and Anglo, Maison, Bourbon.—8. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Haddrington, to MADRAS.—Capt. Alexander, Rev. Mr. Gaonon, and Mr. Black, and servant.—To GALLE: Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. Valkart, Mr. Ayrton, and servant. — To Suez:
Messrs. Howe, DeSouza, M. Shand, and Althausse. — To SouthAmpron. — Mrs. Warner, two children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, four children, and native servant; Mrs. Pelly, Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Pearce, two children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Price, Capt. Wezre, and Rev. Mr. Mawes.—To Galle: Mr. Crooke.

# DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADLAM, the lady of Lieut. 1st cav. d. at Gwallor, Dec. 1. ALLENBACK, Mrs. Eliza, d. at Jullundur. BEAUFORT, the lady of Francis L. C.S. s. at Jessore, Dec. 19. BRISTOW, the lady of Capt. D. R. art. s. at Agra, Dec. 15.
BROUGHAM, the lady of Asst. surg. J. P. d. at Dorundah, Dec. 23.
CAMPION, the lady of W. G. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. L. P. H.M.'s 80th, s. at Allahabad,

COLLINS, Mrs. Priscilla, s. at Buxar, Dec. 7.
CONES, Mrs. A. D. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
COWLEY, the wife of J. d. at Delhi, Dec. 18.
DARTHELL, the wife of W. surg. H.M.'s 53rd, d. at Lahore,

DAWES, the lady of Capt. art. s. at Simla, Jan. 3.

DICKEN, the lady of W. S. civil surg. d. at Patna, Jan. 3.

DOBBIE, the wife of Capt. Herbert M. 30th N.I. s. at Cuttack, Dec. 19.

DUNBAR, the lady of Asst. surg. J. A. 11th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Dec. 25.

EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. Clement, 18th Royal Irish regt. on

board the ship Suiledge, at sea, Dec. 25.

GALLOWAY, the lady of Lieut. A. S., dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., s. at
Umballa, Dec. 18
450ULP, Mrs. C. S. at Calcutta, Dec. 28.

GRANT, the wife of W. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.

HAIG, the lady of Lieut. W. R. Y, 52nd N.I. s. at Moulsoe, Jan. 1. HAMPTON, Mrs. F. R. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 24. HARRISON, the wife of J. F. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 30. HAY, the wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 1. HEALY, the lady of M. s. at Kalka, Jan. 3. HOWARD, the wife of B. d. at Berhampore, Dec. 20. KAVANAGH, the wife of T. Henry, s. at Meerut, Jan. 1. LAMB, the wife of the Rev. R. M. s. at Meerut, Dec. 25. LEMAISTRE, the wife of E. R. d. at Mooradabad, Dec. 26.
LESLIE, the lady of Sir N. R. bart. 9th N.I. s. at Banda, Nov. 27.
LITTLEMORE, the wife of Sir Maj. Joseph, s. at Hansie, Dec. 17.
LUCAS, the lady of Davis, H.M.'s 61st d. at Jullundur, Dec. 28. MARTIN, Mrs. John. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 28.
McMullin, the lady of lieut. 50th N.I. d. at Lodecanah, Dec. 2.
Money, the lady of Rowland, c.s. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 28.
Montgomerie, the lady of Dr. d. at Fort-William, Dec. 27.

PUGHE, the wife of J. R. interp. and qr. mr. 47th N.I. s. at Etawah, Jan. 1.

RAPPA, the wife of C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 30.

RIGBY, the wife of capt. eng. d. at Cuttack, Dec. 12.

SHEEHAN, the wife of P. H. rid. mas. 4th lan. d. at Cawnpore,

SIMS, the wife of W. P. d. at Bhowanipore, Jan. 1.

SMITH, the wife of E. C. s. at Hissar, Jan. 2.

SYMONS, the lady of J. S. E. asst. surg. 14th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 16.

TROWER, the lady of Lieut. and Adjt. C. P. 23rd N.I. s. at Philour, Dec. 27.

URQUHART, the wife of J. W. s. at Agra, Dec. 23. WRIGHT, the wife of G. A. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 28.

YULE, the lady of Capt. R. A., H.M.'s 9th lan, s. at Lucknow, Dec. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

CHATER, A. G. to Maria Louisa, relict of the late Pascol Gomes, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

CLEOPHAS, James, to Sophia Raban, at Meerut, Dec. 27.
CAMPBELL, Capt. A. Neil, H.M.'s 18th, to Louisa Marian, d. of
the late Capt. Bird, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
CORRIGAN, T. H. A. to Anne Amelia, d. of G. Lawrence, at Cawnpore, Jan. 1

EDLIN, P. H. to Amy Alicia, d. of T. B. Swinhoe, at Calcutta. Dec. 23. Foy, Rev. John, to Henrietta, d. of the late Charles Rosenburgh,

at Calcutta, Jan. 4. GOAD, W. B. to Jane, relict of the late Stephen Ralt, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

HARRADEN, S. to R. Harriett Eliza, d. of the late Fred. Lindsted,

at Calcutta, Dec. 4. Low, Capt. J. H. 39th N.I. to C. Clara, d. of the late J. Hochley, at Lucknow, Dec. 9.

MAPLES, W. C.S. to W. Francis, d. of Lieut. Col. W. Sage, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.

MISPELAAR, Rodney, to Eliza Susan Gardener, at Agra, Dec. 27.

# DEATHS.

COLLIE, P. at Calcutta, aged 40, Jan. 3. CREED, Sergt. maj. R. J. P., H. A. camp Heylee, army of the

Punjab, Jan. 5.

DAUNT, W. M. at Calcutta, aged 22, Dec. 28.

FOY, Edmund P. W. at Umballah, aged 6, Jan. 3.

FRY, Richard, qr. mr. sergt. H. M.'s 98th, at Umballah, Dec. 16.

GORDON, Maj. John, H.M.'s 60th rifles, killed in action at Mooltan, Dec. 27.

GRAHAM, Sergt. at Lahore, aged 36, Dec. 19. GRANT, Robert, s. of Lieut. col. Charles, H.A. at Meerut, aged 1, Dec. 15.

HOCKLEY, Joseph R. s. of Lieut. J. J. 66th N.I. at Lucknow. aged 1, Dec. 12.

JOHNSON, Archibald R. s. of William, at Kurnal, aged 1, Jan. 7.

KENDERDINE, James, s. of C. E. at Calcutta, aged 2, Jan. 7.
LANG, infant d. of John, at Meerut, aged 1, Jan. 8.
LIGHTIE, Mrs. M. at Lucknow, aged 38, Dec. 27.
MELLER, W. at Delhi, aged 36, Jan. 2.
MCDERMOTT, Georgiana H. C. d. of Patrick, at Allyghur, aged 4,

Dec. 14.

MONEY, Gilbert B. s. of G. P. c.s. at Moradabad, aged 1, Dec. 23.

MORRELL, Daniel Gillis, s. of J. H. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.

NEAVE, Robert, c.s. at Azimgurh, Dec. 22.

PRIER, Henry Harris, s. of Apoth. 1st fue. at Cawnpore, aged 9,

Jan. 2. PETERSON, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 58, Dec. 27.

PHILLIPPE, Charles J. s. of J. at Mimensing, aged 22, Dec. 22. PLAYFAIR, Lieut. Hugh A. 52nd N.I. of wounds received in action on Dec. 27, in camp, at Mooitan, Dec. 31.

SLEEMAN, Charles A. at Munsoorie, aged 1, Dec. 15.

SMITH, D. S. interp. to the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth, widow of the late Conductor J. at Calcutta, Dec. 18.

TRITTON, Constance C. d. of Surg. Edmund, 4th batt. art. ac Umballah, aged 2, Dec. 18. 1, Dec. 24.



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# MADRAS.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 24, reached Madras, Jan. 1. The Bombay express, with letters to Dec. 7,

arrived on the morning of Friday, Jan. 12.

Waltier.—A letter from Waltier, near Visagapatam, dated the 29th ultimo, says:—"The general and many other officers have engaged a passage in the Wellesley, of which ship we have no tidings yet. The sickness of the troops employed in the jungles still continues, and there are upwards of 140 of the 26th M. N. I. in hospital."

THE STRAITS. - The Crescent has heard that in consequence of the occupation of the island of Labuan, and the sickness prevalent there, it is the intention of the Madras Government to recommend to the Governor-General in Council, that two regiments on the peace establishment shall in future be allotted for the service of the Straits.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC. - The Athenaum contains the following account of the nabob's affairs :- "We understand that matters have come to such a pass in the court of the nabob of the Carnatic, that all except a very few adherents have set themselves in opposition to his mode of living, and acts of internal management. The musti who has hitherto presided over the Makamuth, a tribunal established for the settlement of civil disputes among the Mahomedan population, has resigned his office and closed the court, weary it is said of going through the useless ceremony of pronouncing decisions, to which the retainers of the nabob were encouraged to refuse obedience. The followers of the Prophet are therefore like the creditors of his highness, without the means of obtaining justice, and we believe that there is but little chance of either being benefitted, by any resolution which he may adopt of his own accord. His highness is but young, but already the scandalous anecdotes of his public life, would fill a dozen dainty chronicles. It is time for the dignity of his royal line, that some steps were taken to bring about his reformation.

BANK OF MADRAS. - A dividend, for the half-year ending December 31, 1818, of five per cent. on the capital of this bank,

was announced as payable on the 10th January.

Godavery Anicur.—We understand that Captain Bell and Captain Buckle, both of the Madras engineers, have been ordered to proceed to Rajahmundry, with a view to examine and report upon the state of the works for the formation of the Godavery anicut, which are now carried on under the superintendence of Captain Orr. The Court of Directors appear to take great inferest in the progress of this truly national undertaking, which for magnitude of design, and utility of purpose, is unmarched. at

COLONEL St. JOHN GRANT. - An accident, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred the other day to Colonel St. John Grant, at Secunderabad, Thegallant officer, whilst on duty, was thrown from his horse, and fell heavily on his side. The brass scabbard of his sword, which was completely smashed, inflicted a severe contusion on the hip, from which we are glad to say he is fast recovering.

GENERAL DYCE, commanding the northern division, has recently suffered so severely from sickness at Vizugapatam, that he has been compelled to obtain leave of absence to the Neilgherries, for a lengthened period. He had taken his passage to the presidency in the Wollesley, which is hourly expected at:

Madras.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The new governor of the French-Indian settlements, H. E. Monsieur de Colan; reached Madras, Jan. 1, and landed under a salute of seventeen guns.

THE BLACK PAGODA OF ORISSA. - Part of the celebrated Black Pagoda on the Orissa coast has fallen, and thereby destroyed one of the most valuable landmarks on that coast.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 9, 1849 - The following movements are ordered :-

5th battalion of artillery, or Golundauze, D. company, from St. Thomas's Mount, to ? Vizianagrum and ! Cuttack.

Ditto B. company, from ? Vizianagrum, and ! Cuttack, to. ? Penang, ? Malacca, and ? Singapore.

Ditto, C. company, from Straits, to St. Thomas's Mount.

# CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Mangalors, res.
ch. of the court on the 25th Dec.

BIRD, G. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Coimbatore,

dur. abs. of Mr. Harrington.

CROZIER, F. H. to be sp. agent for the management of the Vinitanagrum Zemindary, Jan. 9.

CUNLIFFE, B. ret. to duty, Jan, 6.

CUNLIFFE, B. ret. to duty, Jan, 8.

ELTON, F. B. setting coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, rec. ch. of dist.
fr. C. Whittingham.

FISHER, W. to be coll. and mag. of Canara, fr. Jan. 21, v. Forbes.

GOLDIE, J. H. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Rejahmundry, dur. abs. of Knox, Dec. 29.

IRVINE, P. subord. jud. of the zillah of Rejahmundry, res. ck. fr..

Anterther, Dec. 22.

Anstruther, Dec. 23.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. ret. to duty, Jan. 1.
PORTER, R. T. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of thediat. to G. Thornhill, Jan. 1.

Sim, I. D. ret. to the pres. on Jan. 1, per steamer Oriental, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, Jan. 9.

STORY, E. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Salem, dur. abs. of Mr. Bruere.

TAYLOR, G. N. ret. to the pres. on Jan. 1, per steamer *Oriental*. THOMAS, E. B. off. sec. to gov. assum. ch. of off. Dec. 21.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BANBURY, G. Jan. 1. GOSTLING, C. P. Jan. 1. HOLLOWAY, W. Jan. 6.

# LEAVE OF ARRENCE.

BALLARD, G. A. leave cancelled, Jan. 5. BRUERE, I. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Salem, 3 mo. fr. date of quitting his st. to pres. COCHRANE, J. H. 1 mo. to pres.

DAVIS, W. D. coll. and mag. of the southern div. of Arcot, 1 mo.

FANE, E. G. R. 1 year to Neilgherries, on m. c. Dec. 26. FORBES, G. S. in ext. fr. Jan. 21 to Feb. 13. INNES, L. C. 4 mo. to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.

KNOX, T. I. head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rajahmundy, 16 mo. in modif. of leave granted in Nov. to sea, on m. c. Mellor, A. to England, subject to the usual condition of resig-

nation of the service.

PHILLIPS, H. D. agent to the gov. of Port St. George, in Kurnool, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting his dist. to pres.

WROUGHTON, J. C. 6 weeks to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. to proc. to sea, Jan. 5.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. M.A. to Mar. 3 in ext. to remain on the Neil-

gherry hills.

HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. A.M. to be senior minister of the Church of Scotland at pres. v. the Rev. M. Bowie, Jan. 4.

KILVERT, Rev. E. A.M. 1 year to Neilgherry hills on m.c. Jan. 4.

LUGARD, Rev. F. G. chapl. of Vepery, 2 mo. Dec. 26.

ROGERS, Rev. A. J. B.A. to offic. as chaplain of Vepery dur. abs. of Rev. F. G. Lugard, Jan. 14.

#### MILITARY.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABDY, Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. permitted, at his own request, to reaign the app. of act. qr. mr. and int. to the 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 10, and to rejoin his regt.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. I. 34th L.I. ret. to duty.

Annow, Capt. J. R. 15th N.I. appt. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. canc. Dec. 23.

BAKER, 1st Lieut. W. C. L. art. pass. exam. in the Hindustani lang.

BERWICE, Eas. G. 20th N.I. pass. exam. in the Hindustani lang.
BLACE, Eas. W. C. perm. at his req. to exc. fr. 23rd L.I. to 36th
N.I. to rank next below Eas. W. Hands, Jan. 5.
BRADFORD, 2nd Lieut. W. J. art. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for

off. of comp.

BUTTLERR, Ens. W. H. A. perm. at his req. to exc. fr. 36th N.I. to 23rd L.I. to rauk next below Ens. J. Gage, Jan. 5.

CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. retd. to duty, Jan. 6.

CHAPMAN, Ens. W. D. 17th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, for

officers of companies.

CHIPPENDALE, Ens. W.H. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CLEPHANE, Lieut. A. R. 24th N.I. ex. in Hindustani lang. and to rec. Moonshee allowance

CONINGHAM, Lieut. col. H. 2nd L.C. returned to duty, Jan. 1. COOPER, Capt. M. B. 12th N.I. returned to duty. Jan. 1. Dent, Cornet R. C. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, presc. for off. of comp.

DERVILL, Lieut. col. A. 37th grens. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
DRURY, Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. to be adjt. Dec. 26.
EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. exam. in Hindustani-

prog.— moonshee allowance.

FAGAN, EDS. C. S. 40th N.I. ex. in Hindustani qual. as adjt.

FOORD, 2nd Lieut. E. A. engs. to be a first asst. civ. eng. dur. employ. of Lieut. Francis on other duty.

FOSTER, Capt. G. 49th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 1.
FRANCIS, Ens. A. 12th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cannanore,

qual. as adjt. to rec. Moonshee allow,

FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Bellary,

qual. as int. to appear for final exam. when he may visit the pre-

HIGHMOOR, 2nd Lieut. R. C. B. 1st batt. rem. to 2nd batt. art HILL, Eas. E. 3rd L.I. to continue to do duty with the 31st L.I. until the 30th April, when he will proceed to join his corps.

HUMPRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. I. eng. to duty with the corps of sappers

HUMPRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. I. eng. to duty with the corps of sappers and miners, and to proceed to join its head qrs. at Mercara. JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt.

KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. to do duty with 49th N.I. Dec. 23.

LAVIE, Capt. T. 1st batt. rem. to 3rd batt. art.

LINDBAY, Cornet R. perm. at his req. to exc. fr. 2nd to 6th L.C. to rank next below Cornet J. R. Fairlie, Jan. 3.

LITCHPIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.

LORD, Ens. W. 20th N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

MACLEOD, Ens. T. H. G. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani presc. for off. of comp.

presc. for off. of comp.

MACQUOID, Ens. R. K. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for

off. of comp. Dec. 22.

MARDALL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen.

MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. 42ad N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 1.

MAWDSLEY, Capt. J. E. art. returned to duty, Jan. 1; 3rd. rem. to 1st batt. art

Owen, Lieut. M. 38th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 6.
Patrickson, Lieut. and brev. capt. J. 1st batt. rem. to 5th batt.

PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. to be a.-d.-c. on personal staff of dep. gov. of Bengal, Dec. 23.

PHILIPPS, Lieut. C. H. 1st batt. rem. to 2nd batt. art.

PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. perm. at his req. to exc. fr. 6th to 2nd L.C. to rank next below Cornet J. C. Mayne, Jan. 3.

Person and Lint. C. B. 4th batt. perm. 42 Ond bett. art.

PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. 4th batt. rem. to 2nd batt. art.
READ, Lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Cannanore, qual.

RUNDLE, Eos. W. C. 21st N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang. RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to act as post mr. at Tri-

chinopoly, dur. abe. of Maedonald on leave, Jan. 5.
Scurr, Capt. R. R. 2nd N.V.B. fr. detach. at Poonamallee, to Cuddalore, Dec. 23.

SHAW, Lieut. A. A. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for off. of comp.

SIMPSON, Ens. J. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of companies

SNEYD, Cornet I. T. 8th L.C. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang. Snow, Brev. capt. W. S. 20th N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. 4th batt. art. to rejoin hd. qrs. at St. Thomas's Mount.

TRIPE, Lieut. A. 51st N.I. exam. in Hind. at Secunderabad, qual. as adj.

WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. 45th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 1. WALLACE, Lieut. col. J. 36th N.I. rem. to 57th gren. WELLIEUN, 2nd Lieut. H. D. 2nd batt. rem. to 1st batt. art. YATES, Lieut. Brev. capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. to be adj. Young, Capt. P. B. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

> ENGINEERS HUMPREYS, S. J. Jan. 1.

INFANTRY. BARNARD, D. T. Jan. 7. WAHAB, W. L. Jan. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. 1st n. vet. batt. to Europe, on m. c. BEAUMONT, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. fr. Dec. 18, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849, to Western Coast and Neilgherries on m. c.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L. I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 18, to Madras, on

BRUCE, Lieut. col. E. E. 39th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, to Neilpherries

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 38th N.I. to pres. fr. Jan. 15 to 30. Church, Capt. W. I. 17th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of dep. to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. art. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to St. Thomas's Mount.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st n. vet. batt. Jan. 2 to 20, to pres

COOPER, Lieut. and qr.mr. A. 46th N.I. to Europe on furl. to emb. from Calcutta.

CORNWELL, Ens. J. 20th N.I. to June 7, 1849, to Egypt, on m. c. CRISP, Major I. Mahratta translator to Gov. 1 mo. fr. date of quitting the pres

DANSEY, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. fr. Dec. 9 to June 30, 1849, to Calcutta.

DENT, Cornet R. C. 1st L.C. in ext. to Jan. 23, to Madras.

DITMAS, Brev. maj. T. art. to Europe, on m. c.
DREVER, Eos. W. S. 31st N.I. leave canc. Dec. 26.
DUDGEON, Brev. maj. F. 44th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to July 15, to Ma-

dras.

GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb.5, to Jaulnah.
GLEDSTANES, Capt. R. S. 2nd n. vet. batt. fr. Dec. 29, 1848, to
pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
HADPIELD, Capt brev. maj. A. I. 37th gren. fr. Jan. 2, 1849, to

Jan. 31, 1851, to Neilgherries, on s. c.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. 6th N.I. 1 mo. to Madras.

HAY, Lieut. D. 6th L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to April 1, west coast.

HIGHMOOR, 2nd-Lieut. R. C. B. art. to Eur. on m. c. Dec. 29.

HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. B. h. art. leave canc.

HORNSBY, Brev. maj. H.A. 2nd Eur. L.I. 8 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Neilgherries on m.c. HOWLETT, Lieut. A. 27th N.I. fr. Jan. 15, to Madras, prep. to appl.

for furl. to Europe.

HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. fr. Dec. 18, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849, to west coast and Neilgherries on m. c.

ENKINS, Lieut. J. J. 26th N.I. leave canc. Dec. 26.

LIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th N.I. who has leave to return to Europe

on m. c. permitted to embark fr. Bombay.

MACDONALD, Brev. maj. W. P. 41st N.I. fr. Jan. 6, to pres.

MIDDLETON, Capt. W. 17th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras.

MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. in contin. to Feb. 28, to Cuddalore on m. c.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. R. 23rd L.I. 8 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bengal. PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd L.I. unexpired portion of leave canc.

PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. H. art. fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, to pres. and Nellore.

REID, Lieut. J. L. 41st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. ROLLO, Capt. R. 2nd N.V. batt. 2 years to sea and New South Wales.

ROPER, Capt. E. D. 2nd N.V. batt. in contin. to June 15. to Cuddalore.

SHULDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I. leave canc. Dec. 26. SOUTHEY, Capt. C. G. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to the western coast and Bombay.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. 17th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of dep. to Madras.

TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 9, to Ban-

TURNER, Eas. S. F. 39th N.I. leave canc. Dec. 26.
TWEEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
WILSON, Capt. C. H. 32nd N.I. to proceed to New South Wales

and to embark fr. Calcutta, on m. c.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ASTON, Vet. surg. T. 7th L.C. perm. to join at Nowgong, viâ Calcutta.

BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. to act as civil surg. of Cochin dur. abs. of Kennedy on leave, Jan. 5. CORNFOOT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. ret. to duty, Jan. 1; posted to 2nd

N. vet. batt. DREVER, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, 1849, v. Matthews, retired; posted to 5th N.I.

HORAK, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to be med. off. on the Neilgherry bills, v. Ranking.

PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. 5th N.I. rem. to 31st N.I. PRINGLE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of the civil estab. and

irreg. horse at Kurnool, v. Drever.
RICHMOND, Surg. J. 5th N.I. rem. to 33rd N.I.
SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. to rank fr. Sept. 10, to do duty under the supg. surg. of the gen. hospital at the pres.
STEVENS, Asst. surg. J. B. 22nd N.I. to med. ch. of civ. stat. of Midneyers Dec.

Midnapore, Dec. 22. STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. to rank fr. May 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE

SPECIFIED. SIMPSON, M. Jan. 6.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRASKE, Asst. surg. C. B. 43rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 15, within the limits of the division.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. in contin. to June 1, to

Tranquebar and eastern coast, on m. c. INNES, Surg. J. med. dep. 2nd N. vet. batt. fr. date of being rel. to Jan. 31, 1850, to Neilgherries, at St. Thome, on m. c. KENNEDY, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to May 31, 1849, to Neilgherry

bills and eastern coast, on m. c.

KEY, Surg. T. to Feb. 1, 1849, in ext. Linton, Asst. surg. R. P. leave canc. Dec. 29.

MACKINTOSH, Asst. surg. J. 33rd N.I. Dec. 20 to Jan. 19, to pres. on m. c.

ROGERS, Surg. S. perm. to retire from the service fr. Jan. 2, 1849.

## DOMESTIC BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

BOND, the wife of J. s. at Blacktown, Jan. 8.

BORGONAH, the wife of W. L. d. at Madras, Dec. 29.

BRETT, the wife of Capt. de Renzie, 31st L.I. d. at Bangalore,
Dec. 20.

CARR, the wife of Sergeant J. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 31.
CRUICKSHANKS, the wife of William, d. at Palmeattah, Dec. 22.
DAMPIER, Mrs. Edward, s. at Vepery, Dec. 27.
DENNIS, the lady of Capt. R. 5th N.L.I. s. at Jaulnah, Jan. 5.

HARRIS, the lady of T. c.s. at Bellary, Jan. 9.

HART, Mrs. Sarah, d. at Black Town, Jan. 7.

KENNEDY, the wife of Lieut. Clerk, 46th N.I. s. at Madras,

KNOX, the lady of capt. King's hussars, s. at Bangalore, Dec. 23.

LORIMER, Mrs. Alexander, s. at Madras, Dec. 23.

MARSHALL, the lady of maj. 33rd N.I. d. at Jaulnah, Dec. 14.

MEIN, the lady of Capt. J. D. art. d. at Secunderabad, Dec. 27.

NEVILL, the wife of H. c.s. d. at Guntoor, Dec. 27.

TURNBULL, Mrs. E. s. at Madras, Dec. 30.

WRIGHT, the wife of Apoth. W. G. G. d. at St. Thomas's Mount,

# MARRIAGES.

GEDDES, - to Eliza, d. of James Austin, at Madras, Jan. 11. LUGARD, Rev. F. G. to Emma Jane, d. of the Rev. C. R. Cameron, at Madras, Jan. 2.

Owen, W. conductor, to Julia, d. of the late M. Vincent, at Madras, Dec. 29.

PATERSON, C. to Harriett Annette, d. of the late Lieut. col. John Ross, at Ootacamund, Jan. 4.

Stewart, Serj. R. A. to Caroline Thompson at Hoonsoor, Dec. 26.

THOMPSON, John George, c.s. to Honoria Mary, d. of J. Andrew Hudleston, at Madras, Jan. 1.

# DEATHS.

BOND, the wife of J. at Madras, Jan. 8.

CHAMARETTE, Andrew, at Madras, Dec. 18.

HOWARD, Mary A. wife of R. at Berhampore, aged 33, Dec. 20.

MONSELL, Ann, relict of the late Lieut. R. B. 2nd N. V. batt. at
Madras, Dec. 27.

PRREIRA, Lewis A. at Chittoor, aged 62, Dec. 22.
PORTER, Martha A. d. of the Rev. Edward, at Perambore, Jan. 8.

# SHIPPING.

# ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26. Caribbean, Cockton, Mauritius.—27. Claudine, Black, Calcutta; Camperdown, Cumberland, Calcutta.—28. John Brightman, Scott, Calcutta; Fullay Rohoman, Martin, Calcutta.—29. Emily, Carrew, Coringa; Barham, Gimblett, Calcutta; Mary Rickelts, Benson, Chittagong.—Jan. 1, 1849. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez; Flying Fish, Shaw, Rangoon; Charles Dumergue, Grant, Singapore; Gloriana, Bristow, London.—7. Vernon, Voss, London.—11. Sophia, Clabon, London; Wellesley, Arrow, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per John Brightman.—Capt. and Mrs. Crawford and child, Capt. Andrie, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Scott, and Master Scott. Per Emily.—Mrs. Towle, Mrs. Vanshostin, Miss Charlotte Vanshostin, six servants, and 2 children.

Per Barham .- Mrs. Elliot, Miss Furton, Miss A. Furton; Mrs. Hamilton, child, and servant; Mrs. Cross; Mrs. Beresford, four children, and servant; Mrs. Locken and child; Mrs. Insletin and 2 children; Mrs. Gimblett, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Black, Capt. Cross, Capt. R. Price, Capt. Betts, W. T. Greenwood, esq. D. Horst, esq. and Master Shuttleworth.

C. D. Horst, esq. and Master Shuttleworth.

Per ateamer Oriental.—Capt. J. E. Maudeley, Mad. art.; Dr. Cornfoot, asst. surg.; Lieut. col. Coningham, and lady, Mad. cav.; Mr. J. Burton; Lieut. col. Wahab and lady, Mad. inf.; Mr. Wahab, cadet; Miss Wahab, Miss Horne, Miss Irvine, Miss Lefebure, Miss Bullerant; Mr. G. N. Taylor and lady, Mad. C. S.; Capt. Marshall and lady, M.N.I.; M. Lalande and lady, 2 children, and 1 servant; Mr. Lushington, Mad. C. S.; Capt. Forster, Mad. N. I.; Capt. B. N. Cooper, Mad. N. I.; Miss A. McLeod; Mr. D. Sim, Mad. C. S. and servant; Rev. A. J. Rogers, chaplain; Mr. Gostling, cadet; Mr. Bamburgh; Mr. Humpherys, cadet; Lieut. Jones and servant, Mad. inf.; Sergt. Rennord, 49th N. I. N.I.

Per Charles Dumergue.—Mr. Montgomerie, commissariat department; Mrs. Montgomerie and servant; Miss Koss, Miss R. Palmer, and H. Berlie; Mr. Dalgairos and servant; Mr. Anderson,

Apothecary Pereire, wife and servant.

Per Gloriana.—Mrs. Cunliffe and child; Mrs. Case, Mrs. Saunders, Holloway, Young, and two children; Col. Derville, Mr. Cunliffe, M.C.S.; Capt. Case, 22nd M.N.I.; Lieut. Lee, H. M.'s 15th

liffe, M.C.S.; Capt. Case, 22nd M.N.I.; Lieut. Lee, H. M.'s 15th Hussars; Lieut. Saunders, H. M.'s 84th regt.; Ensign Young, Lieut. Anderson, 4th M.N.I.; Lieut. Owen, 38th M.N.I.; Mr. Holloway, Mr. Simpson, asst. surg. and Mr. Young; Mrs. Ingle-field and two children; Sergeant Harkness, H.M.'s 15th Hussars; John Smith and Anne Hill.

Per Vernon.—Mesdames Litchfield, Shelley, Young, Peet, Partridge, and Voss; Misses Parkin, Shelley, and Partridge; Lieut. col. Litchfield, Capt. Young, Mr. Peet, Mr. Partridge, Armstrong, Barnard, and Mr. H. Litchfield; Mrs. Alleyn, Miss Alleyn, Miss Alleyn, Miss H. Alleyn, Mr. R. Alleyn, Mrs. Howetson, 4 Misses Howetson, three Masters Howetson, Mr. Howetson, and seven servants.

Per Sonhia.—Mr. F. Arnold.

Per Sophia .- Mr. F. Arnold. Per Wellesley.—Capt. Core, Major Beaver, Capt. Liardet, and Mr. Jeremiah; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Oatts, Miss Dubonie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McQueen and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fennel and family; Major Simpson, M.N.I.; Dr. Colquboun and family; and Capt. Broderip, M.N.I.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEC. 27. James Hall, Coleman, Coringa.—29. Bmily, Carew, Pondicherry.—JAN. 1, 1849. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Calcutta.

—3. Industry, Shepherd, Calcutta.—4. Barham, Gimblett, London; John Brightman, Scott, Bombay; Anne M'Lean, Niven, Jamaica; Camperdown, Cumberland, London.—6. Claudine, Black, London. -11. Fullay Rohaman, Martin, Bombay.-14. Steamer Hadding-ton, Harris, Suez.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per James Hall.—Mrs. Bell, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Babington, Ens. Osborne, J. Best, Esq.; Sub-conductor Clarke, wife, and 5 children; and Mrs. Brennen.

Per steamer Oriental.—T. Ashton, esq.
Per Barham.—Miss Morgell, 1 servant; Major and Mrs. Harper;
Mrs. Dodds, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Dent and servant; Capt. Mrs. Dodds, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Dent and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, 3 children, servant, and nurse; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moraut, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Richardson; Miss M'Mahon, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Buchanan and servant; Mr. Plant; Miss Preston; and Mr. Inguiddum.

Per Camperdown.—Mrs. Teed and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Beston and 2 servants; Major F. Maynor, Capt. C. S. Mardell, Lieut. A. J. Knox, and Ens. Douce. For Capt.—Ens. Clemenson and F. Cator, esq.

Per Ciaudine.—M. Dunhill, esq. Capt. Harris, Lieut. Stevenson, and T. Knox. eso.

Per Clauding.—M. Dannii, esq. Capt. Harris, Lieut. Stevenson, and T. Knox, esq.
Per steamer Haddington.—To Suez.—Brig. gen. J. Anderson and servant. To Southampton.—Mrs. R. T. Porter, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. M'Cally, 2 children, and servant; F. G. Cockburn, esq. and lady; Capt. G. Gordon and child; Capt. L. Desborough, and C. Daubeny, esq. To Aden.—Lieut. and Mrs. Jones and servant. To Bombay.—Moolloo Abbas.

# COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 2 to 3 per cent. dis. 2 do. 1829-30

do. 1841 4 per cent. .. 1832-33

1835-36 do. 5 per cent. transferable book debt .... 8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.

Tanjore Bonds 16 per cent. dis. Bank of Madras Shares No trans.

Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras ... 27 per cent. prem. Steam Shares 29 to 30

PRICE OF BULLION. &c. ...... Rs. 11-4 to 11-5 Bank of England Notes ..... none. 35 per 16 Dollars Spanish Dollars



# BANK OF MADRAS. Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On	leposit	of Government Paper	6 pe	r Ct.
Oα	άο.	of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	_	
		Quicksilver, &c	8	,,
On	do.	of Indigo		,,
		of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		••
-		and other Goods	9	••
In co	zsh Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper Discount.		"
		ment Acceptances		er Ct.
On I	Private	Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,
Ditt	o abo	ve 30 days	81	
		EXCHANGES.		
		ngland 1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.		
		asury Bills, 1-8 to 1-8.		
Bank	r of F	notend Post Rills none		

Bank of England Post Bills, none. Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta .- Bny, 1 per cent. dis. Sell, do. do. Bombay.—Buy, 1 Sell, 2 do. d٥. do.

FREIGHTS

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l. per ton. of 20 cwt.

#### MONEY MARKET.

Our money market continues easy, and we have no change to report. The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend of 21 per cent. per share for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1848.

# BOMBAY.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with dates from London to Dec. 7, reached Bombay by the Feroze Jan. 6.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK have declared a

dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Colaba Barracks.—It has been determined to recommend the removal of the Colaba barracks from the low and sickly site at present occupied by them, to the airy, rocky ridge presently occupied by the officers' bungalows. The barracks are, besides, to be built on props or arches, and the two changes put toge-ther will probably bring about all that is desired.

The MALTA. - On the 16th Jan. the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malta made a trial trip round the harbour, when her performances gave the highest satisfaction to all who witnessed them. Her paddle-wheels are 28 feet in diameter, and occasionally gave as high as twenty revolutions a minute—a velocity of about 18 miles an hour, - while the steamer was making way through the water at the rate of nearly 13, or 101 of actual and 21 of tide to be surmounted.

THE 27TH N.I.—A letter of the 7th Jan. from Hydrabad, Scinde, mentions the arrival of the 27th N.I. at that station from Kurrachee: the corps expected to reach Shikarpore by the 25th.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. WYLLIE, C. B., formerly commanding the 21st N. I., has been appointed deputy adjutant-general, in room of Major Donnelly, returned to Europe on sick certificate. Colonel Wyllie, it may be remembered, was deputy adjutantgeneral with the army of Lord Keane in the first Affghan war, and again under General England in the advance on Candahar. He continued to fill the office in Scinde under Sir C. Napier, and was shot through the arm at Meanee. He returned to England on furlough in May 1845, whence he only arrived by steamer a fortnight since.

THE LATE DR. MOUAT.-It is with much regret that we ob serve a notice of the demise on board the steamer Bentinck on the 21st ultimo, of Dr. Mouat, late surgeon H. M.'s 15th Hussars, whose name has repeatedly of late been before the world in connection with the military persecutions at Banga-Dr. Mouat, it may be remembered, was some time since tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed, on charges of altering the records of his establishment, and making erasions in or additions to official letters: the alterations with which he was charged were to all appearance exactly of that character which appear in the most carefully kept records, or most accurately copied correspondence, in India, and did not seem pos-sessed of one single badge of criminality. The Commander-in-Chief did not confirm the sentence, or consider it expedient to re-assemble the court-martial, but followed the middle course of granting leave to the prisoner to return to Europe, where the whole matter was to be laid before the Horse-Guards. Dr. Mouat was accordingly on his way home when a large blood-vessel was ruptured, and death followed almost imme-

diately. His friends entertained no doubt of his restoration to the service without a blemish on his character; but his own purpose was, so soon as the imputations cast on him were removed, to retire from the army and commence medical practice in India, -his high talents, great acquirements, and long experience in the East, offering the best grounds of hope for him in his future prospects,—Bombay Times, Jan. 13.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT G. E. STEWART, 22ND N.I.—The 13th

instant, a jury of five officers of the 22nd N.I. was empanelled before the coroner, on view of the remains of Lieut. Stewart, who met his death under the following melancholy circumstances. The deceased and Lieut. Briggs, of the same regiment, left the quarters of another officer at the Boree bunder, on horseback, some time between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening, in order to return to their tents near the Sanatarium. It was dusk, and they proceeded at a rapid canter or gallop. On approaching the Esplanade road, Lieut. Briggs, observing a carriage at the distance of some thirty yards from them, endeavoured to cross the road behind the vehicle, and advised the deceased to hold in his horse and follow his example. Whether or not he heard this caution is uncertain, but he continued to go forward without slackening his pace, and, in attempting to pass before the horses' heads, he came into violent collision either with the pole of the vehicle or the animals. The saddle was torn away from the girths, and both the horse and its rider were thrown to the ground with considerable force. The driver of the carriages, a native, and also a servant, who sat on the coach-box beside him, called loudly to the deceased on perceiving the danger, and stopped his horses as soon as possible, but unfortunately not in time to prevent the sad catastrophe. The deceased stood up directly, and placing his hands upon his abdomen, called to Lieut. Briggs, who had advanced some paces, but returned immediately. Mr. Danvers, magistrate of police, whose carriage it was, also alighted immediately, and he and Lieut. Briggs assisted the deceased to walk towards his tent; but after going a short distance, he complained that he felt faint, and they carried him home. Medical aid was obtained; but the injuries he had sustained were so extensive that it was of no avail, and he lingered in great agony for the space of about two hours, when he expired, having retained his senses until within a few minutes of that On the lower part of the left side of the abdomen, the cuticle was much blackened, as if from a blow; its cavity was filled with a large quantity of dark-coloured blood; the descending aorta, or large blood-vessel of the heart, just as it passed through the midriff, was ruptured, as was also the lower portion of the small intestines in at least three places, any one of which injuries was sufficient to account for death. The carriage-horses were proceeding at a moderate trot, on the ordinary side of the road, in the direction of the native town. Deceased's horse has been properly broken in, and is perfectly free from vice. No one seems to blame but the deceased himself, who lost his life in imprudently endeavouring to cross the road in front of the carriage. Verdict,—"We are of opinion that the deceased met with his death by accidentally coming in contact with the carriage of Mr. Danvers; and we strongly recommend that, for the prevention of further accidents of this kind, lamp-posts be erected at stated intervals along the Esplanade road.

Various.—The Poonah Chronicle states, that the officebearers of the Military Fund have refused to admit Lieut. Randall as a subscriber to the Fund, because "he was not a commissioned officer at the time of his entering the service;" in other words, because he rose from the ranks by good conduct.-The process of macadamising the roads has already been commenced in Sattara, under the auspices of Mr. H. Frere. - The Bombay Gentleman's Gazette gives an account of the sufferings endured by the Parsees in Persia, against whom a regular persecution has been commenced, and who are flying in numbers to Bombay. - The Bombay Telegraph gives an amusing instance of the mistakes which Europeans, even of the first ability, are liable to make in their estimate of native talent. Mr. Hutt, one of the civil judges, reported a moonsiff, named Callydass, as inefficient, and directed that he should undergo an examination to ascertain his qualifications. The man was advised to go in for the examination of a sudder ameenship, and came off with honours, and now stands at the top of the list of sudder ameens.

# CIVIL

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. to be jt. mag. and sess. judge of the Konkun for detach. station of Rutnagherry, Jan. 3.

ELLIOTT, E. E. to be accountant ges. and revenue and judicial accountant to Supreme Court, fr. date of R. T. Webb's dept. for Europe, Jan. 2; to be a gov. director of the bank of Bombay, Jan. 5, assd. ch. of off. of acet. genl. Jan. 3; to be a mem. of the mint committee, Jan. 11.



HARRISON, C. M. acting coll. of Sholapore, to proceed into his dist. on deputation fr. Dec. 28; to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandrish, contg. to act as coll. of Sholapore, Jan. 9.
INVERARITY, G. to be assist. to the commis. in Scinde, in sacc. to

Brown, Jan. 6.

LLOYD, M. Asst. jud. and ses. jud. of the Kenkan, rec. ch. of the Rutnagerry adawlut fr. Mr. Coles, Dec. 14. PELLY, J. H. ret. to duty Dec. 28; to rem. at Belgaum while un-

employed, Jan. 10.
RBEVES, H. W. actg. coll. of Poona, assd. ch. of his duties Jan. 1. SIMPSON, W. to be civ. auditor and mint mr. Jan. 2; asad. ch. of the off. of civil auditor fr. Mr. Elliott, Jan. 3; asad. ch. of off. of mint mr. Jan. 3.

SUART, E. M. sub. col. of Nassick, del. over ch. of his duties to C. E. F. Tytler, Dec. 30.

Tytler, C. E. F. first asst. to coll. of Almesdabad, has been ap-

pointed acting sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nassick, fr. Dec. 30.

WARDEN, J. to be a puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdarce adawlut, Jan. 3. WEBE, R. T. res. ch. of office of accountant gen. reappointed a

govt. director of Bank of Bombay.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. W. 1 mo. HUTT, B. fr. March 5 to April 1.

INVERARITY, J. D. acting coll. of Belgaum, to Jan. 7 in ext. MORGAN, J. R. 1 mo.

REID, L. 2nd asst. coll. of Poona, to Jan. 13, in ext.

WEBB, R. T. 1 year to England.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GIBSON, Rev. J. D. to be chapl. of Bycullah and Tamrah, Jan. 9. GOODALL, Rev. W. to be chapl of Ahmednuggur, Jan. 9. LAING, Rev. C. to be chapl. of Surat and Broach, Jan. 9.

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. senior dep. asst. to be an asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Jan. 1, 1849.

ANDERSON, Lieut. 11th N.I. to act as adjt. to the 2ad Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Grant.

CHAMPION, Lieut. 24th N.I. rec. ch. of the off. of dep. coll. of Jurruck fr. Lieut. Dunsterville, Nov. 30.

CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. eng. to be an asst. to the exer. eng. at Aden. COWPER, Lieut. adjt. of the 1st Belonch batt. to rec. ch. of the off. of act. staff. off. at Shikapoor and the bazaar and post off. dep. fr. Lieut. Younghusband.

DAVIS, Ens. A. P. posted to 22nd N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 12, 1849, v. Shortt, pro.

DICKINSON, Ens. posted to 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 30, 1848.

DISBROWS, Lieut. to act as int. to the 1st Eur. fusil. fr. Nov. 28. FOLLETT, Capt. F. 25th N.I. to be a brig. maj. on the est. fr. April 14, 1843.

GORDON, Lieut. W. F. 1st Eurp. fus. to be a sub-asst. comm. gen. fr. May 16, 1847.

GOODFELLOW, Maj. eng. services pl. at disp. of the com.-in-chief for emp. in com. of sappers and miners, Jan. 9; to com. sappers and miners, and directed to join h. q. of the corps at Poonah. Green, Brev. maj. E. c.b. 21st N.I. to be an asst. adjt. gen. fr.

Dec. 7, 1843.

Grey, Lieut. 1st fusil to be asst. baggage mr. to the field force, and pl. under orders of Capt. Maughan.

GRIFFITH, Ens. to act as qr. mr. to 17th N.I. Jan. 9. HARVEY, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. to be a brig. maj. on the est. fr. May 19, 1848.

HOUGH, Lieut. 2ad Belooch batt. to perform the duties of line adjt. at Hydrabad, in add. to his own reg. duties, as a tempo, arrang.

HUGHES, Brev. maj. R. M. 12th N.I. to be a dep. judge advocate
gen. fr. Dec. 7, 1843.

JACKSON, Maj. J. C.B. 25th N.I. perm. to resum. com. of the 1st

Belooch batt. Jan. 10.

KAY, Lieut. B. 6th N.I. to be a brig. maj. on the est. fr. Jan. 11,

1840: to be a brig. maj. on the est. fr. Jan. 11,

1649; to be a brig. maj. on the estab, and posted to the brig. at Hydrabad in Sciode, and ordered to join.

LERBON, Maj. com. art. in Scinde, to make over ch. of the Swinde div. of art. to Maj. Brett.

LESTER, Licut. J. F. 10th N.I. pl. at disp. of c.-in c. Jan. 10; on being rel. fr. appt. of asst. to commr. in Scinde, to join his corps at Bhooj, Jan. 11.

MACLEOD, Capt. 20th N.I. to offic. as paymaster in Scinde, dur. abs. of Maj. Maclean.

abs. of Maj. Maclean.

MACNEIL, Ens. J. 8th N.I. to be lieut. v. Heatley, dec. to rank fr. Nov. 10, 1848.

MAJOR, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. to com. of 1st Belooch batt. Jan. 10. MOBERLY, Lieut. to act as adjt. to left wing of 18th N.I. during its separation fr. h. q.

MORRIS, Capt. W. J. commt. of Rhandelsh Bheel corps, res. ch. of his duties, Dec. 20.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. to act as qr. mr. to 3rd L.C. until further orders, on dep. of Lt. Moore to presidency on leave, Jan. 9, to act as int. to 3rd L.C. dur. abs. of Lt. Buckle, on leave.

PHAYRE, Lieut. R. 25th N.I. to be dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. fr. act. asst. qr. mr. gen. in Scinde, to make over ch. of the dep. asst. qr. mr. gens. off. of Kurrchee to the maj of brig.

PLOMRR, Ens. A. G. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam. vernac. language.

language

Pogson, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 17th N.I. until further orders in dep. of Cap. Christie fr. that station, Jan. 9.

POLLINGER, Capt. to act as acting exer. eng. at Ahmednugger,

dur. abs. of Lieut. Cameron.

PRESCOTT, Ens. and act. adj. C. J. to act as int. to N.I. batt. dur.
abs. Leeson, or until further orders, Jan. 9.

PRIOR, Capt. G. N. 21st N.I. to res. staff app. as brig. maj. at Dessa, fr. Jan. 1.
RENNY, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. to offic. as mil. paymr., Jan. 4.

REYNOLDS, Capt. W. 14th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona, dur.

abs. of Capt. Stiles on field service.

ROWAN, Capt. prin. dep. com. of ordnance, placed at disp. of c.-in.-c. for emp. on committee duty, Jan. 11.

Scott, Lieut. 26th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee, dur.

abs. of Capt. Follet, on other duty.
SHORTT, Ens. W. Y. H. 22ad N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 12, 1849, v. Stewart, dec.

SKIPPER, Capt. to act as inter. in Hindus, to 7th N.I. fr. Oct. 22, 1848, dur. abs. of Ens. Wadding.

22, 1848, dur. abs. of Ens. Wadding.
STILES, Capt. H. 1st. Eur. fus. to be brig. maj. to 1st. inf. brig. of field force, v. Ward, Jan. 3.
TAYLOR. Capt. 2nd L. C. to rec. ch. of the dep. of pub. works at Rajcote, fr. Lieut. Wilkinson.
THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to act as adjt. to the 1st Belooch batt. v. Cooper, also to take ch. of the post off. and bazaar of Shikarpoor, and act as station staff. off.

Shikarpoor, and act as station stem. on.

TREASURE, Capt. 11th N.I. rec. ch. of the off. of dep. coll. of Schwan, fr. Lieut. Phillips, Dec. 6.

TREMENHEERE, Capt. exec. eng. at Kurrachee will also act as sup. eng. in Scinde, as a temp. measure, Jan. 9.

WALLACE, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of head qrs. of horse brig. dur. abs. of Sarg. McDowell on duty, Jan. 3.

WHITEHILL, Capt. 2nd Eur. N.I. to act as brig. maj. dur. abs. of

ieut. Russell, on m. c.

WOODBURN, Lieut. col. c. b. to com. the fortress of Asseergurh, tempo. dur. employ. elsewhere, of Lieut. Col. Cavaye.
WYLLIE, Lieut. Col. W. c.B. 9th N.I. to be dep. adj. gen. of the

army, v. Donnelly, Jan. 17.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. adjt. left wing 9th N.I. to act as staff off.

at Shikarpoor dur. abs. of the brig. maj. and also to take eb. of the bazzar treasure chost and post off.; to make over ch. of the duties of act. staff off. at Shikarpoor, and the bazaar and post off. dep. to Lieut. Cowper.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLENKINS, Maj. P. B. G. C.B. sub. asst. commis. genl. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c. Bauoz, Lieut. C. J. art. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at pres.

BURKE, Lieut. in ext. to Jan. 31.

D'ARCY, Lieut. 1 mo. to pres.
Donnelly, Brev. maj. T. 1st gren. N.I. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c. FARQUHAR, Capt. R. 6th N.I. mo. fr. Feb. 5, to Bombay.

HUBBUM, Maj. E., N. Vet. Batt. leave canc. at his own request. HUNTER, Maj. C. paymaster S. div. of the army, to Jan. 31, in esta-to remain at pres. Jan. 2. HUTT, Maj. G. c.s. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 6, to Bombay. JAMESON, Licut. J. T. 28th N.I. fr. Jan. 2 to 31, to Bombay, on

JONES, Lieut. W. S. 22ad N.I. unexpired portion of leave. cansfr. Jan. 8, having ret. to the pres. on that date.

JONES, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to pres.

JONES, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to pres.
KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, on m. c.
LAWRY, Maj. H. 25th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1, to remain at
the Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c.
McKennya, Lieut. art. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years.
Moyle, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to
remain at the Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c.
OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. 3rd L.C. fr. 1st to 28th Feb. to Bombay.

O'NEILL, Lieut. G. O. M. 2nd gren. N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c.

PARTRIBGE, Capt. S. H. 18th N.I. leave cancelled.
PODNAL, Capt. H. A. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
RAWLINSON, Capt. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. 3 years' furl. to Europe,

RIGHT, Lieut. C. P. fr. Jan. 12 to Feb. 22, to pres. to be saum. in Arabic.

Romans, Lieut. cel. H. G. fr. Jan. 30 to Feb. 28.

SANDWITH, Licut. col. H., N. vet. batt. 1 mg. fr. Dec. 25, to pres. and to Europe on furl. for 3 years THATCHER, Capt. W., N. vet. batt. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to rem. on the sea-coast.

TWYFORD, Ens. D. C. E. 2nd. Eur. L.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years on m. c. fr. Oct. 3, 1848.
WILSON, Capt. G. fr. Feb. 1 to March 15, to Presidency.

MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALERNDER, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to be staff surg. in ch. gen. hospital and dep. med. store-keeper, fr. Apl. 14, 1848. Raulantynn, Asst. surg. to remain tempe, in med. ch. of the 2nd:

Seinde irreg. h. v. Asst. surg. McKenzie.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. to proceed and join the left wing of the 22nd.
N.I. and off. med. aid, and to asst. med. ch. of the right wing of

N.I. and off. med. aid, and to asat. med. ch. of the right wing of the same for Asst. surg. Lawes.

ELLIOTT, Supt. surg. to offic. as field surg. fr. Nov. 27.

GRIERSON, surg. 1st N.I. to temp. med. ch. of wing of 2nd Eur.

Lt. Inf. dur. abs. of Baynes on leave, Jan. 3.

LAWES, Asst. surg. make over med. ch. of the right wing of the 2mad N.I. to aset. surg. Davies.

Maloolmson, surg. to rec. med. ch. of the 1st eo. 4th bett. fr. Asst. surg. Mead.

McKenzis, Asst. surg. to proc. to Hyderabad; and rec. med. ch. of the 24th N.I. as a temporary measure.

MEAD, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the Scinde camel bagg. corps, as a temporary measure, to proc. and do duty with H.M.'s 60th royal rifles, on route to Roree, as a temporary measure, to accomp. the left wing 9th N.I. on its march to Shikarpore, and to rec. med. ch. of the 1st co. 4th batt. of art. fr. Asst. Ward.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the left wing of the 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 18, on tha dep. of the head qr. wing of the regt. fr. the station.

PELLY, Asst. surg. to accomp. the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of

Bombay, on his tour of visitation. SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. T. rel: fr. duty in the Indian Navy, pl. at disp. of c.-in-c.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. to proc. in med. ch. of the detach. of art. and Eur. inf. proc. to Scinde, Jan. 20.

TURNER, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd troop H.A. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Russell on duty to Bombay, Jan. 3.

TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the staff and details of

the Sukkur st. fr. Asst. surg. Harris

WALLER, J. civ. surg. at Belgaum, to be asst. mag. in that collectorate, Jan. 13.

WARD, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ob. of the left wing 9th N.I. fr.

Asst. surg. Mead.
Young, Asst. surg. staff surg. Hydrabad, to rec. med. ch. of the
4th co. 4th batt. art. and batt. attached, as a temp. measure.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BEHAN, Surg. R. J. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8, to the pres. o

LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. to Europe on m. c. fr. Nov. 11 last. Russell, Asst. surg. R. J. h. a. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay.

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BESNARD, Lieut. of the Semiramis, perm. to reside on shore fr. Dec. 6.

BODE, Lieut. to command schooner Constance fr. Dec. 15. CHILD, Prov. mate S. of the Hastings, fr. Jan. 1 to 31, to rem. at

Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

ETHERSEY, Comm. R. assum. ch. of duties of superint. of Patta-mara, fr. Dec. 1.

FOULERTON, Lieut. A. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
JERMYN, Lieut. of the Muzuffer, fr. Jan. 1 to 3, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

KEMPTHORNE, Comm. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, Jan. 10.

LLOYD, Mids. C. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.

RENNIE, Lieut. to command the Choe, fr. Dec. 15.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. rel. fr. duty and pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. SEARLE, Mids. to be act. master of the Ajdaha, fr. Dec. 12.

STEVENS, Mids. F. C. fr. the Hastings to the Sesostris as act. master fr. Nov. 18.
Twynam, Lieut. com. Mahi, to perf. duties of clerk in charge in

add. to his own, fr. Dec. 13.

WAY, Lieut. G. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.

WHISH, Prov. mate fr. the Hastings to the Taplee as assist. surveyor fr. Oc. 28.

# DOMESTIC.

BANKS, the wife of Capt. F. J. d. at Bombay.

BROWNE, the wife of Capt. J. A. at Golaba, Jan. 9.

BURN, the wife of Capt. J. F. d. at Colaba, Jan. 10.

CRISP, the wife of F. s. at Colaba, Jan. 10.

LYON, the wife of Alfred, d. (still-born) at Tardoo, Jan. 6.

PRIOR, the lady of Capt. G. N. s. at Decsa, Dec. 27.

SHAW, the wife of Capt. R. J. s. at Mazzgon.

YOUNG, the wife of Asst. surer. T. J. d. at Hedershad. Jan. YOUNG, the wife of Asst. surg. T. J. d. at Hyderabad; Jan. 1.

# MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Lieut. G. N. (I.N.) to Helen Elizabeth, d. of the late Capt. Arnold, at Aden, Dec. 21.

EDWARDS, J. H. to Isabella Gilland, at Bombay, Dec. 13.

MOUTRIOU, Walter, 24th N.I. to Caroline Anne, d. of W. Blowers, at Bombay, Jan. 12.

WATSON, James, to Elizabeth Charlotte M. d. of W. P. Maid-ment, at Bombay, Dec. 29.

DEATHS.

DENT, Sergt. maj. Jas. 11th N.I. at Sukhur, aged 42, Dec. 16. PRICE, Charles M. s. of W.S. at Kulladgee, Jan. 9.
STEWART, Lieut. G. E. 22nd N.I. at Bombay, Jan. 12.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. E. 9th N.I. killed in action at Mooltan, Dec. 27.

# SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 5. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Siam and Singapore.

—6. Steamer Feroze, Frushard, Suez.—8. Bliza, Carey, London; Isabella, Morris, Glasgow; Charlotte, Thompson, Liverpool; Prince Albert, Thompson, China and Singapore; Hope, Grange, Glasgow.— 9. William Gibson, White, China and Singapore; Hindostan, Pook, Clyde.—11. Asia, Roskett, China; John Adam, Dixson, Calcutta.—12. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Aden.—15. Defiance, Sergent, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Feroze .-- Mrs. Lumsden and servant, Mrs. Larkins, Per steamer \*\*Reroze.\*\*—Mrs. Lumsden sad servant, Mrs. Larkins, Miss Erskine, Lieut. col. W. Wyllie, o.B. Bo. N.I.; Mr. Morgan, Bo. C.S.; Lieut. Foularton, I.N.; Mr. C. Lloyd, I.N.; Mr. Dallas, Mr. Parsons, Ensign Weeks, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Mr. A. Swinton, B.C.S.; Lieut. A. H. Campbell, 9th Bo. N.I.; Messrs. Wilkinson, Rogers and servant, and E. Rogers; Lieut. W. Wilson, 1 Bo. Grenadier N.I.; Captain Hogg, Lieut. Cunningham, Cadet S. Cousens, Bo. army; Asst. surg. J. M. Bowie, Bo. army; Mr. Frith, Messrs. Moage and Bartoloni, and Fuzul Allee. Per \*\*Isiza.\*\*—Mr. John Alcock, and John Pester. Per \*\*Isiza.\*\*—Mrs. Campbell. Per \*\*Prince Albert.\*\*—Mrs. Thompson. Per \*\*Victoria.\*\*—Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Scott, Capt. A. A. Drum-

Per Victoria.—Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Scott, Capt. A. A. Drummond, 11th N.I. and Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Europ. fus.

Per John Adam.—Mrs. Dixon and child, Mrs. Mackay, and six Misses Wood.

Per Carnac.—Mrs. Kenyon and child; Capt. W. Kenyon, 2nd L. C. and Lieut. W. Carrow, H.M.'s 22nd foot.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 3. Lord William Bentinek, Allan, China; Frolie, Faucon, China; steamer Ajdaha, Champbell, Suez.—4. Sir Henry Hardinge, MacDonald, China.—5. Fairlie, Davis, London.—8. Hesperus, Killie, China; Victoria, Cruickshank, Calcutta.—10. Canton, Bergnet, China; Atwick, Brewer, Liverpool.—16. Anna Eliza, Davis, Singapore and China.—17. Owen Glendoker, Parr, London.—20. Steamer Sesostris, Porter, Suez.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sir H. Hardinge.-Mrs. Macdonald. For Owen Glendower.—Mrs. Col. Sandwith, and three children, with servant; Mrs. Col. M. C. Decleuzeau, child, and servant; Mrs. Major H. J. Parkinson, child, and servant; Mrs. Mrs. Major Donnelly, Mrs. Major C. Hunter and servant, Mrs. Capt. Rawlinson, Mrs. Capt. J. M. Glasse, three children, and servant; Mrs. W. Mackeuzie, six children, and servant; Mrs. Barker and three children, Miss Barker, Miss Brandt and child, Mrs. French and two children, a child of Mr. Monnet's, Mrs. Maidment, Lieut. col. H. Sandwith, Bombay N.V. batt.; Major T. Donnelly, 1st Bombay Grea. N.I. dep. adj. gen.; Capt. W. E. Rawliason, 1st Bombay Grea. N.I. dep. adj. gen.; Capt. W. E. Rawliason, 1st Bombay Rur. fus.; Capt. A. A. Lighton, 3sth Madraa N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Barker, I.N.; Lieut. J. Mackenna, Bombay art.; the Rov. Mr. F. C. Brandt, the Rev. Mr. O. French, and Mr. Conner; Mrs. Johnston, four children, and servant; one child of Major Faunce's, and Lieut. C. C. Johnston, Madras eng. Per steamer Sessatris.—Mrs. Thom, Capt. Hugh Robison, Capt. H. Pownall, Bombay H. A.; H. Monckton, Esq. Bombay C.S.; and Major H. Arnand. Per Owen Glendower .- Mrs. Col. Sandwith, and three children,

Major H. Arnand.

# COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1849. Government Securities.

		Governmen			
5 p	er cent.	transfer loan	• •	••	Rs.118 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26		Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 1031do.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 86 do.
4	Do،	do.	1835- <b>36</b>		Rs. 82 do. Co.'s
8.	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 99 do.
4	Do.	do∙	1842-43		Rs. 824 do.
					-

# Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	281	per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)		14	do, disc.
Commercial do		13	do. disc.
Agra do(Rs. 500)		8	do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)			par.



#### EXCRANGES. On London at 6 months' sight .. 1s. 10ld. to 1s. 10ld. p. rup. 3 months' 1s. 10d. 1 month's 1s. 94d. ٠. On China at 60 days' Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol. ,, 994 Par. On Madras at 30 days' On Calcutta at 60 days' Par. per 100 Rs. 30 days' Do. . . Dο. at sight 1 a 1 per cent. do.

# PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	. 11	2
DO. (dragona)		11	4
Bank of England Notes, ner £	•	11	4
Opanish Donars, Der 100		จจก	
German Crowns, ,,	"	010	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	"	104	
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	"	104	
Cold Dear, per tota, range of quality	••	164	to 17#

#### PREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 7s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3l. 10s. per ton

# COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, JAN. 17, 1849 .-Our market for imports, owing to the absence of additional supplies of Manchester fabrics since our last, continues unprecedentedly been on a limited scale. An exception to this exists as far as Scotch fabrics are concerned: two vessels from the Clyde have come in fabrics are concerned: two vessels from the Ciyde have come in since the date of our last, and some large parcels, including Grey fabrics, have been disposed of. It will be seen, too, that further sales of goods to arrive have been made, but within the last few days dealers have shewn less inclination to anticipate arrivals, being desirous to receive those goods already contracted for. Our Money Market continues easy.

# CEYLON.

The following is a translation from the Singhalese of the address read before the Supreme Court by the leader of the late revolt, and interpreted, sentence by sentence, for the information

of the presiding judge:

"I, Gongalagoda Banda, prostrating myself before this high tribunal, and making my obeisance one million times, most humbly beg leave to submit to the judge who presides over the administration of justice in the Supreme Court the following circumstances, viz. In consequence of some disagreement at our house at Gongalagode in Udonuera, I was induced to go and live with the late sister of my father-in-law, who lives at Cadoewala in Matella; and whilst living there, persons who were in office acquainted the poor people that Mr. Buller had established thirty-two taxes, on which account the people of the four provinces formed themselves into a rebellion. At this time I was living at Matella, and it is true, that one Dingeralle, of Hungoranketta, and the people of Matella, collected themselves together, having imposed upon me by false and fraudulent stories, misled me, and went with me to Dambool, where the following persons, namely —[here follows a list of names]—presented to Leonadora Aratchille three cloths, one jacket, and a silk cloth to be used as a turban, and requested him to dress me with the same; which being done, they then procured a palankeen, and nominated me as their head, notwithstanding my refusal, and conducted me from Dambool to the estate of Wariapola. The people attempted or wanted to set fire to the Tappal stations between Dambool and Gongawalle, destroy the people therein living, and to plunder, but I did not allow them to commit those wrongful acts; but these people came foremost to Gongawalle and plundered the property there. I hastened after them, and directing them not to plunder property, flogged them with five rattans until they were smashed to pieces; but seeing that they could not thereby be prevented, I cut two men in their hands with a sword, which put a stop to it. They likewise wanted to destroy the houses, the court houses, the cutcherry, and the people, but I allowed them no opportunity for carrying those intentions into effect. I was requested by them to come to Kandy, but I refused, saying, 'you acted according to your own will without listening to what I said, that no injury should be done to any one.' Saying so, I went to the estate of Wariapola. A gentleman was then brought there by them, whom they wanted to kill, but I saved him, and did not permit him to be killed. Having come to know, that, in consequence of my having prevented them from committing all those aggressions, and chastised the people of their

own party, and thereby prevented the plunder, that they intended to take away my own life, and conspired together to constitute some one else as their head, I deserted them. This is all the offence or wrong I have committed. Both your Lordship's soul and my own were created by one God: your Lordship is a supreme being over this island: your Lordship's soul and mine will have to communicate with each other before God. I therefore implore, in the name of the God who created your Lordship, in the name of his doctrines, in the name of her Majesty, in the name of her crown, in the name of all the churches established in different countries subject to British dominion, in the name of the priests who officiate therein, in the name of his Excellency the Governor of Colombo, in the name of your Lordship's royal father and royal mother, and in your Lordship's own name, that I may be pardoned the said offence or wrong, and that I may be discharged for the sake of charity. Besides this, having got money from my father-in-law, Gongalagodde Manik-ralle, I bought buffaloes for him; these buffaloes, together with his household property, were taken by Government, and his house set on fire. I pray that the same may be restored to him." (Signed) GONGALAGODA BANDA.

# CHINA.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Oct. 21, reached Hong-Kong Dec. 23.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HILLIER, C. B. to act as jt. coroner for Hong-Kong, Dec. 11. HOLDFORTH, C. G. to act as jt. coroner for Hong. Hong, Dec. 11.

# SHIPPING.

# ARBIVALS.

DEC. 2. Oneida, Creegy, Liverpool.—4. John Gray, McDonald, Sydney.—7. Blf. Lyall, Bombay; Countess of Yarborough, Bennett, Sydney.—8. Albion, Gardner, Bombay.—9. Roduga, Leitch, Liverpool; Prudence, Crawford, Liverpool.—14. Hastings, Morgan, Singapore; Fury, Wilcox, Singapore.—15. Agincourt, Scott, Sydney.—16. Water-Witch, Forgan, Calcutta.—22. Anne Cropper, Morton, Liverpool.

# DEPARTURES.

DEC. 1. Worcester, Hawkings, Singapore.—5. Plymouth, Gedney, Manilla.—7. John Grey, M'Donald, Singapore; Tory, Smith, Manila.—15. Euphrates, Gifford, London.—17. Lady Leigh, White, Hobart Town.—21. Lowjee Family, Ayes, Bombay.—27. Water Witch, Forgan, Calcula.—30. Steamer Achilles, Evans, Point de Galla Galle.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Achilles, for SOUTHAMPTON .- Capt. Macqueen and Mr. W. G. Aspinall.
For Suzz.—Capt. Lubeck. FOR SINGAPORE. -- Col. Robe.

# DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

Hobson, the wife of Dr. s. at Canton, Dec. 13.

# DEATHS.

MEDHURST, the wife of W. H. vice consul at Amoy, at Shanhae, Dec. 16. SMITH, Elizabeth F. d. of Asst. com. goneral, at Victoria, aged 4,

# COMMERCIAL.

Hong Kong, Dec. 29, 1848.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight 4s. to 4s. 2d. Company's accepted, 213 to 214. Bills wanted.

# FREIGHTS.

Continue scarce at 31. while tonnage is abundant, and ships have great difficulty in filling up even at the low rates ruling.

SANSERIT LITERATURE, as a whole, may justly be called a splendid monument of human folly, rather than of human wisdom; yet the study of it must always be considered as important by all who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the languages, opinions, habits, character and religion of the hundred millions who inhabit India. - Cal. Review.

<sup>\*</sup> The Kornegalle pretender, who was tried by Court-martial and shot in August last.

# LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Who would expect, a priori, that anything in the shape of literature should exist amongst the Dyaks of Borneo? Yet so it is: savages though they be, they are not insensible to the charms of an art which, we are told, softens manners and extinguishes ferocity. Moreover, instead of chronicles of blood, tales of deep revenge, or culinary treatises upon the most piquant modes of cooking human flesh, their literature, judging from the only specimen we have seen of it, is of a tender and romantic character. In the last number of the Journal of the Indian Archipelago is a Dyak love-story, entitled "The Virgin Daughter of Sultan Bongsu," which in its outline claims kindred with many European tales of the heart."

The atory is given in the original language, which appears to possess all the musical softness of the Malay, the Italian of the East. The translation supplies us with the following simple outline:—

Sultan Bongsu had a beautiful daughter, for whom he was desirous of procuring a husband. A certain nakhoda (master of a ship), hearing of this, presented himself as a suitor, and, like an Eastern wooer, proposed, not to the princess, but to the sultan, her father, offering him 400 dollars for his daughter's hand. The affections of princess Bandang Ayer, however, had been already pledged to a Dyak youth, named Si Miskin, whom she had long loved, and when her father communicated to her the offer made by the nakhoda, she parried it by pretending that, although she was desirous of a husband, and was ready to obey her parent, she had made a vow to marry only the man who should obtain for her a bird that could read, without which she could never be happy. This resolution, which does not seem to have been deemed whimsical, was publicly announced by the sultan, upon which Si Miskin, who believed his mistress sincere, and the nakhoda, with the zeal of true lovers, set about the arduous task of finding that rariesima avis, a literary bird.

It so happened that the rivals embarked in the same ship to explore the uninhabited islands and wild mountains in the vicinity, the depositaries of many natural wonders. Success crowned the efforts of the worthiest and most favoured lover. Si Miskin found a bird who could read off-hand any dialect of Malay,—which, by the way, is written in the Arabic character,—to the great mortification of the nakhoda, who, however, kept his chagrin to himself, resolving to take the first opportunity of putting his rival out of the way, and making the bird his own.

On their return home together, the nakhoda, one hot day, proposed to the unsuspecting and rather incautious Si Miskin, that they should have a bathe. They accordingly took a few plunges, diving and ducking together in a friendly and frolicksome manner, till the wicked nakhoda seized the moment when his rival's head popped up, to give it a mortal chop with a tombak. Making prize of the bird,-fortunately for him not a talking as well as a reading one,—he came to the court of Sultan Bongsu, exhibited the fledged philosopher, and claimed the hand of the princess. She, alas! smitten with grief and sorrow for "her loved and lost one," refused to eat, nay to bathe. She could obtain no relaxation of the hard terms which she had herself proposed, and no delay could she extort from her stern father and her cruel suitor beyond this, - that some coco-nut trees were planted, and when they produced ripe fruits, the princess's pledge was to be redeemed.

Now there lived near the court a certain Nek Kayaban, a vendor of excellent sirih and its accompaniments,—so good, indeed, that the sultan was in the habit of sending to his shop for his daily supply. One day, before the young coco-nut trees had exhibited their fatal fruit, Si Miskin presented himself before the astonished Nek Kayaban. How he was thus able to reappear in the nick of time; whether he had actually died and

returned to life, or the salt water had healed his wounded scalp the story saith not. Why should the inventor incumber himself with superfluous embarrassments? It suffices that there he was, alive and well, and being seen by a slave belonging to Bandang Ayer, he whispered in her ear the grateful intelligence. The princess at first dared not credit the tale; she ordered the slave to go back and "look well," that he might be sure it was really her lover, and, when convinced of his existence, her joy, though still secret, knew no bounds.

Meanwhile, the fruit had appeared and ripened on the coconut trees, and the exulting nakhoda made vast preparations for the wedding entertainment, little foreboding what was in store for him. At the critical moment, Si Miskin avowed himself, and disclosed his rival's villany; the knowing bird renounced the nakhoda, and attached itself to its real master; and Rajah Tunggal, the brother of the princess, had a talk with the nakhoda, which "changed his heart into lead." Bandang Ayer was permitted to marry the man of her heart; and the vile nakhoda, exclaiming, in despair, "What can I do?"—did the most prudent thing he could do,—"balayar nan nik maya," set sail in his prahu, and went home.

The law of inheritance amongst the mountaineers of the country of Bima, in the island of Sambawa, according to M. H. Zollinger, is at once curious and simple. All the survivors, sons and daughters, father and mother, brothers and sisters, inherit equal shares. But what is peculiar to this law of distribution is, that the deceased himself inherits from himself; that is, he takes a share, which is divided into three parts: whatever is combustible is burnt; all that cannot be burnt, such as arms and ornaments, is buried with the deceased; whatever is left by him that has life is killed and eaten at the funeral entertainment.

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on the 6th December, an elaborate Memoir (the seventeenth from the same pen) on the Law of Storms, by Mr. Piddington, was announced. The principal fact verbally stated by the author to be fixed in the Memoir is, the recurvation of storms to the eastward in the China Sea, after they have proceeded to a certain distance: thus establishing a parallel with the storms in the West Indies, which have long been determined to do precisely the same thing.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Geographical Society, on a proposition (which was adopted) that the Society cause to be printed a short manual of instructions for observers, such as may assist young geographers in their earlier researches; it was observed that, at present, the barometer was presumed to stand constantly at 30 inches on the seashore, and on this assumption observations were computed; whereas this was not only wide of the fact, for the mean of the whole year, but each particular month had its own range and mean pressure, and each hour of the day had its peculiar pressure. An observation made in the afternoon at the minimum of depression, under the impression that the harometer stood as it did in the forenoon, would be at least 150 feet out. So uniform were these variations, however, that, on placing the curves for 1843 and 1844 on the same diagram, they very nearly coincided; and had the storms and other irregularities been struck out, they would most likely have done so altogether. So close were the coincidences at all times, that it seemed unlikely the publication of the observations in extense would be required, and that they would confine their attention to the irregularities and anomalies. tables of pressure for one year might thus, therefore, unless in cases of actual tempest, be referred to any other year with a very close approximation to correctness.

The Quarterly Review, in an article on "Music," has the following very striking observations: "The connection between sound and numbers is a fact which at once invests music with the highest dignity. It is like adding to the superstructure of a delicate flower the roots of an oak of the forest. Far from being a frivolous art, meant only for the pastime of the senses in hours of idleness, it would seem to be of that importance to mankind, that we are expressly furnished with a double means of testing its truth. The simple instinct of a correct ear, and the closest calculations of a mathematical head, give the same verdict. Science proves what the ear detects—the ear ratifies what science asserts—instinct and demonstration coalesce as they do with no other art; for, though the same species of iden-



tity exists between the rules of perspective and the intuition of a correct eye, yet the acisnee in this instance is neither so profound nor the instinct so acute. The mere fact that music and mathematics should be allied, is a kind of phenomenon. One can hardly believe how Euclid and Jenny Lind should have any common bond of union; but deep in the secret caverns of the mind the materials from which both are supplied mingle in one common source, and the paths which have conducted a Galileo, a Kepler, and a Herschel to the profoundest abstractions the luman mind is capable of, have started from the sweet portals of musical sound."

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1849.

THE importance of the contest in which the British arms are engaged in the Punjab seems to be recognized by the conspicuous place which the subject occupies in a distinct paragraph of the Royal Speech at the opening of the session of Parliament. From the terms employed in the paragraph, some clue may, perhaps, be gained to the views entertained by her Majesty's Government respecting the nature of the contest; whilst the remarks which it drew from members of the Legislature may indicate the sentiments of those from whose conclusions the stream of public opinion upon political questions commonly derives its source.

The paragraph is evidently framed with care and circumspection. The war is described as "a rebellion of a formidable character," which has compelled the Governor-General to assemble a considerable force, "for the preservation of the public peace," which force is now engaged in military operations against "the insurgents;" and it is added, that the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by those "unprovoked disturbances." It follows from this description, that the Government of British India is not at war with the Maharaja of Lahore, with the Council of Regency, or with the people of the Punjab; that it is a "rebellion,"—that is, a resistance to the legitimate authority of the state,—which the British troops are employed in putting down, not a national opposition to the power which has thrown a shield of protection over the young sovereign of the Sikhs; that the resisting parties are not the authorities of the country, or the population, but "insurgents," and that the force, considerable as it is, which is engaged in military operations against them, has been assembled, not because the tranquillity of British India has been affected by these "disturbances," but for "the preservation of the peace of the country," which all the native states of India have an interest in maintaining, although policy, as well as convenience, and even justice, has devolved that function upon the British Government, as the paramount or greatest power in India.

If this construction of the Royal Speech be correct, it confirms and justifies the view we have taken of the subject, and, as it appears to us, places the advocates of wholesale "annexation" in a dilemma. If a rebellion, or disturbance, in a native state adjoining the British territories, the ruler of which state has been taken under British protection during his minority, is sufficient to justify the annexation of that state to our territories, a far more compendicus and direct course of proceeding, and one quite as equitable, would be to issue at once a declaration, that in-

dependent native authority had ceased to exist in India, and that all the countries comprised in that very comprehensive name,—from the Indus to the Ganges, and from the peaks of the snowy chains to the extreme Comorin,—had become integral parts of the British empire.

That such an assumption of supreme dominion on our part would inflict little, if any, individual injury; that it would confer extensive and lasting benefit upon every class of the population of that vast country; that it would simplify the machinery, economize the resources, and consolidate and strengthen the powers of the Government, can scarcely admit of dispute. But all just theories of governmental policy are founded upon a code of morals; the Law of Nations, like the constitutions of all separate societies, is based upon the Law of Nature and the Law of Revelation; its rules spring from those principles of natural justice in which all mankind concur; and the question is, how, without a voluntary surrender of its independence by a native state, or such a casus belli, by infraction of public faith on the part of a state, as will authorize the seizure of its territories, their annexation to our dominions can be reconciled with natural justice. We have hitherto met with no justification of such an act beyond very specious arguments, showing that the advantage of both parties, in the opinion of the stronger, would be promoted thereby.

The subject of the war in the Punjab was noticed prominently only in the House of Lords, where Lord Stanley commented on the use of the term "rebellion," to which he excepted, on the ground that it was a term which denoted. "the rising of subjects against their lawful sovereign;" that the Punjab was no part of the British dominions, and that the ministers were not justified in designating by the unimportant and insignificant word "rebellion" that which was, in fact, "a war of a formidable character." The justification of the use of this word, however, may be found in the interpretation we have put upon the paragraph of the speech, and which the objection of Lord Stanley tends to fortify. His Lordship "did not venture to express any opinion whether policy may render it desirable, or necessity make it unavoidable, to annex the Punjab to our territories in India;" but he could not mean that policy alone, or what we might choose to call necessity, would warrant the. measure.

Lord Brougham confined himself chiefly to a notice of the operations in the field, and to Lord Gough's "notification:"—

"He thought her Majesty's ministers had shown a wise discretion in not singing any Io peans upon what had happened in the Panjab, and he could have wished that the general officer in command of our forces there had evinced the same forbearance. When an officer in high command, copying the example of Lord Nelson, began his despatch with, 'It has pleased Almighty God to bless her Majesty's arms with victory,' it should be a success so great that there could be no doubt about it. Undoubtedly, they were told that good Christians would be thankful for small mercies, and that reverses ought even to be received with thankfulness, as chastenings from the Divine hand. Viewed in this light, the general in command of the British forces in the late engagement might perhaps have commenced his despatch in some such words as these: 'It has pleased Almighty God to permit me to be out-manœuvred by the eaemy;' which would have been edifying indeed. He trusted that it would please Divine Providence to enable our forces in India to turn to good account, at any rate, what had been done, so as to lead to the pacification of the Indian peninsula."

The inference we are inclined to deduce from the remarks of the two peers, and from the abstemiousness of other members of both Houses, is, that the subject is an em-

\* Black, Comm. b.iv. c. 5.



barrassing one, and, perhaps, it is politic on the part of the opponents of the Government to let things take their course, rather than commit themselves to any specific opinions upon the question.

With reference to the operations in the Punjah, it must not be concealed that there is too much reason to complain of the ill-effects of delay and procrastination. "All our disasters in the Punjah, during the present year, the first excepted," observes the Friend of India,

"Have arisen from unnecessary and most culpable delays. If the Bombay troops had at once marched to the assistance of General Whish, without remaining idle at Roree, while squabbles about presedence were settled, Mooltan would in all probability have long since fallen, and the Bengal troops would have been co-operating with the Commander-in-Chief against Shere Singh. If our troops had been ready to occupy the Rechna Dooab early in October,—that is, after five months of preparation,—if a large and imposing force had been planted only a few miles from Lahore, between the Ravee and the Chenab, it is highly probable that Shere Singh would not have turned against us, and Major Lawrence might still have been able to hold Peshawar. But now, by our procrastinations, which are to be traced mainly to the want of a good understanding among those in power, we have an army of thirty or forty thousand men in the field under Chutter Singh's family, and the campaign begins in the month of December!"

Speculations, as to what might have happened had certain measures been resorted to, are not usually worth much; but the aforegoing are founded upon facts which seem to give them a title to confidence.

It would be as wonderful as a Kentucky fact, if it were not a mere every-day occurrence, how human ingenuity can pervert and perplex the simplest questions; how, like a locomotive steam-engine, it can reverse its operations; how it can evolve a slender filament of truth from a knot of coarse error, and, by a reflex action, complicate it again, almost inextricably, into a tangled web of embarrassment.

The East-Indian railway question, which some parties endeavour to darken and mystify, is simplicity itself. It is agreed on all hands, that the Court of Directors stipulated to pay 51. per cent. upon the capital subscribed by the railway shareholders, for 25 years, on certain conditions, which were accepted; and the question is, whether this 61. per cent. was to be interest or dividend. What matters the name, unless it be intended that, by the use of a particular term, the Court of Directors meant to make, and have made, themselves liable for all losses incurred by a railway company in an undertaking for the shareholders' profit?—a construction of the agreement which nothing but the most direct and unequivocal evidence could establish; which is so much at variance with the ordinary principles of contracte, that a court of equity would hardly enforce such a condition, and which would operate as a premium upon misanagement;—a construction, in short, so preposterous, that proof of its reality would be at the same time evidence that the Court must have lost their senses. In every event, except that of a ruinous loss upon the undertaking,-a result which, as we before remarked, the guarantee in the sense contended for would be calculated to bring about,the interest will be dividend:-if the profite of the railway merely equal the expenses, the terms are identical; the interest would be the dividend; and if the loss proveless than the amount of guaranteed interest, the dividend will be the interest reduced in the proportion of the loss. If the loss is exactly 51. per cent. on the capital, there will be no dividend, but the shareholders even then will suffer no diminution of their capital: it is only in the event of a loss exceeding 51. per cent., which the railway parties assume to be next to impossible, that the shareholders can suffer any damage whatsoever.

But it is said, the Court of Directors have reserved large powers of control over the railway companies, for which they ought to pay. This reservation is a matter of duty on their part, for the sake of the community, and even of the shareholders themselves; and surely it is forgotten by those who talk of "payment" that Parliament reserves a control over English railways, and has been severely blamed for not retaining much larger powers, which are considered inherent rights in the grantors; and who ever suggested that railway companies had on that ground a pecuniary claim upon Parliament? But, in fact, the Court of Directors do engage to pay 5 per cent. upon the capital of the railway for twenty-five years.

In respect to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. Nicholson, the superintending director, in a remarkably clear and common-sense address to the shareholders, has annihilated every vestige of objection upon this score, as applies to that railway, by showing that, "let the worst come to the worst," supposing the railway made, and there should be no traffic upon it at all, and that the railway company should be, nevertheless, held to their contract, to work two trains a day,-although there should not be a single passenger or an ounce of goods to carry,—the expense of working the trains, of keeping the stock in order, of establishment and office charges, and of maintenance of way, which he takes at 1001. per mile, would occasion a loss not exceeding 11 per cent. upon the capital of the company, and, deducting this from the 5 per cent. guaranteed interest, there would still be an actual dividend to the shareholders of 31 per cent.

Impartial men, of any reflection, must perceive that the supposed "impediments" thrown in the way of railways in India, which interested persons impute to ill-will on the part of the Court of Directors, are entirely imaginary. The Court of Directors and the Government of India have a direct and paramount interest in the success of railways in that country, and it is for this very reason that they are not overeager to countenance merely speculative projects. The President of the Board of Control has distinctly declared that there is no desire on the part of the Indian Government to take the construction and working of railways out of the hands of private individuals, by whom they would be better managed; but, at the same time, he would not give a pledge that, if private enterprise miscarried through being illdirected, the Indian Government would long deny their subjects the benefit of such works from too great a backwardness to undertake them.

At the late Court of Proprietors, it will be seen, Mr. Hume propounded the startling doctrine that the holders of East-India Stock were the real governors of India, "by the tenour of the Act of Parliament." The Chairman and Sir J. W. Hogg were somewhat overcome by the unexpected emanation of such a doctrine from one "who was supposed to be an authority on matters connected with India," and even Mr. Serjeant Geeelee,—who, it appears, like many speakers whose tongues are suffered to get the better of their discretion, cannot recognize his own speeches when in print,—did not wholly subscribe to the dectrine of his



"honourable friend." Mr. Hume, however, seems not to have retracted it, any more than he did the "hard words" he applied to the Chairman, or rather to the Court of Directors, and so the matter at present rests upon a mere dictum. Aware of the difficulty of extracting from Acts of Parliament, which have a language of their own, emancipated from rules of English grammar and construction, their true meaning, we cannot venture to pronounce Mr. Hume in the wrong; but his discovery is quite new, and will, no doubt, give a fillip to the price of East-India Stock.

# DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

#### THE RAJ OF SATTARA.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held 7th February, at the East-India House, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nine proprietors of East-India Stock, to take into consideration the following resolutions:-

"That, by the treaty concluded between the East-India Company and his late Highness Pertaub Singh, Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th September, 1819, the territories of Sattara were secured to him and to his heirs in perpetual sovereignty. That, by the supplemental treaty of September, 1839, the said territories were confirmed to his brother, Appa Sahib, as the next collateral heir and successor, and to his heirs, on the same terms as specified in the treaty of September, 1839.

"That this Court has heard with feelings of the deepest surprise and salarm of the contemplated seigure, configuration, and approximent by the East-

"That this Court has heard with feelings of the deepest surprise and alarm of the contemplated seizure, confiscation, and annexation, by the East-India Company, of the Sattara territories, in violation of the rights of the lawful heir; believing, as this Court does, that such seizure, confiscation, and annexation, would be a most flagrant breach of the said treaties so solemnly entered into and confirmed, would be a disgrace and stain upon the British character, and would seriously weaken the confidence hitherto reposed by the princes and people of India in the justice and good faith of the East-India Company and of the British Government.

"That, under such circumstances, this Court deems it to be their imperative duty to declare their solemn conviction of the Impolicy and danger, no less than of the injustice, of such a proceeding, and to express their earnest hope that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control will withhold their sanction from such a measure."

Mr. Hume said it would be in the recollection of the Court that, in December, a Special Court was summoned, in order to ascertain whether the report was correct that the East-India Company contemplated, in violation of treaties, the confiscation of the territory of the late Rajah of Sattara, and to deprive the heirs of that family of what appeared to belong to them of right. If he had been present, he should have stopped the discussion after the declaration from the Chairman that the question was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and that the papers which had been lately received from India were also before them for consideration (hear, hear); his opinion being that any discussion before the necessary documents were obtained If he was corwould not lead to a just and proper conclusion. rectly informed, after Mr. Lewis had made his statement, the Chairman moved that the Court be adjourned, on the ground that the question was before the Directors, who would give to it their best attention, and that, in the absence of the papers (which had lately arrived from India), it would be but fair that the Court should wait for their production. He presumed that these papers contained something new, which might alter in a great measure the opinion he (Mr. Hume) had upon the subject. The Court adjourned accordingly, to give the Directors an opportunity of producing these papers. He was sorry to see an opportunity of producing these papers. He was sorry to see the Chairman shake his head. Had he (Mr. Hume) been present, he should have concurred in the motion for adjournment, in the belief that the Court of Directors had not yet come to any decision as to the course they should adopt. He was fully impressed with the belief that every person present at the last Court honestly expected that what the Chairman proposed to do was to adjourn the Court in order to afford him an opportunity to place the documents before the proprietors, that they might be able to come to a decision themselves upon the subject, before any orders were sent out to India with respect to the territory of Sattara. He was sorry to see from what the Chairman had intimated that such was not his intention, which it now appeared was to gain time. Now, he complained, on behalf of the proprietors, that they had been deceived—that the promise held out, and the pledge given, that the Court was to adjourn in order that the documents from India should be published, had been broken (hear)—that the Directors had not produced these papers, and that they had come to a decision, in conjunction with the Government, to seize the Sattara territory, and orders had been sent out for the appropriation of the whole of the territory of Sattara to the Company, without reference to any provision for the heirs of the deceased rajah. If that was the case, a transaction more discreditable, more dishonourable, more infamous, and one more likely to have a deep effect upon the public mind, had not within his long experience been committed. The charge he thus made against the Directors must be inves tigated. He complained that they had stolen a march upon the proprietors, and he asked what was the fear of having the matter discussed, after the papers should have been produced, in which the honour of the Company and the character of the English nation were involved? (Hear, hear.) During the long period he had been a proprietor, he had repeatedly stated that the success of the East-India Company was not owing more to the power of its arms than to the good faith which it had maintained with native chiefs; but if the Court were about to break agreements entered into in good faith, to set aside treaties solemnly entered into, without the sanction of the proprietors, who by the tenor of the Act of Parliament were themselves governorsconfidence which had been heretofore reposed in them will be irreparablyshaken (Hear.) Under these circumstances, he would not enter into the question whether the young man who had been named successor of the deceased rajah, both by adoption and lineal descent, is entitled to the territory: the question of his right was quite independent of the question whether Pertaub Singh had violated the treaty. The question was, is his family to be punished for any acts of which he may or may not have been guilty? The common heir was not to be implicated in any guilt of which his grand uncle may have been accused. upon that ground that he had great reason to complain of their not having an opportunity of discussing the question before the order was sent to India. He had put a question to the first minister of the Crown to know whether an order had been sent out, with the sanction of her Majesty's Government, to confiscate the property of the Rajah of Sattara, and Lord John Russell replied that that was in fact the case. He (Mr. Hume) meant to move that this Court do now adjourn for fourteen days or three weeks, with a view of having the papers printed and placed in the hands of the proprietors. He had spoken thus strongly because he felt strongly the dishonour—the disgrace-the infamy that attached to every one connected with the East-India Company in consequence of the course which had been adopted. He moved "That this Court do now ad-

The Chairman.- I have no hesitation nor objection, on the part of the Court of Directors, that these papers should be published and circulated among the proprietors. (Hear, hear.) But with regard to the adjournment of the Court for the papers to be discussed, the proposition of the hon, member cannot well be complied with. It will take some time to prepare the papers. When the proprietors have read them, the Court of Directors will be very happy to attend to any requisition that might be presented to them for calling another meeting. But I cannot conclude without bringing to the notice of the Court the very hard terms which the hon. proprietor has used, as to what is reported to have been said by me at the last general Court. Now, I said nothing of the kind which the hon gentleman has im-It would be most unconstitutional in me to make puted to me. the Court of Proprietors the executive. What I are not the Court of Directors and the Government to consider any question before they have ascertained what are the opinions of the proprie-

tors? It is a most unconstitutional doctrine.

Mr. Lewin considered this to be another mode adopted by the Court of Directors to get rid of this discussion.

Mr. Hume said, if he could have the papers sooner by moving for them here than they could be furnished by the House of Commons, he was quite willing to adopt that course; and he therefore moved,-

"That there be laid before this Court copies of any despatch or correspondence, secret or otherwise, from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, sanctioned by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and communicating the decision of the Court on the question of the disposal of the Sattara state, in consequence of the death of the late rajah; together with all correspondence, secret or otherwise, between the Governments of India, from the 14th day of October, 1847, and not already laid before this Court; as also, copies of all minutes recorded by members of Council in India, and dissents, protests, or minutes recorded by any member or members of the Court of Directors on that subject; and that the same be printed for the use of the proprietors."

He had consulted the President of the Board of Control on the subject, and he was of opinion that that was the best form in which to frame his motion.

Mr. Lewis seconded the proposition.

Mr. Clarke thought it due to the Chairman to state that no pledge was given by him to this Court that he would produce any papers; no such inference or deduction could be made from the observations of the Chairman; neither was anything said on the part of the Chairman to lead the Court to expect that the Directors would make the proprietors parties to any decision to which the Court of Directors, in conjunction with the Government, might come upon the question.

The Chairman.—I am very glad that the hon proprietor has

(Mr. Hume) had done.

made the observation he has, for it prevents the necessity of my making any observation in reply to the hard terms which have been used by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) towards myself and the Court of Directors. I can honestly and truly say, that no pledge was given by the Court of Directors to the proprie-tors. All I said was, that the papers had arrived; that they were sub judice, and that no doubt the Court of Directors would give them every proper consideration. I never had the intention, and it never entered into my mind, to say that the subject, which was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, would be first submitted to the consideration of the proprietors. They are not the executive government. I believe the time is not yet arrived when the Court of Proprietors are to be considered the executive. The hon, member has been correctly informed by the first minister of the Crown that the question of the right to the territory of Sattara has been decided by the Court of Directors, in conjunction with the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. It is not at all out of the question that the Court of Proprietors shall discuss that decision; but what I say is, that the Court of Proprietors would not be in a condition to enter upon that discussion until they have placed in their hands all the papers. The hon, member has moved that those papers be printed and circulated among the proprietors. I have not the slightest objection to that. They shall be printed for the use of the proprietors as soon as it can be done, but I am unwilling that any particular day should be named for the adjournment. because, when the documents have come into the hands of the proprietors, it is possible they may arrive at a different conclusion as to the necessity of there being any discussion at all; but to any requisition which they may then think it proper to make, I shall have no possible objection.

Mr. Lewin was present at the last meeting, and his impression was that, when the Chairman said that the question was sub judice, he did not mean the Court of Proprietors to understand that the Court of Directors were in a condition to decide upon it before it had undergone discussion by the proprietors. The Chairman's speech evidently conveyed that impression, and he understood it exactly in the same sense as the hon. proprietor

Mr. Lewis put it to any person who heard the statement of the Chairman at the last meeting, whether the plain and only intelligible inference to be drawn from that declaration was not that, before an actual decision was come to on the Sattara question, and, à fortiori, before a final despatch was sent out to India confirming the decision, this Court would have an opportunity of very respectfully stating its views and opinions on the matter? (Hear, hear.) True, he did not actually say that the papers should be laid before them, but the only inference to be drawn

should be laid before them, but the only inference to be drawn from the tone and manner of the Chairman was, that the papers would be forthcoming, and the Court would have another opportunity of fully and impartially discussing the question before the

executive came to a final decision upon it. Mr. Weeding really could not understand what ground of complaint the gentlemen who had been instrumental in calling the Court could urge against the Directors. He thought they had already had the fullest opportunity for discussing and placing their opinions before the Court of Directors, who, no doubt, had given them all the consideration that they were worth. (Hear, hear.) The Court of Directors was the only tribunal to decide the question. The Court of Proprietors The Court of Proprietors might give its opinion upon it, and the hon. gentleman who had just sat down and his friends had already done so; they had entered at large into their views at the last Court, and he was quite surprised that the hon. gentleman who had introduced the question to-day had not well considered the proceedings of the last Court before he ventured to make such sweeping charges against the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.) He was quite convinced the Directors had considered and duly weighed the arguments adduced, on the last occasion of their meeting, before they came to the resolution to send out the despatch; and he was satisfied that they were undeserving of the vituperation heaped upon them.

Major Oliphant said it appeared to him that there was very little difference of opinion amongst them on the point in dispute; but he could assure the proprietors that the majority of the gentlemen behind the bar would be ready and willing to give their reasons for the course they had pursued when the Court met again. In the mean time he might, perhaps, be allowed to state that there was no difference of opinion in the Court of Directors upon the question.

Sir J. W. Hogg said it was highly desirable that the papers should be laid before the public, and the matter disposed of as speedily as possible. (Hear, hear.) They were all equally anxious to obtain the fullest information on the subject; but he thought no person who had heard the discussion which took place at the sitting of the last Court would fail to regret the

strong language made use of by the hon gentleman who had opened the debate. (Hear, hear.) He had made charges against his hon. friend, the Chairman of this Court, in language which he was sure the hon. gentleman would himself regret when he read it over in his cooler moments. The hon. gentleman made use of the words "dishonourable," "disgraceful," and "infamous." Such language as this fell harmless upon his hon. friend the Chairman, and only proved injurious to the person who had used it. But he was more astonished at the doctrine the hon. gentleman had laid down with regard to the constitution of the Court of Directors and the formation of the Company, and he was the more surprised at this doctrine, because it came from the lips of a gentleman who was supposed to be an authority on matters connected with India. They were told that the Court of Proprietors formed the executive government of India. (No, no.) Some gentlemen cried "No, no;" but that was the meaning of what the hon, gentleman said; or if it was not, then what he said was altogether devoid of meaning. When the discussion took place at the last meeting, the Chairman said the question was sub judics. Now, said the hon. proprietor, it was the duty of the Directors, according to the constitutional Government of India, before they decided upon the question-before they communicated their decision to the department who co-operated with them in the affairs of India-to call the proprietors together and consult them upon it. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir J. Hogg) denied that that was the constitutional government of India. Everybody could see plainly the error into which every controlling body would be brought by the doctrine that the executive government ought to consult the proprietary body. If the constitutional government was wrong, alter it; but while it existed, adhere to it. It was at least the duty of their executive government to adhere to it, and there was, therefore, no cause of complaint. It was not competent for the Court of Directors to wait for the decision of the proprietors before they determined any question. If that system was wrong, it was competent for the proprietors to endeavour to change it; but do not let hon. proprietors get up in the manner they had just witnessed, and apply all sorts of ill names to the Chairman and Directors, because they had done their duty in acting according to the constitutional law of the country. (Hear, hear.) When a man used harsh or hard language, it induced him to arrive at one of two conclusions; either the party using such language had a bad temper or a bad cause. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Now his hon. friend had not a bad temper. He was known in the House of Commons to be of an excellent temperament. He had been tried beyond all men in the House, and had been proved to be the man least open to give offence, and he could not for the life of him help thinking that he must have a bad cause. (Hear, hear.) It often struck him that, whenever the hon. gentleman got up to speak upon this unfortunate Sattara question, he felt a little uneasy, as though he would say, "Alack-a-day, what a miserable hour it was when I took up this unfortunate Sattara question! I am perfectly ashamed of it myself, and of the part I have taken in it." (" Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Hume said, often as he had occasion to complain of the hon. baronet being in the wrong, he had never known him so far wrong as he was now. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Though he did not retract one word or one argument he had made use of, he must complain that the hon. baronet had taken his words without the previous remarks. What he said was this, the Court separated, as far as he knew, with the understanding that they were to be informed of the decision of the Court, and to have the papers before them before a final order was sent out to India. An adjournment took place upon that understanding, and it was in that belief that he made use of the words referred to. (Hear, hear.) It was not inconsistent with the constitution to discuss the decision of the Directors. In applying the epithets he had done, he did so, sincerely believing that the conduct of the Directors merited them, while he could assure the hon. baronet that he was mistaken in supposing that he (Mr. Hume) fancied his cause was a bad one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Serjeant Gaseles was desirous of asking the standing counsel of the Company a question as to the proceedings of the Court at the last meeting. He had been informed by the highest authority in this kingdom, that the proceedings of the last Court were most unconstitutional, most unparalleled, and most illegal. He would ask the learned gentleman whether that was his opinion as a lawyer; and whether, as a lawyer, he considered that they had the power to adjourn a general and a special Court in that most unconstitutional, most illegal, and most unheard-of manner?

A Director.—May I ask whether this question is relevant to the subject-matter of this debate?

The Chairman.—It has nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee said, however that might be, he was
quite sure the hon. and learned gentleman would make a note



of his question, and be prepared to answer it at the next meeting. He felt extreme regret that any harsh language should have been used on this occasion. He must regret that the Chairman was frequently placed in a most unfortunate position, and was almost unavoidably brought into collision with certain parties belonging to the proprietary body. Indeed it was a most extraordinary fact, that in this Court, whenever the words of the Chairman were misinterpreted and misunderstood, they were always misinterpreted and misunderstood against the popular rights of the proprietors, and in favour of the 'close system.' (Laughter.) He was not, however, charging the Chairman with any delinquency, but perhaps in his cooler moments he might think that he had unintentionally made assertions at the last Court, the nature of which, in the hurry of business, might have since escaped his memory. The presumption was, that the Court of Directors meant to summon the proprietors again before they arrived at a conclusion, and hon, members were suffered to go away under that impression, which now turned out to be a delusion. He must say, that it was the duty of the Chairman to have avoided making that false impression. He agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Hume) in looking upon it as a breach of faith on the part of the Directors towards this Court.

The Chairman.-I beg to call the hon gentleman to order. I will read to the Court what was taken down by the short-hand writer, as being what I really did say. I think, if hon members will attend to what I said, they will see that it was impossible that I ever intended that it should be thought by the proprietors that I should submit the question concerning the rajahship of Sattara to their consideration before the executive came to a decision upon it. This is what I said, and the Court will now be able to judge whether the attack which has been made personally upon me by the hon proprietor is just or not. I should be ashamed of myself if I ever said a single word calculated to theceive or mislead any one. The whole conduct of my life will gainsay any such imputation. This is wnat was taken down by the short-hand writer of what I said. [The Chairman read the report of his speech as it is given in the Mail of January 5, p. 20.] Now, if any proprietor has put a construction upon these words to the effect that I told the Court that, before the Court of Directors came to any decision upon the subject, the question would be submitted to them, I can only say that I do not put that construction upon what I have just read myself. It would have been unconstitutional on my part. The Court of It would have been unconstitutional on my part. Proprietors have nothing to do with the decision of the Court of Directors. They may afterwards discuss the subject as much as they please, and either approve or censure the course we have adopted. I must confess I am surprised that the hon, gentleman should tax me with doing that which I most decidedly disclaim having done.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, resuming, said, the Chairman had read them his speech from the short hand writer's notes. He should be glad to know who it was that paid for those notes; whether the short-hand writer was paid only for reporting the speeches of the Directors, or for reporting everything that occurred. If the latter, he must say that some very garbled reports had been made of his speeches; indeed, in many instances they had been so altered that he did not know them when he saw them again, ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) With regard to the subjectmatter in dispute, he did not impute any improper motives to the Chair, but he did maintain that the Chairman had been placed in an unfortunate position by his language at the last Court having been misunderstood; for, intentional or not, the words addressed from the chair induced a belief that another occasion would be afforded them for discussing the question. As to the Chairman being a man of honour and integrity, who had denied it? He (Mr. Sergeant Gaselee) knew how all the votes were got; he knew how patronage was exercised; and, as to character, he (Mr. Sergeant Gaselee) stood as high as any hon gentleman who ever sat in the chair. He protested against the system, whenever any troublesome question came on, of the Chairman moving an adjournment. He appreciated the value of the entertainments and good dinners given at the East-India House as much as any man,—though he never was invited to them,—but neither good dinners nor any other inducement ought to lead to the shirking of this question of the Rajah of Sattara. The constitution of the Court of Directors was bad, and it should be altered; and he agreed that there were many men at the Board who ought not to sit there, and he would say, with Sir J. Hogg, turn them out. It was true that the Act of Par-lament constituting the Court made their seats annual; but they had a mode of re-electing themselves by influencing their friends, he hardly knew how, but he supposed it was by giving dinners and bestowing patronage. He therefore said, from the bottom of his soul, "turn them out," and if any hon member would join with him he would do so. (Laughter.) Let the Court contrast the demeanour of the Directors when in office with

their deportment when, as candidates, they came bowing and scraping to ask the opinions and the suffrages of the proprietors. When those gentlemen got into the Direction, was it to be tolerated that they were to treat the proprietors with contumely? He cautioned the proprietors not to be misled; the Directors were endeavouring to put this matter on a false point; they were misinterpreting Mr. Hume's words, and were endeavouring to make the proprietors believe that they, the proprietors, wanted to take upon them the settlement of this question. But let not the proprietors be misled; the attempt was not to alter the constitution of the Court of Directors, but it was to give them such wholesome advice as it was in their power to give. He thought if the places were given away a little more according to merit. and less according to nepotism, the administration of the Directors would come out of these matters with a great deal more credit, and everybody would not, as now, be laughing at it. believed the Chairman to be a most honourable man. He (Mr. Sergeant Gaselee) believed he had no sinister intention; but it was a little unfortunate that he led the proprietors to believe that, before the matter was settled, they should be called togsther, not to dictate, but to advise on the subject.

An Hon. Proprietor said he was present at the last meeting, and then made a suggestion, after the Chairman's amendment, which the meeting was pleased to approve of, and stated themselves ready to adopt; and therefore, he was now anxious to state his views of what really took place, which fully confirmed the report which the secretary had read. If, as Mr. Hume supposed, the Chairman had made his amendment with the intention that the Directors would prepare the papers and lay them before the proprietors, was it credible that the mover and seconder would have refused immediately to withdraw their motion? But what did they do? They continued the discussion for some time afterwards. Therefore he hoped, at least, after what he had stated, his learned friend Mr. Serjeant Gaselse would see he must have been altogether mistaken about what had really occurred. Surely after that statement Mr. Hume would retract anything he had said harshly of the Chairman.

Mr. Lewis thought the present discussion ought not to be continued; but there was one question, and a very important one, which he wished to put to the Chairman. At the last meeting, Mr. Clarke asked the Chairman whether the Court of Directors had referred the question as to the construction of the treaty to Mr. Elphinstone. They all knew that Mr. Elphinstone was the author of that treaty, and was competent to decide the question; and he should be glad if the Chairman would inform the Proprietors whether the Court of Directors had ar had not referred the matter to Mr. Elphinstone?

A Proprietor thought it was a most extraordinary principle to put forth, that those who prepared the laws should be called upon to explain them.

The Chairman.—When the Proprietors see the papers they will know whether Mr. Elphinstone's opinion has been asked or

not. I cannot answer the question further.

Mr. Lewis understood, from the nature of the Chairman's reply, that no reference had been made to Mr. Elphinatone to ascertain his opinion as to the construction to be put upon the treaty. In his humble judgment, it was a course which ought to be taken

The motion for printing and circulating the papers was then put and agreed to; and the Court adjourned.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. House of Commons, Fas. 13.

Railways in India.— In reply to a question put by Lord Mahon,

Sir J. Hobhouse said: "It is perfectly true that negotiations are going on between certain railway companies and the Indian Government; but, as these negotiations are still pending, no good can arise from entering into explanations on the subject. I can assure the noble lord and the promoters of Indian railways, that the best attention will be given to the matter, and that no time will be lost in bringing the negotiations to a close."

Mr. Bright asked whether the Indian Government had determined that it would not make these railways itself, but leave them to be constructed by private companies?

them to be constructed by private companies?

Sir.J. Hobhouse replied: "The Indian Government have come to no such determination. The state of the case is this,—it has been thought much better that these undertakings should be performed by private companies, but most assuredly the Indian Government have not come to any determination that, if they are not performed by private companies, they shall not do so themselves."

War in the Punjab.—In answer to a question put by Mr. G. Thompson,

Sir J. Hobhouse said, as at present advised, he had no papers to lay before the House on the subject of the war in the Punjado.

#### LAW

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FEB. 15 AND 16.

The Queen v. Kendall and Others.—This was an indictment under 49 Geo. III. c. 126, preferred against William Richard Creed Kendall, Maria Binckes, Violet Linley, William Moore, and George Bickley, for the sale of a cadetship in the East-India Company's service. The indictment charged that Kendall unlawfully and corruptly did bargain for the sale to William Moore (another of the defendants) of a certain office, commission, place, and appointment, under the appointment and control of the East-India Company, to wit, the office, commission, place, and appointment of a cadet, and that the other defendants unlawfully did abet and assist him in so doing. There were seventeen other counts, varying this statement of the charge, several of which charged a conspiracy.

Mr. J. A. Russell said he appeared for the defendant Moore, who had pleaded "Not Guilty," but was now anxious, by leave of the Court, to retract his plea, and plead "Guilty." A verdict of "Guilty" was then taken as to this defendant.

The Attorney-General detailed the case to the Jury, and stated that it referred to two distinct transactions-first, negotiating for the appointment; and secondly, receiving money for the sale of it. Mr. Moore was a shipowner at Plymouth, who, in 1845, was desirous of obtaining a cadetship for his son Henry. He communicated with a Mr. Lavers, an agent, in Lambeth. In consequence of a communication from Mr. Lavers, in April, 1845, he came to London, and was by him introduced to Mrs. Linley, who resided at No. 6, Foley Place, at whose house he was also introduced to Mrs. Binckes and Mr. Kendall. Mr. Kendall at one time had been the acting consul at St. Michael's, and Mrs. Binckes pretended to be very highly connected; she had friends in the distinguished ranks of life, for she had obtained the appointment in question through Lady Ripon. lady, not suspecting any impropriety, had solicited the nomina-tion from her husband, the Earl of Ripon, who, as President of the Board of Control, had the power of giving it. Mrs. Linley was the daughter of Dr. Gilchrist, and the wife of Mr. Linley, the composer. Mr. Bickley was an attorney. In June, 1845, Mr. Moore came again to London, and went with Mr. Lavers to Foley Place, where he was introduced by Mr. Lavers to Mrs. Linley as a gentleman who wanted to obtain a cadetship for his son. Mrs. Linley said she would introduce him the next day to Mr. Kendall, who would get the appointment through a very high lady. Mr. Moore, by agreement, went the next day to Mrs. Linley's house to meet Mr. Kendall, but was not accompanied, as on the first occasion, by Mr. Lavers. He was then introduced to Kendall by Mrs. Linley, who said that he (Mr. Moore) was the gentleman she had spoken to him about, who wanted a cadetship for his son, and the appointment would be obtained by Kendall by means of a high lady. Kendall then said that, unless Moore deposited 1,000% he would not move any further in the matter. It was finally agreed that 1,000% abould be deposited with Mr. Kendall. On the following day Mr. Moore again went to Foley Place, where he saw Mrs. Linley and Mr. Kendall, and being provided with two 500%. notes, he gave half of each of them to Mrs. Linley, and agreed to give the other two halves to Mr. Kendall on obtaining the appointment. The same day Mr. Moore communicated what he had done to Mr. Lavers, who had cautioned him against parting with his money, and by agreement Mr. Lavers went to the Bank the next day, and gave orders to stop the payment of the notes until further notice. The day following Mr. Moore went to Mrs. Linley's house, where he met Mr. Kendall and Mrs. Binckes. The matter of the cadetship was then discussed, and Mrs. Binckes promised to use her influence to get the appointment from the Earl of Ripon. The appointment not having been obtained as had been expected, an application was made by Mr. Moore for the return of the money. Mr. Moore had heard that Mr. Kendall had pledged the two halves of the notes, and could not redeem them; and in August he wrote to Mrs. Linley, threatening to put the matter in the hands of his selicitor if the money was not returned. On the 15th of August, Mr. Kendall redeemed the notes, and they were returned to Mr. Moore by Bickley, who, acting as attorney to Mrs. Binckes, said that she had been obliged to pay 100% to get them back. That sum was afterwards paid to her by Mr. Moore through Bickley, and after the appointment was obtained, Mr. Moore remitted to Mrs. Linley 50l. for the trouble she had taken in the business. A letter, addressed by Mrs. Linley to Mr. Moore, thanked him for the 50l., adding, that if Mr. Mosze's other son would like to have an appointment as assistant-surgeon, she could get it for him. The negotiation having been thus broken off, Mr. Moore placed his son with a stock-broker in the city; but on the 26th of August, 1845, he received

from Mrs. Binckes a letter, inclosing another from Lady Ripon, which contained the nomination. Mrs. Binckes requested Mr. Moore to acknowledge the receipt of the nomination by returns. of post, and to be careful to fill it up correctly. The nomination having been filled up, young Mr. Moore went through his example. mination at the East-India House, and the appointment was made by the Directors. Upon that appointment being obtained Mr. Moore was to pay 1,000l. Bickley was present at the second negotiation for the sale of the appointment, and the money was paid to him under the pretence of its being a loan. was proved by a memorandum in the handwriting of Mr. Bickley, and signed by him, in which he stated that Mr. Moore had advanced to him the sum of 250l. on account, making 900l. in all. towards the completion of the loan. On the 1st November, 1845, Bickley wrote to Mr. Moore, and acknowledged the receipt of 250l, being the balance of the 1,000l., and, alluding to a letter to Mr. Moore which he supposed must have miscarried; added that it was of no consequence, as there was nothing in it: which he should care about being seen. In July, 1846, reports-were current, which induced the Directors of the East-India. Company to make an investigation which was calculated to expose the transactions.

The following witnesses were then called:-

Mr. Melvill, the secretary to the East-India Company, and other witnesses, proved the nomination and appointment of Henry Moore to a cadetship in September, 1845. Mr. Melvill, on cross-examination said, Mr. Moore was examined two or three times before the Secret Committee of the East-India Company. The examination was taken down in writing, and was in the hands of the professional gentlemen. Linley, Kendall, Spy, and others were also examined in September and October, 1846. Notes were written to them to inform them on what subject they were requested to attend.

William Bunbury Lavers said, I am an agent, is China Terrace, Lambeth. I knew Mr. Moore, of Plymouth, wanted an appointment for his son in India. In consequence of that I wrote. to him in June, 1845. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mbore came to my house, and on the 6th of June, I went with him to No. 6, Foley Place, and introduced him to Mrs. Linley, as a gentleman whom I had previously mentioned to her as being desirous of obtaining a cadetship for his son. I had previously said to Mr. Moore, that Mrs. Linley had said that 1,000d must be deposited; but I advised him in her presence not to do that: Mrs. Linley said, she would introduce Mr. Moore the next day to a great lady, whom I did not know, who would get the appointment. After that I know nothing about the matter. I had been to Mre-Linley's the next morning, at nine o'clock, at her request, and met Mr. Moore by accident as I was leaving. I cautioned himnot to part with his money. I called on him at the Portugal' Hotel the next day; and in consequence of what passed; I stopped the two notes for 500% each at the Benk. A few weeks afterwards I called on Mr. Moore in Arundel Street, Strand. His son was there, and Mr. Kendall came in as I was leaving. Mr. Moore spoke of the appointment, and Mr. Kendall objected to my being present. I said he had failed to carry out the engagement, and that he was bound to return the money. He said he had nothing to say to me, and he should not return it. I told Mr. Moore not to let Mr. Kendall leave till he had given back the money. Mr. Kendall said the appointment would begot from a high personage, and from the Board of Control. I heard nothing more till November, 1848, when Mrs. Linley called upon me just after I had received an official letter from the East-India Company: We spoke of Mr. Moore's appointment, which was being investigated at the India House. She wanted me to bear her out in her testimony, but she did not tell' me what she had said. I told her I would tell the truth.

William Moore (the defendant) was then examined:—He-said, I am ashipowner at Plymouth. In 1845, I was desirous of obtaining a cadetship for my son. I was in communication with the last witness, and came to town in consequence of a letter I received from him in April, 1845. He-took me to Mrs. Linley's, introduced me to Mrs. Linley, and said I wanted to obtain a cadetship for my son. Mrs. Linley said she knew a gentleman to whom she would introduce me next day, who could get it through a very high lady. I went there again next day by appointment, but Mr. Lavers did not go. I found Mrs. Linley and Mr. Kendall there. Mrs. Linley said I was the gentleman she had spoken to him about, who wanted a cadetship for his son. The name of the high lady was not mentioned. Mr. Kendall said she was a cousin of the Queen; but told me that, unless I deposited 1,000l. he would not move any further in it. I declined to do so then, and made an appointment to meet next day, and then saw the same two parties, when Mr. Kendall said the lady would not move any further unless 1,000l. was deposited. I asked what security I should have if I gave the money? and

as they proposed none, I thought if I deposited half the notes I should have security. It was so sgreed, and I got two 500L notes, which I took to Mrs. Linley's. I put them on the table, and Mrs. Linley, with a pair of scissors, cut them in halves. I gave two halves to Mr. Kendall, and put the others in my pocket. That evening I told Mr. Lavers what I had done, and in consequence of what he said I desired him to go the Bank and stop payment of the notes. On a day appointed at the last meeting, I called again at Mrs. Linley's, who took me into the drawingroom, and left me there for an hour or more, when Mr. Kendall and Mrs. Binckes arrived in a carriage. They remained below for about twenty minutes, and then came into the drawing-room. Mrs. Linley introduced me to Mrs. Binckes, and said I was the person who wished for a cadetship. Mrs. Binckes said she could procure it. She said she was cousin to the Queen; that Lord Goderich called upon her the day before, and through Lord Ripon she was to have the appointment. She also said Lord Ripon's family were under an obligation to her, and that they would repay it. She desired to see my son, for he might not be fit for the situation, and it was arranged that I was to send for him; I wrote to Plymouth; my son came up, and I took him to Mrs. Linley's, and about an hour after Mrs. Binckes came with Mr. Kendall. I introduced my son to Mrs. Binckes, who approved of his appearance, and said she would take him to Lord He was to call at her house in St. John's Wood, and go with her, which he did. I several times went to Mrs. Binckes's house, and dined with her once or twice. I never knew her before this transaction. The affair went on for a considerable time, and I got impatient. I wrote to Mrs. Binckes, and addressed my note to Wilton Lodge, St. John's Wood. received an answer from her, and in consequence I came to London, and saw her in August, 1845. Mrs. Binckes had removed to Circus Road in St. John's Wood. Mr. Bickley was introduced to me by Mrs. Binckes as her solicitor. Mrs. Binckes, in presence of Mr. Bickley, said she had had much difficulty to get back the notes, and had borrowed 100% of god-papa," by means of which she had recovered them. Mr. Bickley confirmed what she said, and took out the two half notes, and returned them to me. I had the other halves in my pocket, and went to the Bank and revoked the stoppage. After that I called on Mr. Bickley at his office in Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, and had conversation with him about the notes. He spoke of the great difficulty which he and Mrs. Binckes had had in getting back the notes, and that Mrs. Binckes ought not to suffer for it. On this, I went to Lubbock's bank, and drew a check for 100%, and got the money, and gave it to Mr. Bickley to remunerate Mrs. Binckes for the 100% which she said it had cost her to get back the two notes. I then abandoned the idea of getting a cadetship, and placed my son with a stockbroker in the city. Shortly after that, I received this letter from Mrs. Binckes, and in consequence came up to London. I took Lady Ripon's letter, and I think I gave it to Mrs. Binckes. I went to the India House, and got the necessary certificates to fill up. Shortly after this Mr. Kendall came to me in Arundel Street, and wanted money. He said he had some railway shares to pay for, and he wanted some money immediately. I objected to pay till the appointment was completed. I went with him to Mr. Bickley's. The necessary forms were sent down to Plymouth and filled up, and were then taken to the India House. I saw Mr. Bickley and Mr. Kendall together frequently at Mr. Bickley's office. When my son had passed, I went to Mr. Bickley's office. I then paid 450% to Mr. Bickley. In all, I paid him 800l. or 850l. I saw Mr. Bickley write this memorandum for the receipt of 800l. "towards the loan," as it is called. I advanced no money on loan to Mr. Bickley or to Mrs. Binckes or Mrs. Linley. After this I returned to Plymouth, and soon after I sent 50l. to Mrs. Linley. I received this letter from Mrs. Linley. (Letter read, acknowledging receipt of 50l., and saying that if Mr. Moore's other son would like to have the appointment of assistant surgeon in India, she (Mrs. Linley) could get it for him.) I afterwards directed 150l to be paid by Messrs Lubbocks to Mr. Bickley, and received a letter from him acknowledging the receipt of it. (The letters received by the witness from Mrs. Binckes, and alluded to by the Attorney-General in his opening, were here put in and read.) I received this letter from Mrs. Binckes on the 15th of August, and came up to town in consequence. I then saw Mrs. Binckes, who told me that the nephew of Lord Gough, who was his aide-de-camp, was going into the line, and that for 1,000l. my son should have the appointment. (Other letters from Mrs. Binckes to the witness, and dated the 2nd and 11th of November, 1846, were then put in and read, in the latter of which she stated that she had been examined at the India House, but the Directors were quite satisfied with the account which she gave of the appointment.) My son went out to India, and died there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn (for the defendant Kendall), —I can't say when I first made up my mind to withdraw my plea "Not guilty." I had no mind in the matter. I put my-self in my lawyer's hands twelve months ago. He is my legal mind, and keeps my conscience. He made up my legal mind to retract my plea this morning. Since I came to London yester-day, I heard I was to be put into the witness box. At this moment I expect to suffer for what I have done. I have had no promise. This is my handwriting. (The paper in which the witness declared that he neither had paid nor would pay any money for the appointment, was here shown to him.) When I signed this I was aware that I had given money for it. I thought the Act of Parliament was a curious one which allowed me to buy in the line and not in the East-India service. I never had conversation with Mrs. Binckes about money, but I was told at Mr. Bickley's office that money was to be said. I came to town on the 31st of August. My son went to the East-India House the next day, the 1st of September, and I was told at Mr. Bickley's office that 1,000% was to be paid. On the 20th of September my son got the appointment, and I began to pay the money. Mr. Kendall did not ask for the money as a loan. I never heard of a loan till Mr. Bickley's note came. (A paper was here handed to the witness.) I never saw this before. This is my handwriting on the back of it. I have seen it before. It is a note made by Kendall to pay me a sum of money in six weeks. I left it with Mr. Bickley. The money was not to be laid out I left it with Mr. Bickley. in railway shares.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee (for the defendant Bickley). I swear I paid Mr. Bickley 100l. When I paid the 800l. I got this paper from Mr. Bickley. It was intended only as a subterfuge to deceive. It is in my handwriting, and copied from what Mr. Bickley wrote. I was in London on the 16th of September, the day it bears date. It was intended as a blind. The promissory note is dated the 10th of September, for 450l. It was done by Mr. Bickley's advice. I left the note in London. It has never been paid.

The Earl of Ripon examined.—In June, 1948, I was President of the Board of Control. I had certain allotted patronage in the East India Company. This nomination of Mr. Moore was filled up by me. I know nothing personally of Mr. Moore or his family. I had known Mis. Binckes, but not personally till May or June, 1845. I can't say my family were under obligations to her. She was not an intimate friend of mine. Mrs. Binckes had applied to Lady Ripon on the subject of the appointment. She was about that time in affliction for the loss of a child. Lady Ripon is very ill. It would be impossible for her to attend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins (for the defendant Mrs. Binckes).—Lady Ripon has known Mrs. Binckes since May, 1843.

Mr. Moore was here recalled, and said, that the papers which were put into his hand were written that it might appear that the money was advanced on a loan.

Several witnesses were then called, who proved that, previous to this transaction, Mrs. Binckes had been residing at Croydon with her husband, and had got much into debt with small tradesmen, and that a distress had been put into their house for taxes; and that after this time she appeared to have money, and made several purchases of plate, trinkets, &c.

Evidence was also given with a view to trace the notes to the different defendants.

Mr. Lavers was then recalled, and cross examined by Mr. Chambers (for the defendant Mrs. Linley).—I was induced by Capt. Matthias to represent to Mr. Moore that what I knew he wanted could be obtained. Mr. Linley came to my house and left a message. I saw Mr. Linley at his house, but he left me in a room with Mrs. Linley and Mr. Moore. That was after the notes had been given. My commission was as much as I could get. I was concerned with Capt. Matthias, who is now dead. If I carried the business through, I was to have 150l. for me and Matthias. Mr. Moore paid me 100l. for the trouble I had had. I got some part of it in September, and part in November. I never mentioned this before to-day. I got the money before I was examined at the India House, but I never mentioned it before. I said Mr. Moore had settled with me.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cochburn, for Kendall, said, in cases like the present, it was much to be lamented that the biggest delinquent of all generally contrived to escape justice, and that by betraying his associates. So it was in the present case. The jury had to-day seen Mr. Moore, the chief offender, the very man who had paid the money, coming forward to accuse those whom he had thus led into this transaction. When men did anything wrong, and violated any rule of morality, they generally had virtue enough remaining to be ashamed of their misconduct; but Mr. Moore,

so far from feeling any compunction, had come into the witnessbox with the most cool and unblushing effrontery, and seemed to think that his conduct was quite free from blame, because, forsooth, he knew, as he said, that half the officers of the East-India Company had done the same thing, and the Act of Parliament was a curious one, which allowed him to buy in the line and not in the East-India service. Indeed, he had never seen a more indecent exhibition than that made by Moore. During the whole day he had been sitting in Court, and exhibiting all the heat and zeal of a partisan; and whenever a witness said anything which seemed to bear hard upon any one of the defendants, he appeared to exult at the prospect of being able to obtain a It was too evident that he had the utmost possible interest in obtaining a conviction. It was only that very morning that he had made up his mind—his "legal mind," as he called it—to retract his plea and plead "guilty;" and no one in the world could doubt that he felt that his only chance of not being brought up for judgment was in giving such evidence as would lead to the conviction of the other defendants. These circumstances would convince the jury that no credit was to be given to the evidence of an accomplice who had shown such un-blushing impudence, and such a total disregard of moral obligations. That man had signed a paper to be laid before the Di-rectors, in which he declared that he neither had given nor would give any money for procuring the commission; and, after having made that solemn declaration, he now came into the witness-box and said he had paid the sum of 1,000% for it. He was, therefore, upon the horns of this dilemma, - either his solemn declaration to the Directors was a lie, or the evidence he had that day given was perjured. How could the jury give any credit to a witness like that, who came into Court with a halter round his neck? The learned counsel then commented upon the facts proved in reference to the first transaction, and contended that there was no imputation upon Kendall, who had returned the notes within a few days after they were called for. As to the second transaction, it was impossible to ascertain clearly the truth of the whole case; Mr. Bickley, who could have thrown great light upon it, had been included in the indictment. At the most, it was only one of suspicion against his

Mr. M. Chambers, for Mrs. Linley, complained of the numerous counts of the indictment; there were as many as eighteen counts, and the counsel for the prosecution had refused to say upon which of them they would rely. He then commented upon the evidence as applicable to the several counts, and contended that none of them was proved in reference to his client. The witness Lavers was not to be trusted in regard to any statement which he might make; and as to the witness Moore, he should say nothing of him, Mr. Cockburn had already dealt with that witness as he deserved. A letter had been read from Mrs. Linley, addressed to Mr. Moore, acknowledging the receipt of 504. as a gratuity for preventing him from being cheated. That transaction was entirely in Mrs. Linley's favour, instead of being against her, and a proof of any guilty participation in an illegal act. All those counts, therefore, which referred to the receipt of 50L, ought at least to have been omitted from the indictment. He thought, therefore, Mrs. Linley had been hardly dealt with. She might have been left out as well as that gentleman, Mr. Lavers, the general agent, who had got 150% for his share in the transaction. She had only received the sum of 504, and that was a gratuity for an act of justice and kindness which she had done to Mr. Moore.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, for the defendant George Bickley, an attorney of this Court, said, it was one of the unfortunate circumstances in which an attorney was placed, that he was often necessarily, and, from the very nature of his office, innocently, complicated in transactions of this kind. The question was, whether Mr. Bickley did knowingly aid and abet the other defendants in this transaction; and for his defence the defendant threw himself upon the justice of the jury, who would not drive him from his profession, and subject him to disgrace and infamy, in defiance of the documents which had been produced. It did not appear that Mr. Bickley joined the parties with any motive of participation. It was clear that Mrs. Binckes had connections, either direct or indirect, with persons of influence, and that she had promised to use her influence to get the appointment for Mr. Moore; and when the two halves of the 500% notes had been paid by Mr. Moore, Mrs. Binckes had exerted herself in order to get them back. When Mr. Moore afterwards called in order to get them back. upon her, Mrs. Binckes said she had had great difficulty in getting them back, which fact was confirmed by Mr. Bickley, who immediately produced the notes, and returned them to Mr. Moore. The conduct of Bickley in that transaction was entirely free from blame. But suppose Mrs. Binckes had been guilty of some act of a guilty nature which caused anxiety to

her mind, it was the duty of Mr. Bickley, as an attorney, to protect her, and save her from the consequences of an illegal transaction, in which she had been involved. The learned serjeant then said, that he was not ashamed to say, in the presence of the Lord Chief Justice, that there was no moral harm in doing, in reference to this transaction, what all the world did; but there was great moral harm in a man's signing a solemn declaration, as Mr. Moore had done, that he had not paid any money for the appointment, when he had done so.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, for Mrs. Binckes, complained that, though Mr. Moore had been under examination for two days at the East-India House, the counsel for the prosecution had not given the defendants the advantage of seeing whether he told the same tale to-day as he had done when examined before the Secret Committee. Mrs. Binckes had been the friend of Lady Ripon since 1843, and it was much to be regretted that her Ladyship was not able to attend this trial, as no doubt she would have been able to explain this transaction in a manner which could not be expected from Lord Ripon, who knew little or nothing All that Mrs. Binckes had done was this, -she was told that Mr. Moore wished to obtain an appointment for his son, and nothing being said in her presence about money, she promised that she would do what she could, through Lord Ripon, to obtain the appointment. In the first instance, two 500% notes had been given, but it was not pretended that Mrs. Binckes had anything to do with that transaction. It was proved that Mrs. Binckes had been examined at the India House, and that the Secret Committee were quite satisfied with the account which she then gave of her share in obtaining the appointment. He was confident that the whole charge originated with Mr. Lavers, who was actuated by vindictiveness, in consequence of his not being able to obtain that share in the money which he wanted.

Lord Denman, in summing up, said, it had been remarked by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins that prosecutions like the present did great harm; but, in his opinion, their effect was quite the con-trary. They were calculated to do great good, and were absolutely necessary, to prevent the country from being overrun with corrupt practices and profligate dealing. The exposure of these acts, and the observations made on some of the witnesses, tended to do good, by the disgust which fell upon some of them; and he thought the public was greatly indebted to the East-India Company for bringing cases of this kind before a jury. The offence charged was not only an offence against the Act of Parliament, but it went to the ground of the moral principles of all men, and no man could be guilty of violating it without violating those principles which ought to regulate the conduct of us all. It was to be regretted that there were so many charges in the indictment, and so many variations in the statement of the charges; but that arose in a great measure from the circum-stances, for the prosecutors could not know beforehand what were the facts as they were likely to be proved in evidence. His Lordship said, he should like to have heard some explanation of some of the letters written by the defendants; but, as that had not been given, the jury must come to their own conclusion as to their tendency.

The jury then retired for some time, and on their return into Court found all the defendants Guilty on the 14th count, on the supposition (as one of the jury said) that that count comprised both the transactions; and, after some discussion,

both the transactions; and, after some discussion,

Lord Denman took the opinion of the jury upon two questions, the answers to which were a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants, except Bickley, on the first transaction (that of conspiring to negotiate for the sale of the appointment), and against all the defendants, except Linley, for the same offence in reference to the second transaction.

The use of letters has been immemorially known to all the more civilized nations of the Indian Archipelago, of the brown-complexioned, lank-haired race, and many alphabets, at once distinct from each other, and not borrowed from any foreign source, are to be found among them, from Sumatra to the west, to Celebes and the Phillippines to the east.—Crawfurd, Journ. Ind. Arch.

Cacao, or the chocolate nut, is cultivated in the highlands, but mostly on the coast, of the province of Minahassa, the capital of which, Menado (situated in a bay on the west side of the northerly promontory of Celebes), has been opened by the Netherlands Indian Government to foreign trade. The plantations of cacao are considerable, and this branch of industry may be easily extended. The preparation of this product differs from that in the West Indies.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOBLE EXERCISE OF PATEONAGE.—Lieut. col. Sykes, the East-India Director, has given an appointment of an infantry cadet in the Company's service to Mr. James, a volunteer with the irregular force, under Major Edwardes, at Mooltan, who distinguished himself in the action at Surajkoond, and the subsequent attack on the enemy's entrenchments

RAILWAYS IN INDIA. - On the 8th February, a deputation of thirty gentlemen interested in the promotion of railways in India waited on the Board of Control, and the interview lasted upwards of an hour. There were present Sir John Hobhouse, the President of the Board, accompanied by other members of it, and Mr. Wilson, M.P., the secretary; on the part of the East-Indian Railway Company. Mr. Aglionby, M.P., the chairman, with other directors, and Mr. D. Noad, the secretary; the chairmen of the other Indian railways; Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. chairmen of the other Indian railways; Mr. Bright, M.P. Chapman; the president and other members of the Manchester 'Chamber of Commerce and commercial associations; of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce; and other members of Parliament and gentlemen connected with commerce. The Board having heard the representations made by the members of the deputation, the latter withdrew. As the proceedings were represented to be confidential, there is no immediate means of knowing what was the result, further than that the President assured the deputation that due attention would be paid to their statements, and that he felt inclined, as then advised, to render less stringent one of the terms intended to be offered by the Court of Directors to the railway companies, viz., that which is commonly called the confiscation clause; but Sir John Hobhouse did not give the deputation to understand that he was disposed to yield upon the main point on which the railway managers seemed principally to insist-that is, on the unconditional guaranteed dividend of five per cent.; on the contrary, lest any misunderstanding should prevail on this head, Mr. Wilson, the secretary, declared—and his statement was confirmed by the President—that the concession to which allusion had been made had no reference whatever to the guaranteed dividend. Nothing was said of the Government granting pecuniary

aid to the companies. - Times.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the East-India Railway Company was held on the 19th February. report referred to the early history of the Company; to the various communications with the Court of Directors of the East-India Company since the year 1844; to the subject of a guaranteed dividend, and to an interview, on the 18th December last, between the chairman of the Railway Company (Mr. Aglionby) and four directors with a committee of the East-India Directors, the result of which was a further discussion in the Court of Directors, on the 24th January, of the question of a guarantee of profit equivalent to a fair rate of interest for the use of the money; it then referred to a meeting of 23 shareholders disaffected to the general interests of the proprietary the day before that on which the aforegoing question was to be discussed in the Court, at which meeting, Sir John Campbell, late a director of this Company, made a statement to the effect that the Company was in embarrassed circumstances, and the concern could not be profitable, and the resolutions passed at that meeting were communicated to the Court of Directors as the proceedings of a meeting of shareholders, whereas all shareholders not representing the opinions of that meeting were excluded, and the result of the Court's deliberation was considered unfavourable. The report then mentioned the interview with Sir John Hobhouse on the 8th February, who said that the Company had been represented to him as defunct, and that he had received a memorial from Sir John Campbell stating that four-fifths of the Company were desirous of having its affairs wound up; whereupon the chairman of the Railway Company and other directors rebutted this statement, assuring Sir John that, if the guarantee of 5 per cent. were conceded, there would be no difficulty in raising the money; subsequently, Sir John Hobhouse communicated with the Court of Directors, and the latter with the railway directors, who made a proposition to the Court, which, while it secures the principle of immunity from loss, and a return of 5 per cent. on the capital paid up, would meet the views of the latter: the result, so soon as the negotiations are brought to a conclusion, would be laid before the proprietors. port added, that the directors had effected compromises with five engineers for 4,839l.. the annual expense of this department being now reduced from 9,420L to 1,296L. The salaries of other officers, amounting to 3,700l., will cease on the 31st of May. The managing director's salary was reduced to 1,500L, and the expense of management from 1,390L to 970L. The report of Mr. Rendel, the consulting engineer, spoke in high terms of the labours of the engineering department, and the possibility of obtaining a good line from the surveys in the possession of the

The balance sheet on the 20th of January shows the company. assets of the company to amount to 73,647L, and the liabilities to 33,714L, leaving a balance of 39,932L to meet the amount of paid-up capital. After a short conversation, the report we unanimously adopted, and the half-yearly meeting was adjourned to the 19th of March. After this, a long discussion took place, in the course of which it was mentioned that there were cient funds to pay back the 21. call, to satisfy all their liabilities, and to divide a rateable sum to all the shareholders, which might he 7s. to 10s. in the pound, besides the 2l. call; and they had an equitable claim upon the Indian Government, in case they could not enter into terms, for the return of the whole or a part of the expenditure they had already incurred.

BISHOPRIC OF HONG KONG .- The Rev. George Smith, M. A., of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, late a missionary in China, and author of a work of great interest on that country, has been nominated by the Queen to the bishopric of Hong Kong.—Standard.

The new colonial diocese of Victoria, of which the Rev.

George Smith is to be the first bishop, has received her Majesty's approval, and the bishop elect will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks. The Bishop of Victoria will have jurisdiction over the members of the Church of England in the five free ports, and wherever else on the continent of China he may find an opening. The endowment of the bishopric of Victoria has been provided for entirely by private subscription. total sum at present available towards the erection of the See may be stated at 18,000l., 6,000l. of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's letter; 2,000% contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and 10,000L by a "Brother and Sister," who bave also offered 2,000l. towards the erection of a missionary college at Hong Kong, in connection with the church. Of this college the Bishop will be the warden, whose duty will consist in pre-paring a body of students, native and European, to be trained Tue Outward Indian Mail.—The Semaphore states that

the last English mail which left Marseilles for India contained such a quantity of letters, that the additional postage amounted to the enormous sum of 120,000 francs (4,800%).

MR. G. W. Anderson, of the Bombay civil service, and for some time acting governor, has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius.—English Mail.

MAJOR R. D. WHITE, of the Bengal establishment, has become a candidate for the secretaryship of the East-Indian United Service Club.

EAST-INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB. - By an advertisement in another column, we learn that a meeting of gentlemen favourable to the proposed East-India Service Club is to take place at the British Hotel, Cockspur Street, on the 1st March next.

Messas. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens have announced a dividend of 1s. in the pound, in addition to the 7s. already paid.

The Hon. John E. Elliot, M. P., has been appointed one of the secretaries to the Board of Control, in the room of Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., resigned.

MAP OF THE PUNJAB. - A new map of the Punjab and of the Sikh territories has just been published by Messrs. Allen and Co., which contains all the places in the scenes of military operations

accurately laid down.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS .- The Plantagenet has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta and Madras, and the Zion's Hope, for ditto, to Bombay.

# SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

Phb. 1. Thomas Blyth, Thompson, Mauritius.—2. Queen, Main, South Australia.—5. Portly, Day, and Harriel Humble, Bevis, Mauritius; Joseph Sanderson, Sharpe, Bengal; Minerva, Morrison, Bombay; Edward Boustead, Arnold, Singapore.—7. Persia, Ewing, Bengal; Japan, Anwyl, Mauritius.—8. Indian, English, New Zealand; Heroine, Crighton, Algoa Bay; Jessie Miller, Crowder, Bengal.—9. Plantagenet, Bird, Bengal; Elizabeth, Jansen, Batavia.—10. Duke of Raxburghe, Collard, Madras; Alexander Baring, Wilson, and John Witt, Donovan, Bengal; Mohawk, Morrison, Hong Kong; Olinda, Taylor, Ceylon; Success, Boult, Penang; Lady Margaret, Mills, New South Wales; Captain, James, Bombay; Marian, Ryrie, Whampon.—12. Canada, Williams, Bengal; William, Loadman, Red Sea.—14. James White, Turner, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

FEB. 28.—Per steamer Indus.—Mr. Shard, Mrs. Warner, 2 children, and European servant; Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, 4 children, and European servant; Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. Pearse, 2 children, and native servant; Mr. Price, Mr. Weare, Mr. Hawss, Mrs. McCalley, 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Capt. Gordon, and child; Capt. Desborough, Dr. Danberry, Dr. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, and two children; Mr. Orr, Mr. Whits, Mr. Aspinell, Capt. Lubeck, Capt. McQuin, Mrs. Thom, Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Small.



DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—FEB. 6. Mary Ann, Darke, Cape and Madras; Constance, Barras (from Shields), Calcutta.—7. Ellerslie, Greaves, Adelaide.—9. Chartley Castle, Owen, New South Wales.—10. Ann Miln, Thoms, Port Phillip.—11. Neptune, Vautier, Cape; Baron of Bramber, Vaughan, Cape; Mariner, Harland, New Zealand; Royal Sovereiyn, Deslandes, South Australia, Port Phillip, and Sydney; Jane Catherine, Wilson, New Zealand.—15. Bon Accord. Buckle. Calcutta: Neptune. Henderson. Bermuda, Cape. and Sydney; Jane Catherine, Wilson, New Zealand.—15. Box Accord, Buckle, Calcutta; Neptune, Headerson, Bermuda, Cape, and Bombay: Iris, Ball, Algoa Bay; Blair, Mordy, Bombay, and put back.—16. Tanjore, Pearse, Cape and Calcutta.—21. Herald, Vertue, Madras; Florentia, Tindall, Adelaide; Royal Shepherdess, Bell, Aden: B. B. Greene, Jeffreys, Mauritius; Julia, Lacroix, Cape; Haidee, Stewart, Launceston.

From Liverpool.—Feb. 1. Preciosa, Molleda, Manila.—6. Patriot Queen, Roddocke, Calcutta; John Cock, Stenning, Cape.—12. Croton, Chandler, Hong Kong; Queen, Gellatly, Calcutta; John Matthie, Groom, Calcutta; John Wren, Varian, Calcutta.—9. China, Maclean, Bombay.—13. Soubahdar, Umfreville, Calcutta.—9. China, Maclean, Bombay.—10. Mermaid, Anderson, Bombay.—13. Earl of Balcarras, Morris, Bombay.

From Cowes.—Feb. 6. Brougham, Wills, South Seas.—11. Wanderer, Sutton, Cape and Port Natal.

From Plymouth.—Feb. 7. Susannah, Lukey, Port Philip;

Wanderer, Sutton, Cape and Port Natal.

From PLYMOUTH.—FEB. 7. Susannah, Lukey, Port Philip;
Agenoria, Newby, New South Wales; Brilish Empire, McErven,
Port Philip.—15. Inconstant, Culliton, Adelaide.—17. Royal
Sovereign, Deslandes, Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney; Childe
Harold, Byres, Adelaide and Port Philip.

From RAMSGATE.—Feb. 11. Osprey, Browne, St. Helena.
From Portsmouth.—Feb. 11. Despatch, Owen, Algoa Bay.—
14. Inrestigator, Dunlop, Madras and Bengal.
Prom the Clyde.—Feb. 12. Hamlet, McLaren, Singapore;
Isabella, Sinelair, Bombay; Ariadne, Goodsir, Calcutta.—10. Jane
Green, Harrison, Bordraux and Calcutta.

From Belfast.—Feb. 11. John Moore, Withycomice, Bombay.

Passengers Departed.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton, Feb. 20, to proceed per

steamer Oriental, from Suez. From Malta.—Sir R. Throckmorton and friends, Rev. G. and Mrs. Bedell, Dr. G. Pearse, Mr. Lawson, Ens. Macdonald, Ens. Gregory, Ens. Langford, Mr. G. Foster.

For Alexandria.—Maj. M'Donald.

For Suez.—Dr. Hewetson.
For Calcutta.—Mr. Davidson, Mr. G. Benson, Mr. Whish,
Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Turabull, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Bogle, Miss
Graham, Rev. J. Chapman; Mrs. Austin, 2children, and European
female servant; Mr. Godby, Mr. Harward, Mr. Hailes, Capt. and
Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Bruere, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Georges, Mrs. Johnson and man-servant, Mr. Quin, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. H. Smith,
Mr. Godby. For Suez .- Dr. Hewetson.

Mr. Godby. Mr. Godoy.
For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Rev. G. Hayne, Mrs. Hayne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Home, Mr. Ingilby, Capt. Budd, Mr. Parry, Mr. Claggatt, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Blair, Mr. Carnell, Mrs. Lea and infant, Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Warner, Lieut. and Mrs.

Lea and infant, Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Warner, Lieut. and Mrs. Goldsmid, Mr. Ristehlneber.
For ADEN.—Mr. Trevor, Mr. Mills, Mr. C. L. Glasfurd, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Bignell, Mr. G. O. Deane, Mr. Newall, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Jones, Dr. Neilson, Lieut. Evatt, Mr. C. Thomas.
For CEYLON.—Mr. Cunliffe, Miss Cunliffe, and female servant; Lieut. Dickenson; Mr. E. Twynam; Mr. and Mrs. Andrasy; Mr. Bigbie

Richie.

-H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe Weimar; Gen. F. Niewland; Capt. Beywick; Mr. Heigh and European man-servant; Capt. J. Sparks; Mr. and Mrs. Motley, Mr. F. Motley.
For Hong-Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore and servant; Mr. For SINGAPORE.

G. P. Wetmore; Mr. Hare.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS DURHAM, the wife of Edward, d. at Green Point, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 10.

LLOYD, the wife of Lieut. col. C.B. Bombay artillery, d. at Chester, MARRIAGES.

LLOYD, the wife of Lieut. Con. Con. Jacob P. L.

MARRIAGES.

HEALE, Henry N. to Anne J. d. of Charles Aston Key, at Boxmoor, Feb. 8.

MACKAY, James M. late of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, d. of Arthur Lewis, at Hove Church, Sussex, Feb. 1.

MAYNE, Rev. F. O. chaplain Hon. East-India Company's service, to Elizabeth L. d. of the late Lieut. col. J. Blair, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Bath, Feb. 13.

MOTT, Charles G. to Sophia, d. of the late P. Breton, Hon. East-India Company's Bengal civil service, at St. Paul's, Southsea,

India Company's Bengal civil service, at St. Paul's, Southsea, Hants, Jan. 29.

SHUBRICK, Capt. R. 5th Madras N.I. to Flora Anne, widow of the late Capt. R. N. Maclean, Bengal army, at Cheltenham, Feb. 8. DEATHS.

CARNEGIE, Sir James, bart. of Southesk, at Kinnard Castle, aged 50, Jan. 30. CURTIS, Miss Sophia, at Sun Mead House, Fetcham, Surrey,

aged 93.

HOOK, the infant s. of Lieut. C. C. 7th Madras light cavalry, at Campbell-town, Argyleshire.

PERREAU, Eliza H. d. of Robert S. Hon. East-India Co.'s civil service, at Brighton, Jan. 26.

SHAW, William D. late of Calcutta, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 42, Feb. 7

SMITH, Lieut. col. J. Hon. East-India Co.'s Madras service, at Torquay, aged 64, Feb. 5.
Tichhuast, Sarab, wife of Capt. W. Hon. East-India Co.'s ser-

vice, at Haverstock-bill, Feb. 18.

TREVOR, Frances, wife of Capt. Madras artillery, at Cheltenham, aged 45, Jan. 24.

# EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 6th, 14th, and 21st, 1849.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. col. Justin Sheil, C.B., K.L.S., H.M'. Envoy at the Court of Persia. Ens. Richard E. G. Sellon, 21st N I.

Lieut. Alfred Harris, fusiliers. Madras Estab. Ens. John Cornwall, 20th N.I. Lieut Henry Foley, 33rd N.I. Ens. William R. Lodge, 35th N.I.

-Capt. Alexander Tweedale, lat lancers. Capt. Frederick Westbrook, 18th N.I. Bombay Estab. Assist. surg. George James Shaw, M. D.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. col. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, 20th March.

Maj. James Coutts C. Gray, 18th N.I., overland, 20th March.

Lieut. Melville F. Evatt, 86th N. I., overland.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Raikes, 2nd Europ. reg., overland, 20th April. Bombay Estab .- Capt. Robert Shortreed, 1st Europ. reg., over-

land. Lieut. John H. Reynolds, 17th N I. Assist surg. William Neilson, M. D.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. John R. Hill, midshipman, Indian Navy. Mr. Henry O. Cook, midshipman, Indian Navy, per Swithamley.

# GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- The Hon. Edmond Drummond, 3 months. Mr. Henry V. Bayley, 6 months. Mr. James Alexander, 6 months.

Madras Estab .- Mr. Edward Peters, 6 months.

MILITARY Bengal Estab.-Lieut. Marcus R. Somerville, 61st N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab .- Capt. John Moore, artillery, 6 months. Lieut. col. George Hutchinson, 21st N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Horatio H. Garrett, midshipman, Indian Navy, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

Bombay Estab .- Capt. Claude C. Lucas, invalids. Troop Qu. mast. George Tims.

# APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab .- The Rev. James Vivian Bull, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed assistant chaplain. MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Joseph Timpson, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy, having resigned his situation of captain's clerk.

# CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 2ND FEB. 1849.

Bengal, 53rd Foot.—Paym. William Sanford Hall, from the
17th Foot. to be paym. vice Telford, who exchanges.
Dated 2nd February, 1849.

Madras, 84th Foot. — Assist, surg. Francis William Innes, M.D. to be surg. v. Marshall, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons. Dated 2nd February, 1849.

Assist. surg. Alfred Gosden, from the staff, to be assist. surg. v. Innes. Dated 2nd February, 1849. Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Capt. Charles Frederick Sweeny, from half-pay unattached, to be capt. v. Thomas Richard de Rinzy, who exch. Dated 2nd February, 1849.

Lieut. David Anderson to be capt. by purch. v. Sweeny, who retires. Dated 2nd February, 1849. Ens. Frederick Dickenson, to be lieut, by purch. v. Anderson. Dated 2nd February, 1849.

86th Foot.—Lieut. John Meacham, from the 28th Foot, to be lieut. v. Orlebar, who exch. Dated 2nd February, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Assist. surg. Samuel Smith, from the

staff, to be assist. surg. v. Dakers, dec. 2nd February, 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH FEB. 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Cornet James Macqueen to be lieut. without purch., v. Rathwell, deceased. Dated 31st Oct. 1848.

Ens. Augustus Barton White, from the 10th Foot, to be cornet, v. Macqueen. Dated 9th Feb. 1849.

14th Light Dragoons.—Maj. Henry Edward Doherty to be lieut.-col. without purch. v. Havelock, killed in action.

Dated 23rd Nov. 1848.

Capt. William Clarke to be maj. v. Doherty. Dated 23rd Nov. 1848.

Lieut. James Chambre to be capt. without purch, v. Clarke, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1848.
Lieut. John Augustus Todd to be capt. without purch.,

v. Fitz Gerald, died of his wounds. Dated 27th Nov. 1848.

Cornet William Dundas Boyd to be lieut. v. Chambre.

Dated 23rd Nov. 1848.
Cornet Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd to be lieut.
v. Todd. Dated 27th Nov. 1848.

Regt. Serj. maj. John Holliday to be cornet, v. Chetwynd. Dated 27th Nov. 1848.

10th Foot.—Ens. Richard MacCulloch Peard, from the 73rd Foot, to be ens. v. White, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons. Dated 9th Feb. 1849.

18th Foot.—Ens. Robert Halahan to be lieut. with-

out purch., v. Burrell, dec. Dated 1st Jan. 1849. Thomas Hardwick Smith, gent., to be ens., v. Hala-han. Dated 9th Feb. 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot. - Ens. William Trail Arnold to be lieut. without purch., v. Johnston, dec. Dated 2nd Nov.

Bombay, 8th Foot.-Lieut. Richard Wilson Hartley to be capt. without purch., v. Brown, dec. Dated 9th Feb.

Ens. William Waldegrave Pogson to be lieut., v. Hartley. Dated 9th Feb. 1849. Herbert Vernon Lillicrap, gent., to be ens. v. Pogson.

Dated 9th Feb. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 16TH FEB., 1849.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Corn. William Spilling to be lieut, by purch., v. Boyd, whose promotion by pur-chase has been cancelled. Dated 16th Feb. 1849.

Serj. Henry Blinkhorn, from the 16th Light Dra-goons, to be corn. without purch., v. Spilling. Dated 16th Feb. 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.—George Skene Hallowes, gent., to be ens. without nurch. v. Arnold, promoted. Dated ens. without purch., v. Arnold, promoted. 16th Feb. 1849

Bombay. 64th Foot.—Capt. Charles Stewart Cochrane, from 7th Foot, to be capt. v. Browne, who exchanges. Dated 16th Feb. 1849.

Standish de Courey O'Grady, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Bell, promoted. Dated 16th Feb. 1849.

# EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per China, for Bombay from Cork, February 6: 186 Queen's troops. Lieuts. Spring, Gage, Adams, and Read; Assist .surg. Boyce.

Per Mermaid, for Bombay from Cork, February 7: 185 Queen's troops. Capts. Ainslie and Lamb; Ensigns Marsh and Alcock; Assist.-surg. Bew.

Per Earl of Balcarras, for Bombay from Cork, February 9: 340 Queen's troops. Major Western; Capts. Jeffrey, Bingham, and L'Estrange; Lieuts. Wright, Fanning, Mulloy, Tremlaw, and Loft; Ensigns Richardson, Alexander, Grylls, and

Applewhaite; Assist.-surg. Innes.
Per Soubadhar, for Bengal from Cork, February 10: 95
Queen's troops. Major Townsend; Lieuts. Wilson and Tra-

vers; Ensign Nowlan; Assist.-surg. Ridgway.

# NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir J. Hobbonse, President of the Board of Control, on the Baggage of the Indian Army. By Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General, &c. London, Moxon.

Sin Charles Napier has, in this pamphlet, hit the great blot of our Indian army, as well as of Eastern armies in general, to which the overwhelming incumbrance of baggage becomes truly impedimenta. When Sir Charles tells us that an Indian army requires more baggage than any other army in the world; that the Europeans of that army require more baggage than any other part, and that the private sepoys comparatively collect more baggage than the officers, we are not surprised at his assuming 20,000 camels to be required for an ordinary Indian army.

"Let us suppose (he says) our baggage to require 20,000 camels; their being led, as is the usual way in the East, by a string fastened through the nostril of one animal and tied to the tail of his feader, these 20,000 camels occupy about fifty miles; allowing five yards from the nose of one animal to the nose of his follower; and consequently half the camels would not have quitted the old camp from which the army marched, when the leading camels had arrived on the new encamping-ground! This shows the reader what an enormous affair is the baggage of an Indian army; because, though it does not march in so regular a train as I have just described, yet, place the animals as you will, the incumbrance of this unwieldly mass is immense; for the animals and their burdens must have room. Here they are jostling-crowding in now-spreading widely then-at times the strong animals far in front—the weaker as far in rear some dying-some throwing their loads and running away-the tired servants labouring after, and often-very often, getting slain, or, losing the column, perishing miserably-thousands of camels dying, not only from fatigue, but from ill-usage by both soldiers and the drivers, and from being always overloaded. Such is the picture of the baggage of an Indian army: Smithfield market alone can rival it!"

Besides the camels, there are the camp-followers, the usual proportion of whom is five (non-combatants) to every fighting man, for whom food, and sometimes water, must be carried; and this unorganized, unmanageable mob, when attacked, will always fall back upon the soldiers, creating the utmost con-

For this clog upon the movements of an Indian army Sir Charles has devised a remedy in a baggage-corps, -an experiment which has been tried, and found fully to answer, - and he expresses his confidence that, sooner or later, a baggage-corps must become a part of the army of India.

For the details of the plan, and for various shrewd and sags cious observations upon the subject, we refer to the pamphlet,

which deserves the attention of our military readers.

THE KIMA, KEMO, OR CHAMA SHELL .- The giant cockle is sometimes of such an enormous size, that a single valve will measure three feet in length, two in breadth, across the centre, and, taking in all inequalities, eight feet in outer circumference; this of course being no more than half the dimensions the shell would give were it perfect. The great power to hold whatever these kimas may close on, in their live state, is exemplified by an occurrence related by the inhabitants of Bencoolen. A tempest, having dislodged a kima of unusual size from its bed, cast it on a part of the coast where, in very shallow water, it lay open at the moment an unlucky tiger clapped his brawny paw upon it, when instantly the bivalve closed with the force of a vice, and there held the brute till released by the natives brought to the beach by his roars, who soon made a prize of both tiger and

LIGHTNING frequently (nay generally), after striking a tree, in place of dissipating itself in the earth, ascends again in search of a better conductor than the ground. In an instance observed in Ceylon, the fluid struck first only one tree, and descended into the ground to the depth of eighteen inches, emerging thence it travelled in every direction in a square of upwards of 30 feet, killing other eleven trees, and scorching the grass as a red-hot iron roller would do.

Theophrastus gives an exact account of pepper and its varieties. This condiment, which was very early known in the western world, has always been found principally in India, and best in Malabar; its name bespeaks the country of its production : Sanskrit, pippali ; whence Greek, πέπερι ; Latin, piper ; English, pepper.



# ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 19th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 28th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenball Street, on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the foremoon. JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 21st Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 37th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; vix one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of is. 9d, per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
300 tons of Dead Weight (including 98 tons of Coal).
50 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 21st Feb. 1849.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the By-Law of the Last-India Company, cap. 7, sec. 6, it is ordained,—

"That a List shall be published thirty days before the Annual Election of Directors, containing the names of such Proprietors qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction thirty-two days before such Annual Election: "The Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give notice, in order that the Proprietors may conform to the said By-Law, that the ensuing Election of Six Directors of the East India Company for four years is appointed for Wedneiday, the lith April next, and that such List will be published thirty days before the said Election, as the above-mentioned By-Law directs.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That after the 1st March, 1849, no Ship will be engaged by the Company for the passage and accommodation of Troops to any of the Presidencies in India, unless the Master and Chief Mate shall have passed, or before the sailing of the Ship shall pass, an examination at the Trinity-House, or at some other authorized Board; and that a preference will be given to those Ships offered for the Freight of Stores whose Masters and Chief Mates shall have passed a similar examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

THE INDIA DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled, chiefly from original journals of the Hon. Company's ships, and from observations and remarks resulting from the experience of twenty-one years in the navigation of those Seas, by JAMES HORSBURGH, Eaq., F.R.S., &c. &c. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 4to. cloth lettered, price \$4.6a.

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  12. Maldiva Islands and Channels,
- 12. Maidiva Islands and Chamners, 6s.
  13. Bay of Bengal, 6s.
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- the Eastern Seas, viz.—
  16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore,
- ato Straits of Maiscea and Singapore, one sheet, 7a. 6d.

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rofessor of Oriental Languages in the King's College, London; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris; and author of the following Works, just published on the

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Friday, February 23, 1849.



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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Feroze, with the mails left Bombay Feb. 3, made Aden on the 11th, and sailed the same day for Suez, where she arrived on the 18th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 20th, and were forwarded thence by H.M.'s steamer Medina, which vessel reached Malta on

The whole of the mails were dispatched vid Marseilles by H.M.'s steamer Medusa, which left] Malta Feb. 25, and arrived at her destination on the 28th.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay vid Marseilles will be despached from London on the evening of Wednesday, March 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and

China, rid Southampton, will be made up in London on the morning of Tuesday, March 20. Letters should be posted the previous evening, or, if marked rid Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, March 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES. ..... Jan. <sup>24</sup> ... Feb. 3 | Calcutta ... Bembay ..... Madras ..... Jan. 25

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE absence of official reports of the military operations on the Jelum, which we are about to relate, is deeply to be lamented. It has deprived the public of the means of obtaining an accurate knowledge of the main facts; it has exposed the Commander-in-Chief and some part of his force to obloquy, perhaps unmerited; and, the casualties being unusually heavy, the want of accurate lists of the killed and wounded officers must cause great and unnecessary anxiety in families. It may be added, that the omitting to publish official reports is considered in many quarters equivalent to suppressing them; and in these times of almost universal publicity, an invidious construction is always put upon any act of suppression. The "notification" of the Governor-General, it is true, accounts for the non-publication of the details by the Government, which could not publish what it had not received; the fault, therefore, if any, must rest elsewhere.\*

Our narrative of the sanguinary battle of Mojnawalla,which, though termed a victory, might by a not very partial historian be described as a defeat,-must therefore be compiled from the details furnished by writers on the spot to the various public journals, which are unanimous in their condemnation of the general. "Not since the destruction of the garrison of Cabul," says the Bombay Times, "has so heavy a catalogue of blunders and misfortunes been carried home from India as that which the present mail conveys; we have, for the first time since 1842, to give particulars of the annihilation of half-regiments, from the sheer mismanagement of the commanding officer." The Bombay Telegraph believes "the opinion to be almost universal, that the terrible slaughter during the engagement is attributable, in a great measure, to the want of forethought, judgment, and tactical skill on the part of the commander."

The previous accounts left Lord Gough and Shere Singh inactive in their respective positions, about a march from each other, on the 5th January; the former being encamped at a place called Janiki; the latter at Moong, on the left bank of the Jelum. It was understood that the Commanderin-Chief intended to await the fall of Mooltan before he attacked the Sikh army; but either the arrival of Sir Henry Lawrence (who reached his camp from that of the Governor-General on the 10th), or the unfavourable effects which his inactivity was exerting upon the natives of the Doab, and the opportunity it afforded to Shere Singh of augmenting his army, induced his lordship to alter his resolution.

Accordingly, the British troops, which had been moved to Lusooree, about a couple of miles in advance of Janiki, on the 9th, being joined on the 11th by Brigadier Pennycuick, with the 6th brigade of infantry, on the following morning, marched to Dinghee, in the direction of the enemy.

A reconnoissance of the enemy's position having been made, the Sikh army was found to extend from Moong to the fortified village of Russoolpore, + a mile from north-east to south-

<sup>\*</sup> The battle was fought on the 13th January; the distance betwirt the camp of the Commander-in-Chief and that of the Governor-General at Mukko is under 120 miles; the date of the official notification is the 17th. Surely, there was ample time for a detailed official despatch.

† See the plan in the Mail of February 2nd, page 68.

west, the Jelum covering their rear, over which a well-constructed bridge had been thrown. Their magazines were at Russoolpore, where the spur extending from the mountains terminated, and near to which was a narrow pass or gorge, well adapted for retreat. Their flanks were admirably secured; the centre was protected by field-works, which again were covered by jungle and broken ground. It was, in short, a position of great natural and artificial strength.

The original plan of Lord Gough was to attack and carry Russool, forming the key of the position, which would be turned; secure the magazines, command the field-works, and cut off the enemy's means of retreat.

At seven o'clock in the morning of the 13th, the British army marched in order of battle, in columns of brigades, the 6th brigade of infantry being in reserve in rear of the heavy guns. After traversing about three miles of tolerably open country, they came in sight of the Sikh camp, when they encountered one of the enemy's out-posts, and were fired upon from a low hill that overlooked the jungle, which, though dense in patches, admitted of a passage. The heavy guns, with the horse batteries, were brought up to clear the ground, and, after a few rounds, the enemy retreated, leaving their tents standing, and the column advanced over the ground abandoned by the Sikh pickets.

At this moment, the Commander-in-Chief is represented to have suddenly, without consultation with any one, changed his plan of operations, deploying his infantry line in front of Moong, thus showing the Sikhs that their strong post at Russool was no longer threatened.

No enemy being in sight at this time (though their camp was only two or three miles distant, on a rising ground, with jungle between), as the troops had been six hours under arms, without rest or refreshment, orders were given to mark out the British camp, the Commander-in-Chief having decided upon deferring the attack until the next morning; when about 2 P.M., a round shot or two from the enemy's guns, falling near Lord Gough, showed him that the place was not safe for a halt; whereupon he determined upon an immediate attack of the enemy, "without having taken," says the Delhi Gazette, "the usual and necessary precautions of ascertaining, by a reconnoissance in that direction, where the strength of the enemy lay, and without the smallest preliminary arrangements for the advance."

The Sikhs were effectually concealed behind thick jungle, and after a cannonade of an hour or two, the only guide being the smoke of the enemy's guns, the left (Brigadier Campbell's) division was directed to make a flank movement into the jungle, in which they exposed their own flank to a murderous cross fire from the Sikh batteries on their left, which had not been observed. Hoggan's brigade carried everything before it, storming batteries and spiking guns. Pennycuick's brigade, consisting of H.M.'s 24th and the 45th N.I., having been pushed forward, and being unsupported by artillery, suffered dreadfully. They were at length ordered to charge up a steep hill against a battery: though almost exhausted, they stormed the battery at the bayonet's point, and were spiking the guns, when a Sikh regiment, hid in the jungle, opened so fierce a fire that they were obliged to retire, suffering greatly in their retreat. Out of 800 that went into action, H.M.'s 24th lost 248 men killed, and 244 wounded; 13 officers, including Brigadier Pennycuick, the lieutenant-colonel, the major, 4 captains, and 7 subalterns, were killed, and 10 wounded.

As soon as the 3rd and 4th brigades were known to be engaged, the 5th was sent against the centre of what was "supposed to be" the enemy's line, and they advanced in the most undaunted manner, under Brigadier Mountain, through brushwood jungle, in the face of a storm of round shot, grape, and musketry, which, it is said, " mowed down officers and men by dozens." Still they advanced, stormed batteries, and spiked guns, but found the enemy close upon them on every side, pouring such volleys of musketry on their front, flank, and rear, that, being isolated and unsupported, they were constrained to retreat, which they did in the most determined manner. "The conduct of the European and native infantry," observes the Delhi Gazette, "who were, it appears, not supported, as they should have been, by artillery or cavalry, for want of due and proper arrangements, was, to use the emphatic word of several correspondents, 'magnificent.'"

Meanwhile, Major-General Gilbert and Brigadier Godby, who were on the extreme right of the infantry line, moving forward their brigade through dense jungle, came upon the enemy's infantry, and opened their fire; but the masses of the Sikhs were so numerous that they were outflanked, and a terrific fire of musketry on all sides forced them to retire. Two companies of the 2nd European regiment charged in the most gallant manner; but they were surrounded, and, although they fought desperately, they would have been destroyed, but that Dawes's battery came to their rescue, beat off the enemy, and took their guns.

On the extreme left, the cavalry, under Brigadier White, made a dashing charge, and contributed much to the defeat of the enemy; whilst the cavalry on the extreme right (consisting of Brigadier Pope's force, of the 9th Lancers, the 14th Light Dragoons, the 1st and 6th Light Cavalry), having been taken in advance of their horse artillery (Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops), were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry. It appears that they got entangled in the jungle, and being exposed to a terrific fire, a battery, which it was impossible to charge, opening upon them, it is said that they mistook an order of Brigadier Pope to move to the right or left for an order to retire; upon which they faced about, and, in spite of their officers, left the field (except a body of the 9th Lancers, who were rallied), and made direct for the artillery, through which they dashed, upsetting tumbrils and riding down gunners, and kept their course until they reached the field hospital. This is the statement given in the papers, on the concurrent authority of various letters; but the subject will, no doubt, be investigated. Whilst the cavalry were thus jammed amongst the artillery, the firing of the guns was necessarily suspended, and the enemy, seeing the disorder, followed our cavalry, and got amongst the horseartillery, cutting down 73 gunners, with Major Christie, who commanded, and Lieutenant Manson; Lieutenant Dundas being wounded. Captain Huish escaped only by Major Steuart, of the 14th Dragoons, shooting a Sikh who had his sword raised to cut him down. Brigadier Pope was mortally wounded, and Major Ekins, deputy-adjutantgeneral, was killed while endeavouring to rally the retreating corps. The Sikhs carried off six of our guns, two of which were, however, afterwards recovered.

An occurrence of a still more culpable character remains to be related. The 5th Bengal Light Cavalry is represented as having misconducted itself shamefully. It is stated, in a letter



from the army, that, bodies of Sikhs making demonstrations on our left, General Thackwell directed a squadron of the 3rd Dragoons and the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry to charge them. The dragoons, led by Captain Unett, gallantly dashed through the Sikh wedge, but, being unsupported by the native regiment, had to cut their way back, with a loss of 46 killed and wounded, Captain Unett and Lieutenant Stisted being amongst the latter. The 5th Light Cavalry, long considered one of the finest regiments in the Bengal army,—some squadrons of it having formed part of the heroic garrison of Jellalabad,—strange to say, in spite of the exhortations of their officers, broke and fled in confusion.

The approach of evening put a stop to this fiercely contested conflict, perhaps the severest battle ever fought by our troops in India. The Sikhs, who are acknowledged to have displayed extraordinary bravery and skill, withdrew from the jungle in the most perfect order. The British troops bivouacked that night a little in the rear of the field of battle, and next morning a camp was formed. A cold rain came on, and lasted until the 15th, and during these two dreary days, the wounded were brought in, and the melancholy office was performed of interring the numerous dead, which is described in letters from the camp as having been a peculiarly solemn and affecting ceremony.

In summing up the results of this conflict, it is said that the loss of the Sikhs "must have been very great,"—some accounts carry it up to 4,000 men,—and that in one spot 250 dead bodies were counted. But this calculation is not quite compatible with the facts, that their troops were so covered by the jungle that our artillery were obliged to fire without seeing them; and that, although at one time from 30 to 40 of their guns were in our possession, we could only carry off 12, the rest having been recovered in the night by the enemy.

On the other hand, our loss is enormous; 26 European officers and 731 men killed; 66 officers and 1,446 men wounded; making a total of 2,269—nearly 1,000 said to be Europeans. Moreover, four of our guns fell into the hands of the enemy, and five stand of colours.

If the reports in the Indian journals (the general harmony of which is remarkable) be at all trustworthy, we have no scruple in saying that a rigid inquiry must be instituted into the circumstances which caused so fearful a sacrifice of life: it is due to the public; it is due to the army; it is due to the character of the Commander-in-Chief himself.

By the latest accounts (the 20th January), it appears that Lord Gough then occupied the same position as on the 14th; he had thrown up intrenchments, and was determined to wait reinforcements, having directed Brigadier Wheeler to join him with the forces in the Baree and Jullundur doabs (about 6,000 men), and had ordered up the 53rd regiment from Lahore, sending his crippled regiments back to Lahore and Ramnuggur. The bulk of the Mooltan force (half of the Bombay column and the whole of the Bengal troops) was directed, as soon as the citadel fell, to move up the right bank of the Jelum, upon Pind Dadun Khan, which would make Lord Gough's army 37,000 strong. The enemy had abandoned Moong, and concentrated his force at Russool (about four miles only from the Commander-in-Chief's camp), on a low range of hills, with field-works in front.

On the 19th, the Sikh general of artillery surrendered to

Lord Gough, and two of the 9th Lancers, who had been taken prisoners on the 13th, arrived in the camp with a letter from Shere Singh.

The inauspicious hue of the intelligence from the Jelum has cast into unmerited shade our success at Mooltan, the rebellious Dewan Moolraj having surrendered, with his whole garrison, unconditionally, on the 22nd January, when, practicable breaches having been effected, the British troops were about to storm the citadel.

It having been found that the capture of the city had not increased the chance of our speedy possession of the fort, the spirit of the garrison being kept up by some Akalees, arrangements were made to approach it by regular parallels, and a furious hombardment and cannonade was opened against it on the 4th, and continued to be maintained till the 18th, the trenches being brought close to the walls, which seemed incapable of being breached by ordnance, and mining was resorted to. On the 18th, three mines were exploded, and the counter-scarp was blown into the ditch. A shaft was then sunk under the trench, and a gallery driven towards the wall. One battery from the town side of the fort was placed on a level considerably higher than the citadel itself; another was moved close up to the wall, and here 18 and 24pounders were employed incessantly in battering, while 8-inch howitzers discharged live shells into the wall, which buried themselves in the mud and brickwork of which it was constructed, and exploded like mines, tearing vast masses away with them. On the 19th the sap had reached the crest of the glacis. The enemy had been diligent in repairing the devastation caused by the explosions. stockading and raising breastworks of rubbish: but two practicable breaches having been effected on the 21st, the 22nd was appointed by General Whish as the day on which the fort was to be stormed. Moolraj had repeatedly offered to surrender on condition of his life being spared; the answer invariably returned was, that nothing but unconditional surrender would satisfy us. He was given until the day above named to accede to our terms, or stand by the consequences of refusal, and on the morning of that day, the troops were formed for the assault, when Moolraj lost heart, and surrendered, with the fortress and its garrison of betwixt 3,000 and 4,000 men, unconditionally.

The city of Mooltan is stated to have been confiscated to the state of Lahore by Major Edwardes, who has placed General Cortlandt in command.

The fort of Attock has at length fallen into the hands of the enemy, the Affghan garrison having thrown open the gates and admitted their countrymen, who plundered the town, and committed shameful outrages. Lieutenant Herbert is a prisoner in the hands of Chuttur Singh. Captain Abbott was unmolested in the Hazereh country on the 6th January.

The Affghans were in force betwixt Jumrood and the Indus; they had not as yet declared themselves on either side, but Dost Mahomed is said to be in close communication with Chuttur Singh, who is supposed to be on his march to join his son Shere. The fidelity of the Jamoo troops, under Colonel Steinbach, numbering 10,000 men, is reported much too doubtful to make it desirable for us to have them near us.

Some operations have taken place against the insurgents in the Baree doab, where arrangements were made on the



16th of January for attacking Ram Singh, in his strong position on a hill in front of the camp of Brigadier Wheeler, at Dalla, eight kos from Shahpoor. It was proposed that Colonel Downing should attack from the east, in two columns; that a third should storm the position from the north, or Ravee side, while two went up from the main camp, to the south-west of the hill. The two last were the only ones that came into action: one, under Major Butler, composed of 250 men of his own corps (the 3rd N.I.), and about 200 dismounted sowars of the 2nd Irregulars (Captain Jackson's), under Lieutenant Swinton; the other under Captain Davidson, of the 16th Irregulars, composed of fifty dismounted sowars of his own corps, and two companies of the 1st regiment of Sikh locals, under Lieutenant Peel. The brunt of the affair fell on the latter party, who lost many men. Captain Davidson was wounded by a matchlock ball in the right hand, and Lieut. Peel was shot through the chest, and received four sabre wounds; he died on the 17th. Of Major Butler's force, Lieut. Christie, of the 7th L.C., a volunteer, was killed, and a few men killed and wounded. Had the other columns come up, it is believed few of the insurgents could have escaped; the cause of their not doing so is not explained, as far as the 4th N.I. are concerned, but the 3rd, or Ravee column, under Lieutenant Hodson, of the guides, lost their way The loss of the enemy was not during the night. great, and they went off across the hills towards Noorpoor. Their force is known to have been under 1,000, of whom about one-half were regulars, under Ummer Singh, and formerly formed a Dogra regiment, under Dheean Singh. On the morning of the 17th a body of 500 of the party attacked a post of the 4th N.I., under Lieut. Aikman, with Ensign Elphinstone, commanding the road to Noorpoor. They were beaten off with 16 killed, the party of the 4th only losing two killed and four wounded. Captain Pattenson was sent to reinforce the post, but in the mean time Ram Singh and his men effected their escape. ollowed by Colonel Downing, with three companies, in the fhope of preventing their reaching Noorpoor before him.

Scinde was quiet; the reported invasion of the Affghans turned out to have originated in some people coming down the Kojuck Pass to raise tribute in the Seebee country, which alarmed the Khan of Kelat, who communicated his apprehensions to the authorities in Upper Scinde.

A similar panic appears to have been created at Calcutta by rumours of a threatened invasion by the Nepalese, a body of about 10,000 of their troops having approached the British frontier. But it soon appeared that this movement was in reality a royal hunting-party, upon a truly eastern scale,—the king, and his minister (Jung Bahadoor), accompanied by the British Resident (Major Thoresby) and his staff, having come down into the Taraee, the great forest at the foot of the Nepal hills, with ten or twelve regiments. The people of Tirhoot and Purneah were in great alarm; and the scizure of some guns, which were being conveyed up the country in boats concealed under grain, inspired the authorities with suspicions, and some troops were hastily collected to repel the expected descent, which would have been a serious affair, as the Lower Provinces were denuded of troops.

The other parts of British India are in perfect repose.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

(Not official, and possibly in some respects incorrect.)

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Killed in action.—Brigr. J. Pennycuick, K.H., 24th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Robert Brookes, 24th Foot; Maj. H. W. Harris, 24th Foot; Capt. Charles Lee, 24th Foot; Capt. R. W. Travers, 24th Foot; Capt. J. S. Shore, 24th Foot; Capt. Charles R. Harris, 24th Foot; Lieut. George Phillips, 24th Foot: Lieut. Orlebar B. Payne, 24th Foot; Lieut. J. A. Woodgate, 24th Foot; Lieut. Henry P. T. Woodington, 24th Foot; Lieut. H. T. Metge, 24th Foot; Ens. Hector C. B. Collis, 24th Foot; Ens. Alexander Pennycuick, 24th Foot; Ens. W. Phillip, 24th Foot; Lieut. A. J. Cureton, 14th Dragoons; Qr-mr. Price, 24th Foot.

Bengal.—Killed in action.—Maj. Daniel Bamfield, 56th N.I.; Capt. Wm. Ross, 30th N.I.; Capt. E. Christie, H.A.; Lieut. A. M. Shepherd, 6th L.C.; Lieut. J. A. Manson, Art.; Lieut. C. S. Dundas, H.A.; Ens. F. W. Robinson, 56th N.I.; Ens. A. C. de Morel, 30th N.I.; Maj. Chas. Ekins, 7th L.C.; Lieut. A. Money, 25th N.I.; Brig. A. Pope, c.B.; Lieut. W. W. Warde, 56th N.I.; Lieut. A. N. Thompson, 36th N.I.; Cornet D. Christie, 7th L.C.; Lieut. J. Peel, Sikh Loc. Inf.

MADRAS.—Capt. J. N. Beaver, 2nd N. V. Batt., at Bangalore, Jan. 12.; Cornet Robert Lindsay, 6th L.C., at Bangalore, Jan. 18; Lieut. T. Perry, 7th L.C., at Nowgong, Dec. 31; Capt. T. P. Moore, 22nd N.I., at Midnapore, Jan. 7. Mai C. Mayton at Reading.

Jan. 7; Maj. C. Maxtone, at Reading.
Bombay.—Capt. Joseph Edwards, H.M.'s 86th, at Deesa, aged 35, Jan. 14; Lieut. Wm. Carrow, 22nd, at Colabar, Jan. 31; Capt. Brook Bailey, Art., from a wound received in action at Mooltan. Jan. 8.

in action at Mooltan, Jan. 8. CEYLON.—Capt. Raitt, Ceylon Rifles, at Ceylon, Jan. 1.

### BENGAL.

### MILITARY OPERATIONS.

ACTION ON THE JHELUM.

Notification.—Camp, Mukko, 17th January, 1849.—The Governor-General has much satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a demi-official letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which his Excellency announces to the Governor-General, that on the afternoon of the 13th inst. the troops under his command attacked and entirely defeated the Sikh army under Rajah Shere Singh in its position near the river Jhelum.

The action was obstinately and severely contested. The enemy was in great force, and occupied very strong positions. They were driven back at every point with the loss of many of their guns, and had, by the latest intelligence, relinquished all the positions in which they had been entrenched.

The details of these operations have not yet reached the Governor-General; as soon as they are received they will be published

for general information.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired at every principal station of the army as soon as this notification shall be received.

Not since the destruction of the garrison of Cabool has so heavy a catalogue of blunders and misfortunes been carried home from India as that which the present mail conveys. We have for the first time since 1842 to give particulars of the annihilation of half regiments from the sheer mismanagement of the commanding officer; and the retirement of British troops from the presence of the enemy under circumstances when to have remained was to have been entirely annihilated. At the date of our last, the army under the Commander-in-Chief had for a fortnight been inactive; would they had remained so, rather than have gone out to battle under one who never takes the field but mischance or needless carnage attends his banner! The whole force, amounting to carnage attends his banner! betwixt 20,000 and 24,000 men, with from 100 to guns, had closed up and was encamped midway betwixt the Chenab and the Jhelum, about eighteen miles from the camp of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves on the hither bank of the latter river, with outworks on the other side, to protect their rear, and enable them if necessary to change their position in safety. It had all along been given out that no operation of magnitude would be attempted until tidings were received

of the capture of Mooltan, though it was generally understood that, so soon as Moolraj was disposed of, Shere Sing would be attacked. Lord Gough had given orders for the advance of half the Bombay column and the whole of the Bengal portion of the besieging force so soon as their object was gained. It is not quite apparent whether he meant to move so soon as these were ready to start, or to wait for their arrival-their upward march must have occupied three weeks, and the probability is, that the Com-mander-in-Chief meant to be guided by the chapter of accidents. A fortnight longer had been spent in the operations of the siege than had been looked for, and our troops were becoming impatient for employment; the enemy were waxing audacious in impunity. Col. Sir Henry Lawrence, who had reached Bombay on the 8th December, pushed up the Indus with his accustomed celerity of movement; he joined General Whish on the 27th, and remained at Mooltan till the capture of the city, on the 2nd of January. He then hastened upwards to Ferozepore, which he reached on the 6th, and was the first to convey to the Governor-General at Mukko the same evening the tidings of our first success. After a few hours with Lord Dalhousie, arranging the measures to be next pursued, he pushed on to Lahore, where he arrived on the morning of the 9th and attended the Durbar. From this he the same evening started for the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, which he reached the next night, when arrangements were immediately made to get the troops in motion. We give the events as they occurred, without having any authority to connect them together as cause and effect: they may be so or not, but they are striking as sequences. Preparations for an advance having been made on the 11th, on the 12th the troops marched out about seven in the morning from their old camp at Lussoorie, and reached a place called Dinghee, in the direction of the Jhelum, about two o'clock in the afternoon. They here encamped nearly in the same order as at Lussoorie, only that Gilbert's division, with the irregular cavalry, were in the rear. They started again next morning at seven, accompanied by all their baggage and other establishments, and marched till noon through a tolerably open country, a patch of brushwood or a few scattered trees here and there making their appearance. They were at this time within sight of the enemy, and about three miles from the front of his position. The baggage was directed to halt, while the troops formed line and advanced in order of battle. The right consisted of Pope's cavalry brigade, three troops of horse artillery, and a light field battery, and the division of infantry under Brig.-Gen. Campbell. They now came upon one of the outposts of the enemy. Ten of the heavy guns, with the horse artillery batteries, were ordered to the front; when, after a few rounds, the enemy retired, leaving their tents standing, but carrying with them everything besides. Gen. Thackwell, with three troops of horse artillery, and White's cavalry brigade, had been directed to attack them on the opposite side. The column once more advanced, moving over the ground just before occupied by the enemy. The Sikh army lay extended from Moong to Russool stretching a mile from north-east to south-west, some distance from the Jhelum, which covered their rear, and over which a well-constructed bridge had been thrown. Their magazines were at Russool, where the spur extending from the mountains terminated, and near to which there was a narrow pass, or gorge, well suited for a safe and easy retreat in case of reverse befalling them. Their flanks being both admirably secured, their centre was protected by field-works, which again were covered by jungly and uneven ground. The original intention of the Commander-in-Chief had been to direct all his strength against Russool, when not only would their position have been turned, but their stores sacrificed and their retreat in this direction cut off. It was now past one o'clock, and the troops had been for six hours under arms without rest or refreshment, and it was resolved to encamp for the night, as it was clearly impossible to attack the enemy with advantage or drive him from his position before dark. While the colourmen were marking out the camp, which was, it seems, to have been pitched within range of the enemy's batteries, a fire of artillery vas opened, and some shot fell near the Commander-in-Chief. He now all at once, and without the slightest consultation with any one, changed his plan entirely, and determined to leave Russool, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's position near Moong. Without knowing of the nature of the ground, or the position or strength of the enemy, and in the knowledge that it would be impossible before dark to force his entrenchments or compel him to retire, and before any arrangement for concerted action or mutual support could be made, at two o'clock in the afternoon the order was given for a general attack under his own immediate directions. A cannonade, which is said to have lasted from one to two hours, was first opened, but so well protected were the guns of the enemy which replied to ours, that we had scarcely anything but the smoke and flash to guide the direction of our fire. The division under Campbell, in making a flank movement, exposed their own flank to a murderous cross fire from the Sikh batteries. The infantry were supported on the right and left by cavalry under White and Popethe intervals were occupied by artillery. gan's brigade carried everything before it, storming the batteries and spiking the guns of the enemy. The brigade of Pennycuick, of H. M. 24th, and the 25th and 45th N.I., had been pushed considerably shead, and were unsupported by artillery. They suffered tremendously as they pushed on, and were at length ordered to charge up hill against a battery of the enemy. The acclivity was steep, and the distance long; and before they reached the summit they were blown and exhausted. They nevertheless stormed the battery at the bayonet's point, and were busy spiking the guns when a regiment of Seikh infantry, hid in the jungle close by, opened so terrific a fire upon them that they were comwho had gone into action H.M. 24th had lost 460, of whom nearly one half were slain—the brigadier commanding, the lieut. colonel, the major, four captains, and seven subalterns were left dead-ten were disabled, twenty-four officers in all belonging to a gallant corps having been rendered unserviceable-a casualty list long without precedent in our wars. The native regiments suffered but little less severely. As soon as the brigades just named were found to be engaged, the brigade under Col. Mountain was sent against what was understood to be the enemy's centre. They pushed on fearlessly through a brushwood jungle in the face of a storm of round shot, grape, and musketry, which swept them away by dozens. They stormed and spiked a battery of the Sikh guns, when they found the enemy's infantry close upon them on every side, pouring in volleys of musketry in front, rear, and flank : so, being isolated and unsupported, they were compelled to retire. Sir W. Gilbert and Brigadier Godby had meanwhile now proceeded from the extreme right of the infantry line. They pushed their way through dense jungles till they reached the Sikh infantry, when they found themselves outflanked to the right and left by masses of the enemy,—a murderous fire of musketry having been opened on them from every side. They gallantly charged, but finding all their exertions in vain, they were compelled to retire, when Dawes's battery came to their rescue. The enemy were now attacked and beaten, and several of their guns taken and spiked. On the left, the enemy were pushing forward boldly and successfully, when a squadron of the 3rd dragoons and the 5th Light Cavalry were ordered by Thackwell to charge them. On approaching the foe, the native cavalry broke and fled; the dragoons, unsupported as they were, charged through the Sikhs, and were for a time lost sight of. It was feared they must have fallen into an ambush and been annihilated, and terrible was the anxiety and suspense; when they quickly re-appeared in rear of the enemy, and were seen gallantly cutting their way back. Captain Unett, the heroic officer who led them, was severely wounded,-Lieut. Stisted slightly; and forty-six men were found to have been killed and wounded in the charge. The 5th cavalry, said to have thus forgotten themselves, have for long been considered one of the finest regiments in the Bengal army: a portion of them distinguished themselves at Cabool; another portion formed a part of the heroic garrison at Jellalabad. On the right, the cavalry, under Brig. Pope, consisting of H.M.'s 9th lancers, the 14th dragoons, and the 1st and 6th light cavalry, got entangled amongst the jungle, and exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy. Seeing a battery, which it was impossible to charge with any hope of success, being opened against them, Pope gave the order to retire, when the retreat seems to have become something like a flight; the cavalry getting into disorder, and becoming jammed amongst the horse artillery amongst whom they fell back. The guns were compelled to suspend their fire, as the retiring corps were for a time between them and the enemy: the tumbrils were upset, the gunners ridden down, so that there was no time to limber up and retire, when the enemy were upon them, and six of them were captured,—two were after-wards recovered. Major Christie, who commanded the artillery, was here mortally wounded. Lieut. Manson was killed on the spot, Lieut. Dundas was wounded, and Capt. Huish only escaped by Major Steuart, of the 14th Dragoon, shooting a Sikh who had his sword raised to cut him dowr. Major Ekins, dep. adj.-gen., was killed while endeavouring to rally the retreating corps. The cavalry and horse artillery pushed their way through the jungle on the left till warned by a caunonade of their vicinage to the enemy. The guns under Col. Brind returned the fire so warmly, as speedily to silence their opponents. But there was no infantry to support them, and their success was of no avail: they were compelled to withdraw, for fear of being surrounded. Darkness at length separated the combatants. Our troops were withdrawn from the jungle, and bivouacked for the night under arms,—the troopers sleeping by their horses, the artillerymen by their guns. The night was cutting cold, with a chilling drizzling rain. When morning broke, we first became aware of how small had been our advantage—how fearful had been the sacrifice at which it had been won. We had captured twelve

guns and lost four.

The Sikhs meanwhile had withdrawn in the most perfect order. The guns which had been spiked by us were carried off by them : the enemy in search for trophies having murdered all the wounded men they met with, and stripped and mutilated the dead! Our loss had amounted to no less than 2,300 killed and wounded, of whom nearly 800 were slain. Twenty-six officers were killed on the spot, or died of their wounds, -sixty-six were wounded. Her Majesty's 24th, and the 30th and 56th N.I., were so entirely disabled that they were compelled to be disjoined from the force and sent back to Ramnugger and Lahore, troops from these stations moving up to take their place. H.M.'s 24th and the 56th N.I. lost both their colours, the 25th and 30th N.I. lost each one: the 5th cavalry lost the colour they won on the field of Maharajpore. The 70th N.I. captured one of the enemy's standards. Thus terminated the disastrous day at Mojnawalla,which, under the name of victory, has filled more hearts with shame and grief than any day since the destruction of the garrison of Cabool in the Tezeen Pass in January, 1842. The Sikhs were now able to carry out all their plans, while in every one of ours we were foiled. successfully retired from Moong to the quarter on which they are now encamped, that the parties who went in quest of the wounded next day could scarcely discover their position. They now took up their quarters on the heights of Russool, watching the movements of Lord Gough's army at the distance of five miles, and in daily hopes of receiving an accession to their strength. Chuttur Singh had not as yet joined them. Some 10,000 Affghans were to The 10,000 Sikh the north of them, watching the turn of events. troops sent by Gholab Singh, under Colonel Steinbach, to co-operate with us, were only waiting to see on which side victory should declare itself to attach themselves to the winning cause. The Commander-in-Chief seemed to have been at first utterly at a loss what was to be done: at first, an immediate retreat on Dinghee was spoken of, but as this would have been too unmistakeable an acknowledgment of unsuccess, he resolved at length to entrench an acknowledgment of unsuccess, he resolved at length to enterior himself where he was, calling up Wheeler's brigade, of about 6,000 men, engaged in quelling disturbances in the Baree Doab, and summoning the 13th and 22nd from Ramnuggur, and H.M.'s 53rd from Lahore; sending back, in exchange, the regiments that were disabled. Lord Gough, having ordered that no letters should be sent from camp until the despatches were in readiness, wrote a brief notification to the Governor-General, stating that the troops under Shere Singh had been entirely defeated and driven back at every point, with the loss of many of their guns, and had relin-quished all the positions in which they had been entrenched. The ruse was of no avail. For three days silence was successfully maintained, when such a host of letters from officers with the force appeared in all the newspapers, bearing so obviously the stamp of the highest authority, that the despacthes, when they do arrive, will take a very secondary place in the rank of documents. The baggage-cattle had been under their burdens for more than thirty hours before sufficient leisure was found to attend to them. On the 17th, two European lancers who had been taken prisoners, were returned to us, and the Sikh general of artillery, with his two sons, and a couple of other men of note, are said to have surrendered on the 19th. Lord Gifford and Sir H. Lawrence quitted the camp of Lord Gough for that of the Governor-General, on the 18th. A field-work had been thrown up on the right. Major Tucker was to succeed Major Ekins. Col. Carnegy had reached camp, and been appointed brigadier in Penny. cuick's room. Chuttur Singh had not up to the 20th, our latest date from camp, joined his son, though daily expected. The weather was delightful, and the spirits of the troops are said to have greatly revived. The wounded were doing well. The Sikhs are said to have lost 3,000 men killed, and 4,000 wounded, —our casualties being rather more than a third of this. The enemy were busily engaged entrenching themselves; they are reported to be 60,000 strong.

The following lists of casualties are as nearly correct as they can · be made in absence of the official despatches.

1. Brigadier J. Pennycuick, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brookes. H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Major C. Ekins, Deputy-Adjutant-General. Major D. Bamfield, 56th N.I.

Major H. W. Harris, H.M.'s 24th Foot. Captain W. H. Ross, 30th N.I. [on 15th).

Captain E. Christie, 3rd troop 1st brig. Horse Artillery (died
 Captain C. Lee, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
 Captain R. W. Travers, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

10. Captain C. R. Harris, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

- 11. Captain J. S. Shore, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
- Lieutenant G. Phillips, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
   Lieutenant O. B. Payne, H.M.'s 24th Foot
- Lieutenant G. A. Woodgate, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
   Lieutenant A. J. Cureton, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons.
- 16. Lieutenant A. Money, 25th N.I.
- 17. Lieutenant A. M. Shepherd, 6th Cavalry.
- 18. Lieutenant J. A. Manson, Artillery (died same night).

  19. Lieutenant A. N. Thompson, 36th N.I. (doubtful).

  20. Quartermaster Price, H.M.'s 24th Foot (doubtful).

  21. Lieutenant W. W. Warde, 56th N.I.
- 22. Eusign F. W. Robinson, 56th N.I.
- 23. Ensign A. C. de Morel, 30th N.I.
- Ensign W. Phillips, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
   Ensign H. C. B. Collis, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
   Ensign Pennycuick, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

### WOUNDED.

1. Brigadier-General A. Campbell (slightly).

Brigadier A. Pope, C.B. (in the head. Reported dead). Major H. Paynter, H.M.'s 24th Foot (mortally.)

Major G. C. Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General (contusion).
 Major M. E. Loftie, 30th N.I. (severely).
 Major C. Steuart, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons.
 Major M. Smith, H.M.'s 29th Foot.

Captain W. J. E. Boys, 6th Cavalry. Captain W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I.

Captain J. Morrieson, 30th N.I.
 Captain R. S. Ewart, 30th N.I.

12. Captain W. R. Dunmore, 31st N.I.
13. Captain F. A. Carleton, 36th N.I.
14. Captain R. W. Fraser, 45th N.I.
15. Captain R. Haldane, 45th N.I.

16. Captain J. A. James, 69th N.I.

Captain R. Christie, 5th Cavalry.

18. Captain C. F. Fenwick, 30th N.I.
19. Captain the Hon. H. Powys, H.M.'s 9th Lancers (doubtful).

Captain M. Dawes, Foot Artillery.
 Captain W. G. Brown, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Captain L. H. Bazalgette, H.M. 24th Foot.
 Captain W. Unett, H.M's 3rd Dragoons.

24. Lieutenant G. E. L. Williams, H.M.'s 24th Foot. 25. Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Lieutenant R. A. Croker, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
 Lieutenant W. Hartshorn, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Lieutenant J. B. Thelwall, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
 Lieutenant C. F. Berry, H.M.'s 24th Foot.
 Lieutenant Archer, H.M.'s 96th Foot.

31. Lieutenant the Hon. H. M. Monckton, H.M.'s 20th Foot.

32. Lieutenant. J. Nagle, H.M. 61st Foot. 33. Lieutenant A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th N.I.

34. Lieutenant Austen, 30th N.I.

Lieutenant H. R. Grindlay, 6th Cavalry.
 Lieutenant A. P. C. Elliot, 5th Cavalry.
 Lieutenant F. V. R. Jervis, 56th N.I.

38. Lieutenant L. B. Jones, 56th N.I.

39. Lieutenant F. A. Jeune, 25th N.I. 40. Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. Weston, 36th N.I. (reported

41. Lieutenant H. Swinhoe, 30th N.I.

42. Lieutenant J. S. Paton, 14th N.I., Assistant-Quartermaster-

General (badly, in the arm).
43. Lieutenant W. G. Ellice, 15th N.I

44. Lieutenant G. G. Anderson, 15th N.I. 45. Lieutenant W. C. Gott, 56th N.I.

46. Lieutenant J. H. Bacon, 56th N.I.

47. Lieutenant J. W. Delamain, 56th N.I. (lost an arm).

48. Lieutenant J. Nisbett, 69th N.I.

Lieutenant J. D. Magnay, 36th N.I.
 Lieutenant F. J. S. Bagshaw, 36th N.I.

50. Lieutenant F. J. S. Bagshaw, 36th N.I.
51. Lieutenant T. H. Stisted, H.M.'s 3rd Dragroons.
52. Lieutenant C. S. Dundas, Horse Artillery.
53. Lieutenant H. T. Metge, H.M.'s 29th Foot.
54. Lieutenant J. Massey, H.M.'s 61st Foot. [head.
55. Lieutenant M. R. Nightingale, 2nd Europeans (severely in the
66. Lieutenant J. Bleaymire, 2nd Europeans.
57. Lieutenant J. Palmer, 45th N.I.
58. Ensign C. J. Godby, 36th N.I.
59. Ensign J. C. Wood, 30th N.I. (amputation necessary).
60. Ensign Leicester. 30th N.I.

Ensign J. C. Wood, 30th N.I. (amputate 60.
 Ensign Leicester, 30th N.I.
 Ensign T. Pierce, 30th N.I. (doubtful).
 Ensign W. L. Trotter, 45th N.I.
 Ensign M. H. Coombe, 45th N.I.
 Ensign Bamfield, 56th N.I. (doubtful).
 Ensign G. H. Nevill, H.M.'s 29th Foot.
 Parison Parks H. M.'s 61st Foot.

66. Ensign Parks, H.M.'s 61st Foot.

	WILLED.			WOUNDED.			
- ó	fficers.		Horses,	Officers.		Horses	
General Staff	2	0	0	4	0	0	
14th Dragoons	1	3	7	1	7	8	
9th Lancers	0	4	0	0	8	0	
3rd Dragoons	0	25	0	2	17	0	
24th Foot	13	218	_ 0	10	244	0	
29th Foot	0	31	• 0	4	205	0	
61st Foot	0	11	0	3	100	0	
2nd European Regiment	0	6	0	2	59	0	
1st Light Cavalry	0	3	4	0	5	7 7 7	
5th Light Cavalry	6	6	7	2	9	7	
6th Light Cavalry	1	6	8	2	8		
8th Light Cavalry	0	1	0	0	2	0	
Tait's Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Christie's Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Christie's Troop H. A.	1	13	31	0	9	0	
Lane's Troop H. A	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Warner's Troop H. A.	Ō	2	ì	Ō	2	2	
Huish's Troop H. A	Ò	5	Ō	Ō	6	0	
Fordyce's Troop H. A.	Ō	Ō	Ŏ	Ō	Ō	Ō	
Duncan's Troop H. A.	ì	ĭ	6	Ŏ	2	2	
Shakespear's Battery	Ō	3	Ŏ	Ŏ	8	Õ	
Robinson's Battery	Ŏ	ō	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	
Kinleside's Battery	Õ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	5	Ŏ	
Dawe's Battery	Ō	Ō	4	2	5	Ŏ	
15th N.I	Õ	75	Ō	2	Ŏ	Ŏ	
25th N.I	ĭ	99	ŏ	2	99	Ŏ	
30th N.I	2	78	ŏ	10	209	ŏ	
31st N.I	õ	3	ŏ	ĩ	14	ŏ	
36th N.I	ĭ	28	ŏ	7	71	ŏ	
45th N.I	ō	17	ŏ	5	58	ŏ	
46th N.I	ŏ	3	ŏ	ŏ	51	ŏ	
56th N.I	3	82	ŏ	5	223	ŏ	
69th N.I	ő	Õ	ŏ	2	0	ŏ	
70th N.I	ŏ	8	ŏ	õ	19	ŏ	
/ULL 17.1	_		<u> </u>		19	_	
Total	26	731	68	66	1446	33	
-Bombay Times, Feb. 3.	20	131	vo	00	1440	33	
— Dumuuy Lines, L'eo. J.							

Another of those murderous conflicts, which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the river Jhelum, near, or as some say, on, the identical spot which, two thousand years ago, formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the army of the Punjab, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh forces under Rajah Shere Singh—a struggle in which the British have had to deplore the loss of at least ninety-three officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded, four guns captured, and four or five regimental colours taken by the enemy—a struggle which terminated in victory, but which was disgraced by the flight of a Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat—as yet scarce satisfactorily explained—of two British corps of dragoons; a struggle, finally, which left both the contending hosts so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greater injury from the conflict, and which had so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took up a new position, and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin.

At the date of our last summary Lord Gough, with his army was encamped at Janiki, waiting in the expectation of hearing of the fall or surrender of Mooltan, the receipt of which tidings, it was generally believed, would be the signal for an onward movement. The siege operations, however, proceeding more slowly than was anticipated, and circumstances appearing to render further delay unadvisable, the Commander-in-Chief seems to have altered his intention and to have determined on attacking Shere Singh's position before obtaining news of the success of General Whish. It has been stated that the long inaction of his lordship's army was beginning to exercise a prejudicial influence on the minds of the natives in the Jetch Doab, and also that it was expected Chutter Singh would shortly join his son with a strong force, so that it became important—if fighting was the resolve—to fight without delay. However this may be, the British troops moved from their position on the 9th of January, and took up new ground at a place called Luscoree, about five miles to the right, and two miles to the front, of their former camp. Having been joined on the 11th by Brigadier Penny, with the 6th brigade of infantry, and having, on the same day, undergone an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, the whole force moved, on the morning of the 12th, from Lascoree to Dinghee. Next morning orders were issued for a

further advance, which, it was clear, must bring our troops in contact with the enemy, whose general disposition had been ascertained by a reconnoissance undertaken after the formation of the camp. A communication, dated Camp Chilleanwala, the 14th, says:—

"The army marched yesterday at half-past 7 o'clock in order of battle, in the following order from the right. The 2nd brigade of cavalry, with the 14th light dragoons temporarily attached; Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops of horse artillery; the 3rd brigade of infantry (except 45th N.I.); No. 17 light field battery; the 4th brigade of infantry; the heavy guns, Shakespear's battery; the 5th brigade of infantry, with the 45th N.I. temporarily attached, in lieu of the 22nd N.I. at Ramnuggur, I believe; No. 5 light field battery; the 7th brigade of infantry; No. 10 light field battery; Fordyce's, Duncan's and Warner's troops of horse artillery, the 1st brigade of cavalry (except the 14th dragoons). The troops were drawn up in columns of brigades with intervals of 100 yards. The 6th brigade of infantry (except 20th N.I.) was in reserve, 200 yards in rear of the heavy guns. The corps of the right wing were drawn up left in front, those of the left wing right in front. Each corps supplied its own advance guard, and all paraded as strong as possible, guards joining their regiments. The baggage moved in rear of brigades respectively, the artillery and engineer parks, the field hospital stores, &c. in rear of the heavy guns. The rear guard was composed of the 4th brigade of cavalry (3rd and 9th irregulars) and the 2nd brigade of infantry, with three guns. In this order the army moved about three miles to the north-west across the country, which was pretty well furnished with scattered bushes, passing a village, and Burra Umra, to Chota Umra. Here a halt of an hour took place, and the baggage was ordered to remain at this village for the present. From this spot could be seen part of the Sikh camp near Russoolpoor, about three or four miles in front, on a low wooded ridge. At ten o'clock the army advanced again, and moved for an hour, passing over perhaps about three miles of ground, taking a more westerly direction than before, and leaving the ridge just mentioned on the right hand."

We now proceed to lay before our readers the connected account of the battle compiled by the *Delhi Gazette* from the letters of its correspondents. To this some additional particulars must be appended:—

"About eleven A.M. the force came upon one of the outposts of the enemy, and were fired upon from a slight eminence ('low bare hill') above the rest of the jungle, which, though there in dense small patches, admitted of an easy passage between the The heavy guns (ten in number we believe), with three horse batteries, were ordered to the front to clear the ground, an operation that did not take more than five or ten minutes, the enemy retreating with their guns, but leaving their tents standing. The column again advanced, and marched over the ground on which the Sikh picquet had been posted; but instead of continuing the march in the direction of Russool, as originally intended and arranged, the Commander-in-Chief suddenly changed the plan of operations, brought up the right, and deployed his infantry line in front generally of the position at Moong, thus showing the Sikhs that their strong post at Russool was no longer threatened. No enemy being at the time in sight, though their camp was in full view, and distant only between two or three miles on a rising ground with the jungle between, the order was given for the marking out of the British camp for the day, and the colour-men were actually engaged in this duty, when about 2 p. m. a round shot or two from the enemy, which flew over the line of demarcation of the camp, fell close to the Commander-in-Chief, showing that the place was by no means eligible for a halt. Observing this, Lord Gough determined at once on attacking, without, however, having taken the previous usual and necessary precaution of ascertaining by reconnoissance in that direction where the strength of the enemy actually lay, and without making the smallest preliminary arrangements for the advance. After a cannonade, which is variously estimated to have lasted between one and two hours, the left, or Brigadier-General Campbell's division, were directed to make a flank movement, and in obeying the order exposed their own flank to a dreadful cross fire from Sikh batteries on their left, which had not been observed, and on the 3rd and 4th brigades—the latter being considerably in advance on the occasion-ultimately reaching the guns, they were met by such a tremendous fire that they were obliged to retire with a loss, in H.M.'s 24th foot, more severe than any it has ever fallen to the lot of a regiment in India to suffer in the field (we do not of course include the Kabul massacre). As soon as it was known that these two brigades were engaged, the 5th was sent against the centre of what was supposed to be the enemy's line

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and advanced, under their gallant leader Brigadier Mountain, in the most undaunted manner, through the jungle in the face of a fire (a storm), first of round shot, then grape, and lastly musketry, which mowed down the officers and men by dozens. Still they advanced, and on reaching the guns spiked every one in front, and two others on the left, which had subsequently opened a flank fire on them; but the Sikhs no sooner saw they were deprived of the use of their guns, than they renewed such a fire with musketry, not only on the flank, but in the rear, of the brigade, that common prudence dictated a retreat, and it was effected with the same determination that had distinguished the three brigades on the left throughout. The conduct of the European and Native infantry, who were it appears not supported as they should have been, by artillery or cavalry, for want of due and proper arrangements, was, to use the emphatic word of several correspondents, 'magnificent.' The loss of the several regiments engaged—H.M.'s 24th, 29th, and 61st foot; the 25th, 30th, 46th, and 56th regiments of N. I. will show how they fought. In the meantime Brigadier Godby, with Major-General Sir W. Gilbert as a leader, who was on the extreme right of the infantry line, moved forward, and, after marching through dense jungle for some minutes, came upon the enemy's infantry; the brigade opened their fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that they easily outflanked them. Two companies of the 2nd European regiment were wheeled up, showed front, and the whole charged, but had not gone far when they found they were surrounded. They immediately faced right about, kept up some file-firing, and charged, rear rank in front. At this juncture Dawes's battery came to the rescue, and having beaten off the enemy, their guns were taken. While the infantry were thus highly distinguishing themselves and earning imperishable laurels, the cavalry on the extreme left, under Brigadier White, had made a dashing charge and contributed much to the defeat of the enemy, while the cavalry on the extreme right, consisting of Brigadier Pope's force, with the 14th light dragoons, temporarily attached, having been taken in advance of their horse artillery (Lane's, Christie's and Huish's troops), were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000. Instead of obeying the orders given them, they faced about, and, in spite of the energetic endeavours of their own and other officers, left the field (with the exception of a body of the 9th lancers, who were rallied), and made direct for the artillery; on coming up to which, instead of pulling up, they dashed through Huish's and Christie's troops, upsetting a waggon and some horses, and directing their course to the field hospital. The enemy, seeing the advantage they had thus unac-countably insured, followed our cavalry, got amongst the horse artillery, cut down no less than seventy-three gunners, who had, by the flight of the cavalry through their ranks, being deprived of the means of defending themselves, and carried off six of the guns, two of which were subsequently recovered, and would have done much more harm had not Col. Lane been fortunately enabled to draw his troop out of the mélée, and pour in grape so energetically that the Goorchurras thought they had done enough and fled. When the whole was over, the Commanderin-Chief rode in among the troops and was received with every demonstration of joy. The fight was certainly as severe a one as demonstration of joy. The fight was certainly as severe a one as has ever been fought in India, not excepting Ferozeshah, the enemy having such great advantages in the jungle, which they were thoroughly acquainted with, and in their very superior numbers, notwithstanding which they were undoubtedly beaten from their positions at Moong, and would, had there been time to withdraw them from the jungle after the retreat of the enemy, have lost above one-half of their guns; night unfortunately supervened, and the Sikhs were enabled to recover many of their guns, from which it was subsequently ascertained they had been successful in extracting the spikes. The loss of the Sikhs must have been very great, as in one snot The loss of the Sikhs must have been very great, as in one spot above 250 dead bodies were counted. In their night excursion to recover their guns, they killed many of our wounded, and stripped and plundered all the bodies within their reach."

It is stated that in the opening cannonade the Sikhs were so effectually concealed behind the thick jungle that the only guide to the British artillery-men in taking aim was the smoke of the enemy's guns. The dreadful slaughter in H.M.'s 24th regiment is attributed in some measure to the exhausted state in which the men reached the battery against which they were sent. Almost as soon as they had got to the Sikh guns, and commenced spiking them, a regiment of the enemy's infantry suddenly opened a wolley on them. The 24th then, with their native companions of the 22nd and 25th Bengal N.I. (forming Pennycuick's brigade) commenced a retreat, and great havoe was made amongst them, the brigadier falling along with many of his men. Thirteen officers of the 24th were killed and wounded,

and some 500 men of the same regiment likewise bit the dust. An excuse has been put forth for the flight of the 14th dragoons: it is said they mistook an order given to them to move to the right or left for an order to retire. The horse artillery have called for a court of inquiry, and it is to be hoped the painful question may be cleared up; at the same time, the precipitate and disastrous retreat of such a regiment cannot be looked upon otherwise than with seelings of the most profound regret. Brigadier Pope, who gave the order, is now no more. The conduct of the 5th Bengal light cavalry is scarcely likely to meet with an apologist. A writer with the force says:—

"Brigadier White 'protected the left of the infantry, Col. Brind's guns being posted between White and Campbell's division. Bodies of Sikh cavalry made demonstrations on our left. Gen. Thackwell directed a squadron of the 3rd dragoons and 5th light cavalry to charge them. The dragoons willingly obeyed the order, and under their gallant leader, Capt. Unett, dashed through the Sikh wedge, and cut their way back. The 5th cavalry, in spite of their officers, came back in confusion, and intense was our anxiety about the fate of the 3rd squadron. At length they emerged covered with glory! Two officers of this squadron were wounded, the gallant Unett and Stisted, and the loss among the men amounted to 46 killed and wounded. Such gallantry deserves to be handed down to distant posterity."

During the night of the 13th the British force bivouacked a little in rear of the battlefield. Next morning their camp was formed. Rain now came on and lasted without intermission till the evening of the 15th, adding to the gloom of the scene, and exercising any thing but a comforting influence on the spirits of our troops. During these two wet and dreary days the wounded were brought in and the dead interred; the latter is said to have been a peculiarly solemn and affecting ceremony. By the last accounts Lord Gough continued to occupy the same position, though it was an unfavourable place for supplies, as well as in other respects. The enemy were seen encamped at Russool (they had abandoned Moong), on a low range of hills, on the right flank and to the front of the British force. The river was behind the hills, and the Sikhs had a bridge over it.

The Commander-in-Chief had thrown up slight intrenchments to protect weak points. The force having been so terribly crippled by the action of the 13th, his lordship had deemed it expedient to direct Brigadier Wheeler's force to join him, as well as to order up the 53rd regiment from Lahore. It was not thought there would be any renewal of hostilities until reinforcements arrived for Lord Gough's army. A letter of the 19th contains the following:—

"I hasten to tell you that the great Sikh general of artillery, Elahu Box, sent a messenger into our camp this morning to say that he wished to surrender himself to Lord Gough, and about half an hour ago the general himself came in. This is good, is it not?"

"Two of the 9th lancers who were taken prisoners by the Sikhs have to-day been sent back to us with a letter from the Shere to Lord Gough, saying that he was not the aggressor in the present war. Lord Gough returned a letter of thanks to the Shere for his kind treatment of the prisoners, and here the matter ends."—Bombay Telegraph, Feb. 3.

Lord Gough's generalship in attacking the Sikhs so late in the day, with such precipitation—and in a manner so disorderly, has

Lord Gough's generalship in attacking the Sikhs so late in the day, with such precipitation—and in a manner so disorderly, has been very severely censured by the press. An up-country correspondent gives the following brief but graphic description of the way in which the affair was brought about:—"As I have received no less than three letters from camp, and as they all contain the same account of the 'Tipperary tactics,' I have taken up mypen to write a few lines to you, as you may not hear the particulars. The old chief had merely given an order to change ground, and it was not his intention to have attacked the Sikhs until the next day, but they seem to have enticed him on; they allowed their advanced posts to be driven in, and then opened a heavy fire, which put him into a passion, and he swore he would drive the Sakes from the face of the earth! Several people advised him not to fight them until the next day, but he would listen to no one, and even said he would put any officer under arrest who presumed to suggest anything to him! So at it they went—every general and brigadier his own way, receiving no orders—the same as you might suppose the Sikhs doing."—Ibid.

We give the following letters from one of our correspondents in the Punjab. They supply a few interesting particulars not to be found in other accounts, and also afford a fair indication of the tone which pervades private communications in reference to our recent proceedings in the Punjab.



" 19th January, 1849.

"I have much pleasure in giving you the following latest in-formation from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, dated 16th inst.; it indeed has been a sad business, and it is impossible to predict when our mishaps, and such fearful butchery and wanton sacrifice of lives will end or stop under such an incompetent Commander-in-Chief. Unless the Governor-General recalls Lord Gough to the provinces, the chances are he will not only lose the splendid army under his command (which he has already done his best to cripple and weaken), but he will so compromise the Government, that the most serious apprehension may be entertained as to the ultimate result of this contest.

"I told you Goolab Sing had an army of 10,000 men not far in advance of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, doing nothing, but alive and awake to take every advantage of the first serious mishap that may occur to our army, under its present chief—in addition to which Dost Mahomed has a force of ten or 12,000 Affghans, at a short distance from Attock, ready to co-operate with Chuttur Singh. Goolab Sing has fourteen pieces of cannon with his 10,000 men, but he is not present in person: the wary chief is abiding his time in the hills; he has, however, deputed a vakeel to offer a nuzzur at Lahore to our resident, but deep craftiness and the most wily treachery are at the bottom of this proceeding. The vakeel has been instructed to apprize his master of every single occurrence that takes place at Lahore, and to keep him well informed of all movements on our part. It is extremely strange our Government will not believe in the treacherous intentions of Goolab Singh.

"There are from thirty to forty thousand men, in arms, leagued against our power and supremacy north of the Jhelum-with a park of artillery, varying, according to reports, from fifty to seventy guns.

"In a letter from Lahore, of yesterday's date, which reached me this morning, it is stated that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered Brig. gen. Wheeler's force to join him, but of course, I suppose, not until after the general has taken Ram Singh: this proceeding has been rendered necessary and urgent, in consequence of H.M.'s 24th, the 30th, and 56th regts. N.I. having been rendered next to useless! Sir Dudley Hill's reserve force of 8,500 men, will have to be brought into active service yet, as troops are required, not to proceed against and be the aggressors of the enemy, but to act on the defensive and hold our active, braye, and courageous foe in check, until General Whish's force joins, to enable the whole army to advance to Peshawur.

" Our Government appear now to be so afraid of the issue of our contest with the Sikhs (as they have neither troops sufficient to conquer them and hold the country, or money to pay the enormous expenses of this prolonged campaign) that I should not be at all surprised, they will do their utmost to patch up a peace, which will, to say the least, be not only humiliating to our arms, but disgraceful to British feelings! I am perfectly certain, however, that the Sikhs will entertain no terms with us except they are based on our quitting the Punjab and retiring across the Sutlej: this is a sine qud non with them. The same letter from Lahore mentions. 'You have no doubt heard of the late awful butchery of human life; as usual, the troops advanced without order, or any arrangement. The 14th dragoons led the advance, and on the Gorchurrahs advancing, the brigade of cavalry, it is said, retreated, afraid apparently of being led into another trap, like the Ramnuggur one! The cavalry brigade overthrew the artillery, and galloping right through them, was the cause of our loss of six guns! two of which however, were since retaken. Brigadier Pope was mortally wounded (since dead) and the cavalry were only brought up by the doolies at the General Hospital! Of the 24th foot, four field officers, case captain, and seven subalterns were killed, together with 400 men. The 30th, the 36th, and 56th regiments behaved well, but lost so many officers killed and wounded, that they must be sent back, and some other corps sent to supply their place. There were twenty-four officers buried the day after the fight, and many more since. The chief was strongly advised to defer the engagement until next day, but it was no use. Two shot fell near him, and he ordered an immediate attack, left his position, and joined the mélée, and was not to be found any where to give directions. A more undisciplined attack, or less tactics, was never heard of; he swears that the first officer who presumes to give advice, be will put him in close arrest. Poor Ekins was killed in endeavouring to rally the 14th dragoons. The artillery have demanded a Court of Inquiry, but I suppose the business will be hushed up, as it was in the 62nd foot.

A second letter, dated Lahore, 18th instant, gives the following extract of a letter from Camp:—"Chilliawallah," 16th January. of On the 12th we marched to Dingee, on the 13th we marched

again, and at 11 A.M. came upon one of the enemy's outposts. The 3rd light field batteries, and heavy guns were brought to the front to drive them in, which they did in about five minutes. The infantry was then brought up, and each regiment deployed The Commander-in-Chief meant to have encamped here, and sent for quartermasters of corps to mark the ground. The enemy, however, about 2 o'clock, fired a few shots, which came in beyond our flags; and the Commander-in-Chief resolved to attack them at once. The whole line then advanced—getting into thicker and thicker jungul every minute—all this time our heavy guns which were in the centre, opened their fire, and were answered by every one of the enemy's about sixty in number. It would be impossible to describe the action. There was no plan of attack. The three light field batteries were at one time close to the enemy without any support near them. These were, at last, ordered to advance at a gallop to support Hoggan's Brigade, and the 46th regt. N.I. assured the officers of these light field batteries, that their fire alone saved them. The action lasted until dark. At four o'clock in the afternoon, we were completely surrounded by the enemy, and our artillery firing at the same time, to the front, to the rear, and to the flank! Our loss has been tremendous: 1,900 killed and wounded; we have taken twelve guns, and lost six (two of which have been recovered), the loss of our guns was owing to the cowardice of -(you will hardly believe it) ran away from a party of the enemy's cavalry, right through Christie's and Huish's troops H. A., knocking over one of Christie's waggons, horses and all! They were so crowded among the guns that the gunners could not unlimber. The result was that the enemy's cavalry got among our guns and cut our men down, right and left. The ——never drew rein until they got right through the general hospital in the rear, knocking over the doolies and every thing that came in their way. What caused this panic no one knows."

Of the above 1.900 killed and wounded, 950 are Europeans! Above thirty-six officers have been buried!

Her Majesty's 24th foot lost their regimental colour.

The 25th regiment N.I. lost a colour.

The 30th regiment N.I. lost a colour—some say two colours! The 56th regiment N.I. lost the standard they took at Gwalior!

H.M.'s 24th foot lost thirteen officers killed, including every one in the list above the junior captain! The enemy are now encamped at Russool, four miles only from the Commander-in-Chief's camp! A third letter I have just seen states that Major Loftie of the 30th N.I. was not killed, but only wounded, and that Major Bamfield, commanding the 56th regt. N.I. was killed. In the 2nd Europeans, which behaved nobly, one officer was severely wounded, Lieut. Nightingale. A fourth letter, I have now by me, dated, Camp, 15th January, states, "I dare say you will have heard of the battle fought by our army on the 13th instant, it commenced about 1 P.M. and lasted till after dark, it was a devil of a battle (the writer is a doctor), and many hard knocks and wounds, as the casualty list will show. The Sikhs fought with the greatest gallantry, and as for our men and infantry generally, they were quite heroes. The 2nd Europeans displayed great bravery, they advanced to the charge and drove the Sikhs back at the point of the bayonet, and after this, found another body of Sikhs, a regularly organized battalion, armed and dressed like our troops, in their rear. There were also some of the enemy on the right flank. This regiment had to right about face and charge to the rear, which they did, killing and wounding a great many of the Sikhs, and took and spiked four of their guns. Nightingale was wounded when about to do this, and Gaynor, who did it, had a most narrow escape. The former is the only wounded officer in that regiment severely, but I trust not dangerously, the ball having passed out and coming round the head, but the bone is fractured. One or two officers had great escapes. The 2nd Europeans had but fifty men wounded and five killed. The cases of the former, some of them very severe, and mostly in the body and legs. There has been a fearful mortality in the 24th foot, thirteen officers killed and eight wounded !- while the men said to be killed and wounded amount to 450! The 29th foot also suffered much, and artillery a good deal: all our wounded are doing well, I rejoice to say. The doctors were at one time quite within range of the enemy's shot, and a bheestie of the 2nd European regiment had his arm knocked off just behind where the surgeons of that corps were riding—a spent ball rolled under my horse's feet. Lieut. Weston and Godby, of the 36th N.I. were wounded, but not severely. Brig. Pennycuick and his son, both killed. I believe we have gained a regular victory, though at first it was doubtful. I hear Pope's brigade of cavalry got a kind of panic at one time, and came to the rear, but afterwards moved up in good style; there was something wrong with the —— for they drove us in from the rear and dispersed all the doctors, &c. at the field hospital, where I had

just arrived to see if any assistance was required: there was an alarm of the Sikhs being in our rear, and then there was a regular bolt.' Such a night we all passed is better imagined than described, it was so very cold and rainy, with a high wind blowing, enough to cut one in two. Several doolies were captured by the enemy, and the band instruments of the 2nd Europeans missing."

His lordship fancied himself at Donnybrook Fair, and was in

the thick of it, in the mélée, and lost to sight!

P. S.—The 56th regiment, N.I. was brought out of action with 300 men, under the command of its junior Captain, a cadet of 1840!

"20th January, 1849.

"A letter from Lord Gough's camp, received this morning, states that in the action of the 13th instant, we lost some seventy or eighty officers killed and wounded, as well as 2,400 men, put hors de combat, - while we only captured twelve of the enemy's guns, none larger than a 9-pounder, losing six of our own H. A. guns! Brigadier Campbell was wounded, but not severely, in the right arm. Many of our officers had most narrow escapes. Bagshaw, of the 46th N.I. lost an arm, while Connolly, the junior ensign, had one ball, which grazed his trowsers at the ancle; -a second ball, aimed at his head, was diverted therefrom by a sepoy's musket, which fortunately received the shot, and turned it off, breaking the musket; and this same officer was nearly shot, for the third time, by a Sikh, in a bush, who was supposed to be dead, but rose up and took aim at the officer, as he passed with his men. The fellow was, however, bayoneted quickly. Godby, of the 36th N.I. was cut down at the head of his company, I hear by a Sikh horseman. In entering the jungle, several of our officers and European troops fell by the murderous aim of the enemy, who were lying concealed among the bushes, and in most cases supposed to be dead! It was remarked that the enemy scarcely condescended to touch the sepoys, their sole aim and object being to kill the English officers and European troops. The Sikhs do not hesitate to say they despise the sepoys, who would not hold the Punjaub for an hour, were they not supported so strongly by the Europeans.

"The Calcutta papers said, a few weeks ago, that Sir John Littler had observed there would be no fighting in the Punjaub! If Sir John really said so, which I much doubt, he was a false prophet. Witness Ramnuggur, as also the fight near Russool on the 13th; again, Ram Singh's rebellion near Noorpore. Not fight indeed! Look at the returns of our killed and wounded.

That is a sufficient reply.

" I hear that Col. Sir H. Lawrence was expected at Lahore from the Commander-in-Chief's camp on the 19th instant, probably with the view of relieving Sir F. Currie, and enabling the latter to resume his seat in council. Sir H. Lawrence is most anxious to obtain the release of his brother from the grasp of Shere Singh, and dreads lest the Sikh chieftain should make him over to the tender mercies of Dost Mahomed. Report says Sir Henry is empowered to make a treaty with the Dost, at any sacrifice almost, so as to obtain his aid and assistance in putting down this wide-spread rebellion, which our Government alone now feels itself quite unable to suppress. I hear the Governor-General is in favour of annexing the Punjaub only as far as Attock, and that he would rather not have Peshawur; and that if terms could be made with Dost Mahomed, and the latter would assist us in fighting and putting down the armies of Chuttur and Shere Singh, Peshawur would be made over to the old ameer by treaty. Only fancy such an arrangement! To what a miserable shift is this Government reduced, to be compelled to sue and to beg military assistance from the Dost—a prince whose territories we made war in, and whom we made a state prisoner and deprived for a time of his kingdom! I now hear that Government will resort to any shift rather than increase the army. They are prepared to lose regiment after regiment under the Commander-in-Chief, rather than swerve from the one line of policy which they are resolved to act upon, and which is on no account to increase the number of native regiments in the Bengal army.

"It is a fact—however strange it may be—that we always lose the more troops the more the politicals are employed. In this last dreadful and horrible slaughter, the Commander-in-Chief's camp was alive with politicals, and yet their information was so scanty and so wretched that they quietly allowed our brave troops to be marched up to within one mile of the enemy's position, the ignorance of whose whereabout led to such a sanguinary sacrifice of our European troops.

"It must not be forgotten that, should our Government suc

ceed in making a treaty with the Dost, and agree to make over Peshawur to him and his heirs for ever, it will be the means of bringing an intriguing and undesirable people to our confines. I allude to the Russians, two of whom, if not more, are known to be at Cabool; and, should the Dost's territories extend to Attock, why we shall have a host of Russian spies at our doors, in the character of travellers or merchants, intriguing, and scheming, and planning insurrections on the part of our own subjects. The way to Attock will be rendered easy viá Bombay and the Indus, as well as viá Musheed and Cabool, for the Russians have steamers running twice a-week from Odessa to Constantinople, whence Egyptian steamers ply to Alexandria twice a-month. Again, the Russians have steamers on the Caspian. Is it politic on our part to give over Peshawur (which is considered the key of the Pau-jaub) to the Dost, as a stepping-stone to the Russians in India?

"No less than three of the native regiments engaged in the action of the 13th have been greatly weakened both in men and officers. I have heard several commandants of corps assert that a native regiment with only 640 bayonets, or eight companies of eighty men each, with two European officers per company, in addition to the staff, would be far more efficient than the present system of 1,000 bayonets and about ten officers present. How can some officers (they are only feather-bed ones) assert that a native corps only requires a commandant and an adjutant?

"I hear the army in the field is loud in its anathemas against Lord Gough, for having the troops butchered in the merciless

manner he does.

"Here is an extract from a letter, dated Camp Chilliawallah, 16th January :-- On the morning of the 13th, we moved towards the enemy's position in front of Russool, Moong being somewhat in rear of their position. The 2nd brigade of cavaly, and the 14th dragoons were on the right. When near Chilliswallah, we came upon a small advanced party of the enemy, on a rising ground. A spy told us that Sooruj Singh Majeeteea held that post, with seven regiments of 1,000 mean each, eleven guns, and two mortars, and that it was the only place along their whole line which they had entrenched. Next on his right was Sirdah Ball Singh, with five regiments and three or four guns. Then Sirdar Ram Singh; then Prithee Singh (Kama Kutch-wala); then Aotar Singh; and on the right of all, Shere Singh. The firing to the left, where Pennycuiek's brigade was, became very heavy; and we heard the shouts of the Europeans. The 24th Queen's, and 25th and 46th regiments N.I. were ulti-The Sikhs fought like mately driven back with immense loss. very devils, and fell in heaps before the 61st and 29th foot, and the 2nd Europeans. The former and latter corps had to right about face, and fire to front and rear! It was in the afternoon that the Ghorchurras came down close to Pennycuick's brigade; and just as Christie was getting his horse artillery guns to bear upon them, the unfortunate panic occurred on the part of ene of the Queen's dragoon regiments'.

"The natives say that Goolab Singh is furnishing the whole of the Sikh rebels with money to carry on the war against us."—

Bombay Telegraph.

21st January, 1849.

I have but little information to send you to-day, further than that very heavy firing was heard at Lahore, in the direction of the Commander-in Chief's camp, on the evening of the 18th, and also on the morning of the 19th instant. I have not heard whether a second fight has occurred. The fort of Mooltan has not yet fallen, but yesterday accounts mentioned that our sap-pers had run a mine within 25 yards of the ditch, and that it was expected in the course of six or eight days more, all would be ready for springing it. The delay on our part in taking this fortress has told sadly and most unfavourably against our " prestige" or "ikbal" (as the natives say)! Should Goolab Sing coalesce openly, which he is now (and has been all along) doing secretly, and join his forces of 10,000 men and 14 guns with Shere Singh and with Chuttur Singh's forces, and these backed again by Dost Mahomed, with his 12,000 Affghans, we shall have no chance against the combination, with our present crippled army of only 18,000 men, under so totally unfit and so very incompetent a general as Lord Gough. The Commandervery incompetent a general as Lord Gough. in-Chief took command of his fine and splendidly equipped force in November, and he has contrived to lose thereof, in two fights, upwards of one hundred British officers in killed and wounded (including Ramnugger) and 3 000 men! and he has nothing to show for such wilful and most wanton sacrifice of his troops. I correct myself, his lordship has something to show; to the world he has shown how easily he has lost five guns (inclusive of the one at Ramnuggur), and four colours! - he has shown to the world, likewise, how incompetent a general he is, and how unfit to command in the field. I hear, on all sides, his troops have lost all confidence in him. One, if not two royal regi-



ments of cavalry evinced it, in their rapid retreat on the 13th instant !— every one is inquiring of the other, "why does not the Governor-General supersede him, or recall him to the provinces?"

Should our gallant army have actually retrograded to Dingee, thirteen miles from the field of the fight, it will be an inglorious day for the British arms, and it will give great impulse and confidence to the Sikh chieftains. How severely the Court of Directors are punished for their pennywise measures of economy, and reduction of their only "stand by," their army! The whole of "my Lord" Hardinge's annual savings, have been swallowed up in one week's now current expenditure!—to say nothing of the immense addition to their annual pension and invalid list, for the wounded and maimed for life! The Court of Directors would have found it a thousand times cheaper (cheapness rains them!) to have retained an efficient army to overawe the Sikhs; and they will now bow to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington that Sir Charles Napier was the man they required as Commander-in-Chief.

I do most sincerely trust this letter will reach you in time for your overland summary, as I should like the good folks at home to be enlightened in regard to matters out here, and to show them how India is governed! I hear the Governor-General is absolutely afraid to raise new regiments, so strong and so stringent are the orders from the home Government against increasing the number of regiments; and a report gains ground, that the native corps are to be increased to 120 men per company, or 1,200 men per regiment, the same as obtained during the panic in the Burmese war. The native officers in the army all ahrug their shoulders, and say, these are no longer the days of Lord Lake, nor is the Government what it was,—a badshahee mj (a royal Government), but that it has become a bunya-ka-raj (or a Government of petty chandlers).

A letter from Lahore, dated 20th instant, has just been shown me, which says "I send you, as near as I could get them, a list of the killed and wounded. We have got twelve of their guns in park, and they have boned four of our's and some of our colours are gone also! altogether it must have been a desperate fight. The 3rd light dragoons behaved splendidly. Our infantry were several times surrounded, and executed charges to fromt and rear, each rank leading as the exigency required. The enemy's position was at least a mile and a half long, and they tried to turn our flanks with great bravery. Several Europeans were seen in their camp, and one was found dead, with a tremendous long beard."

The second Punjaub war will make the Court of Directors make wry faces, I guess,—our loss, as far as accounts have been yet received, state the European officers to have been ninety-three killed and wounded! of whom thirty-four to thirty-six have been buried, and the loss of men killed and wounded about 2,500!—Bombay Telegraph, Feb. 3.

### CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF MOOLTAN.

NOTIFICATION.—Camp, Mukkoo, the 25th January, 1849.—The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in notifying for public information, that he has this day received intelligence that, on the morning of the 22nd inst., when practicable breaches having been effected, the troops were about to storm the citadel of Mooltan, the Dewan Moolraj surrendered himself, with his whole garrison, unconditionally to the British Government.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army, as soon as this notification shall be received.

### THE MAHARANI OF LAHORE.

Mr. Newmarch, the constituted attorney of the Maharani Jund Koonwar, has published in the Calcutta papers a letter he has addressed to the Governor-General, complaining of the injustice which she has experienced, in having been arrested and detained a prisoner in the British territories for no just cause whatever, but either upon vague suspicion, supported by no sufficient evidence, of having plotted for the overthrow of the Government of the Lahore state, or from an apprehension on the part of the British Government that her name might, against her will, be made use of by malcontents in the Lahore state to raise a faction against the existing Government of that state; and asserting that the Maharani is in no way implicated in or privy to the rebellion in the Sikh dominions. He alleges that the invasion of our territories was not the act of the Maharani's Government, but of the mutinous soldiery who had just murdered her brother Juwaheer Singh, and threatened the lives of berself and her son; that she remained at the head of the Government during her son's minority, and when the time fixed by the treaty of 1846 for the departure of the British troops approached, the Rani, feeling

her inability to resist the machinations of the sirdars without our aid, requested a prolongation of the stay of our force in Lahore, as attested by a letter of Lord Hardinge to the Secret Committee; that when Sheikh Emamooddeen, who had headed the Cashmerian insurgents, surrendered to the Governor-General's agent at Thannah, he pleaded that he had acted under secret instruc-tions from Lall Singh, the Lahore vizier, which led to a special mission of Sir F. Currie and Colonel Lawrence to inves-tigate the accusation, and that Lord Hardinge's letter of directions to Sir F. Currie contains the following passages: "In the event of the Sheikh succeeding in exonerating himself, by proving that he acted in obedience to the orders of the vizier, the Raja's deposition from power and his immediate exile from the Punjab into the British territories will be demanded, under such arrangements as may be determined upon, after the whole case has been fully investigated. In the latter case, it is probable that the interposition of the Rani in his favour will be attempted, and that her Highness will not consent to his exile without great reluctance. Facilities may be afforded arising out of this state of things to deprive her Highness of power." Newmarch goes on to state that Lall Singh went quietly to Benares, and the Maharani offering no facilities for her deprivation, under instructions from the Governor-General, Sir F. Currie and Col. Lawrence concluded, behind the back of the Maharani and her son, with certain of the sirdars, a new treaty, by which the Maharani was shelved, with a pension of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum, and it was agreed that the administration of the country should be conducted by a council of regency consisting of certain sirdars, including Shere Singh, in consultation with the British Resident; that though the Rani was thus deprived, she continued to live with her son, over whom she naturally exercised great influence, which was displeasing to some of the leading sirdars, whose intrigues for palace influence, and for an alliance by marriage with the young prince, were counteracted by the Rani's presence; that in February, 1817, Prema Singh, a servant of Maharajah Golab Singh, was arrested at Lahore on suspicion of being connected with a plot for the assassination of the British Resident; that, some short time previous, this man had endeavoured to obtain a clandestine interview with the Rani by bribing her servants, and she, suspecting some plot for her injury, had acquainted the British Resident with this man's overtures, and warned him of the presence of Prema in Lahore; that in the following August, Tej Singh was created a rajah, and Dhulleep Singh refused, on his investiture, to give him the distinction usual on such occasions, by marking his forehead with the teelak; that it was suspected that his refusal arose from his mother's persuasion, and Tej Singh's enmity against the Maharani was much increased; that, on the 20th of August, the Rani was arrested and placed in close confinement at the fort of Shaikhoopore, sixteen miles from Lahore, and has never been made acquainted with the cause assigned for her arrest; that she remained a close prisoner until June last, when, on the breaking out of the disturbances at Moultan, she was brought a prisoner into the British territories and placed under the custody of the Governor-General's agent at Benares. Mr. Newmarch then sets forth the ineffectual applications made by himself and Jebun Singh, the Rani's vakeel at Calcutta, to obtain a statement of the charges against her and an investigation of them, and the answer made by the Governor-General to a letter of the Rani, that "the Maharani's conduct was examined by the Government of Lahore, and was found to have been such as to have rendered necessary the measures of punishment and precaution which have since been taken, and that the Government of India sees no reason to renew, and declines to renew, investigations which have already been completed and acted upon." Mr. Newmarch denounces the conduct of the British Government towards the Rani as most treacherous and unjust, and pledges himself not to rest until his client's case is placed fully and fairly before the British parliament and public.

The Mofussitite has an article justifying the measures of the Indian authorities with regard to the Maharani.—"At the time the Rani was arrested," it observes, "there was strong ground for believing that she was implicated in various plots, having for their end the destruction of the garrison at Lahore. She was known to be a woman fond of intrigue, and her character, to say the best of it, was but 'indifferent.' Under these circumstances, the removal of the Rani from Lahore to the provinces was a proper and politic measure. Since her removal the affairs of the Punjab have been in a deranged state, and her detention will be perfectly justifiable until all is quiet and settled. Wherever the Rani has appeared, she has always shown considerable ability, and great power over those amongst whom she mingled. That to her voice, and to her appeals, the invasion of our territories in 1845 was owing, is a matter of notoriety. The Rani is a very dangerous person. She is removed from the land where

rebellion seems to be widely spread; and she will not meet with any harsh or unkind treatment at the hands of Major Macgregor. It has been urged, that the Rani has been victimized by the treacherous Lahore durbar, and that she had no hand in any of the plots. This is not only possible, but extremely probable,—and, when the fitting season arrives, we trust the Government will afford the Rani every facility in establishing her innocence: but just now the Government can do nothing."

### THE TASHMA-BAZ THUGS.

Thuggee and Meypunnaism are no sooner suppressed than a new system of secret assassination and robbery is discovered, proving the truth of Colonel Sleeman's remark, that "India is a strange land, and live in it as long as we may, and mix with its people as much as we please, we shall to the last be constantly liable to stumble upon new moral phenomena to excite our special wonder." As anticipated, at least one set of new actors have to be introduced to the public, and these are the Tashma-baz Thugs.

Tashma-baz Thugs. The Thugs formerly discovered went forth on their murderous expeditions under the protection of a goddess; the Tashma-bazes have for their genius a European! Who in England would be prepared to credit that the thimble-riggers of English fairs have in India given rise to an association that, in the towns, bazars, and highways of these provinces, employs the game of stick and garter as the lure for victims destined to be robbed or murdered? Yet this is the simple fact. The British had hardly gained possession of this territory, before the seeds of the flourishing system of iniquity, brought to light almost half a century afterwards, were sowed in 1802 by a private soldier in one of his Majesty's regiments stationed at Cawnpore. The name of this man was Creagh. He initiated several natives into the mysteries of the stick and garter, and these afterwar is appeared as the leaders of as many gangs, who traversed the country, gambling with whoever they could entrap to try their luck at this game. It consists of rolling up a doubled strap, the player putting a stick between any two of its convolutions, and when the ends of the strap are pulled, it unrolls, and either comes away altogether, or is held at the double by the stick, and this decides whether the player loses or wins. A game requiring apparently no peculiar skill, and played by parties cleverly acting their parts as strangers to each other,—being even dressed in character,—readily tempted any greedy simpleton to try his luck, and show his cash. If he lost, he might go about his business; if he won, he was induced to remain with the gamblers, or was followed, and as opportunity offered was either stupified with poisonous drugs, or by any convenient method murdered. Many corpses found from time to time along the vicinity of the grand trunk road, without any trace of the assassins, are now believed to have been the remains of the Tashmabazes' victims; and distinct information has been obtained from their own members of murders committed by them. The merest trifle, it seems, was sufficient inducement to them to commit the crime, there being one case of three poor grass-cutters murdered by those miscreants in a jungle, merely for the sake of their trifling personal property. Indeed, these gangs seem to have been of a more hardened character than any other yet discovered, for their sole aim was gain, however it might be secured, without the plea of religious motive which regulated the proceedings of the other fraternities. Parties of them used to visit all the chief towns and stations of the Doab and its neighbourhood, and established themselves in the thoroughfares leading to the principal cities. Under the guise of gamblers, they were often brought to the notice of the authorities, and subjected to the trifling punishments due to minor offences; but this was the ve y thing that lulled suspicion as to their real character. They were constantly in the power of many dangerous acquaintances; but these were bribed to silence out of their abundant spoils The police almost everywhere seem to have been bought over. In the city of Gwalior, the kotwal got one-fourth of their profits; and in British territory, five rupees a day have been paid as hush-money to the neighbouring thannah. Amongst their friends was the mess khansama of a regiment at Meerut, the brother of one of their chiefs, and an accomplice. Gold and silver coin and ornaments, pearls and corals, formed part of the remittances that used to be sent to their head-quarters at Cawnpore. Indeed, they seem to have carried on a very safe and lucrative business, until the magistrates of Boolundshuhr and Cawnpore pounced upon them in the beginning of this year. Mr. Montgomery followed up their apprehension by a full report to Government, when the matter was taken up by the Thuggee Department, the sifting muchinery of which, in the hands of Major Graham, soon brought to light all the facts necessary to establish that the gang formed a hitherto unknown class of Thugs. - Agra Messenger, Dec. 2.

# TROOPS AVAILABLE FOR DEFENDING THE LOWER PROVINCES.

At the present time, when so much anxiety is felt respecting the means of defending the Lower Provinces against foreign invasion or domestic insurrection, the following statement of the troops available for this purpose, and which approximates to correctness may interest our readers:—

troops available for t				nich a	pproxim	ates to
correctness may intere						
Fort William-Left w				ay	•••	400
Barrackpore, 5 regime				•••	•••	5,000
Dum Dum, 5 compan	ies of a	rtillery	, Euro	pean a	nd Na-	
tive	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500
Artillery recruits, som	е	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
Berhampore, detail of	artiller	y and	l regin	ient na	tive in-	
fantry					•••	1,030
Bhaugulpore and posts	s in Pa	rneah,	&c., h	ill rang	ers	1,200
Chyabassa and Hazas	reebaug	, &c.,	Rame	gurh lig	ght in-	
fantry	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,100
4 guns and a ressalah	of cava	lry	•••	•••	•••	150
Segowlie, 4th irregular	r cavair	у	•••	•••	***	800
Buxar, European inva	lids	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Dinapore, wing of the			ny of a	artillery	, and 3	
regiments native i					•••	3,500
Benares and Ghazeep	ore, 2				ry and	•
	•••	-	•••		·	200
2 regiments of native			ecruit e	lepôt	•••	3.000
Gorruckpore, 2 guns,					nent of	-,
native infantry			•••	•••	•••	1,100
1 regiment (8th) irregi			•••		•••	800
Chunar, 2 companies				•	•••	150
Mirzapore, Shekawatt			•••			800
Allahabad, I company			rv. l re	giment	native	
infantry, and deta					•••	1,100
,,,						
				Total	•••	20,060
	4	l bstrac	t.			
European infantry	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,000
Artillery, European, a			•••	•••	•••	900
Irregular cavalry	•••	•••	•••	٠	•••	1,750
Invalids	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
Native infantry, 17 cor	ps, rec	koning	the lo	cal batt	alions	16,210
	• •	·				
				To	tal	20,060
		Guns.				
At Dum Dum, I batte	ery	•••	•••	•••	· (	Guns.
Berhampore		•••	•••	•••	2	, ,,
Chyabassa, &c.	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	
Dinapore, l battery	•••	•••	•••	***	6	
Gorruckpure	•••	•••	•••	• .•	2	
Benares, I battery	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	•••
Allahabad, I battery		•••	•••	•••	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
						_ "
				Total	3	2
						• • • •

Exclusive of heavy metal in the Arsenal, at Dum-Dum and Allahabad.

The above is a rough approximation, and does not go beyond the mark. The Darjeeling sebundies and Behar station guards at Patna, about 1,400 both together, are not included.

This, we think, will show that there is not much reason to fear a visit from the Nepalese at Calcutta. Their force on the Terai is set down at only 10,000 men, and even were they on hostile thoughts intent, they would not have got far within our frontier before we could place nearly an equal number in their front.—Benyal Hurkaru, Jan. 12.

### EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.

For some weeks past the establishment of railways in India has been considered hopeless, and those who delighted to predict that the scheme would never succeed, have had an opportunity of exulting over those who were so sanguine as to believe that India would not continue to be held by a nation which had expended nearly two hundred millions in domestic railways, without participating in the same advantage. The cause of this fatal disappointment of our hopes has been the determination of the Coart of Directors to withdraw their guarantee of a five per cent. dividend on the capital subscribed, and to substitute for it a contribution of five per cent. interest, on certain conditions. But as the previous negotiations which rendered this resolution so disreputable were not sufficiently fresh in the memory of the public to afford a clear understanding of the merits of the case, "An East-India Merchant" has come forward with a letter on the subject to Lord John Russell, in which the origin and progress

of those negotiations, and the mutations to which they have been subject, are very clearly and particularly detailed.

That the establishment of a railroad at this presidency—the first ever proposed-which should extend through its whole length, and unite the great mart of the north-west with the only port of the Gangetic valley, and connect the ancient metropolis of India with its modern successor, was involved in great difficulties, will not for a moment be denied. It was felt that without the cordial cooperation of the Government to such an extent as to inspire the public with confidence, there could be little hope of seeing it com-pleted, or even begun. The cautious Court of Directors long held aloof, according to their wont, from this novel undertaking, but the ice was at length broken, and they came forward with a generous proposal to guarantee a minimum dividend of four per cent. on three millions sterling of capital. If this assistance had been offered when railroad enterprises were in high favour with the public at home, the greater part of this sum might have been at once realized, and we might, by this time have had a carriage running on one section of the rail, but it was delayed till an unfavourable reaction had taken place. The railway mania was followed by a panic; John Bull again passed from the extreme of confidence to the extreme of mistrust; and it was no longer possible to raise the funds. The Court then increased the scale of the dividend they had promised, and reduced the amount of deposit; but then came the crash of East-India houses, and all East-India projects fell to the ground. Before they could recover their elasticity, the French, and then the Ausstrian and the Prussian revolution broke out, and all mercantile enterprises throughout Europe were paralyzed. To meet the circumstances of the times, the Court again modified their proposal, and agreed at length to extend their guarantee to a million sterling, on condition of the deposit of only 60,000!. The sum sterling, on condition of the deposit of only 60,000l. was paid into their treasury, and there was still some hope left that the present year would witness the commencement of this great undertaking, either at Bombay or at this presidency. Suddenly, all these hopes are blasted, the labour of four years is lost, and the enterprise is thrown in a state of complete abeyance, by the withdrawal from all railways of the guarantee which the Court of Directors were understood to have promised, and on which alone the undertaking had found favour with the public.

It is scarcely possible that the language employed by the Court of Directors in these negotiations could have been mistaken. In the first instance, the condition they proposed was, "that interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums which, in the course of three years from the date of the Railway Company signing the first contract with the East-India Company shall be paid into the East-India Company's treasury by the Railway Company to an extent not exceeding three millions sterling." This was in the beginning of February 1847. A further representation was made by the Railway Company of the inadequacy of these terms, which were contrasted with the more liberal conditions granted by her Majesty's Government to colonial railways, and the Court of Directors stated in reply, on the 5th of India 1847, that it than hed recolved to augment 5th of July, 1847, that "they had resolved to augment the rate of dividend to be guaranteed by the East-India Company to five per cent. provided that the East-India Railway Company, in consideration of the guarantee and of the grant by the Indian Government of the land required for the railway, and of any other facilities which the Government may afford, engage that the Government mails shall be conveyed free of cost, &c. The Railway Company still pressed for better terms, and the Court of Directors then agreed to extend the term of the guarantee to twenty-five years. Turning now to the Western Railway, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, we find that their proposal to the Court in Leadenhall-street ran thus—" That the Honourable the East-India Company should guarantee to the shareholders of the railway a minimum interest of 51. per 1001. per annum, for twenty-five years on the sum necessary for its construction not exceeding 500,0001.," to which the secretary replied that "The Court will guarantee on the part of the East-India Company an interest, or dividend for 25 years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on 500,000/. This guarantee was given on the 5th of October, 1847, and the chairman of that company, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Directors, construed it as a promise of a guaranteed dividend to the shareholders, taking the words used by the Court in the sense ordinarily attributed to them, and immediately made known the prospects and advantages of the undertaking by advertisement in the public prints. They announced that "Company would be incorporated by Royal Charter, and that the Honourable the East-India Company had guaranteed 5 per cent. as a minimum dividend for 25 years.' This advertisement was allowed to circulate for eleven months, without contradiction, through the medium of the Times

and other influential journals. On the 29th of August, 1848, however, Mr. Mibill Slaughter, of the Stock Exchange, addressed the Honourable Court relative to some doubts which had been raised as to the real nature of their guarantee, when, to the surprise, and, we may add, the disgust of the community, the Court of Directors for the first time announced that "their guarantee did not extend beyond an interest of 5 per cent. determinable under certain contingencies, and that it did not provide for any dividend to the respective shareholders." This withdrawal of the guarantee "operated as an extinguisher on the prospects of the Indian railway cause, and the natural result has been a feeling of deep dissatisfaction commensurate with the importance of the object and the unexpectedness of its failure."

The effect of this proceeding on the railway cause has been such as those who urged it forward at the India-House must have expected. Indian railways have been at once laid on the shelf. The Court of Directors cannot but have been fully aware that the only Indian railways have been at once laid on the shelf. The ground on which capitalists were induced all along to subscribe to Indian railways, was the guarantee of five per cent. on their subscriptions for twenty-five years by the Government of this country; and that the moment this guarantee was withdrawn, and a loan equal to five per cent. of the subscribed capital substituted in its stead, public confidence would be extinguished, and the whole scheme would fall to the ground. This result was so inevitable, that it must have been anticipated, and we shall not, we are certain, be chargeable with any improper questioning of the motives of public men, when we affirm that it is greatly to be feared that the object of this fatal announcement was to bring about this result, and at once to quash all further attempts on the part of the public to undertake the establishment of railroads in India. The effect of this measure on our prospects, however, can only be temporary. It is not to be supposed that while her Majesty's ministers are straining every nerve to give the Crown colonies the benefit of railways, the prejudices of Leadenhall-street will long be permitted to deprive the most magnificent dependency of the Crown, which enjoys an annual revenue surpassed only by three of the European powers, of this advantage .- Friend of India, Jan. 18.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

AJEET SING LADOOWALLAH, the chief who, bolding a fief under the British Government, was one of the first to signalize his gratitude by joining the invasion of the Sikhs, and burning Loodianah, for which atrocity he was taken and sent to Allahabad as a prisoner, under little or no restraint, managed to escape with all his followers, and nearly all his property.

THE NIPAL GOVERNMENT is about to commence a new system of collecting the revenue of the country, and abolish the existing

one, of employing chaklidars and foujdars.

THE UNION BANK. - A Report of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank gives a summary view of the progress of liquidation, and the operation of the scheme finally adopted for winding up the affairs of that unfortunate institution. It is in the highest degree satisfactory. On the 1st of August last the liabilities of the Bank were between fifty-two and fifty-three lakhs of rupees. Creditors to the amount of forty-four lakhs have come into the scheme of liquidation. The total amount now outstanding in the hands of creditors who have not signed, or been otherwise arranged with, is computed to be under four lakhs; and one-half of these claims is held by the agents of absent principals, who have not sent out any definite instructions. In the course of the next six months there will be few, if any, dissidents; and the main difficulty in winding up the affairs of the Bank has thus been successfully overcome. The Committee have published a schedule exhibiting the names of shareholders who have paid, or given security for, the full amount of their respective assessments. The whole sum thus secured amounts to about Rs. 18,00,000, of which 13,20,000 have been received in cash; and dividends have been paid to the extent of Rs. 11,14,510. Claims to the amount of Rs. 3,77,000 have been adjusted by transfer of assets, and of claims which have not come under the scheme, the amount of Rs. 3,44,650 has been otherwise arranged for .- Friend of India.

SEIZURE OF GUNS.—The officiating superintendent of police has made a seizure which, from its nature, is at the present moment a matter of some interest. From information he had received, he proceeded up the river and overtook two native boats, bound for some place beyond Lucknow, ostensibly laden with grain, under which, however, were found concealed eight pieces of artillery. These were captured by Mr. McCann, who has since taken five other pieces intended for the same destination.—

Star, Jan. 9.

Mr. J. Barrow was admitted as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court, on the  $15 \mathrm{th}$  January.



THE SCINDE PRIZE PROPERTY, now on exhibition, is valued at an estimate of between four and six lakhs of rupees. There is one enormous diamond weighing forty-eight ruttees, and of the

THE GRAND JURY has found a true bill against Mr. W. H. Bolst, late registrar of the Bengal Secretarial, for obtaining

money on false pretences from the government.

ASSEMBLAGE OF TROOPS AT TERAL. - Strange stories have been afloat for some days past regarding a hostile assemblage of Nepaulese troops on the Terai. The Maharajah has been out on a hunting party for some weeks past, accompanied by the Resident and a very large suite; but there are suspicions that he intends to fly at higher game. A descent on Calcutta even has been apprehended, and government is sufficiently alarmed to order up to Dinapore the wing of H. M.'s 80th, just arrived from that place, and to take other precautionary steps.—Hurkaru, Jan. 11.

THE TENASSERIM left Calcutta on the 18th January, to bring

up a wing of H. M.'s 25th foot from Madras.

MEERGUNGE INDIGO CONCERN. - Some shares in the wellknown Meergunge Indigo concern in Jessore were sold at auction on the 15th January, by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall & Co-The first lot, the Pakadangah factory, brought 1,500 rupees per anna share; the second lot, two annas in the Meergunge concern, gave 16,000 rupees per anna share - both prices being considered very low.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE. - The members of the Uncovenanted Service are again agitating for a leave of absence memorial, and

have held another meeting.

FROM LUCKNOW, we only hear of festivities and rejoicings. Colonel Sleeman (of Thug celebrity) arrived there on the 11th January, and commenced his official duties as Resident. usual honours were given at his reception, and we were sorry to learn, though there is plenty of money for exhibiting fights of wild beasts, that the Observatory is to be broken up, an establishment which did honour to that little monarchy.

OPIUM SALE. - The result of the third opium sale of the sea-

son, held at the Exchange, Jan. 22, is as follows:-Chests. Highest. Lowest. Average. Proceeds. Behar .. 2,205 830 883-3-10 18,48,325 820 840 825 828-2-2 6,79,075

The increase on the averages of the last sale is Rs. 25 5-6 for the Patna drug, and Rs. 23 13-11 for Benares.

THE BENGAL STEAM FUND. - A meeting of the members of the above fund, organized in 1833, for the purpose of securing to Bengal a steam communication with England and Suez, took

place January 11, to decide between two claims that had been preferred by different parties for an unappropriated balance of

of the fund. Lieutenant Waghorn was one claimant; the proprictor of that steamer India were the other.

Mr. R. S. Thomson proposed—" That as a reward to Lieut. Waghorn for his zeal and exertions in the cause of steam in Bengal, Rs. 5,000 of the unappropriated balance of the Bengal Steam Fund be paid to him, and that the remainder be made over to the proprietors of the steamer India, through their representatives, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co.

Rs. 13,825, each applicant claiming to have furthered the object

Mr. Willis seconded the proposition.

But Sir Thomas Turton moved the following, as an amendment:-

" That the sum of Rs. 3,000 be paid out of the unappropriated balance of the Bengal Steam Fund, to Lieut. Waghorn, as a reward for his zeal and assiduity in his exertions in the cause for steam for Bengal, and that the remainder be paid over to the proprietors of the India steamer, through their representatives, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co."

The amendment was carried by four votes against two.—Hur-

karu.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND Co. - A fourth dividend at Co.'s annas three and one pie per cent. is now payable at the office of the official assignee, John Gordon, Esq.

THE PUNJAB. - A report is current here, that Sir H. Lawrence is to be the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab states, which are to be annexed as far as Jelum, including a portion of the Moultan province, as far as the Attock, the fort included. The agreement between Chutter Sing and Dost Mahommed is, that the latter is to pay a lac of rupees yearly for the space of four years, when young Dhuleep will attain his majority; then the young king is to make his own terms. - Englishman, Jan. 13.

BENGALEE LANGUAGE. - The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal has conferred degrees of honour on Mr. E. Jenkins, C. S., and Capt. J. S. Banks, 33rd N.I., for their eminent attainments in the Bengalee language.

Delhi. - Mrs. and Miss Cureton left this on Monday evening for Calcutta on their way home, bearing with them, we know full well, the heartfelt sympathies of the whole of Upper India for the bereavement they have suffered in the death of the gallant man whose loss they mourn. Lady Gough and suite left this station on Thursday morning, in progress to Meerut and Saharunpoor, where her Ladyship remains, we are told, till the con-The Countess of Dalhousie and suite clusion of the campaign. reached Delhi this morning, and halt here we are given to understand, for ten days at least. Her Ladyship is the guest of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe during her stay. Mr. Millett, late member of council, and his family, are also in Delhi to-day, on their way to Bombay and England. Fourteen Sikhs, condemned to imprisonment for life, arrived from Lahore during this week on their way to stations, lower down the country. They have been temporarily lodged in the zillah jail. The 61st Regiment Native Infantry, which were to have passed through Delhi on their way to the frontier, have been directed to move through Meerut, having to escort a considerable amount of treasure from that station, in addition to what they have brought up from below. They were at Boolundshuhur on the 11th instant.—On Thursday morning, departed this life, Prince Dara Bukht, heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, and with him, we have some reason to believe, all the right of the royal house to the succession, such having been guaranteed to him individually, and to no other member of the family. We sincerely trust that such is really the case, and that our Government will now be in a position to adopt steps for making efficient arrangements for the dispersion, with a suitable provision, of the family on the death of the present king. remains of the deceased prince were interred near Cheeragh Delhi within a few hours of his death. It is a curious fact, that nearly all the native papers have long since omitted the designation of "Padshah" when alluding to the king of Delhi, styling him merely " Shah."-Delhi Gazette, Jan. 13.

Assam Tra Company .- The General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company took place on the 16th January, when the Directors' report of the past year was read. It announced a large advance in the crop of the past year, the gross outturn amounting to 2,10,655 lb., making an excess of 50,321 lb. over the previous season: "thus, in the short space of two seasons, the crop of tea yielded by the southern division has been increased by 74,388 lb. or upwards of 59 per cent." This large increase in the produce has been unaccompanied by any significant advance in the local expenditure at the plantations, whilst the general expenditure of the Company in India has been again greatly reduced; whilst the annual produce has increased by upwards of 50 per cent., the expenditure in India has decreased in almost an equal ratio. Favourable accounts were received

from home of the qualities of the teas.

THE BANK OF BENGAL lowered its rates on the 11th January all round one per cent.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY OF THE PUNJAB Head Quarters, Camp, right bank of the Chenab, Dec. 25, 1848. - The 52nd regt. of native infantry is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st brigade of infantry of the army of the Punjab, and the 72nd, from the latter to the former brigade.

### COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. SULLIVAN HARRINGTON STEER, 56TH BENGAL N.I. Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 14th, 1848.-At a general Court-Martial, reassembled in camp, Ramnuggur, on Thursday, November 30, 1848, Capt. S. H. Steer, of the 56th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

For having in camp at Ferozepore, during the day of October 29, 1848, and early on the morning of the following day, while under arrest, imposed upon him by his commanding officer, and which required that he should confine himself to his own tent, broken his arrest three several times, and proceeded to the tent of Lieut, J. C. Hall, of the same regiment.

Finding. - Guilty.
Sentence. - To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Govern, Gen. C.-in-C.
Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 9, 1848.
Recommendation by the Court.—The Court beg to recommend
him to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander in-Chief. At the recommendation of the Court, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remit the sentence. Captain Steer is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.



### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Munghyr.

ALLEN, W. J. coll. of Chittagong, rec. ch. of off. fr. Buckland.

Bowring, S. of Cuttack, resd. ch. of his treasury fr. W. Ainslie.

Brownlow, H. B. civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, made ov.

ch. of off. Jan. 4.

CARDEW, civ. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom made over ch. of cur-

rent duties of his off. to the princ. sudder ameen, Jan. 8.

CUNNINGHAME, W. C. S. c.s. reported his return fr. furl. Jan. 5, reattached to N. W. provinces.

ELLIOT, A. J. qual. for pub. service attached to Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William, Jan. 16.

FARQUHARSON. R. N. coll. of Shahabad, resd. ch. of his off. fr. E. E. Radciffe, Jan. 6, and made ch. of the some to O. Toogood, Jan. 8.

FERGUSSON, H. D. H. mag. of Tipperah, made over ch. of his off.

to O. W. Malet, Jan. 11.

FORBES, A. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Ragshye.

HALKETT, H. C. offic. coll. of Moorshedabad, made over ch. of his treasury to H. Pratt, to proc. to the interior of his dist.

HAY, W. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.

Kemp, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, resum. ch. fr. Drum-

mond, Jan. 2.

LATOUR, E. F. rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Fur-reedpoor, rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly. LOCHNER, W. C. rec. ch. of office of coll. of Burdwan, fr. G. G. Mackintosh, Jan. 12; to be a mem. of the local com. of public in-

struc. at Burdwan, Jan. 17.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. offic. coll. of Burdwan, made over ch. of his

treasury to W. C. Lochner, Jan. 12, to proc. into the interior of his dist MALET, O. W. rec. ch. of office of mag. of Tipperah fr. H. D. H.

Fergusson, Jan. 11.

PEMBERTON, J. J. vest. with pow. of a dep. coll.

PRINGLE, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah rec. ch. of office. RICHARDSON, E. J. C. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah, until further

orders, Jan. 15.
SANDYS, T. rec. ch. of offices of civ. and sess. judge of Behar fr. prin. sudder ameen.

SHANE, A. ret. to duty, Dec. 29, reattached to N. W. prov

TOGGOOD, O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad vest. with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 30, rec. ch. of off. Jan. 8.

TRAVERS, W. made over ch. of the off. of Abkarry commr. of the Dacca div. to C. Tottenham, Jan. 9, pending the arrival of Mr. Atherton.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, made ov. ch. of off. Jan. 4.
WATTS, H. E. to be a commiss. for the improvement of the town

of Calcutta, Jan. 9. WYATT, A. vest. with pow. of a dep. coll.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDFORD, J. S. 6 weeks.

DAVIDSON, A. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 6.

DRIVER, H. fr. Feb. 28 to April 15, on m. c. HALLETT, W. C. 1 mo.

HOLLINGS, C. 2 years to Australia, on m. c.

Jackson, L. S. 4 mo. on m. c.

MELVILLE, A. L. 1 mo.

MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, 1 mo.

OLDFIELD, H. S. opium agent of Behar, leave cancelled.
PEPPER, G. A. 20 days in ext.
RAIKES, H. T. civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore, 8 days.
RICHABDES, C. J. 3 mo. to sea for benefit of his health, Jan. 9; to

England for 3 years, on m. e.

Robinson, F. H. fr. Jan. 3 to 31.

RYLAND, W. H. 1 mc.

Sconce, A. add. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, 1 mo. and 10 days, Jan. 8.

THOMPSON, G. P. 1 mo. TROTTER, T. C. 20 days. YULE, G. U. 1 mo.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

BELL, Rev. J. 1 mo. in ext.

FIBHER, Rev. F. asst. chapl. to be chapl. fr. Dec. 15, v. Everest,

GARBETT, Rev. C. asst. chapl. to be chapl. v. Hammond, resigned. GODFREY, Rev. E. to offic. as chapl. of Meerut, Jan. 3; to off. at Meerut, Jan. 12.

QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. M.A. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriages, Jan. 8.
SHARPE, Rev. J. chapl. of Saugor, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
SMITH, Rev. H. to off. at Agra, Jan. 12.

STEEL, Rev. T. 2 weeks to pres. VERIT, Rev. F. C. to be chapl. of Jubbulpore, Jan. 13.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AUDLAU, Ens. B. F. Von, 26th L.I. passed colloq. exam. BAYLEY, Cornet D. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 11, in succ. to Master, inval.

BIGNELL, Lieut. F. D'O. 10th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 8th irr. cav

CARR, Brev. maj. G. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. western circle, Neemuch, to Cawnpore div.

CHARLTON, Major A. 74th N.I. transf. to inval. est. fr. Dec. 1,

with perm. to reside on the hills within the Meerut circle. Chisholm, Ens. L. H. posted to 40th N.I. at Barrackpore, to

CHRISTIE, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. to be capt. in succ. to Gascoyne, inval. Jan. 20.

COSTLEY, Brig. W. R. C. com. at Barrackpore, to ass. com. of pres. div. on dept. of Maj. gen. Hill, towards N. W. frontier. CROMMELIN, Lieut. G. A. 35th L.I. to act as adj. to left wing.

DE BUDE, 1st Lieut. F. R. posted to 1st comp. 5th batt. DE MOLE, Ens. F. V. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, 1849, in suc. to Corfield, trans. to inv. est.

DICKEY, Major E. J. 14th N.I. to cont. as 2nd class asst. stud.

depart. Scharunpore depot, Jan. 2.

D'OYLY, Lieut. E. A. C., H. A. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to horse art. brig. of army of the Punjab, v. Clifford, on leave.

DUNDAS, Ens. E. T. posted to 19th N.I. in progress to the frontier,

to join.

EDEN, Ens. F. G. 39th N.I. to do duty with 1st Assam L.I. batt. ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. 63rd N.I. com. 2nd inf. recruit depot at Cawnpore, to ch. of adj. office until arrival of Lieut. Irwin. FERGUSSON, Brev. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to be maj. of brig. army, of

the Punjab.

FYTCHE, Lieut. A. 70th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

GASCOYNE, Capt. C. M. 5th L.C. transt. to inval. est. fr. Dec. 1. GODDARD, Capt. T. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Cawnpore div. to western circle, Neemuch.

GRAHAM, Ens. J. M. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 4th batt.

GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its

separation fr. reg. head qrs.
GRINDALL, Lieut. R. F. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
HARRIOTT, Col. D. c.B. posted to 6th L.C.
HAWKEY, Lieut. J. P. P. T. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1 in succ. to

Charlton, inval.

HAWTHORNE, Brev. capt. R. J. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 11 in succ. to Master, inval.

HENDERSON, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 5.

HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. 70th N.I. passed colloq. exam. HOUSTOUN, Lieut. H. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Jan. 8, 1849, in suc. to Corfield, trans. to inv. est.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. C. 29th N.I. to act. as adj

KEANE, Capt. L. R. 32nd N.I. transf. to inval. Jan. 1.

LANE, Cornet H. 5th L.C. to be lieut. in succ. to Gascoyne, inval. LEACOCK, Capt. H. W. 74th N.I. to be major fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Charlton, inval.

Lyons, Capt. E. E. superint. of Cachar, rec. ch. of his off. fr. Capt. Verner, Jan. 3.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. J. posted to 9th L.C. at Mhow.

MASTER, Capt. W. 7th L.C. transf. to inval. est. fr. Dec. 11, with

perm. to reside in the Jullundur Dooab.

MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. O. art. fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 2nd troop 3rd brig. H.A. M'KENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. 18th N.I. to proc. by dawk to join

his regt. at Lahore, Jan. 10.

NEWMARCH, Licut. C. D. eng. to off. as exec. eng. Meerut div. dur. abs. of Graham on leave, Jan. 13.

NICOLLS, Lieut. T. E. T. engs. app. to offic. as exec. eng. Allaha-

bad div. cancelled. OAKES, Lieut. G. N. to be a 1st class assist. to agent to Gov.-Gen. S.W. front. Jan. 6.

OAKES, Lieut. W. H. to be a princ. assist. to agent to Gov.-Gen. S.W. front. Jan. 6.

PICKELL, Capt. S. R. vest. with pow. of a dep. coll.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. col. W. D. Bengal inf. to be brev. col. fr. Dec. 1, 1849.

PRIOR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. a.-d.-c. to Mag. gen. Hamilton, to rec. ch. of comm. office at Saugor.

REID, Capt. D. art. posted to 5th comp. 8th batt.

RENNY, Capt. R. 47th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. of

RENNY, Capt. R. 47th N.I. to ome. as acp. judge adv. gen. of Cawnpore div. dur. abs. of Maj. Carr.
RICE, Capt. J. G. A. 6th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. Western circle, Neemuch, until Capt. Goddard joins.
RICKARDS, Lieut. E. J. 6th N.I. to proc. to Bewar, and offic. as adj. to Mhairwarrah local batt.

SALE, Brev. capt. T. H. engs. to offic. as exec. eng. of 6th or Allahabad div. dept. of public works dur. abs. of Capt. Laughton. SANDERS, Cornet H. W. to do duty with 4th L. C. at Cawnpore. SEWELL, Eas. H. T. to join and do duty with 35th L.I. at Bar-

SEWELL, Lieut. A. H. C. 17th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.

SHAKESPEARE, Capt. J. D. art. returned to duty, Jan. 5. SIBLEY, Eus. T. H. 62nd N.I. to ch. of comm. office at Decca, v. Harrison, dec. SIDDONS, Brev. capt. G. B. 1st L.C. brig. qr. mr. to 2nd cav. brig.

of army of the Punjab. SMITH, Ens. G. R. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in succ. to

Playfair, dec. SMYTH, Capt. R. vest. with power of a dep. coll.

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STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. to act as staff to escort of gov. gen. under com. of Lieut. col. Angelo.

Under com. of Lieut. col. Angelo.

VERNER, Capt. G. del. over ch. of office of supt. of Cachar, to Capt. E. E. Lyons, Jan. 3.

WARDLAW, Ens. J. 42nd L.I. to be adj. v. Ross.

WATERFORD, Ens. H. A. W. posted to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore,

to join.

WATSON, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. to be brig. qr. mr. to reserve force on N. W. frontier, under com. of Maj. gen. Hill. WIGNEY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. order to join his reg. by dawk,

cancelled, Jan. 10.
WRENCH, Lieut. A. 5th L. C. to offic. as adj.

### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. INFANTRY. BATTYE, Q. BLU TURTON, J. P. BLUNT. A.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRISTOW, Lieut. J. 20 days.

CARR, Brev. maj. G. 21st N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 20 to Nynee Tal and Alinorah, on m

CLIFFORD, 1st Lieut. G. H. h. art. fr. Dec. 20 to April 30, to Umballab, on m. c.

HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 54th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope

and Australia, on m. c.

HUNTER, Eus. M. 18th N.I. furl. to Eur. on m. c.

JOHNSON, Capt. H. 26th L.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

LOMER, Capt. W. H. 21st N.I. furl. to Eur. on m. c.

MACLEOD, Maj. A. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope on m. c. MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. regt. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 20 to the provinces on m. c.

PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. fr. Dec. 5 to Nov. 15,

PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. fr. Dec. 5 to Nov. 15, 1849, to Simla on m. c.

RABAN, Lieut. H. fr. Dec. 20 to Feb. 24 to pres.

REID, Capt. H. A. inv. est. furl. to Europe on m. c. Jan. 19.

RIGBY, Capt. H. eng. to Mar. 1 in ext.

RYLEY, Brev. capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. 1 year fr. Dec. 19 to Deyrah and Mussoorie on m. c.

SAMPSON, Maj. T. E. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 25 to pres. on

m. c. THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. asst. comm. gen. leave cancelled. WHEBLER, Ens. G. 9th N.I. to Dec. 20, 1848, in ext. WORRALL, Lieut. col. H. L. 3rd L.C. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. ret. to duty, Jan. 8. CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to aff. med. aid to troop of 5th L.C. on duty at army head qrs.

CHEVERS, Asst. surg. N. M.D. pl. at disp. of govt. with a view to appt. of civ. asst. surg. of Purulia, Jan. 16.

CHRISTIE, Surg. R. posted to 11th N.I.

CHRISTIE, Surg. R. posted to 11th N.I.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of 2nd inf. recruit depot.
DAVENPORT, Surg. J. M.D. fr. 67th to 70th N.I.
DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. to join and do duty with depot hospital at Ferozepore; to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. of 17 N.I.
forming part of escort of gov. gen.
DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with foot art. at Mooltan.
ELDERTON, Asst. surg. C. A. to aff. med. aid to depot of H.M.'s
oth lencers

9th lancers.

FULLER, Surg. C. W. posted to 67th N.I.
GRANT, Surg. J. W. art. to aff. med. aid fr. Dec. 10, to recruits of
H.M.'s service arrived at Dum-Dum fr. Europe; to aff. med. aid to 2nd batt. of art. v. Brander.

TO 2nd Oatt. of art. v. Bradner.

GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. to aff. med. aid to 48th N.I.

HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. M.D. 14th N.I. to perform med. duties of civ. station at Berhampore, dur. ab. cf Surg. Kean.

HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. to med. ch. of brig. staff at Lahore, under com. of Lieut. col. White, fr. Nov. 10.

HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. posted to 29th N.I. to join; to cont.

in med. ch. of civil st. of Tipperah, Jan. 13.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. T. C. posted to 46th N.I.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to proc. and do duty at Jullundur; to med. ch. of detach. of 20d tr. 1st brig. H. A. left wing of 10th L. C. depot of H.M.'s 61st foot, and detach of 23rd N.I. at Jullundur.

LACY, Asst. surg. T. S. 30th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 1st batt. art. with No. 10 lt. field batt. attached.

LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M. D. to med. ch. of 1st N.I. and detach.
3rd comp. 6th batt. of art. at Govindgurh, v. Allen, directed to join.

MACRAY, Asst. surg. A. C. M.D. to offic. as supt. of hon. com-

pany's botanic gardens, Jan. 6.

MARSHALL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of convalescents proc. to Lahore.

MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to med. ch. of staff of 3rd inf. div. of army of the Punjab.

MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 40th N.I. to med. ch. of staff of 4th inf. div. of the army of the Punjab, fr. Jan. 4.

NUGENT, Asst. surg. H. N. posted to 25th N.I.

O'DWYER, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. med. aid to staff of Punjab div.

under com. of Brig Wheeler, fr. Jan. 21.

OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to return to Simla and res. his med. duties at that station.

RUSSELL, Surg. T. fr. 11th to 45th N.I. SMITH, Asst. surg. J. C. made over cb. of med. duties of Poorce station, to the sub. asst. surg.

SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. fr. 36th to 32nd N.I. to join.

STAIG, Asst. surg. J. A. to ass. ch. of supt. surg. office Meywar

field force, v. Thomson, on leave.

STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. to proc. in med. ch. and on arrival at Ferozepore to ass. ch. of invalids who may be ordered from that station to Europe.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to staff of 2nd cav. brig. army of the Punjab.

Tuke, Surg. J. S. to aff. med. aid to staff of 4th inf. brig. dur. its

sep. fr. head qrs. of 2nd inf. div.
TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to med. ch. of officers and est. of
eng. brig. with Mooltan field force, fr. Nov. 30.

WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. to ch. of depot of H.M.'s 14th lt.

drags. and 10th foot at Lahore, fr. Asst. surg. Fasson.
WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to proc. with party fr. camp
Janu Ke to Ferozepore, to return to camp in ch. of hospital ests. to rejoin field hospital.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. posted to 8th L.C. attached to army of the Punjab, to join, placed at disp. of govt. with a view to being app. to ch. of med. duties at Purulia Maunbhoom, Jan. 10.

### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

### M'LEAN Asst. surg. A. M.D. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. CORBET, Dr. J. 6 weeks. DAVENPORT, Surg. J. M.D. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 13. O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. 1 mo. Login, Surg. J. N. D. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 16.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 3rd lt. drag. Lieut. Hodgson, to off. as postmaster to detach. during separation fr. hd. qrs.—10th Hussars. Cornet Blair, Feb. 4 to 25, to Bombay; Lieut. Holmes, Jan. 25 to Feb. 27, in ext.; Capt. Murray, Feb. 4 to 20, in ext.; Lieut. MacMahon, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 5.

INFANTRY .- 8th. Lieut. Rynd, to act as interp. to Bom. N.I.; Capt. Speedy, to act as interp. to 27th Bom. N.I.—10th. Lieut. G. L. D. Amiel, to com. detach. of sick towards Ferozepore; Asst. surg. J. Macbeth, to med. ch. of ditto .- 78th. Ens. J. Webster, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.; Lieut. col. Twopenny, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. M. Smith, to March 7, in ext. to rem. at press. 84th Lieut. Macbean, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. Creed, to do duty with 22nd.—94th. Major Paterson, 2 yrs. to England.— 96th. Lieut. Whiteside, to do duty with 22ud.

### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOHN REA, late of Calcutta, and formerly a subordinate officer in the military service of the Company, to Sarah Rea, the widow. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
WILLIAM CALDWELL HUTCHINSON, late of Simlah, heretofore

a first lieutenant of artillery in the service of the Company on their Bengal establishment, to John Ross Hutchinson, of Ally Ghur, Esq., a member of the civil service, Bengal establishment. Frith, Sandes,

and Watts, proctors.

JOHN RICHARD OXBOROUGH WATTS, late of Meergunge, in the district of Jessore, to George Edward French, of Gobinpore, in the district of Rajshaye, indigo planter. Shaw and Lyons, proctors.

JAMES HIND, late of Saugor, in the province of Malwa, a con-

JAMES HIND, late of Saugor, in the province of Malwa, a conductor in the ordnance department, in the service of the Company, to Anne Hind, of Saugor, the widow. J. H. Adams, proctor. DAVID HIRAM WILLIAMS, Esq., late a geologist, in the service of the Company, to William Theobald of the town of Calcutta, Esq., barrister at law. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

JOHN HASTIE, deceased, left unadministered by James Hastie, the Robert Townsend Allen, and James Machington.

to Robert Townsend Allan, and James Mackintosh, the younger. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

ROBERT HASTIE, deceased, left unadministered by John Hastie, to Robert Townsend Allan, and James Mackintosh, the younger.

Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

ELIZA CHARLOTTE BURGES, late of Leamington Priors, in the county of Warwick, widow, to Murray Gladstone, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

SIR HENRY WILMOT SETON, Knight, late one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, as to his property in India, to Alfred Millard William Christopher, of Calcutta, Esq., the sole executor. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

### DOMESTIC.

BOMESTIC.
BIRTHS.
ATKINSON, the lady of H. H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.
BAKER, the wife of Wm. d. at Goruckpore, Jan. 8.
BASHFORD, the lady of F. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
BEAN, the wife of J. s. at Chupra, Jan. 5.
BLECHYNDEN, Mrs. Henry, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.



BLUNT, Mrs. H. s. at Agra, Jan. 24. BONNEVIE, Mrs. H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 19. CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. L. P. H.M.'s 80th, s. at Allahabad, Dec. 25. CLARKE, the wife of E. d. at Ferozepore, Dec. 24. COCKBURN, the lady of W. d. at Jessore, Jan. 7. COSER, Mrs. E. R. d. at Hoogly, Jan. 15. DARLEY, the wife of B. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 8. DARLEY, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
GEORGE, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
GOULDSBURY, the lady of F. C.S. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
HANNAY, the lady of Major S. P. 1 1... 1. s. at Debrooghur, Dec. 23.
Hicks, the wife of Brev. major J. W. 67th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Jan. 9. HODGES, Mrs. Robert, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 5. JARMAN, the wife of Wm. d. at Saharunpore, Jan. 20. LINDSAY, the wife of Charles R. d. at Bareilly, Jan. 16. LUSHINGTON, Mrs. Margaret, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 11.

MACTIER, the lady of Lieut. 6th L.C. s. at Ferozepore, Jan. 11. MORRIESON, the lady of D. B. c. s., s. at Merut, Jan. 24.

NEECHINDINGRE, Mrs. H. d. at Kishnaghur, Dec. 18.

Owen, the lady of Ensign Samuel, R. J. 19th N.I. s. at Bareilly, Jan. 21. REBEIRO, the wife of L. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
ROWLATT, the lady of Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. s. at Assam,

UNDERWOOD, the wife of S. s. at Midnapore, Jan. 18. VINCENT, the wife of G. V. d. at Meerut, Jan. 12. WOOD, the wife of Asst. surg. J. s. as Loodianah, Jan. 7.

SEYMOUR, Mrs. S. F. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.

### MARRIAGES.

TWENTYMAN, Mrs. Wm. John, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
UPTON, the wife of Serjeant major Jos. 33rd N.I. s. at Neemuch,

BEDDY, Henry Wm. to Emma Caroline, d. of J. Forsyth at Patna, Jan. 4.

Jan. 4.

DANSEY, Lieut. John James, 16th grens. to Mary Anne, d. of the late Capt. T. R. Fell, at Calcutta, Jan. 15.

DECHAL, Edmond T. to Eliza, d. of the late James Fraser, at Calcutta, Jan. 15.

FRYER, Capt. Alfred H. C. schooner Spy, to Caroline Mary Anne H. d. of F. J. A. Elson, at Calcutta, Jan. 9.

JENKINS, James, to Catherine Allen, at Gowahattie, Dec. 27.

MALDEN, John Robert C. to Elizabeth Shepherd, at Futteh Ghur, Dec. 1.

POWELL, John, to Grace Amelia, d. of J. M. Farnworth, at Decca,

Jan. 1.
READ, Hastings, to Matilda C. d. of the late C. J. Coles, at Cawn-

pore, Jan. 6. SCOTT, H. Grant, to Mary Eleanor, d. of T. Steele, at Umballa,

Jan. 23.

SMITH. J. L. to Frances E. Carter, at Agra, Jan. 23.

SPREAD, Capt. C. H. D. to Jane, relict of the late Capt. P. P.

Turner, at Deyrah, Jan. 15. STRVENS, Lieut. Henry B. 41st N.I. to Niza Harriet, d. of Maj. H. Foster, at Delbi, Jan. 22.

YATES, R. B. to Fanny Eliza, d. of the late Wm. Ewin, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

BAMFIELD, Maj. Daniel, 56th N.I. killed in action. BROOKES, Lieut. col. Robert, H.M.'s 24th foot, killed in action. BEOWNE, John C. s. of Lieut. col. B. art. at Allygurh, aged 16, Jan. 8.

CHRISTIE, Capt. E. H.A. killed in action. CHRISTIE, Cornet D. 7th L.C. killed in action. Collis, Ens. Hector C. B. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. COLIS, Ens. Hector C. B. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. CURRION, Lieut. A. J. H.M.'s 14th Drags. killed in action. DE MOREL, Ens. A. C. 30th N.I. killed in action. DUNDAS, Lieut. C. S. H.A. killed in action. EKINS, Maj. Charles, 7th L.C. killed in action. ENGELBRIGHT, Charles F. at Dacca, aged 11, Jan. 7. Foy, Elizabeth M. d. of Wm. at Serampore, aged 20, Jan. 20. GARDINER, J. W. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
GASPERES, Eliza J. wife of J. A. L. at Calcutta, aged 19, Jan. 6.
HARRIS, Capt. Charles R. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action.
HARRIS, Maj. H. W. H.M.'s 24th foot, killed in action. HEALY, the wife of Dr. at Kalka, aged 30, Jan. 9. HILL, Henry, at Tirhoot, aged 73.

JOHNSON, Mrs. J. C. at Purneah, aged 18, Jan. 15. LEE, Capt. Chas. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. MANSON, Lieut. J. A. art. killed in action.
METGE, Lieut. H. T. H. M.'s 24th, killed in action.
MONEY, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. killed in action.
NONEY, Rose, wife of Wm. at Poorneah, aged 19, Jan. 6. PALMER, Mrs. Leonora A. widow of capt. George, at Calcutta, aged 37. PAYNE, Lieut. Orlebar B. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. PEEL, Lieut. J. Sikh loc. inf. killed in action. PENNYCUICK, Brig. J. K.H. H.M.'s 24th foot, killed in action.
PENNYCUICK, Ens. Alexander, H.M.'s 24th, killed in action.
PEREIRA, Mrs. Mary Anne, at Calcutta, aged 38, Jan. 16.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. George, H.M.'s 42th, killed in action.

HILLIP, Ens. W. H.M.'s 24th foot, killed in action. POPE, Brig. A. C.B. killed in action. PRICE, Qr. mr. H.M. 24th foot, killed in action. REBELLO, Edward H. s. of John, at Agra, aged 3 mo. Jan. 10.
ROBINSON, Eos. F. W. 56th N.I. killed in action.
ROBINSON, Jane E. H. d. of George B. at Calcutta, aged 4, Jan. 17. Ross, Capt. W. H. 30th N.I. killed in action.
SHEPHERD, Lieut. A. M. 6th L.C. killed in action.
SHORE, Capt. J. S. H.M.'s 24th foot, killed in action. THOMPSON, Lieut. A. N. 36th N.I. killed in action.
TRAVERS, Capt. R. W. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action.
TROWER, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Cecil P. 23rd N.I. at Philour, Jan. 14. WARDE. Lieut. W. W. 56th N.I. killed in action. WOODGATE, Lieut. J. A. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. WOODINGTON, Lieut. Henry P. T. H.M.'s 24th, killed in action. VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. F. 30th N.I. killed in action.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9. Harcest Home, Chappe, Liverpool; Æneas, Saunders, Mauritius; Gallant, Benson, Cochin.—10. Glentanner, Brock, London.—11. Champion, Barker, China and Singapore.—12. Thane, Crisp, Rangoon.—14. Edward Marquard, Marquard, Coconada.—15. Helen Wallace, Robertson, Liverpool; Louisa, Potter, Boston and Madras.—16. Futtay Salam, M'Clure, Bombay; Sylph, M'Donald, Hong-Kong; La Fayette, Topsent, Havre.—17. Refector, Manning, Rangoon; Agnes, Seowcroff, Muscat; Mangosteen, Pentreath, China and Singapore; Pantaloon, Stone, Singapore; Maupertius, Ross, Havre.—19. Devon. R.S. Langley, Bombay.—20. Troubadour, Blow, Aden; Sutlej, Aldham, Portsmouth; Coringa packet, Pearson, Penang; steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Madras; Argaum, Tait, Greenock.—23. Norfolk, Kreeft, Rangoon; Blenheim, Close, London; Flora Kerr, Loughton, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Zenobia.—W. J. Thorneeroft, Esq.

Per Æneas.—Mr. W. Johnstone.

Per Enterprize.—Mrs. J. H. Crawford, J. H. Crawford, Esq.

Per Champion.—Mrs. Garling, and Garling, Esq.

Per Louisa.—J. M. Titcomb, Esq.

Per Sylph.—Mrs. M'Donald and child, Mr. C. Spottiswoode.

Per La Fayette.—Mr. August Sanit.

Per Stelta del Mare.—Mr. F. Asphar and family.

Per Mangasten.—Mr. Meyer.

### DEPARTURES

Per Mangosteen .- Mr. Meyer.

JAN. 9. Charles Kerr, Appleton, London; Eclipse, Adams, Mauritius; City of Glasgow, Brown, London; Sullany, Handley, Mauritius; Maid of Julpha, Beauvois, Bordeaux.—11. Poppy, Cole, Hong-Kong; Cowasjee Famila, Durhan, Singapore and China; Tenasserim, Dicey. Maulmain.—12. John Hepburne, Plum, Maulmain; Maidslone, M'Beath. London and Cape.—14. Socrates, Supple, Liverpool.—15. La Felice, Balfour, Madras; Eagle, Darby, Akyab; Royal Saxon, Charlesworth, Madras and Sydney.—16. City of London, Fine, London; Burmah, Sears, Boston.—17. Condor, Kersting, Antwerp.—19. Isa, Brickley, Arracan.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Southampton.—Mrs. Buckle and 4 children, Mrs. Revell and 3 children, Mrs. Cumberlege and 7 children, Mrs. Hinton and 2 children, Mrs. Tierney, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Llewelyn; Misses Sandeman, Fookes, and Hunter; Major Revell, Lieut. Medhurst, H.M.'s 10th foot; Ensign Bowen, M.N.I.; Mr. F. Read, Mr. K. Read, and Mr. Harris, 3 Misses Gale, Master Tierney, 2 Masters Spottiswoode, and Master Frith. Per Alfred.—Major gen. and Mrs. Raper, Rev. A. and Mrs. Hammond and 2 children; Mrs. Dr. Steel and 2 children; Mrs. Smelt and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson. and child: Mrs. Smelt and 2 children: Capt. and Mrs. Johnson. and child: Mrs.

Smelt and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, and child, Mrs. Smelt and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, and child; Mrs. Thompson and 4 children; Mrs. Major Daleton, Capt. Lomer, Mr. C. Richards, civil service; Mr. C. D. J. Lee, Misses Harris, Milne, and Balfour; Masters Fuller and Hume. For the CAPE.—Mr. and Mrs. St. Quintin and 2 children, and Mrs. C. W. Kinlock; Capt. and Mrs. Haughton and child; Miss Presgrave, and 3 Misses Sutherland and Master Sutherland.

### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Calculta. Jan. 24, 1849.

	Gove	ernment	Secu	rities.	Se	11.		Buy	7.
Transfer Stock Pape	er 5 per	cent.	••	prem.	10	8	to	11	0
Bombay 5 per cent.	•••			disc.	4	0		4	4
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	ding to	Nos.		do.	4	0		4	4
New Co.'s 5 do.		••		do.	0	8		1	0
Third Sicca 4 do.		• •		do.	17	8	• •	18	0
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	16	8	••	17	0

### Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1950	to	1000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)		do.	50		70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)		Dar.			

BANK OF BE	NGAL.	
Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	., 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do	7 per cent 5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper  Do. on cash credit accounts		6½ per cent.
	••	2 postonii

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.										
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs	. 104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. wt				
China Gold Bars	16	3		16	8	1 200 00 101				
Gold Dust	16	4		16	10	f per sa. we.				
Spanish Dollars	220	4		220	14	l ner 100				
Mexican ditto	219	12		220	2	I ber 100.				
Sovereigns	10	14		15	0	1				
Sovereigns	16	3		16	0	each.				
Old Gold Mohurs	21	5		21	6	j				

### EXCHANGE.

No change has occurred in the rates of exchange, which may still be quoted at 1s. 103d. to 1s. 103d. for 6 months' sight Document Bills.

### PRRIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London 41. 5s. to 41. 10s.

### MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC. - There can be no doubt of the fact, that Sir Henry Pottinger is applying the screw with tolerable force in the case of the Nabob of the Carnatic; but whether the nerves of that interesting prince will give way under the present amount of pressure, is a matter as yet to be decided. We understand that, in order to mark his displeasure, the Governor, a short time time since, forwarded the autograph letter of the Queen, congratulating the Nabob upon his marriage, through the ordinary channel, without permitting any of the ceremonies which, in Mahomedan eyes, alone render such compliments of value. His Highness, determined not to be outdone, returned the letter to Sir Henry Pottinger after the same undignified fashion,-thus giving her Gracious Majesty the cut direct. No access on the part of respectable Europeans is now permitted to the Nabob, even through the medium of the Chepauk agent; and we have heard that the prohibition has also been extended to the case of a physician, who wished to have an interview with him. In the mean time, the Nabob pursues his usual routine of debasing employments, and indulges, without restraint, in a course of life which must soon attract the attention of the home authorities. - Athenæum, Jan. 13.

THE NISAM has appointed a new minister, Shums-ool-Oomra. On the receipt of the reply of the Governor-General to the Resident's letter, announcing the dismissal of the late minister and the nomination of Syf Jung, the Resident requested an audience of the Nizam, for the purpose of communicating that reply. The Resident proceeded to the durbar, accompanied only by his moonshee and the residency treasurer. He was conducted to the presence by Syf Jung and Rusheed-ool-Moolk. In addition to the appointment of Shums-ool-Oomra as minister, his Highness signified his intention of nominating Rajah Deeraj as peshkar, observing that these were the only two men he knew capable of extricating the country from its present difficulties. Nuwab Shums-ool-Oomra was a competitor for the ministry during the reign of the late Nizam. His pretensions were fa-voured by the English, and the whole tenour of this nobleman's life showed the just estimate formed by our Government of his character and abilities. During his minority, his estates were administered by his uncle, who resigned the charge into his nephew's hands burdened with a debt of nearly a crore of rupees; but, by great economy and good management of his affairs, the Nuwab was enabled to pay off the debts, arrears of the troops, &c., and has ever since been without incum-brances, and highly respected. Rajah Deeraj is well known as an able man of business, habituated to it from youth, and having experienced the advantage of seeing all the details of Government conducted by his late father, Rajah Chundoo Lal.-Ibid.

GOLCONDAH. - The Madras Athenaum informs us that peace has been restored to this district by the unconditional surrender of the malcontent, Rajah Chinna Bophaty, who had been sent in to Vizagapatam a prisoner, there to await the pleasure of Govemment.

GOOMSOOR. - The Calcutta Englishman says : - " Our last letters from the Goomsoor district continue the tale of unchecked outrages. They mention that, on the night of the 26th November, Chokra Bissye's people burnt the village of Batya Boordah, in the mootah of Bully Pudra, killed three and wounded eigh. of the inhabitants; that, on the night of the 29th, they burnt a

village in the mootah of Puddia, killed one and wounded two; and that, on the 7th December, they burnt Cusba Boogooda, in the mootah of Boogoods, plundered some of the inhabitants, and burnt some of the cattle. The collector, Mr. Bannerman, who is now at Nowgaum, has published a proclamation, stating that the above murders and disturbances were not the work of Chokra Bissye and his people, but of the Pamves and Dumdarees of the villages, and offering rewards for the apprehension The people in many instances are removing their of the latter. property to other talooks."

BANGALORE. - The proposed ball and supper by the gallant bachelors of Bangalore, came off on the 10th January, with the greatest eclat. The public rooms were tastefully decorated with wreaths of leaves and flowers interwoven, and a choice assortment of flowering plants in vases diffused a delicious fragrance through the apartments. The bands of H.M.'s 15th Hussars and 51st regiment were in attendance, and played alternatively through the evening. The company began to assemble about half past nine o'clock, and the rooms soon became crowded with the élite or the station. Dancing commenced shortly after ten, and was kept up with a great spirit until midnight, when the guests sat down to a sumptuous supper laid out under the tents; dancing was resumed, and continued until a late hour, when the guests dispersed, highly gratified with the hospitality and

urbanity of their gallant entertainers.
H.M.'s 25th REGIMENT.—Five companies of H.M.'s 25th regiment of 100 effective men each, with a proper complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, under the command of Major Strange, embarked for Calcutta on board the H.C. steamer Tenasserim, on the the 16th January.

### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BRUERE, J. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Salem, del. over ch. of office to E. Story, Jan. 12.

Ch. of omce to E. Story, Jan. 12.

Elliot, E. F. chief mag. and sup. of police and ch. com. of court for recovery of small debts resum. duties, Jan. 18.

WROUGHTON, J. C. prin. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore del. over ch. of dist. to C. J. Bird, sub. coll. and jt. mag. Jan. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOWDESWELL, W. 20 days to Madras, Jan. 17.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

KILVERT, Rev. E. leave to com. fr. Jan. 15.

### MILITARY.

APPUINTMENTS, &c.

BARNARD, Ens. D. T. app. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Taylor, 35th N.I. Jan. 16. CARRUTHERS, Brev. capt. F. J. 2nd L.C. to be adj.

CARROTHERS, Brev. capt. F. J. 2nd L.C. to be any.

CONRAN, Lieut. col. G. app. to a seat at clothing board dur. exercise com. of regt. of art. Jan. 16.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N. V. B. to be in ch. of Nat. Pens. &c. at

Arcot, v. Gledstanes, Jan. 19.

DOWKER, Ens. H. C. posted to 22nd N.I. as 5th ens. batt. to cont. to duty with 48th N.I. until 1st April, Jan. 19; to rank fr. June 10, 1848,

HAINES, Lieut. T. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 13, 1849.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. J. 18th N.L. perm. to join at Russelcondah. Jan. 18.

MITCHELL, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 7, in suc. to Moore, dec.

PATRICKSON, Brev. capt. J. art. remov. fr. 1st to 5th batt. canc. ROBERTS, Cornet G. B. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 30, 1848, V. Pellew. dec.

SCOTT, Licut. S. P. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 7 in succ. to Moore, dec.

SIMPSON, Maj. E. J. 2nd N.I. batt. per. to retire on pension of rank fr. date of emb. for Europe. SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 27th N.I. transf. to inv. est. Jan. 20.

TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. to be a .- d.-c. to Brig. gen.

Steel fr. date of Brig. gen. Anderson's emb. for Europe.
TURTON, Ens. T. T. to do duty with 51st N.I. Jan. 18.
VINE, Brev. capt. W. 6th L.C. qual. as interp. Jan. 17.
WAHAB, Ens. W. L. app. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join un. ch.

of Lieut. Taylor, 35th N.I. Jan. 16.

WHANNELL, Lieut. col. com. P. to be col. fr. Nov. 10, and to stand below Col. M. Soppitt, Bom. inf.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Capt. J. 8th L.C. to March 15, in ext. Anstruther, Brev. maj. P. in ext. to May 1. Briggs, Capt. G. art. 8 mo. to Neilgherries.

CLARKE, Lieut. col. A. 17th N.I. Jan. 16 to April 13, to Madras

and Bangalore.

DRURY, Lieut. F. P. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

GLEDSTANES, Capt. R. S. 2nd N.V. batt. to Europe, on m. c.

GOTTREUX, Capt. F. 1st N.I. Dec. 11, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c. HAWKINS, Lieut. W. K. 40th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. Bombay.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. fr. date of depart. to May 12. to pres.

MACKENZIE, Capt. S. F. 2nd L.C. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MAYNE, Cornet J. C. 2nd L.C. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Bellary. NEILL, Capt. J. G. leave to com. fr. date of quitting Gooty.
PERBIRA, Capt. E. 26th N.I. 12 mo. to sea and E. coast on m.c.
REID, Lieut. J. L. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. Cal-

SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 27th N.I. to Mar. 31, to Tranquebar. TEMPLE, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries. WILFORD, Lieut. col. C. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

WILSON, Capt. W. J. 43rd N.I. Jan. 12 to Feb. 15, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

Young, Capt. S. D. 43rd N.I. to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. to contions at sea.

### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BURRELL, Surg. W. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 38th N.I. Jan. 18; to be depot surg. Cuddalore, Jan. 19.

COLQUHOUN, Surg. J. M.D. permitted to retire on pension of rank,

fr. Jan. 15, 1849.

COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. permitted to enter on gen. duties of the army, Jan. 16; fr. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to do duty under surg. of 1st district. pres. Jan. 18.

CUMMING, Surg. G. V. M.D. to be garrison surgeon at Vizagapatam, Jan. 19.

EVANS, Asst. surg. W. m.D. to be surg. fr. Jan. 15, v. Colquhoun,

retired; posted to 35th N.I. Jan. 18.

FORBES, Surg. J. fr. 38th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 18.

Linton, Asst. surg. R. P. fr. doing duty under Supg. surg. Malabar and Canara, to do duty with H.M.'s 94th ft. Jan. 18.

MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. fr. 48th to 1st N.I. Jan. 18.

MANLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. to be surg. fr. Jan. 2, 1549, v. Rogers, retired; posted to 48th N.I. Jan. 18.
RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. posted to 48th N.I. Jan. 18.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. A. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, Jan. 16.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEY, Surg. T. ext. of leave canc. Jan. 19.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS

HAGGER, the wife of T. s. at Nungabaukum, Jan. 17.

MARTYR, the wife of Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. d. at Cuddalore, Jan. 14

PRATT, Lieut. col. D. A. gen. s. at Madras, Jan. 21.
RICKETTS, the wife of Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. d. at Bellary, Jan. 14.
WYNDBAM, the wife of Lieut. A. 5th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Dec. 10.

### MARRIAGES

CASTOR, Capt. J. to C. Frances, d. of John Fonceca, at Madras, Jan. 24.

GIBSON, John May, to Mary Anne, d. of Capt. G. A. Smith, at Bangalore, Jan. 9.

PETERKIN, Asst. surg. James 16 M. N.I. to Clementina Charlotte, d. of James Reid, at Trivandrun, Jan. 16. RHENIUS, T. to Augusta Sarah Catherine, d. of the late C. P.

Gordon at Madras, Jan. 11.

WHITEHOUSE, J. O. to Sarah d. of the Rev. C. Mault, at
Nagercoil, Jan. 9.

DEATHS.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. 2nd N.V.B. at Bangalore, aged 30, Jan. 12.

CARRUTHERS, Wm. Francis G. s. of Lieut. and brev. capt. 2nd
L.C. at Trichinopoly, aged 1, Jan. 19.

ELTON, Fred. Edward, s. of F. B. c. s. at Palamcottah, aged 2,

Dec. 30.

GREIG, Wm. L. s. of R. A. at Ootacamund, aged 4, Jan. 4. LINDSAT, Cornet Robert, 6th L.C. at Bangalore, Jan. 18.
MITCHELL, R. St. Leger, at Madras, aged 63, Jan. 16.

MOORE, Capt. T. P. 22nd N.I. at Midnapore, Jan. 7.

MOURT, James, M.D. surg. 15th King's hus. at sea, on board the steamer Benlinck, aged 57, Dec. 21.

PHILBERT, the wife of S. at Madras, aged 20, Jan. 17.

PELLEW, Lieut. Percy T. 7th L. C. at Nowgong, Dec. 31.

RATCLIFF, James B. s. of John, at Madras, aged 2. Jan. 9.

STEURSE Noth infant d. of G. at Femore, aged 2. Jan. 13.

STEVENS, Nath. infant d. of G. at Egmore, aged 2, Jan. 13.

### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 14. Steamer Tenasserim, Diccy, Calcutta; Damblat, Chales, Calcutta.—16. Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Calcutta.—20. Lady Sale, Castor, Calcutta.—22. Roman Emperor, Champion, Port Adelaide; Royal Sazon, Charlesworth, Calcutta.—23. Emerald Isle, Downie, London.—24. Atalanta, Farley, Coringa; Herminie, Greenwood, Colombo; Sarah Metcalfe, Yorston, Newcastle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Sale.—Brig. gen. Dyce, Capt. Smith, Capt. Pereira, Dr. Clarke, Capt. Naga, Mr. and Mrs. Salween, and 3 children; and Mrs. Connel.

Per Protector.—Dr. and Mrs. Penny, Lieut. Henigan, Asst. apoth. Dugard, wife, and 5 children; Serjt. Kent, wife, and 5 children; Mr. Lyncham and 3 children; Mrs. Lyster and child; and Mr. De Silva.

Per Royal Saxon .- Capt. and Mrs. Impey, Capt. and Mrs. French, Miss French, and 2 children; Mr. Hollins, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Planstowe, Mrs. Dallas and child; Miss Amos, Messr. O'Shanessys, and Messrs. Costleys; Mrs. Irwin, Master

Irwin, Mr. Church, and Mr. Murray.

Per Emeruld Isle.—Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. Harnett,
Mr. Davis, Mr. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Lyte and family, Miss Kelly,
Mr. Cook, and Mr. Law.

F. Cook, and Mr. Law.
Per Atalanta.—Capt. W. Gibson and family.
Per Cecilia.—Lieut. Grant, 50th N.I.; C. A. Gordon, esq.

Per Herminie.-Charles Spicer, esq.

### DEPARTURES.

JAN. 16.—Steamer Tenasserim, Dicry, Calcutta.—17. Wellesley, Arrow, London.—20. Rachel, Scott, Colombo.—21. Coromandel, Cowan, London; Vernon, Voss, Bimlipatam; Caribbean, Cockton, Calcutta.—24. Royal Saxon, Charlesworth, New South Wales.—25. Charles Durmergue, Grant, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Tenasserim.—Major H. F. Strange, Captains G. Holt, and S. M. Gildea; Lieutenants F. J. B. Priestly, C. E. Lane, C. F. Brown, R. Briscoe, T. E. Blomfield, W. G. Turner, H. Priestly, W. T. Arnold, and S. P. Lea; Ensign S. G. Maunsell; Asst. surg. J. K. Carr, M.D.; rank and file 245.

Per Wellesley.—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Gledstanes and two children, Mrs. Symonds and two children, Rev. Mr. Elouis, Capt. Gledstanes, Capt. Armstrong, Miss Brown, Mr. Liardet, Mr. Guerin, and Anna Hill.

Per Retabl.—Mr. Divon

Per Rachel .- Mr. Dixon.

Per Coromandel .- Master Morris.

Per Vernon .- Mrs. Crozier, F. H. Crozier, Esq. C. S.; Mons. Gabille, and Mr. Brows.
Per Charles Dumergue.—Mrs. Crisp, Msjor Crisp, Mrs. Flower,

J. F. Flower, Esq. Asst. surg. Stanborough, and Lieut. Duff.

# COMMERCIAL. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, Jan. 25, 1849.

5 per cent. Loan of 1830 ..... (At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 . . . . . . . 18 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.) Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan No trans. Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt . . 16 die. Bank of Madras Shares ..... No trans.

### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL AUCHMUTY.

Several of our local papers have lately been filled with the strongest censure of General Auchmuty, on whom the whole blame of the delay in the movement of the Bombay troops has been thrown. It has been affirmed that this procrastination grew out of his having been disappointed of the command of the troops; it has been broadly hinted that public interests have been sacrificed to personal pique, and that the delinquent general ought to be brought forth-with to a court-martial. We have, however, the strongest reason for believing that these imputations have arisen entirely from misinformation, and that the character of a fine old Peninsular officer, possessed of much staff experience, and, above all, of the valuable quality of a cool head, yet full of energy and good sense, has in this case been unjustly aspersed. His pretensions to take the command of the Bombay division were fair and reasonable, and he was appointed by the Government under which he served to the charge of the force. The Supreme Government objected to this arrangement, on account of his seniority to General Whish. This fact had not, it appears, been overlooked; but as it was originally expected that the Commander-in-Chief would be at the head of the grand shikar party, which was to take the field in winter,—and it was, moreover, understood that it would break cover at Mooltan, and it was known that Sir Walter Gilbert, who was also senior to General Whish, would accompany his excellency, it was believed that all the major-generals would have been alike generals of division. When, however, the prohibition of the Supreme Government reached Bombay, Colonel Dundas was put in command of the army,—certainly a much larger force than is usually placed under a British Colonel; General Auchmuty, though chagrined, as we may well suppose the old soldier to be, at the loss of this opportunity of aiding to his laurels, most cheerfully and zealously co-operated with Colonel Dundas to reinforce General Whish. But troops which had to convoy a heavy bridge equipage, and a battering train, with its shot and shells for a siege, and engineer's stores, could not move on at a railway pace. Carriage has been exceedingly scarce in Upper Scinde, and the progress of the force has consequently been retarded. Whenever the movements of the force are impartially examined in conjunction with the obstacles to locomotion which existed, it will be fully acknowledged that there has been no unnecessary delay, and justice to the veteran soldier obliges us to say that the force could not have been moved on more rapidly, even if he had been allowed to lead them on to victory.—Friend of India, Jan. 11.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL with letters from London to Dec. 23, reached

Bombay Jan. 26.

THE INDIAN NAVY. - An Act has just been passed by the Supreme Legislative Council in India, to enable Courts-martial to be held on officers of the Indian navy. The Governors in Council of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, are vested with power by which they may direct any superior officer, captain or commander, of the Indian navy to hold Courts-martial in any one of the Eastern Seas, the officer in question presiding over any Court. Officers of the Indian navy, whether holding command, or not,—or, when a sufficiency of such of sufficient rank may not be found to be present, officers of the Company's army above the rank of captain, and officers of the royal navy, should such be disposed to act, are to furnish the constituents of the Courtmartial.

CIRCULATION OF INDIAN BOOKS .- At the 30th anniversary of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, presided over by the bishop, on the 4th January, it was announced, that the Mahomedans and Hindoos, in imitation of the example of the Bible Society, have begun to avail themselves of the press to multiply at a cheap rate their sacred books. Until very lately, neither the Koran nor any of the sacred works of the Hindoos had been printed, and manuscript copies were of course both scarce and expensive. A wealthy Mahomedan, however, some few years ago, determined upon following in the steps of our Bible and Tract Societies, and got up an edition of the Koran, with a running commentary. The thing was found to succeed, and the same work has since run through several editions: 12,000 copies are said to have been distributed in this way during the last few The Hindoos, also, have been committing to the press some of their theological works. About 8,000 copies of the principal of their sacred books are represented to have been thus put into circulation.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT .- A gentleman residing on the Esplanade has in his possession a fine young tiger aged about five months. Its owner is trying the rather dangerous experiment of bringing the animal up in the bosom of his family, in fact as one of the household gods. At night, always after the brute his di ied, he is let out of his cage to frisk and frolic on the greeiswird, where he has on one or two occasions displayed an unequivocal penchant for the flavour of goats and dogs. By and bye it is feared his taste may lead him to exhibit an unpleasant fondness for little children, and when hungry a leg or an arm or a bit of the breast of a full-grown man or woman may not come amiss to his palate. At present he only frightens ayahs and coolies, and enjoys an occasional peripatet's supper by killing a goat or fowl, and devouring the same.

THE LEFT WING H.M.'s 22nd Foot, Major D. R. Smith in command, embarked for Kurrachee on the 24th January, from the Apollo Bunder, on board the steam-frigate Semiramis -details as -Mrs. Maycock, and child; Mrs. McGrath, and child; Major D. R. Smith; Captain T. Chute; Lieutenants J. Maycock, R. Blackhall, R. C. Jones, J. H. Graham, W. Mayne, H. A. McDeane, A. G. Walch, F. G. Moore, and W. Couch: Assistant-Surgeon T. McGrath; one medical warrant officer; 480 non-commissioned rank and file; thirty-seven women, and fifty children; and one hundred and thirty-three public and private followers

THE E. I. U. S. CLUB. - The subscription list of this club contains no fewer than 674 names.

A HUNDRED VOLTAIC BATTERIES are at present being fitted up in the dockyard for the purpose of attempting an illumination at Bombay by means of electric light.

THE STEAM ENGINE. - We have seen a very ingenious model, by Mr. Mealon, of a steam-engine with vibrating cylinders, where the steam-valves are at the top and bottom of the cylinders instead of being in the trunnions on which they are suspended. The contrivances are perfectly original and extremely ingenious, and reflect the highest credit on the inventor .- Bom-

bay Times.
THE LATE BRIGADIER PENNYCUICK.—Amongst the many who have fallen victims to Lord Gough's mismanagement on the banks of the Jhelum, we find the names of Brigadier Pennycuick and his son. Colonel Pennycuick was an old peninsular officer of distinction. He commanded H. M.'s 17th during the first Affghan war; led the gallant corps at the capture of Kelat, in 1839; and was nearly lost by shipwreck at the mouth of the Indus on his return to Bombay. He was at Aden with the head-quarter wing from 1811 to 1845, and conducted with the utmost credit a flying expedition into the interior in the first-On the return of his corps to England, named of these years. he exchanged into H. M.'s 24th, at the head of which he fell on the 13th January.-Ibid.

A WING OF THE 94TH FOOT at Cannanore have been ordered to be held in readiness to start for Bombay by steam at an hour's notice, should their services be required by our Government. It is also rumoured that a wing of the 10th Hussars from Kirkee, and the 1st Grenadiers, and 22nd N.I. from the presidency, have been directed to be prepared for embarkation for Scinde at any moment it may be requisite to despatch them thither

MILITARY.—Yesterday morning the grenadier company with the band and part of No. 1 of H. M.'s 22nd, under command of Colonel Cotton, marched upon the Presidency at two o'clock. A second detachment of the gallant regiment, under command of Brevet Major George, c.B., moved this morning, and the third and last march to-morrow for the same destination. mour says they will remain at Bombay only until relieved by a wing of the Highlanders, when they will embark for Kurrachee. -The 4th troop of horse artillery is in orders to march from hence en route to Deesa in a few days. It is believed they will march across country, and not embark at Panwell.—The undermentioned officers accompany the wing of H.M.'s 22nd regiment from hence to Bombay:—Ist division.—Lieut. Col. Cotton, Capt. Thackwell, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant Goddard, Lieut. L. Cotton, Lieut. W. Smith. 2nd division.—Lieut. Miller, Lieut. Pennelather, Ensign King. 3rd division.—Brevet Major F. D. George, c.B., Lieut. Stack, Ensign Hughes, Ensign Butt, Quarter-Master Young, Dr. Currie. Each division marches 188 strong, making a total of 564 non-commissioned rank and file. - Our highly respected brigadier-general returned to division head-quarters on Monday last. - Poonah Chronicle, Jan. 26.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 1ST GRENADIER REGI-MENT N.I. - On Monday afternoon a large concourse of persons attended to witness the interesting ceremony of the presentation of a new pair of colours to the 1st grenadier regiment of N. I. by Mrs. Boileau. The whole brigade was on its ground at half past four r.M., and formed a general line,—the horse artillery and H. M.'s 22nd regiment on the right, the 14th N. I. and European L. I. on the left, and the regiment who were to receive the new colours in the centre. The colours about to be presented were deposited a few paces in front of the brigadier's flag-staff, under a small escort. The line received the brigadier with the usual salute, when, on arms being again shouldered, the right flank company of the 1st grenadiers, with the band of that regiment, proceeded to the front, and wheeled up facing the flag. The two subalterns who accompanied the company stepped forward, received and unfurled the colours. The escort brought up their right shoulders and advanced in open order, the band playing the Guard Troop, or "Grenadiers' March," till it arrived opposite the regiment's left, where it halted for a few moments, and by word from the brigadier a general salute was given by the whole The escort with the colours then marched through the entire of its own regiment, filed round its right flank, and proceeded until it arrived opposite to the old colours, when it wheeled to the right and formed a street. Arms were then shouldered. The brigade was immediately afterwards formed into three sides of a square, after which Mrs. Boileau, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, approached the centre. Major Tritton, of the 10th royal hussars, advancing, presented the Queen's colour, and Captain Studder, of the engineers, that of the Company, to Mrs. Boileau. The two ensigns that were to carry them stepped forward, when that lady addressed the regiment, as nearly as we could learn, in the following words: " Major Down, officers, and men, of the 1st grenadiers, I have been been requested to present you with your new colours today. Believe me, I feel highly honoured by the preference shown me, and in endeavouring to fulfil the request, let me assure you, though quite unable to make a speech on the occasion, my good wishes are not the less sincere. I now, therefore, commit these colours to your charge, feeling certain that the 1st grenadiers



will defend them gallantly whenever they may be called into action." To which Major Down, the commanding officer of the regiment, replied as follows:-" Mrs. Boileau,-In the name of the officers and men of the 1st grenadiers, I beg to render you our best thanks for the honour you have conferred on us in presenting us with our new colours. With respect to the latter part of your address, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that if, at any time, incitement is necessary in the performance of the soldier's duty, the remembrance of the honour this day done us will be sufficient to stimulate us to rally more de-votedly round the banner presented to us by fair lady's hand." At the conclusion of Major Down's address, the ladies and gentlemen who had advanced to the presentation, retired from the square, and the brigade reformed line. The new colours being hoisted in the grenadiers, the old ones were advanced, and taken off by the escort,—the line presenting arms as they passed away. The line then moved a company's depth to the rear, leaving the grenadiers with their new colours on the old alignment: the corps broke into open column of companies, and marched past the brigadier in order of review. On their re-entering the alignment the whole brigade formed mass of columns, and after marching past, moved to their respective lines in quick time. The afternoon was cloudy and unusually cool, and we were at one time apprehensive of a damper upon the proceedings in the shape of a fall of rain; but it passed away. The parade movements throughout were performed, as far as our knowledge of such maters enables us to judge, with the greatest precision, and the spectators appeared much gratified at the ceremony. dinner party (followed by a ball and supper) was given in the evening at the mess of the 1st grenadicrs, where every possible arrangement was made for the entertainment of the guests The whole went off remarkably well; and the dancing, which was kept up with much spirit, continued till nearly two o'clock. -Poonah Chronicle, Jan. 19.

Scinds.—On the evening of the 13th instant, letters were received by the officer commanding the troops at Hydrabad directing that a wing of the 24th N.I. with Brett's battery (4th co. 4th batt.—Golundauze), should hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Sukkur by forced marches,—their place to be supplied by a wing of the 10th N.I. from Bhooj, and the 6th co. 4th batt. Golundauze from Kurrachee. A wing of the 8th foot were at the same time ordered to march for Sukkur, the remaining wing to follow on the arrival at Kurrachee from Bombay of the left wing of the 22nd foot, which leaves to-day by the steamer Semiramis. The head-quarter wing of the 27nd are now on their way to the Presidency for duty, where they will probably remain till the arrival of the two regiments now on the'r way from England, when the wing of the 2nd European light infantry will relieve them from Poona, and they proceed to Kurrachee to join the left wing. The 1st or Leslie's troop of horse artillery have been ordered to march on Sukkur from Deess, the 4th (Cotgrave's) troop from Poona taking their place. The following troops are now on the Indus, or shortly will be:—

	At K	Currach	ee.			
H. M.'s 22nd foot (wing	g)	•••	•••	•••		500
26th native infantry	•••		•••		•••	900
•		lydrabo			•••	
6th company 4th battal						100
10th native infantry (w			26	•••	•••	450
		•••	•••	•••	•••	900
29th native infantry		•••	•••	•••	•••	900
2nd Belooch battalion	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Detachment Poons hor		•••	•••	•••	•••	200
	At	Sukkur				
Ist troop horse artillery	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	110
4th company 4th battal	ion, Go	olundar	ıze	•••	•••	100
24th native infantry	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	900
H. M.'s 8th foot	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,000
	At S	hikarpo	70			
1st company 3rd battali						100
11th native infantry			20	•••	•••	900
27th native infantry	•••		•••	•••	•••	900
1st Belooch battalion	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	900
ist Delooch battanon	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	300
	At L	Larkhan	a.			
Scinde camel corps	•••	_ •••	•••	•••	•••	1,000
	At .	Jurruck	t.			
Camel baggage corps	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,000
	On the	e Front	ier.			
1st Scinde horse	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,000
			Total			11,860
					300	- ,

About the 6th of January, Major Jacob had proceeded with 300 horse from Rojhan towards the base of the Murree Hills,

where a body of mountain marauders were once more plundering the villages on the plains.—Bombay Times, Jan. 24.

The steamer Medusa, which arrived yesterday, brings news from Scinde to the 26th, at which date everything was perfectly quiet throughout the country. The story of the descent of the Affghans was a piece of fabrication from beginning to end. The march of the 1st troop of horse artillery from Deesa to Sukkur, and of the 4th from Poona to Deesa, has been countermanded. The 78th remain at Belgaum, and the hussars at Kirkee. The wing of H. M.'s 8th foot which had marched en route for Hydrabad on the 21st, returned to Kurrachee on the morning of the 25th. The commissioner was at Shikarpore. Major-General Auchmuty and staff were at Sukkur. The left wing 27th N.I. left Kurrachee on the 18th for Upper Scinde. Brigadier Wilson had reached Kurrachee and assumed command of the brigade on the 20th.—Ibid., Jan. 31.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 27, 1849.—The following Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the officers belonging this presidency who are entitled to participate in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information:

No. 1.

Statement shewing the proportion of off-reckonings payable in advance to sharers in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1848, exclusive of the sum payable from the treasury either in India or in England.

### COMMANDANTS OF REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

COS	IMANUANIS OF AL	GIMANIC	or Light		
	46 TT_	lf Share	"	Amo	
Wai Gan				Co.'s Rs.	a. p.
	J. P. Dunbar, fu	m year,	Europe	•	
Do.	P. Delamotte, c.	в., ао.	do	•	
Colonel	B. Sandwith, do.		do	•	
	A:	RTILLERY	۲.		
	" H	alf Share	ers."		
Mai. Gen.	C. Hodgson,* ful				
Ďo.	Richard Whish,		do		
Do.	S. R. Strover,	do.	do		
Do.	L. C. Russell, c	. do.	do		
Colonel	J. G. Griffith,	do.	do		
	•	NYANTRI		-	
	=				
		ull Share			
Lieut.Gen	.J. W. Morris (	the late	), irom 18	it	
	Jan. to 3rd Ju				
-	full year, Eure				
Do.	H. S. Osborne,				
Do.	Sir D. Leighton,			•	
		alf Shar	ers.''		
Do.	G. R. Kemp,	do.	do		
Do.	J. F. Dyson,	do.	do	•	
Do.	W. D. Cleiland				
	Jan. to 26th				
	full year, Euro				
Do.	B. W. D. Sealy, f	ull year,	Europe	••	
Do.			do		
Maj. Gen	B. Kennett,	do.	India	3,413	5 <b>4</b>
Do.	A. Aitchison (the	e late), fi	rom lst Jan	١.	
	to 22nd Feb.	1849, ir	iclu <b>sive,</b> fu	11	
	уеаг, Епгоре		•••••		
Do.	E. W. Shuldham,	, full year			
Do.	W. Sandwith, c. 1		do		
Do.	J. Sulter, c. B.	do.	do	••	
Do.	SirE.G. Stannus,	Кт. & с	.в. do	••	
Do.	SirJames Sutherl	• .			
Do.	F. D. Ballantine	e, do.	do		
Do.	E. Frederick, c. B	. do.	do		
Do.	G. B. Brooks,	do.	do		
Do.	P. Lodwick,	do.	do		
Do.	J. Morse,	do.	do		
Do.	T. Morgan,	do.	_do		
Do.	D. Barr,	do.	India .		5 <b>4</b>
Do.	F. Farquharson,	do.	Europe.		
Do.	Sir H. Pottinger		в. India	3,413	5 4
Colonel	S. Hughes,	do.	do	3,413	5 <b>4</b>
Do.	J. Shirreff,	do.	Europe.	••	
Do.	T. Taylor,	do.	do	•	
Do.	M. E. Bognold,	do.	do	••	
Do.	C. B. James,	do.	India .	••	

 $<sup>\</sup>bullet$  Thus marked are entitled to an additional half share from the public treasury.

Colonel	J. H. Dunsterville, from 27th Feb.			
Coloner	to 31st Dec. 1848, inclusive, v.			
	Cleiland, dec., full year, Europe			
Do.	C. Payne, from 29th Feb. to 31st			
20.	Dec. 1848, inclusive, v. Aitchison,			
	dec., full year, Europe			
Do.	C. Evans, from 4th July to 31st Dec.			
	1848, inclusive, v. Morris, dec.,			
	full year, Europe		_	_
Do.	D. Capon, do. do. full year, India	1,688	0	2
	CLOTHING AGENTS.			
Major	R. St. John (full share), from 1st Jan.			
-	to 23rd Oct. 1818, inclusive,		_	
	full year, India	5,193	7	03
	Do. (half share), from 24th Oct. to			٠.
_	31st Dec. 1848, do. do. do	603	4	51
Do.	A. P. Le Messurier, do. from do. to	600		E l
	do. do. do	603	4	3
	No. 2.			_
Statemen	it shewing the names of the invalid off	cers ent	itle	d to

participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1848, and the proportion payable to them in advance on that account.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

Amount. Co.'s Rs. a. p.

Major E. Hallum, from 1st Jan. to 20th 

1,500 0 0

Dec. 1848, do.....

60 1 9

Total ...... Co's Rs. 1,560 1 9

### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. to be offic. pol. supt. of Kolapoor, dur. abs. of Capt. Graham on m. c.

Brown, E. to act as an uncov. asst. to coll. of customs at pres. ELPHINSTONE, A. coll. of Khandeish, perm. to proc. into his dist. on deputation.

GLASS, A. J. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24. HAVELOCK, W. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandeish, placed in per-

manent ch. of the Arnulneir Talucka, Jan. 18.

INVERARITY, J. D. acting coll. of Belgaum, res. ch. of duties.

REEVES, H. W. acting coll. of Poona, perm. to proc. into his dist. on deputation, Jan. 20.

REID, L. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, res. ch. of his duties, Jan. 15.

RITCHIE, W. A. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, Jan. 20; passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24

SPENCER, N. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODALL, H. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

LIDDELL, H. 3 yrs. to Europe.
OLIPHANT, J. E. 1 mo. to pres.
RYAN, R. H. 1 yr. on m. c. to Neilgherry hills.

SUART, E. M. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. to remain at pres. THORNTON, T. fr. Feb. 3 to June 13, to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRRRETON, Rev. H. H. asst. chaplain, ret. to duty, Jan. 25. COOK, Rev. G. jun. chaplain of St. Andrew's church, res. ch. of duties, Jan. 25.

JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. asst. chaplain of Baroda, 1 mo. in ext.

### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Major W. S. asst. qr. mr. gen. to join his station, Jan. 22. ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 30.

ASTON, Capt. H. 10th N.I. res. ch. of duties as 1st asst. to pol.

agent in Kattawar, Jan. 5.

BATTYE, Ens. 25th N.I. to act as postmr. in Kandeish dur. abs. of Hewet', on leave.

Bell, Brev. capt. G. K. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 1, lt. field battery, fr. Jan. 7.
Bolton, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. passed exam. in Maha-

ratta, qual. as interp. Jan. 30.

Bowles, Ens. A. to do duty with 18th N.I. and to join, Jan. 29.
Brett, Lieut. com. No. 9 light field batt. to act as exec. eng. at
Hydrabad on depart of Playfair, Jan 19.
Bruce, Lieut. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed colloq. exam.

BURKE, Lieut. J. H. Mint eng. res. ch. of duties. Jan. 30. BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. to join, Jan. 22.

CARR, Ens. L. to do duty with 22nd N.I. and to join, Jan. 29.
CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J. W. 27th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing.
CARTER, Lieut. V. 12th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Jan. 3, v. Russell, c

CONNYBEARE, 1st Lieut. F. art. to proc. in com. of details of 1st tr. H.A. and sappers and miners to emb. for Kurrachee, Jan. 29. Cousens, Ens. S. to do duty with 18th N.I. and to join, Jan. 29. COWPER Lieut. R. 1st Eur. fus. to be 2nd in com. 1st Belooch.

batt. v. Mayor, Jan. 31.

CRAWFORD, Capt. A. 3rd N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, and to join.

CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. posted to No. 1, lt. field battery, fr. Oct. 1, 1848, transferred to 2nd batt. art. and posted to No. 3, It. field battery, Jan. 26.
Dops, Ens. P. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 27, 1848, v. Young-

husband killed in action.

GAINSFORD, Brev. capt. T. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 8, v. Bailey,

GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta qual. as interp. Jan. 30.

GORDON, Ens. 1st gren. N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 22ad ft. GRAHAME, 2nd Lieut. T. W. art. to rank fr. Jan. 8. HAGGARD, 2nd Lieut. T. T. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 8 in susc.

to Bailey, dec.

Ens. J. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani qual. as HARPER, interp. Jan. 30. HAWTHORN, Ens. A. posted to 9th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 12, 1849.

v. Dods. pro. HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. to do duty with 18th N.I. to join at expiration of leave, Feb. 1.

KANE, Lieut. F. 15th N.I. to be a 1st class comm. agent for station

of Dessa, v. Kay, Jan. 31.

LANCASTER, Lieut. O. D. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dar. abs. of

Houghton, on leave LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. v.

Tapp, Jan. 31. LESTER, Ens. W. C. 2nd gren. N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qualified as interp. Jan. 30.

LOCH, Lieut. W. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam. Jan. 26. Lyon, Ens. C. J. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. and to join.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. S. 14th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Houghton.

MULES, Lieut. W. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be adj. 1st Belooch. bat. v. Cowpar.

NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 30. OSBORNE, Lieut. H. S. art. fr. 4th, to join 1st batt. to join hd. qrs.

at Ahmedouggur, Jan. 23.

PIERCE, Lieut. G. H. let gren. N.I. perm. to resign, Jan. 30.

ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. pol. agent in Cutch, made over ch. of

duties to Lieut. Raikes, Jan. 20.

SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. to com. detach. at
Surat, Jan. 22.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. 26th N.I. to cond. duties of the bazaar at Kur-

rachee, dur. abs. of Holland, on other duty.

SMITH, Ens. J. A. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

SOPPITT, Lieut. col. com. M. to be col. fr. Nov. 10, and to stand
below Col. S. Speck, Beng. inf.

ST. CLAIR, Lieut. D. J. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustand,

qual. as interp. Jan. 30. TAPP, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. to be comdt. of Poona irr. herse in

suc. to Erskine dec. Jan. 31.

THAIN, Ens. D. D. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. and to join.
TREVELYAN, Brev. maj. H. W. art. to com. No. 5, it. field batt.
at Mooltan, in suc. to Bailey, dec. to join, Feb. 1.
WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.

WRAY, Lieut. E. h. art. to be adjt. fr. Jan. 10, v. Pownall, on

WYLIE, Lieut. col. W. c.B. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY

FARQUHARSON, W. W. Dec. 28.

INFANTRY.

Cousens, S. Jan. 6. HEATHCOTE, C. T. Jan. 6.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. W. 2 mo. fr. March 15, to Bombay. BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at pres. CHRISTIAN, Ens. S. 17th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at

DRUMMOND, Capt. A. A. 11th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at pres.

DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D. A. 28th N.I. Jan. 2 to 12, to Bombay.

FORD, Capt. Sir F. 20th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at pres. GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. 28th N.I. 2 years fr. Feb. 1, to the Neilgherries on m. c.

HALBROW, Lieut. W. F. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. to April 30, to Nagpoor.

HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. F. M. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 22, to rem. at Bombay, on m. c

HASSABD, Lieut. R. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain

HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. Jan. 27 to Feb. 28, to Posona. HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at

pres.

JAMESON, Lieut. J. F. 28th N.I. to Feb. 20, in ext. to remain at

KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at pres. LANDON, Capt. S. 16th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c. to pres. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.

LEEBON, Capt. C. F. N.V.B. Jan. 28 to Feb. 28.
LEDDELL, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe for health, Jan. 29.

LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. N.V.B. to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at

pres.

MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. 2 years in ext. to Cape.

MONTRIOU, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. fr. Jan. 29 to remain at pres.

PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 27.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R., N. V. batt. to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at

ROBINSON. Ens. H. L. 20th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at

SHAW, Lieut. col. M. M. 26th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay. THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. fr. Jan. 24 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, On m. c.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 31, in ext. to Broach.

WEST. Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. to Feb. 28. in ext. to the Mahabu-

leshwur hills, on m. c. WREN, Lieut. R. F. 2nd L.C. to Feb. 28, in ext. to the Mahabuleshwar bills, on m. c.

### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. of Poonah irr.

BELLINGALL, Asst. surg. to proc. to Kurrachee, to rel. est. which may come fr. Mooltan with sick and wounded, Feb. 2.

EDWARDS, Surg. E. W. ret. to duty, Dec. 28.

LAWES, Asst. surg. W. to proc. to Kurrachee, to rel. the est. which may come fr. Mooltan with sick and wounded, Feb. 2.

MUBRAY, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of wing of 27th N.I. rem. at Kurrachee.

THATCHER, Asst. surg. C. to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad zillah, Jan. 29.

TURNER, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd troop H.A. fr. Jan. 1, dur. abs. of Russell on leave.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TURNER, Asst. surg. J. art. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 3, to Bombay.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. fr. the Constance, to ch. of the Semiramis, fr. Jan. 7. CHILD, Mids. O. passed exam. and app. prov. mate, fr. June 17. CRANE, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Dec. 31. FOULERTON, Lieut. ret. to duty, and app. to the Mahi, Jan. 7. GARDINER, Prov. mate F. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Dec. 27. HAWKINS, Capt. J. C. to com. of the Hastings, and supt. of Pattings.

mara, fr. Jan. 27.

JERMYN, Lieut. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

LEEDS, Lieut. R. W. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. fr. Oct. 20.

MILLS, Asst. surg. of the Semiramis, perm. to reside on shore, fr.

TAYLOR, Lieut. F. to be gunnery officer of the Elphinstone, fr. Sept. 18.

TRONSON, Lieut. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. and to com. the Maki, fr.

WOOD, Mids. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. YOUNG, Act. 1st class master, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Dec. 27.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOYD, the lady of Capt. D. 11th N.I. d. at Ootamacund, Jan. 22. HANNAH, the wife of J. d. at Sholapore, Jan. 18.

HENDERSON, the wife of Alexander, s. at Colaba, Jan. 21.

JACOB, the wife of W. S. s. at Poona, Jan. 27. PARKER, the lady of Robert, s. at Mahabuleshwar, Jan. 16.
PATERSON, the wife of R. W. at Bombay, Jan. 31.
THOMAS, the wife of R. Hughes, d. at Colaba, Jan. 23.

### DEATHS.

BAILEY, Capt. Brook, art. from a wound received in action at Mooltan, Jan. 8. Carrow, Lieut. Wm. H.M.'s 22nd at Colaba, Jan. 31.

EDWARDS, Capt. Joseph, H.M.'s 86th, at Dessa, aged 35, Jan. 14.

HORNE, Francis, at Poons, aged 57, Jan. 16.

PARKER, infant s. of Rodert, at Mahabuleshwar, Jan. 26.

STOKOE, W. W. s. of the late Capt. W. at Bombay, aged 3, Jan. 25.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAT.S.

Jan. 20. Ann Armstrong, Williams, Liverpool.-23. Steamer Achilles, Evans, Hong Kong .- 24. John Brightman, Scott, Cal-liffe, Daily, China; steamer Semiramis, Daniells, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Curtis and child, and Mr. Curtis.

Per Dwarka.—Major Stisted, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.

Per Achilles.—C. Kerr, J. C. Stewart, — Volkart, A. S. Ayrton, J. Caldicott, and C. Johannes, Esqrs.; Capt. Tronson, and Mr. W. Vower.

Per John Brightman .- Mrs. Crawford and child, Mrs. Poole, and Mrs. Scott.

Per Maria Soames.—Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Haines, Miss Moline, Miss Brereton, Capt. C. R. Hogg, 1st Bo. fusiliers; Lieut. J. W. Sandwith, 2d Bo. Eur. L.I.; Asst. surg. R. Haines, Bo. army; the Rev. Mr. Brereton, F. J. Loft, esq. cadet; and a large number of recruits for the H. C. service.

Per steamer Surat.—Miss Grant, A. S. Le Messurier, esq. J.A.G; A.D. Chapman, esq.; A. Remington, esq. c.s.; J. Hinde Pelly, esq. c.s.; W. W. Bell, esq. c.s.; Rev. J. Cooke, H. Conybeare, esq.; Lieut. F. Frankland, 2nd Bo. Eur. regt.; Mrs. Maunsell and Mr. Maunsell.

Per steamer Victoria .- Mrs. Lushington and two children, with Per steamer Victoria.—Mrs. Lushington and two children, with servant; Mrs. Gordon and servant; Mrs. Anderson and infant; Miss Bell, Commodore S. R. Lushington, R.N. and servant; Major H. Trevelyan, Bom. art.; Capt. Gordon, Madras army; Capt. Read, H. M.'s 9th lancers; Mr. Stewart, Dr. Ballingall, Bom. army; Messrs. L. Carr, D. Davidson Thain, B. G. H. Johnstone, Francis Hallett, and A. Bowles, cadets Bom. army; and Mr. March. Meade.

Per Charlotta.—Messrs. J. Johannes and P. Gipps.
Per Victoria.—Mrs. Warden, and Major R. M. Hughes.
Per Ayrshire.—Mrs. Brown.
Per Phloz.—Rev. J. Taylor.
Per Sesostris.—Mrs. Major Green, Lleuts. Aitchison and Hutcheon, 2nd Eur. L.I.

### DEPARTURES.

JAN. 20. Steamer Moozuffer, Hewett, Aden; Imaum of Muscat, Ritchie, Singapore; Paragon, Boxley, Singapore.—23. Humayeon, Findlay, Liverpool; Ararat, Rouse, Singapore.—26. Lloyds, Persentland, Persentl son, Singapore; William Darley, Cammell, Liverpool; Duchess of Argyle, Phillips, Liverpool.—30. Ganges, Cornforth, Liverpool.—Feb. 3. Steamer Feroze, Frushard, Sues.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sesostris, to Kurrachee: —Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Cracklow, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Wilson; Lieut. col. H. Cracklow, Eur. L.I.; Lieut. C. T. Aitchison and Ens. D. Hutcheon, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Lieut. A. H. Campbell, 9th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Burrowes, 15th

Per Imaum of Muscat.—Capt. Reid.
Per Semiramis.—Mrs. Maycock and child, Mrs. MeGrath and child, Major D. R. Smith, and Capt. T. Chute; Lieuts. J. Maycock, R. Blackall, R. C. Jones, J. H. Graham, W. Mayne, H. A. M. Deane, A. J. Walch, F. G. Moore, and W. Couch; Asst. surg. T. McGrath; 480 non-commissioned rank and file.

Per Victoria.-Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Macrae, six Misses Wood,

Capt. Stanley, and Mr. Wood.
Per Phlox.—The Rev. J. J. W. Jervis, and Lieut. Kane.
Per Paragon, to Madras.—Mrs. Boxley, E. Webster, and F. E. Pharaoh, esgrs.

Fer Ganges.—Mrs. Coghlan, and T. Combes, Esq.
Fer Swat.—Lieut. Conybeare, art.
Per steamer Feroze.—Mrs. Cumine and a child, servant; Mrs.
Davidson, and 3 children, also Miss Gordon, with 2 servants; Mrs. Twemlow and a child, with servant; Mrs. St. John, and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Liddell and 4 children; Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Stokes, Capt. Cumine, H. Liddell, Esq. c. s.; Capt. S. Landon, 16th Bombay N.I.; Mr. Hunter, Maj. J. Liddell, 27th Bombay N.I.; and Mr. Brandreth.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Feb. 3, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer loan		 Rs.117 per 100 Se.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	 Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	 Rs. 102‡do.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	 Rs. 87 do.
4	Do.	do.	1835- <b>36</b>	 Rs. 83 do. Co.'s
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	 Rs. 99 do.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	 Rs. 83 do.



### Bank Shares

Bombay Bank	Rs. 28	per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	10	
Commercial do.	174	do. disc.
Agra do (Rs. 500)	12	do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)		par.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	11	2	
Do (dragons)		11	21	
Bank of England Notes, per £	•	11	2	
Spanish Dollars, per 100		220		
German Crowns, ,,	•••	212		
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas		104	ļ.	
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	"	163	to 174	

### EXCHANGES.

On London at 6 months' sight	••	1s. 10åd. to 1s. 10åd. p. ru
3 months'		1s. 101d.
1 month's		<u> </u>
On China at 60 days'		Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'		,, 99 <u>1</u>
On Calcutta at 60 days'	••	,, 99½ per 100 Rs.
Do. 30 daya'	••	Par.
Do. at sight	••	4 annas prem.
		· ·

### PREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. per ton of 20 cwt.

### COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5 o'CLOCK, 2ND FEB., 1849.—We have to report a less amount of business during the past fortnight, than has been the case since the commencement of the present season. The state of affairs in the Punjaub has been productive of considerable anxiety, and the various exaggerated rumours that have been current in the bazaar have caused dealers to act with great caution, more especially within the latter portion of the period under notice. The market is bare of most kinds of manufactured goods, the supplies to hand since the date of our last being on a small scale, and placed by importers without difficulty; but with the exception of a small quantity of some particular fabrics, we have no sales to arrive to notice.

### CEYLON.

We have before us an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Ceylon for the year 1849; the statement informs us that the revenues of the island amount to about 408,000*l.*, and this sum is raised from a population of about a million and a-half. One-fourth of this sum arises from the Customs; in the lower provinces of Bengal, the Customs furnish one-thirtieth of our resources. In Ceylon, the land-tax is less than a tenth of the entire revenue; here it forms the very sinews of our finances. A moderate land-tax is, after all, the tax for all Indian possessions, insular or continental, and the sooner the Government of Ceylon can simplify the system of taxation by completing the survey and assessment of the land, and substituting a general land-tax for the numerous and vexatious imposts which now press upon the springs of industry and the patience of the people, the better for the happiness and prosperity of the island.

We have perused with no small satisfaction the address of Sir Emerson Tennent, on the taxation of the island. It is one of the

We have perused with no small satisfaction the address of Sir Emerson Tennent, on the taxation of the island. It is one of the clearest, most straightforward, and comprehensive documents on this subject we have ever perused, and it is most eminently calculated to remove those impressions regarding the fiscal arrangements on the island which it has been attempted to create. He delineates the system of taxation which prevailed in the days of the Dutch, and which was perpetuated, with little variation, by our own Government, until a very late period, when the science of political economy had exposed its errors and its impolicy. He describes the scientific principles on which the Government of the island was led to modify that system and abolish the taxes which interfered with the progress of national industry, as well as the grounds on which the recent taxes were substituted. The whole subject is placed in a very different light from that in which it has hitherto been represented. His observations create a strong conviction that the late insurrection was not the result of the new taxes; and we have the additional assurance of the Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Oliphant, that it was to be attributed to the disaffection of those who had been deprived of social and political power, and of sacerdotal influence, by the establishment of our supremacy. Sir Emerson's address is one of the most masterly exposés which has yet appeared of the financial position and prospects of the island.—Friend of India, Jan. 18.

### DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

HEALE, the wife of Arthur W. s. at Colombo, Jan. 15.

### DEATHS

ARBUTHNOT, John, at Kandy, aged 28, Jan. 1. RAITT, Capt. Cey. rifles, at Ceylon, Jan. 1.

### **ULTRA-GANGETIC PROVINCES.**

A MOST destructive conflagration occurred at Maulmain on Christmas-day. The Government coal depôt and marine stores, the offices and godowns of several houses of agency, containing English goods to a large amount, the public rooms, and nearly 600 houses, were among the number of the buildings consumed. According to the Advertiser, the value of the property thus destroyed probably does not fall short "of one-fourth of the total wealth of the town of Maulmain." Six lives, also, are ascertained to have been lost, but it does not appear that any European was among the sufferers. As regards the cause of this most calamitous event, considerable mystery would seem to prevail. The received opinion, however, is, that the origin of it was " purely accidental," but that incendiarism spread the devastation when once it had commenced. By the print already quoted, it is said that "enemies in our own camp, in the shape of scoundrels of home growth, encouraged and aided its progress, in order to profit by plunder during the confusion which would Even this account is bad enough, but we are thankful ensue." that suspicion does not fall on the Burmese, since such an evidence of hostility on their part as that of the destruction of Maulmain by fire would afford ground for grave anxiety at the present juncture. It is to be hoped that they neither have had any hand in the catastrophe, nor will be temped to take advantage of it. The houses of business whose premises were consumed are those of Messrs. Buchanan, Paterson, and Co., Messrs. Gardner and Co. (whose books are destroyed), and Messrs. A. Ross and Co. One incendiary had been caught, tried, and sentenced to hard labour on the roads in irons for two years; a punishment very inadequate to his crime.—Madras Spectator Extra, Jan. 22.

### SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CAIRNE, Mrs. at Singapore, Dec. 29.

### CHINA.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

LLOYD, Rev. John, at Amoy, Dec. 6.

The Indian islanders write on palm leaves, which have received no other preparation than that of being dried, and cut in slips; or on the inner bark of trees, a little polished only by rubbing; or on slips of the bamboo cane, simply freed from its epidermis; or on stone, metal, or paper. The instrument for writing with on the palm leaf, bark, and the bamboo is an iron style, and their writing is, in fact, a rude engraving, which is rendered legible by rubbing powdered charcoal over the surface, which falls into the grooves, and is swept off the smooth surface.

THE NUTMEG, when perfect on the tree, resembles a fine round large peach, and indicates being ripe by the rind opening at the extreme end, displaying an inner substance of a fine dark red, or deep crimson colour, having within its many folds the nut: this substance is the mace. Large quantities of the rind are made a pickle, and also a preserve of. The mace is carefully unfolded off the nut, and requires merely drying in the sun to suit it for exportation. The nut itself, when Ireed of this beautiful and valuable coating, is found to be in a third inclosure—a very thin shell, always allowed to fall, or break off in the progress of preservation, by keeping the nuts spread on wicker hurdles over smoke for about six weeks, when they are then assorted for various markets, and kept in fine unslaked chunam (lime) until required for exportation. Some trees yield spice clothed in white mace, but they are rare.

### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the 18th January, the President, Dr. Wilson, directed the attention of the meeting to the interesting fact, that several series of cave temples, hitherto wholly unknown to Europeans, had just been brought to notice in various parts of the Mahratta country. Among these, the most remarkable are those near the village of Kuda, situated on the Rajouri creek, in the Konkan, between three and four miles west from the town of Thal, and about forty-two miles in the straight line from Bombay. The discovery of these caves occurred under the following circumstances:—

About the commencement of the rains, Vishnu Shastri, the Brahmin who had assisted Mr. Wathen, Dr. Wilson, and others, so much in the deciphering of inscriptions in the cave character, was appointed manalkari of a district in the Kon-When about to commence his duties, he called upon Dr. Wilson, who asked him to make every inquiry in his power about the existence, or otherwise, of a series of caves, with a chaitya, as the centre from which the caves at Manad, which are only monkish cells, would probably be found to be only an off-set. In a short time, he reported to Mr. Law, the collector of Surat, and to Dr. W., as the result of his search, the information which he had obtained of existence of a magnificent series near Thal. Mr. Law, at the opening of the season, sent the Brahmin personally to inspect the caves, and he found them to correspond with descriptions which he received of them. He also brought with him a facsimile of some of the inscriptions, which Dr. Wilson exhibited to the meeting. Mr. Law has been the first European to inspect them. In a letter, dated the 15th January, addressed to Dr. Wilson, he states, "I visited the caves of Kuda a few days ago, and I may safely say, that they far exceeded my expectations. There are twenty-two caves altogether, great and small, and no less than four of them have chaityss. The principal one is sixty feet in length, with several bas reliefs of Buddhas sitting cross-legged on lotuses, and others on sinhasans, with the usual attendants, dolphins, &c. The most interesting and best executed, however, are of male and female figures, perhaps representing Buddha and his Saki, the former with a kind of turban for his head-dress. This, as well as the other caves containing chaityas, is on the plan of a vihar, not of a regular temple, as at Karli. I found eighteen inscriptions, and have got good fac similes on cloth of the larger ones, and copies of the rest. The larger ones probably excel any that have been found in the perfect formation of the letters, and are as plain as if they had just been cut. Some of them contain such complicated compound letters, that I think they must be in Sanscrit. I propose to send a short account of these caves, with drawings, shortly to the Bombay Asiatic Society, but in the meantime you are at liberty to mention the purport of what I have stated at the next meeting you may attend, should you wish."

This information must be peculiarly interesting to the students of Indian antiquities.

Mr. Robert Davidson, superintending surgeon to the Nagpore subsidiary force, writing from Kamptee, 3rd January, 1849, to the editor of a Bombay paper, under his own name, gave the following account of a sea-serpent seen by him:—"When returning to India, in the year 1829 (about the end of July), I was standing on the poop of the Royal Saxon, in conversation with Captain Petrie, the commander of that ship, since deceased: we were at a considerable distance S. W. of the Cape of Good Hope, in the usual track of vessels to this country, going rapidly along (seven or eight knots) in fine smooth water. It was in the middle of the day, and the other passengers were at lunch, the man at the wheel, a steerage passenger, and ourselves, being the only persons on the poop. Captain Petrie and my-self, at the same instant, were literally fixed in astonishment by the appearance, a short distance ahead, of an animal, of which no more generally correct description could be given than that by Capt. McQuhæ. It passed within thirty-five yards of the ship, without altering its course in the least, but as it came right abreast of us, it slowly turned its head towards us. Apparently about one-third of the upper part of its body was above water, in nearly its whole length, and we could see the water curling up on its back as it moved along, but by what means it moved we could not perceive. We watched it going astern with intense interest until it had nearly disappeared, when my companion, turning to me with a countenance expressive of the utmost astonishment, exclaimed, 'Good Heavens, what can that be?' The story rests on my own unsupported word, but I pledge that

word to its correctness. Professor Owen's supposition, that the animal seen by the officers of the Dadalus was a gigantic seal, I believe to be incorrect, because we saw this apparently similar creature in its whole length, with the exception of a small portion of the tail, which was under water; and by comparing its length with that of the Royal Saxon (about 600 feet), when exactly alongside in passing, we calculated it to be in that, as well as in its other dimensions, greater than the animal described by Capt. McQuhæ."

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

MONDAY, March 5, 1849.

Mr. Baillie's motion—a successful one—in the House of Commons, on the 20th of February, for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and whether any measures can be adopted for their better government, provoked a debate, which, whilst it ripped up the whole case of the recent rebellion in the first-named dependency, suggests, upon reflection, serious considerations regarding the whole of our vast eastern possessions. Whilst we are revolving the question of annexation or non-annexation of a country like the Punjab, with less excitement than is manifested by a valetudinarian when he is hesitating whether he shall put on his great coat, we seem to lose sight of the remote chance that, with little warning, the question may be decided by the disjunction of India from Britain.

The merits of the Ceylon case are very difficult to determine, owing to the utter incompatibility of what, by a conventional term, are called the "facts" on both sides. The Colonial department and the local Government are accused of tyranny and oppression of all classes, European settlers or residents, as well as the native population. Even in those West India colonies, whence the groans are loudest, the voices of the negro labourers are still; but in Cevlon all are complainants—planters and ryots; head-men and Buddhist priests; cinnamon-peelers and Veddahs, play several parts in one not very mellifluent harmony. The native malcontents have exhibited their discontent, as Mr. Baillie observed. in the only form in which persons of their condition usually remonstrate with their Government; namely, by open rebellion: the Europeans embodied their griefs and expostulations in the more civil shape of memorials and petitions, which, however, allege matters equally applicable to the former class, and if their allegations are well-founded, they bear out the inference of Sir William Molesworth, that, even if the insurrection could be traced to the machinations of political agitators, misgovernment and oppression must have prepared the Singhalese to receive ill impressions from the teachings of these agents. The European population of Ceylon represent the insupportable burthen of taxation; the tortuous, uncertain, and dilatory administration of the law, chiefly through the incompetence of the persons appointed judges; the wasteful expenditure of the local Government, and other grievances, which, as we before said, touch the native as well as the European community, and are independent of the particular faults of administration imputed to Lord Torrington, who seems to have had a difficult part to play when he arrived in the island, instructed to carry out fiscal reforms involving a heavy sacrifice of revenue, with an insolvent



exchequer, and in the teeth of universal commercial distress.

Lord Torrington appears to have applied himself strenuously to this task. He abolished monopolies; he repealed the export duty upon coffee; reduced that upon cinnamon from 1s. to 4d. per pound; and lightened the imposts upon various imported commodities. In order to obtain an equivalent for these large remissions, as a land-tax, the fairest resource, was, in the peculiar and complicated circumstances of the tenures in the island, impracticable, he resorted to the unfortunate taxes which are said to have caused the insurrection in the province of Kandy, whilst they have covered their author with obloquy and ridicule.

It is worthy of notice, although it has not been hitherto noticed, that, amongst other outbreaks in Ceylon, one in the year 1824 singularly resembled, in all its circumstances, except its extent, the late one. It broke out in the Kandyan province of Matelle; it was got up by some petty chiefs, who set up a youth of about twenty as a king, whom they carried about the country; and, upon the approach of the British troops, the insurgents were dispersed and the leaders seized. There was no pretence at that time that taxation or the oppression of government officers provoked the outbreak; it was a political rising of discontented men, desirous of shaking off a foreign yoke, and nothing more.

That the policy of Lord Torrington, and still less his reported personal demeanour and manners, can be entirely exempted from unfavourable criticism, is more, perhaps, than his advocates would contend; but he is fairly entitled to this evidence in his favour, that the Colonial Secretary, under whose orders he acted, has, since the outbreak, pronounced his unqualified approbation of his con-In conveying to Lord Torrington her Majesty's approval of the measures taken by him to suppress the revolt, Lord Grey, in his despatch of the 24th October last, says: "I have further to add, that it is not merely your exertions at the moment of danger which seem to me entitled to approval, and that my confidence in the policy you had previously adopted, and which is alleged to have been the cause of these disturbances, is in no degree shaken by the occurrences to which I have referred." His Lordship, in other parts of the same despatch, attributes the revolt to intentional misrepresentations of the measures of the Government, and hypothetically accuses European residents in the colony of lending their dangerous countenance to such misrepresentations:

"The Queen has learnt with regret that the public peace of the colony had been disturbed, and that a part of the native population had been excited to acts of rebellion, by false representations industriously circulated as to the intentions of the local Government, and as to the nature and objects of the ordinances recently passed to sanction the imposition of certain new taxes, which had been rendered necessary by alterations in the financial arrangements of the island, involving a large reduction of objectionable taxes, for the benefit and encouragement of its trade and commerce.

"In another despatch I propose to enter somewhat fully into the grounds on which I have come to a conclusion favourable to the principle of your recent financial measures, and it is gratifying to me to find in the papers before me, and especially in the speech of Sir H. Maddock at Kandy, and in the interesting communications of Sir E. Tennent, abundant evidence to show that these disturbances cannot be attributed to anything really oppressive, either in the nature or in the amount of the taxes imposed by the recent ordinances. If, therefore, it is true, as has been asserted, that these ordinances were the immediate cause of the outbreak, they can only have been so in consequence of the studied misrepresentations of their effect which had been deliberately disseminated by European agency and in the native language."

Dr. Elliott, the editor of the Colombo Observer, who has

made himself very prominent in this matter, though not directly referred to in these paragraphs, is, perhaps, covertly struck at, and apparently with less reserve in the reply of the Colonial Secretary to a memorial from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, in which he observes that "no small portion of the responsibility of the unfortunate disturbances rests with those who have, through the press and by other means, endeavoured to create discontent amongst the native population, and to misrepresent directly to them the measures of the local Government."

This charge was brought more directly against Dr. Elliott in a paper, signed by certain European planters, containing the following statement:—

"We, the undersigned British residents in the Kandian provinces, believing that the late writings in the Observer newspaper, and the course pursued by the editor, have tended greatly to cause the unhappy disturbances and destruction of property we now daily witness, and which threaten, unless speedily checked, to replunge this island into the barbarism and poverty from which British capital and Indian labour have begun to raise it, feel it our duty publicly to record in the strongest terms our disapprobation and abhorrence of the inflammatory tendency of its late productions; and whilst we acknowledge the freedom of the press as one of the strongest bulwarks of our liberty, and one of the greatest blessings of the English constitution, we cannot but deeply lament this unworthy prostitution of its power for the purpose of stirring up amongst the half-civilized natives of the island a factious opposition and disaffection towards her Majesty's Government."

Upon being threatened with an action for libel, however, most of the subscribers (not more than sixteen in all) consented to withdraw their signatures.

Upon the whole, we think there is sufficient ground to conclude that the obnoxious ordinances were not the real, substantial, sole causes of the rebellion: they were, perhaps, only the match which lighted the gunpowder into explosion.

The European reader will wonder why means should not have been taken to counteract the misrepresentations complained of, and to prevent the misguided natives from being made the ready tools of crafty agents. This would not, perhaps, have been easy in any foreign dependency where the people are ignorant and their language is different from that of their rulers; but in Ceylon it was impossible; for it is admitted by Earl Grey, and is too notorious to be denied, that a knowledge of the native languages is not required in the European agents and servants of the government; and his lordship, with an amusing appearance of simplicity, supposes that "the late transactions have brought to light" this "principal fault in the system of government now existing in Ceylon;" namely, the want of a medium of mutual communication between the people and the local governmental authorities, which, one would imagine, must have been the first thing thought of.

Now let English readers ponder well this important fact; that the system of government under which Ceylon has sunk into financial and commercial distress, under which there have been repeated insurrections of the native population, who, in a small island, are easily kept in subjection by a trifling force of Europeans, — this system of government, with all its nepotism, and inherent vices, —is the system which, in the event of British India being transferred wholly to the direct management of the ministers of the Crown, will be applied to that empire. If, as the merchants and planters of Ceylon, in their memorial, affirm as "a notorious fact" be true, that persons incompetent through want of education are placed in high judicial stations in the colony; if it be true, as Sir Wm. Molesworth states, that the appoint-



ments there are mere provisions for the adherents and dependants of political leaders at home; can any one doubt that the same abuses, upon a larger and more dangerous scale, would exist in India? The remedy proposed by the baronet for the misgovernment of Ceylon is, "transfer it to the East-India Company, and it will then have a share in the talent and official aptitude specially provided for India;" and some able periodical writers have recently echoed this recommendation. But the reverse will be the case if the Company's government in India be superseded by the

When Ceylon was transferred by the Company to the Crown, it was done with the view of demonstrating the superiority of the latter's system of administration. The island afforded a most favourable theatre for the experiment. Its population, quiet and peaceable, were subject to no intractable caste prejudices; they surrendered their modified slavery and many other of their institutions without repugnance; they fell into our own with alacrity, performing the office of jurors, for example, with admirable skill as well as fidelity. In short, under judicious management, Ceylon might have been made a model for the imitation of continental India; and what has it been made?—a little Ireland!

### Court of Queen's Bench, Fas. 24.

The Queen v. Charretie,-Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in this case. The defendant, Colonel Charre-tie, had been indicted under the 49th Geo. III. c. 126, for a misdemeanor in regard to the sale of a cadetship in the East-India Company's service. The indictment charged that the defendant had received a sum of money for a nomination to an office, commission, place, or appointment in the gift of the Directors of the Company. The only question for the Court was, whether a cadetship was proved at the trial to fall under one of those descriptions. It appeared that the money was to be paid for the nomination, which was made in favour of William White Wotherspoon, and for which his father had paid the sum of 2,000l. The numbers on contained a proviso that the party should be declared by the Directors to be nt for the appointment; but this condition was always understood in cases of that kind, and would not prevent the nomination from being considered an office, commission, place, or appointment within the statute. In deciding the question, the Court was bound to look at the intention of the Legislature, and it was clear that the object of the enactment was to prevent all corrupt bargains. It was therefore immaterial to consider whether what was sold was described with critical accuracy. The Court was therefore of opinion that the direction given was right. A cadetship was sufficiently described by each of those words, and the indictment was fully proved.

The rule for a new trial was therefore discharged.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, K.C.B., late Governor of the Mauritius, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

MARCH OF TOLERATION IN TURKEY .- The Sultan has issued a firman in which he accords to Christians the privilege of attaining to some of the highest dignities, even that of Pasha or The Mussulmans have manifested great indignation at the publication of this firman.

DUTCH INDIA.—The King of Holland, in his speech to the States General, on opening the Chambers, February 14th, made the following allusion to the state of Netherlands India:-Our East Indian possessions are in a state of tranquillity. Measures have been taken to repair the shock which our arms, notwithstanding the bravery of our troops, have sustained at

THE ship Persia has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

# ARRIVALS

FEB. 26.—Blue Bell, Wilson, Algoa Bay.—27. Hyderabad, Castles, Madras; Severeign, Broadfoot, Whampoa.—28. Lady M. Donald, Elder, Bengal.—MARCH, 2. Medway, Coombes, Bengal.—3. Dalhousie, Hamlin, and Victoria, Carphin, Bengal; John M. Kenzie, Patterson, Maulmain.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Feb. 23. Diana, Fletcher, New South Wales.—26. Victor, Kirkus, Hobart Town; Alice Maude, Winn, and Alexandrina, Falconer, Algoa Bay; Swithamley, Jennings, and India, Campbell, Bombay; Gratitude, Dockerell, Aden; Susan Crisp, Holdsworth, Bordeaux and Mauritius; Seringapatam, Pecket, Madras; Samarang, Pollock, Cape; Lalla Rookh, Henderson, Port Natal.

From SHIELDS .- FEB. 27. Cassibelanus, Armstrong, Aden. From the CLYDE. - FEB. 26. Sunda, Brown, Batavia and Singapore .- 25. Struan, Miller, Cape

pore.—25. Struan, Miller, Cape.
From Milford.—Feb. 24. Diana, Pugh, Calcutta.
From Portsmouth.—Feb. 11. Hashemy, Ross, New South
Wales.—26. Columbus, Edic, Calcutta; B. B. Greene, Jeffrey, Mauritius.—27. Joseph Bushby, Sparks, Victoria.
From Falmouth.—Feb. 24. Baron of Bramber, Vaughan,
Cape; Jane Catharine, Wilson, New Zealand.
From Yarmouth.—Feb. 24. Iris, Ball, Algoa Bay.
From Plymouth.—Feb. 23. John Bright, M'Lean, New South
Wales.—26. Ron Accord Buskle Calcutta.—24. Penelogy. Scadden

Wales .- 26. Bon Accord, Buckle, Calcutta .- 24. Penelope, Scadden (from Shields), Cape.
From CORK.—FEB. 25. Hamlet, M'Laren, Singapore.

From HARTLEPOOL .- FEB. 24. Princess Charlotte, Newham, Aden.

From CARDIFF.—Feb. 23. Superior, Bustrom, Manilla. From SWANSEA.—Feb. 26. Jenny Jones, Gilbert, Adelaide.

From SWANSEA.—FEB. 26. Jenny Jones, Gilbert, Adelaide.
From LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 24. Lucy, Parsons, Bombay.—25. La
Belle, Rivers, Ceylon.—26. Cornelia, Jonker, Batavia; Ann and
Jane, Smith, Singapore; Belle Isle, Dixon, Cape; Courier, Towerson; Lintin, Rigg, and Bland, Hosken, Calcutta; Duke of Lancaster, Wakeham, Bombay; IRobina, Milford, Bombay.—27. Ingleborough, Rea, and Meg of Meldon, Rickerty, Calcutta; Christina,
Carle Silverson Craig, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Sultan, from Southampton, Feb. 27.

For MALTA.—Mr. H. Gatton, Mr. H. Gattoa, jun. Mr. W. H. Grey, Mr. E. Barchard, Mr. J. Fleming, Lieut. Reynolds, Mr. Mackinlay, Mrs. Barnes and child, Mr. J. Hill.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH. WESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Minerva, Moir, London to Bombay, Jan. 4, near the line; long.
about 82 E.—Earl of Balcarras, Morris, London and Cork to
Bombay, Feb. 19; lat. 4644 N.; long. 11 30 W.—Strabane, Ander;
son, Clyde to Aden, Dec. 19; lat. 20 S.; long. 30 W.—BeulahStreuben, London to Sydney, Jan. 25; lat. 2 10 N.; long. 21 37 W,
—Whitby, Mason, London to Port Phillip, Feb. 27; lat. 46 30 N..
long 9 40 W.

DOMESTIC

AYRTON, the wife of W. S. s. at the Hare-hills, near Leeds, Feb. 19.

COLVIN, the lady of Bazett D. d. at Brighton, Feb. 20.

CORY, Mrs. W. G. d. at Sutton, Surrey, Feb. 27.
OKEDEN, the wife of W. P. s. at Turnwarth, Dorset, Feb. 21.
RAIKES, the lady of R. s. at East Dale, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Feb. 21.

RUSSELL, the lady of R. H. Bengal civil service, s. at Brighton, Feb. 23.

Scorr, the lady of Maj. F. C. (late 24th Madras Native Infantry), s. at 38 Hill-street, Glasgow.

MARRIAGE.

ELLABY, T. to Hannah M. d. of the late J. Andrew, of Maldah, Bengal; at Widcombe Old Church, Bath, Feb. 28. DEATHS.

GREEN, George, of Blackwall, aged 82, Feb. 21. HARDING, Benjamin, at Wadhurst Castle, Sussex, aged 49, Feb. 27.

HICKMAN, Gertrude, H. widow of the late Lieut. col. G. Hon. East-India Company's service, at Dorking, Surrey, Feb. 20.

MAXTONE, Maj. C. Madras Establishment, at Reading, aged 57, Feb. 18.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 27th, 1849.

ARRIVAL REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Capt. James T. Gordon, 15th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab.-Mr. William P. Masson, per mail steamer, 20th May.

Madras Estab. - Mr. Thomas B. A. Conway, per steamer, 20th March.



### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Major Wm. M. Ramsay, 62nd N. I., 6 months. Lieut. Wm. F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I., ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. Andrew Gillon.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab. - Capt. Alexander Tweedule, 1st Cavalry.

# LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY. For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th Dec., 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations,

> William Ingilby. Henry John Evans. De Vic Francis Carey.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.:

Horace Durrant, Indus (s.), 20th Jan.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz,—

Bruce Neilson Smith, Indus (s.), 20th Jan.

Lancelot Walker, ditto ditto.

John Lorimer Sawers, ditto ditto. Charles Bean Lucie Smith, ditto ditto.

Henry Alfred Peyton, ditto ditto. William Ralph Round, ditto ditto. William Robert D'Oyly, ditto ditto.

Clifford Henry Mecham, ditto ditto. William Wilson Mercer, ditto ditto.

Charles George Blomfield, ditto ditto.

William Paton, ditto ditto. George Massey Payne, ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

James Lacy Reynolds, Mary Ann, 4th Feb. William de Noual Rames, ditto ditto.

Christopher Hellyer Beddek, Investigator, 7th Feb.

Guy Williams Sanders, ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.-

Sydney Henry Jones Parry, Ripon (a.), 20th Feb.
Frederick Barnard Clagett, ditto ditto.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-William Babington Peile, Investigator, 7th Feb.

George Elliot, ditto ditto.

James Graham, ditto ditto.

The Hon. Frederick Barnewall Best, ditto ditto.

William Henry Day, ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Thomas Quin, Ripon (s.), 20th Feb. Harris William Hailes, ditto ditto.

John Robert James Bruere, ditto ditto.

Robert Ffarmerie Godby, ditto ditto. To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland

mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz. Hugo James (abroad), para. via Marseilles, 24th Feb.

Memo.—Mr. T. E. Gahagan having been appointed to the Engineers, and Mr. De Vic F. Carey and Mr. Henry Dundas Gloag to the Artillery, their names are to struck out of the List of Rank No. 1 of 1849.

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds takes her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.

Henry Dundas Gloag.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the departure from Southampton by the overland mail, he having proceeded overland to join the same

Robert Blair Kennedy, 20th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.-

James Limond Benwell, Indus (s.), 20th Jan.

Albert Christy, ditto ditto.

Henry Reid Bell, ditto ditto.

Thomas O'Neill, ditto ditto.

Shipley Ashton Warner Warner, Ripon (s.), 20th Feb. Charles Forbes Hunter Blair, ditto ditto.

Memo. - Messrs. W. Ingilby and H. J. Evans having been stationed to Bengal, and A. G. Newall to Bombay, their names are to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1849.

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, viz.-

Adam Gordon Newall, overland, 20th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.-

Michael Robert Bruce, Indus (s.), 20th Jan.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the

ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
William Blackburn Warren, Orestes, 23rd Jan.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by

the overland route, viz. —
Frederick Tulbot Cornewall, Euxine (s.), 29th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.-Francis Anderson, Ripon (s.), 20th Feb. George Scrope Hammond, ditto ditto.

Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, ditto ditto.

George Longley Mills, ditto ditto.

Edmund Jones, ditto ditto. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the

ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Blakeney, Swithamley, 24th Feb.
Mathews Corsellis Utterson, ditto ditto.

Charles Owen Lord, ditto ditto.
David Michael Scott. India, 25th Yeb.

Memo.-Mr. John Mullins having been appointed to the Engineers, his name is to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1849

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. James Donaldson, M. D., Ripon (s.), 20th Feb.

### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. WAR OFFICE, 23RD FEB. 1849.

Bengal, 14th Light Drayoons .- George Arden Franklyn, gent., to be corn. by purch., v. Blinkhorn, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards. Dated 23rd Feb. 1849.

Bombay, 86th Foot. — Ens. Maxwell Lepper to be lieut. by purch, v. Matthews, who retires. Dated 23rd Feb.

Frederick Gardner, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lepper. Dated 23rd Feb. 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. Aylmer Strangford Craig, from half-pay 28th Foot, to be lieut., v. John Jermyn Symonds, who exchanges. Dated 23rd Feb. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 2nd MARCH, 1849.
Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Lieut. John Dennis Swinburne to be paymaster, v. Richard Brough, who retires on half-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. — Ens. William Wentworth Grant Dilkie, from the 77th Foot, to be 1st-lieut. without purch., v. Greentree, appointed to the 64th Foot. Dated 2nd March, 1849.

### ADVERTISEME NTS.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 28th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their
House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1849, at 11 o'clock
is the formers.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 21st Feb. 1849.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the By-Law of the East-India Company, cap. 7, sec. 6, it is ordained,—

"That a List shall be published thirty days before the Annual Election of Directors, containing the names of such Proprietors qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction thirty-two days before such Annual Election:"

The Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give notice, in order that the Proprietors may conform to the said By-Law, that the ensuing Election of Six Directors of the East India Company for four years is appointed for Wednesday, the 11th April next, and that such .list will be published thirty days before the said Election, as the above-mentioned By-Law directs.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Pinance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1849, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 220, and they must embark between the 27th March and 5th April next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and qualitions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of la. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1849, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; via one-third part in England, and the reunaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 94d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 225 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th Feb. 1849.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS, CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depôt at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tender for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That after the 1st March, 1849, no Ship will be engaged by the Company for the passage and accommodation of Troops to any of the Presidencies in India, unless the Master and Chief Mate shall have passed, or before the sailing of the Ship shall pass, an examination at the Trinity-House, or at some other authorized Board; and that a preference will be given to those Ships offered for the Freight of Stores whose Masters and Chief Mates shall have passed a similar examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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40	1 14 10	3 9 3								
45	2 1 9 2 12 6	4 5 0								
50	2 12 6	569								

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Monday, March 5, 1849.



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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1849.

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Oriental steamer with the mails left Calcutta, Feb. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 17, Aden 27, and reached Suez March 5.

The Victoria, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 17, and reached Aden 26.

The Pekin (steamer), with a mail, left Hong-Kong Jan. 30, Singapore Feb. 7, and Penang 9.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria March 8, from whence they were forwarded by the Ripon, and reached Malta on the 14th. The Marseilles portion was dispatched on the same day by H.M.'s

steamer Medina, arriving at its destination on the 17th.

The Ripon (steamer) with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

Southampton on the 26th inst.

The mails might have a rived in town one day earlier, but the Ripon steamer was detained one day at Alexandria; owing to very boisterous weather, she could not enter the port.

### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, rid Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, March 24.

Saturday, March 24.

A mail for Bombay, rid Marseiller, will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, April 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 22.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta Feb. 8	Bombay Feb. 17
Madras Feb. 14	Singapore Feb. 7
Cevlon Feb. 15	China Jan. 30

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE anxiety with which this overland mail was expected has been intense; the painful interval gave a stimulus and scope to imagination, which wove many a tale of the pos-

sible events it would be charged with, and some of these fictions assumed the shape of realities. Reports of a defeat and of a victory were prevalent in the City two days prior to the arrival of the mail. The intelligence will disappoint many, for beyond the facts, which are undoubtedly consolatory and favourable,—that the British army upon the Jelum is not in a worse condition than the preceding accounts left it in, but rather a better; that the enemy has evinced symptoms of a sense of defeat, having taken no steps to force further hostilities; that he does not appear to have been joined by any reinforcements, whilst fresh troops are pressing forwards to the British camp, from Mooltan on one side, and from Lahore and the Jullundur doab on the other; and above all, that the result of the battle of Chillianwallah seems to have made no impression inauspicious to British interests in the Punjab or in other parts of India, which is represented as "everywhere tranquil;"-beyond these facts, this mail conveys few materials that can administer food to impatient curiosity.

It appears that the army of the Punjab and that of Shere Singh remained, at the latest date of the advices from Lord Gough's camp, the 3rd February, in their former positions, about 5 miles apart; Lord Gough at Chillianwallah, fortifying his camp, as if he either expected an attack, or intended to wait for the large reinforcements on their march; the Sikh sirdar at Rassool, where, it is said, he had 30,000 men,-one-third, however, being "in the highest degree irregular." The reinforcements on their way to join Lord Gough, 19,000 troops in all (including five additional European regiments), will make the British force on the Jelum 40,000 men, with an immense artillery. Chuttur Singh (who is said to be incapacitated by infirmity for active functions), and Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had visited Shere Singh's camp, without bringing any accession of troops; and on the 28th January, Lieutenant Bowie, a prisoner in the hands of Chuttur Singh, came on parole to the British camp, as the bearer of some proposals from Shere Singh. If these overtures were sent after the arrival of either of the two personages above named, they denote a general sense of the desperate condition of their cause, which may, perhaps, terminate this hitherto sanguinary war without a further effusion of blood. Lord Gough,-doubtless with the advice of Major Mackeson, the political agent of the Governor-General,-is reported to have declined listening to any terms short of unconditional surrender: but this is, probably, insisted and an armonder.

of honour, the lives of the Sikh insurance of honour, and they could not eximmunity by negotiation.

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A slight affair took place on the 30th January, a party of the enemy, on the look-out for our camels, having been fallen in with and cut up by our irregular horse, under Lieutenant Chamberlain. The commander of the Sikh artillery, Elahee Buksh, who came over to us after the late battle, is represented to have proved himself a valuable auxiliary, attesting his sincerity in our cause by the vigour of his exertions to procure supplies and intelligence, which his knowledge of the country greatly facilitated. Rumours were afloat, that bodies of Affghans, under the command of three Europeans, formerly privates in H.M.'s 44th regiment, who had remained in Cabul on its evacuation, and become Mahomedans, had appeared in the hill country beyond the Jelum; but none had crossed to the left bank. It had also been reported in the camp that Shere Singh had despatched a strong detachment of his troops down the right bank of the river, to meet our force advancing from Mooltan; but it is extremely improbable that, in the face of Lord Gough's army, he should have weakened himself by sending more than a small party of observation. A detachment of Shere Singh's cavalry had marched to intercept one of our convoys moving from Goojerat, in the rear of the British camp, a design which was frustrated by the advance of Colonel King, with a strong party of cavalry and artillery, who brought the convoy in safety to camp.

The weather at Chillianwallah was very favourable; the wounded were doing well; the troops were healthy, and were, it is added, "regaining their spirits after the late disastrous triumph."

It is expected that, after the junction of the reinforcements, Lord Gough will fight another battle, after which the army will prepare to go into quarters, as Peshawur, Attok, the Hazarch country, and Bunnoo, can scarcely be reduced and garrisoned before next cold season.

The body of Golab Singh's troops, under Colonel Steinbach, respecting whose movements so much anxiety has been felt, had taken no decisive step, but remained at Meerpore, on the extreme verge of that Maharajah's territories, near where the Jelum forms their boundary, a point most convenient for acting as circumstances required or policy suggested.

Major Lawrence had been permitted to join his family at the fort of Sukkoo, where, it is said, they had been treated with "much consideration and kindness."

The papers contain very copious details respecting the siege and capture of the fort of Mooltan, which are inserted in a subsequent page. The picturesque description of the surrender—the procession of 3,500 hardy, stalwart warriors, followed by the ex-dewan and his chiefs, the former moving with calm dignity along the street of British troops, conscious that, though defeated, he was not degraded, and that he had not lost honour with liberty, will be perused with deep interest. We subjoin from another source (a correspondent of the Englishman) a portrait of the personal appearance of Moolraj:—

"I should imagine Moolraj is about thirty-three years old, if not more, and he stands about 5 feet 7 inches. He has small limbs, light colour, tolerable countenance, high forehead, small deep eyes, a good nose and mouth, thoughtful expression, in which deepair and dignity seem deeply blended, which made him look grave and melancholy, though stern—so now you can work up your imagination and fancy 'the valiant assessin of Mooltan.' He was mounted on a nice small horse, with a scarlet silk cloth spread under the saddle. He wore an orange silk cloak and coloured turban. His head military officer rode in his rear, two

European soldiers, one on each side; Major Becher on his right. There was nothing showy or dazzling about him, and he spoke or recognized no one, but looked twice at the soldiers on each side with apparent dislike, though I did not observe a feature ruffled."

It will be seen from the details given elsewhere, that the property found in the fort is estimated at above a million sterling, which is to be made over to the Durbar, nominally, it being due to us, in part payment of expenses, and will, therefore, go at once into the British treasury. The city had been ransomed for 200,000l.: this sum, it is asserted, the Governor-General had decided, would go to the captors, as prize. It will be further seen that, when the fort was entered by our troops, disgraceful scenes of plunder ensued. This is one of the evils of war which are most easily dealt with, and it is surprising that so barbarous a practice, so demoralizing to the troops, and so fruitful of suffering to the innocent inhabitants, should not, long ere this, have been abrogated with other antiquated horrors.

The bodies of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson were found near the spot where they had fallen, some Affghan merchants having given their unmutilated corpses burial according to the rites of their country. They were borne through the breach by the men of the Fusiliers—Anderson's own regiment—and buried with military honours in the fort; the gallant corps to which the brave young officer belonged, and which was at Kurrachee, 600 miles away, when the murders of April occurred, having been the first to enter the town on the mission of vengeance. The following account of the ceremony is from the pen of an officer with the force:—

"On the evening of the 26th, I joined in a very pleasing, though melancholy ceremony. The burial-place of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson had been discovered, and it was determined to exhume the bodies, and move them to the fort. The grave was opened under the superintendence of one of their most intimate friends, and the bodies were found to be in a sufficient state of preservation to be identified. A carrying and funeral party, with the band of the Fusiliers, to which regiment Lieut. Anderson formerly belonged, attended, with a large portion of the officers in camp, and moved off from the Eedgah, near which the bodies had been found, at five o'clock, and, entering the Fort by the breach, the coffins were deposited in a grave which had been prepared in the highest part of the Fort. The Chaplain was in attendance, and read the funeral service in a most impressive manner."

The fate of these gentlemen will be chronicled in the memories of the Mooltanis by the ruin it has brought upon heir renowned fort and city. Moolraj, however, is said to be in possession of evidence establishing his innocence of all concern in the murder of these gentlemen.

The movement of the troops from Mooltan to join Lord Gough commenced on the 27th January, and ultimately the whole of the forces marched, in two columns, under Major-General Whish and Brigadier-General Dundas, for Ramnuggur, where Lord Gough's camp was supposed to be, and which they would reach about the 20th February. The details of their march will be found in a succeeding column. It is said that General Whish's force was to take, on its way up, a fort called Chuneout, occupied by Narain Singh. Moolraj was to accompany this force as far as Ramnuggur, whence he was to be sent to Lahore. He was in charge of Lieutenant Henry.

The troops left at Mooltan consist of a company of European artillery, two companies of Golundauze, a light field battery, the 1st Lancers, a company of Sappers and Miners, and two regiments (the 4th and 9th) of native infantry.

The Delhi Gazette states that Lieutenant Pearse, of the Madras Artillery, had reached the Payloo Pass, with 1,500 men and six guns, in support of Lieutenant R. Taylor, who was still at Lukkee; while Lieutenant Pollock, with 2,000 men and five guns, had made six marches to join him. Lieutenant J. Young, of the Engineers, was to proceed to join the Bunnoo forces on the 1st of February.

The conduct of the 14th Light Dragoons has formed a subject of painful discussion in the papers, in which, as might be expected, partisans appear on both sides. A letter in defence of the regiment appears in the Mofussilite, from whence we extract the following passages, which make matters, upon the whole, rather worse:

"Why has this gallant corps been singled out from all the regiments composing Pope's brigade, when the 9th Lancers and the 1st and 6th Light Cavalry were united with the 14th Dragoons on the 13th of January, in a line of two deep—when the right and centre regiments were the first to obey the order to retire by 'threes about,' were the first to break—when the 14th, which was the last to retire, was the first to rally—and when the other regiments, on the right and centre, went three times the distance to the rear the 14th Dragoons did? The officers of the 6th Light Cavalry and about 30 of their men formed up with the 14th, and have vouched and will again vouch, for this fact. No regiment went about until ordered, and the 14th received the command from Brigadier Pope, whose ingenuity could devise or conceive no other movement to the rear but by the word 'Threes about.' The 14th Dragoons were never ordered to charge at all on the 13th, and could not, as they only formed part of a line of cavalry. Brigadier Pope halted the line of cavalry when he caught the first glimpse of the enemy, and never gave a single word of command, although requested to do so by the officer commanding the 14th Dragoons—who was rendered powerless by his position, with all the senior officers of native cavalry—except the command to go 'threes about,' which occasioned the confusion in the absence of either skirmishers to protect the rear, or a reserve to rally upon in retiring. Why were the guns placed in the rear of the cavalry by Brigadier Pope, when in firing they would kill his own troops? they were worse than useless there; and this against remonstrance and entreaty. It looks like trying to sacrifice a regiment to save a brigadier, when the fact is, that the 14th Dragoons were rallied by their own officers, one of whom was killed and the other wounded trying to save Captain Huish, not 800 yards from where they went about, as soon as they discovered that a panic had been created by their being, when in front of their own guns, commanded to retire by a word which would necessarily tend to insure disorder in a jungle, and increase the difficulty of such a position. fusion was created by a sick old man, who chanced to get hurt, and who was, I believe, in the novel position of commanding a cavalry brigade in action, and never having been under fire before in his life. Nothing better can be expected while such a piece of decrepitude is placed in command of a cavalry brigade, or rather, while such a system exists as will permit a man weighed down with years, illness, and infirmity, who cannot mount or dismount a horse unless assisted by three or four men and a chair, to command her Majesty's Dragoons and Lancers, for the first time in his life, before the enemy in the field. A rheumatic, aged, decrepit Light Dragoon is a contradiction of terms, and would be as loudly ridiculed in Europe as if the troops of flying artillery were led at a review by the Chelsea pensioners."

Amongst the speculations, announced as authentic facts, relating to the distribution of the Punjab territory, is one which states that the portion of the Punjab to be annexed is to be from Mooltan to the Bhimbur Pass, and from the pass, skirting the hills, down to Kot Kangra; that Attok is to be the frontier, with a strong garrison; and that Peshawur and the country across the Indus is to be given to Dost Mahomed; that we are not to take either the Huzareh or the Bunnoo country, or the valley of the Jelum, as those districts would not pay the expenses of holding them; but we are to keep the Salt range!

The Governor-General had moved from Mukkoo to Perozepore on the 27th January.

The papers of the presidencies contain no local news of the slightest interest.

The intelligence from China is likewise bare of interest. At Canton, the Chinese merchants are said to be looking forward with anxiety to the 1st of April, when the question of entering the city ought to be settled in the terms of the agreement with Sir John Davis. The impression was, that Seu, the Imperial Commissioner, would refuse to comply

with the agreement entered into by his predecessor, Keying, and that the gates would not be opened.

The mail has brought a petition from the inhabitants of Hong Kong to the House of Commons, in which they complain of their heavy burthens, and pray that measures may be adopted for improving their commercial relations with China, and ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of the island; that a part of the expenditure for the settlement should be charged against the revenue derived by the imperial exchequer from the China trade; and that "a share in the administration of the ordinary and local affairs of the island, should be given by some system of municipal government, to the British residents."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. H. T. Metge, 29th Foot, of wounds received in action at Chillianwallah, Jan. 19.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Wm. Gillon, 72nd N.I., of wounds received in action Dec. 27, at Mooltan, Jan. 20.—Lieut. James Thompson, of the art., killed in action at Mooltan.

MADRAS.—Capt. John Gibson, 26th N.I., at Nursepatam, Jan. 30.—Lieut. John Jacob, 18th N.I., at Ootacamund, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Henry G. W. Rich, 47th N.I., at Ellore, Jan. 26.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(Supplement to the London Gazette of 6th March.)

India Board, March 7, 1849.

The following despatches, relating to military operations which have taken place, at various dates, in the Punjaub, have been, from time to time, received at the East-India House, and are now made public:—

A letter from Major-Gen. Whish, commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated "Camp, Mooltan, Sept. 9, 1848," reports that the working parties, the previous day, had made good progress; that at the village of Ramteerut, which was taken possession of on the 7th, batteries had been erected; that the enemy had been troublesome that morning and the preceding day, and that Lieut. Drew, 8th N. I., had been slightly wounded.

Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Sept. 10, 1848.

Capt. Abercrombie, of the engineers, having called upon me yesterday evening, on the part of the chief engineer, to request my sanction to dislodge the enemy from a position apparently similar to the one near it, that they were easily driven from on the 8th inst., I acceded to it, with the view to prevent the party about to be employed in an advanced trench towards it, from molesta-The field officer of the trenches, Lieut. Col. Pattoun, H. M.'s 32nd regt., accordingly proceeded with detachments of H. M.'s 10th foot and 49th and 72nd N.I., subsequently joined by two guns of Gen. Cortland's artillery, that were near at hand, and attacked the enemy's position with great gallantry and perseverance; but it was so much stronger than the one above adverted to in its vicinity, having a strong loop holed building within it, that after encountering great loss (which by the intelligence received this morning from the city was equally experienced by the enemy), the detachment was withdrawn, and our casualty list, which had up to yesterday evening been so small, had, I regret to say, on this occasion, an addition of 16 killed, 71 wounded, and 4 missing. Officers wounded: Lieut. Hollinsworth, 10th Foot, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Richardson, 49th N. I., ditto, and Lieut. Irwin, 49th N. I., dangerously.

The chief engineer, thinking it now preferable to turn their position, instead of taking it immediately, I early this morning directed four 5½-inch mortars to be brought to bear upon it, in addition to the three 8-inch mortars at 600 yards from it, on the left of Ramteerut, which will, I trust, secure the object with the least possible further risk. I regret to add that Brigadier Markham passed me in the trenches at 6 a.m., wounded by a ball through the thigh, but which having been extracted, I trust I

may safely calculate upon his early recovery.

I have not yet received Col. Pattoun's official report, and do not like to wait for it, the above being from what he stated rivations to me, and from the returns since received of casualties from corps.



Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp. Mooltan. Sept. 12, 1848.

Camp, Mooltan, Sept. 12, 1848. Referring you to my letter of the 10th inst., I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that, thinking the bombardment of the enemy's position must have been effectual, I directed, at noon yesterday, that a shell should only be thrown into it once hourly, having, from my observations at an early hour, satisfied myself that it must be taken without delay. At noon yesterday the chief engineer and commanding officer of artillery waited upon me, when the former apprized me of his having ascertained that the enemy were in great force in its vicinity; but the wind was so boisterous and the dust so troublesome, the weather seemed averse to our moving then, and it was put off. At 2 A.M. to-day, Major Napier again called, with a confirmation of his former information, at which hour we had a promise of a repetition of yesterday's dust-storm; but at 4 A.M., finding it was clearing up, I issued the division order, of which I inclose a copy; and, being pressed for time, I can only add, that my sanguine expectations were more than realized, of which I hope to give the particulars to-morrow. The total of which I hope to give the particulars to-morrow. the casualty list will not, I trust, prove heavy; but I have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of Col. Pattoun and Quartermaster Taylor, of H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Major Montizambert, of H.M.'s 10th regt., and Ens. Lloyd, of the 8th N.I.

(Then follow Division Orders.)

Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Moultan, Sept. 13, 1848.

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the columns, formed agreeably to the division orders, of which a copy was forwarded yesterday, advanced to the attack at 8\frac{1}{2} a.M., part of Lieut. Edwardes's force being previously engaged with the enemy on our left. The position was a strong one, and stoutly defended; the conflict terminating only in a series of hand-to-hand encounters. A troop of horse artillery, under Capt. Mackenzie, was brought up at an opportune moment, and prevented an accession of numbers to the enemy, who were repulsed with severe loss in about an hour and a half. I have the honour to inclose a list of casualties on this occasion, and on the night of the 9th inst., in the previous attack on this post, wherein Capt. Christopher, of the Indian Navy, was severely wounded.

The late Col. Pattoun, who commanded the attack on that occasion, reports that Capt. Christopher rendered him valuable assistance in bringing up supports from the rear intrenchment.

The wounded, I am happy to say, are progressing very favourably, by the field surgeon's report.

(Then follows a General Casualty Return in the operations on the 9th and 12th September, viz., total 39 killed, 216 wounded, and 4 missing.)

Officers Killed.—Lieut. Col. Pattoun, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Major Montizambert, H.M.'s 10th Foot; Lieut. Cubitt, 49th N.I., Ens. Lloyd, 8th N.I.; and Qr. Mast. Taylor, H.M.'s 32nd Foot.

Officers Wounded. — Capt. MacGregor, H.M.'s 10th Foot, severely; Lieut. Herbert, H.M.'s 10th Foot, severely; Capt. Balfour, H.M.'s 32nd Foot, dangerously; Capt. King, H.M.'s 32nd Foot, slightly; Lieut. Birtwhistle, H.M.'s 32nd Foot, slightly; Lieut. Bunny, H.Art., slightly; Capt. Wroughton, 8th N.I., slightly; Lieut. Turnbull, 8th N.I., slightly; Lieut. Hollinsworth, H.M.'s 10th Foot, severely; Lieut. Richardson, 49th N.I., severely; Lieut. Irwin, 49th N.I., severely.

Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Nov. 7, 1848. (Extract.)

I intimated yesterday that I should most probably consider it

my duty to attack the enemy's position this morning.

At 4 P.M. I issued the Division Order of which I beg to forward a copy, and at the same time explained to the brigadiers and officers in command the mode of attack I proposed adopting, viz., 1st. the British force to be drawn up at 6 A.M. precisely on the eastern side of the Grand Canal that flanks Lieut. Edwardes's camp at Sooraj Khoond. The infantry columns to make a detour to the right, to take the enemy's position in flank, and the cavalry and horse artillery to make a corresponding movement, and on nearing the enemy to act according to circumstances.

2nd. The allies to move forward when directed by Lieut. Edwardes up the western side of the canal, taking especial care that none of them cross to the eastern side, while the British force is engaged with the enemy.

At 2 a.m. to-day, I learnt with much surprise and regret that several hundred of one of the three regular regiments of the Sikh

service that was occupying for the night our advanced position (our siege guns having first been withdrawn from it), had gone over to the enemy, and that the 300 Rohillas, with Lieut. Bunny's two horse artillery guns remaining, might prove inadequate, which led to my immediately sending on our piquets to their aid. At about 3 a.m. Lieut. Edwardes came to me, as did other officers. The former, after what had taken place, could not be answerable for his troops performing the duty assigned to them yesterday, but said that a victory would have a most salutary effect upon them. I then modified my plan as regarded the west side of the canal, and agreed that measures there should only be defensive, unless the allies should show a readiness to give effect to the whole of it, and which I am happy to say they did, after gallantly repulsing at 8 a.m. a severe attack made on them by the enemy with all his disposable force.

At 10 a.m. our infantry reached their destination in echelon of brigades, right in front, and were duly supported by the horse artillery and cavalry in carrying the enemy's position and capturing the greater part of his guns, which was effected within an hour, with the small loss of two or three killed, and twelve or fourteen wounded; no officer being among the casualties.

The defection of one of the Sikh regiments made me think it most desirable that I should not leave camp, and as our cavalry here were to be for the day increased by 1,000 of the horse of our allies, I requested Brigadier Salter to remain also. On several accounts I was averse to delay the attack, and I trust that, independent of its complete success, it will meet with his Lordship's approval.

(Then follows the Division Order.)

Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army.
Camp, Mooltan, Nov. 9, 1848.
Referring you to my letter of the 7th instant, I have now the

Referring you to my letter of the 7th instant, I have now the satisfaction of forwarding, for submission to the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier Markham's letter of yesterday, detailing the particulars of the gallant and successful attack made on the strong position of the enemy (on the eastern side of the Grand Canal), by the troops placed under his command, on the morning of the 7th inst., to which I have attached the documents noted in the margin. The enemy was in strong force on the west side of the canal, but had no guns there, and I never considered the number of them at his main position (on the eastern bank) to exceed six; one of which they began to draw off on first seeing our force, but apparently, primarily, for the purpose of enflading our infantry as they drew near, in which they were disappointed by the rapid advance of our cavalry and horse artillery, under Major Wheler and Capt. Anderson, which led to the gun on the right being hurried towards the town, and to the capture of the remainder, which was ensured by the steady advance and brilliant byyonet charge on the enemy's batteries, in which the native infantry most nobly vied with their European comrades.

From my letter of the 7th inst. to your address, your Lordship will learn that I remained in camp. When I decided on so doing, it was impossible for me to conjecture to what extent the force of the allies might prove faithless, and Lieut. Edwardes could not at that time give me any encouragement to indulge in auspicious forebodings; but, providentially, everything of an untoward aspect or character was overruled for good, and a day that commenced in gloom ended most joyfully. I regret having to notice that our casualty list annexed to Brigadier Markham's report was increased on his force coming back, several men having been wounded by a few of the enemy having so far recovered their spirits as to fire their matchlocks and jingalls from behind the walls and trees at a considerable distance off. The wounds, in general, his Lordship will rejoice to learn, are slight.

In the vicinity of camp, on the 7th inst., there was not much to do. Foujdar Khan, with 1,000 horse from Lieut. Edwardes's camp, joined the cavalry under Brigadier Salter, and advanced near the Shesh Mahal, as a body of the enemy's cavalry were in that neighbourhood. This gave Lieut. Graham (who had two guns of the 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery) an opportunity of firing a few rounds of shrapnels amongst them, which induced them to retire till they were under the fire of the fort, when Bri-

gadier Salter recalled our party.

It would be unjust to conclude without particularly bringing to the notice of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief the steady and soldierlike conduct of Lieut. Bunny, of the horse artillery, and Lieut. Pollock (49th N. I.), assistant resident, on the 7th inst. The former had his two guns at our advanced post in battery, and the latter commanded the detachment of the troops of the allies there, of which a large portion went over to the enemy at 2 A.M., increasing his strength probably to 1,200, and in entrenchment not 300 yards off.

<sup>\*</sup> Reports of the chief engineers, and of Major Wheler, commanding the cavalry.



The cavalry detail, under Capt. Mulcaster, that was attached to the guns (but at some distance, to be out of the range of those of the enemy), was soon with them, but it took the picquets a considerable time to join, and the enemy, fully aware of their position and circumstances, might have made a serious attack on the post, with great promise of success, but the above officers remained firm, and gave confidence to the small details with them to continue a similar course.

Brigadier F. Markham, commanding 2nd brigade 1st Infantry Division, Army of the Punjaub, to Major Gen. Whish Camp, Mooltan, Nov. 8, 1848.

I have the honour to report for your information, that, according to the arrangements made on the morning of the 7th inst, I proceeded with the force under my command, as per margin, across the bridges over the nullah, on the right of the allied camp in the Sooraj Khoond, in open column, flanking the enemy's position, brought our shoulders forward to the left, proceeding directly across their rear. When we had advanced sufficiently far to insure overlapping the most distant part of their position, we wheeled into line, three guns on the right, three on the left, the whole of the cavalry (with the exception of a small party with the guns) on our right flank, between the line and Sultan Sudoola Gardens. The reserve, in quarter-distance column, in rear of the centre of the right brigade, advanced steadily in echelon of brigade, at fifty paces distant from the right, under a smart fire of grape and round shot. At this moment I ordered the cavalry to attack a large body of the enemy who were moving to our right, and to prevent their removing their guns.

Major Wheler, in command of the cavalry, advanced in the most brilliant manner, charged the enemy, cutting up numbers of them, taking a standard, and preventing the removal of the guns, swept the whole of our front, and re-forming speedily, and in good order, on our left, moved off to cover the right. As the cavalry cleared our front, the horse artillery opened their fire, the line charged, and took the position, with the whole of the guns, on the bank of the nullah, driving the enemy across and up it, with considerable loss. Our own loss in the whole affair (which lasted, from the time we wheeled into line till the enemy were completely routed, about an hour) being, as you will perceive by the accompanying returns, comparatively small. then destroyed their batteries, and returned to camp.

The conduct of everybody, officers and men, was beyond all To all I have to return my most sincere thanks for the manner in which my orders were carried out. To Lieut. Col. Franks and Lieut. Col. Brooke, in command of brigades, for their cordial support. To Lieut. Col. Young, Major Farquharson, Major Finnis, Major Inglis, Major Lloyd, and Capt. Jamieson, for the steady manner in which they led their regiments into To Major Wheler, in command of the cavalry, and to Capt. Anderson, in command of the horse artillery, my warmest thanks are due. To Major Napier, chief engineer, who accompanied me throughout the day, I am indebted more than I can express. Capt. Abercrombie, who attended me personally, and to the engineer officers who were attached to officers in command of brigades, and to the officers in charge of sappers and pioneers, I have to thank for the ready assistance which they afforded. To Major Becher, assist. qu. mast. gen., my thanks are also due. To Capt. Kennedy, aide.de-camp to the major general, who accompanied me in that capacity during the whole affair, I beg to convey my fullest sense of the service he rendered.

The casualties in the attack on the enemy's position under Brig. Markham were 3 killed, 57 wounded.

Ordnance captured 5 brass guns.)

Brevet-Major T. Wheler, commanding the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, in the Column of Attack, to Capt. A. S. Balfour Major of Brigade. Camp, Mooltan, Nov. 7, 1848. Major of Brigade.

For the information of Brig. Markham, I have the honour to report the operations of the cavalry and the horse artillery (detail as per margint) commanded by me, and placed under his orders for the attack on the enemy this morning.

After the brigadier had detached two guns and a squadron of cavalry to the left, and placed the remainder of the guns on the right of the infantry, I drew up the cavalry on the right of all.

Shortly after we had advanced, I received a message delivered by Capt. Kennedy, aide-de-camp, from the brigadier, suggesting the possibility of the cavalry cutting off some horsemen who were gradually retiring from our front, and the front of the infan-At this moment we were getting clear of the jungle on to

an open piece of ground; and besides the horsemen above alluded to, I saw to our right front a body of the enemy with a standard, a mass of his cavalry in and around some small villages, a little further retired, on tolerably good ground, and his batteries in the distance. I at once made up my mind to charge the whole, and well the officers and men responded to the call. With a cheer they charged with the utmost precision and rapidity, carrying all before them; but rapid and good as the charge was in itself, it was by great good fortune so timed as to be of essential service, for some of the squadrons charged immediately in the rear of the enemy's guns, preventing the line of infantry from being enfiladed. More than this, the enemy's mass of cavalry, not being apparently aware of our proximity, were stag-gered by the sudden advance, and never made a stand in a body, though parties of them showed a good front till we were in amongst them. Some squadrons charged repeatedly, while others only charged once, but effectually prevented the guns from being carried off, though the attempt was made. Lieut.

Vibart, 1 Ith Lt. Cav., captured a standard.

Where all behaved nobly it were invidious to make distinctions. I shall therefore satisfy myself with bringing to the brigadier's notice how much I am indebted to Capt. I. Inglis, commanding 11th Lt. Cav.; Capt. Master, commanding 11th Irreg. Cav.; and Lieut. Graham, commanding detail 7th Irreg. Cav. To Capt. J. Anderson, commanding 4th troop 3rd brigade Horse Art., Brig. Markham will understand how much we owe, and how difficult it must be for me to describe his movements after he advanced with his four guns, simultaneously with the cavalry; but to me it seemed that, whether in the attack, or in dispersing parties of the enemy which attempted to re-form, or in the eventual retirement, his guns were always judiciously placed, and well served.

Lieut. Taylor, of the engineers, was kind enough to act as my staff on this occasion, and charged by my side.

The brigadier will be happy to learn from the accompanying casualty roll, that our loss in men is absolutely nothing, although the enemy, turning their guns, fired rounds of grape into us as we advanced, or rather as we closed on them—fortunately hitting only the horses.

Major-Gen. Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Nov. 12, 1848.

(Extract.)

Within these two days I have received from Lieuts, Edwardes and Lake documents which, in justice to the parties concerned, I think it right to forward to you, for submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

His Lordship will observe that, from the 31st ultimo, when the enemy first made their appearance in the vicinity of the camp of the allies, until the 6th instant inclusive, their loss was 37 killed and 144 wounded; and in the action of Soors, Khoond, on the 7th instant, it was-killed, 39 men; wounded, 172 men.

When I wrote my letter of the 9th instant, I was not aware that 2nd-Lieut. Paton, of engineers, was on duty at our advanced post, after the defection of the Sikh regular regiment there. He was one of the several individuals who reported the circumstance to me (at about 2 A.M.), but I am glad to be enabled to associate the above officer with Lieuts. Bunny and Pollock, as highly deserving of being brought to his Excellency's notice.

Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., to Major Gen. Whish. Camp, Sooraj Khoond, Nov. 8, 1818.

I have the honour to report, for your information, such details of the action of 7th November as concerned the Irregular Auxiliary Force under command of myself and Lieut. Lake.

2. You will remember that it was decided at the meeting of staff officers in your tent, between 4 and 6 a.m. on 7th November, that as about half of one of Gen. Courtlandt's regular regiment had deserted to the enemy during the night from the battery in front of your camp, it was not advisable to risk entrusting to the Irregular Force that part of the British attack for which they had been told off over night, while at the same time an immediate victory was deemed so indispensable as to require a single attack by the British column, which was finally arranged to come off at 10 A.M.

3. I left your tent at about half-past six, and had scarcely reached my own before a sharp musketry fire opened at our advanced battery on the nullah, and, growing hotter and hotter, soon proved to be an open attack upon that post by the rebels, in such force as at one time to drive completely back the 500 Pathans who held it, and turn the inner flank of the 8 gun battery at the well, 400 yards in front of our camp. The conduct of the gunners at this trying moment deserves mention. drew back their guns from the embrasures, and bringing them to bear on the enemy issuing from the nullah, discharged grape so rapidly among them as to check the attack. It was only trans-

Details:—4 troops 3rd brigade H.Art. 2 squadrons 11th Lt.Cav. 2 squadrons 7th irreg. Cav. 2 squadrons 11th Irreg. Cav. 40 sappers and ploneers. H.M.'s 10th Foot, 6 companies. 49th N.I., 8 companies. 53rd N.I., 8 companies. 52th N.I., 8 compani

ferred, however, to the bed and banks of the nullah; and though I poured reinforcements on the point, the enemy also received such accessions of numbers that I deemed it right to let you know that the issue was doubtful, and an immediate diversion necessary.

- 4. Scarcely, however, had Dr. Cole taken you this message, when Gen. Courtlandt called on his other two irregular regiments to prove themselves free from the treachery of the Kuttar Mookhee Pultan, a call readily answered by several companies leaping over their entrenchments. Mr. Quin, my writer, as usual, led them on, and received a spent round shot in his chest as he mounted the nullah; but one rib only was slightly injured. A close hand-to-hand conflict ensued in the nullah; but a large body of Daoodpootras belonging to the army of Nawab Bahawul Khan at this moment gave such timely assistance that the tide was turned, and, after a sharp fight of about half an hour, the rebels were expelled from the nullah, and in full retreat upon their own intrenchments, up to which they were chased by the
- 5. This successful repulse completely counterbalanced the effect of the defection of the Kuttar Mookhee; and when (in a shorter time than we could have expected) your column came down to the rescue, I was able to promise Brig. Markham, that when he had made his detour and closed with the enemy's left flank on the east of the nullah, our force should assist him by taking that share of the attack which was assigned it over Accordingly, when, after a lengthened flank movement, through the broken ground, most beautifully executed by the British troops, and watched from the high banks of the canal by all our irregulars with enthusiasm and admiration, the brigades deployed upon the rebel flank, we waited to give only one hearty cheer to the cavalry, as they charged Moolraj's Ghoorchurralis, and then ourselves formed into line and advanced up the west side of the nullah to the right of the enemy's entrenchment, in itself a most difficult position, but carried with feeble resistance, in consequence of the rebels being disheartened by one repulse already, and distracted by the British attack upon their left, which they had formerly deemed impregnable.

6. I regret to say that the head of the British line reached the east side of the nullah, as our Irregulars arrived at the passage in the canal, which connected the entrenchments on the east and west, and a party of Sheikh Emamoodeen's Rohillas, disregarding in the heat of the action the orders they had received to keep on their own side of the nullah, crossed over, and had captured a gun on the eastern bank, when they were mis-taken by the sepoys for Moolraj's troops, and two were shot down before the error could be explained.

7. I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the noble conduct of a private of H.M.'s 32nd Foot, who at this juncture, perceiving what was going on, leaped down the canal, and putting himself in front of my Pathans, faced the British troops, and waved his chacko on the end of his bayonet as the signal to cease firing. Thus many friendly lives were saved. The name of this brave man is Howell.

8. It is only justice for me to mention that Lieut. Lake, in command of the Daoodpootras, and Lieut. Pollock and Mr. Hugo James, at the head of the regular regiments, led their men over, and into, the enemy's works before Gen. Courtlandt could extricate the artillery from the water cuts in our front, so that the position was carried without a round shot being fired.

9. Dewan Chirkunder Mull, in civil charge of the Nawab's army, was present throughout the fight. Sheikh Emamoodeen behaved very well with his men, as did also Dewan Jowahir Mull.

10. The whole of my cavalry was along with your reserve troop of horse artillery on the right rear of the enemy, and I trust gave you satisfaction.

11. Our loss on this day was, I regret to say, severe (39 killed, and 172 wounded), and during the cannonade from the rebel intrenchment from the 1st to the 6th November, 37 killed and 144 wounded. The patient fortitude with which this annoying fire day and night was endured, until the fitting moment for action arrived, was very creditable to an irregular force.

12. I cannot close this report without acknowledging the indefatigable services of Mr. Assist. Surg. Cole, who has, since July last, had upwards of 400 wounded men of this force under his hands, and won gratitude and admiration for European medical skill in many a mountain home on the banks of the Indus. His humanity, however, was perhaps never more conspicuous than yesterday, when he saved the lives of many wounded Sikhs upon the field.

Lieut, E. J. Lake, commanding the troops of the Nawab of Bahawulpore to Major General Whish.

Camp, Sooraj Khoond, Nov. 9, 1848.

As by the plan of attack determined upon by you against Moolraj's entrenched position, the duty of protecting the British

advanced post during the night of the 6th devolved upon the irregular force, I proceeded at 9 r.m. to that post to make arrangements for its occupation. The party told off for this duty were 500 of Lieut. Edwardes's Irregulars, the Kuttar Mookhee regiment, and 1,000 of the Bahawulpore troops, all under the command of Lieut. Pollock. It was midnight before this party was properly posted, and as the enemy were then perfectly quiet, I returned to camp in order that I might be present with the main body of my troops during the contemplated attack of the 7th. For an account of what occurred after my departure, I must refer you to Lieut. Pollock. I must, however, express my satisfaction at the conduct of the Bahawulpore detachment, who, when they found themselves deserted by large numbers of the Kuttar Mookhee, not only showed no inclination to abandon their post, but repelled an attack made upon them by the Sikhs. This I attribute to Lieut. Pollock's gallant conduct, who was with them on this trying occasion, and by his example restored confidence to all parties.

2. The defection of the Kuttar Mookhee soldiers became generally known by daylight on the 7th, and produced a very disheartening effect upon the whole of the Nawab's army. Some of his officers counselled an immediate retreat and separation from the rest of the irregular force. At this juncture Moolraj's troops made an attack upon our advanced post; our own men gave way; the reinforcements I ordered to their support did not move with alacrity; our main position seemed to be in imminent danger; when some of General Courtlandt's guns opened grape upon the enemy's advancing column, upon whom at the same time a flanking fire was brought from a party of Daood-pootras I sent across the nullah. The enemy, who had hitherto advanced, now halted, when a simultaneous rush made by some Robillahs, and some companies of Gen. Courtlandt's regiments, decided the struggle, and the rebels fled in confusion to their own trenches.

3. When at a later hour the British troops had crossed the nullah in front of our camp and advanced to the attack, the Bahawulpore army also moved down with the remainder of the irregular force and occupied the trenches of the enemy directly in their front. They met with little or no resistance.

4. During the day the Bahawulpore army suffered a loss of 5 killed and 38 wounded; of these, the greater number of casualties occurred during the attack on our own camp.

5. On this occasion, as on every other, I derived the greatest assistance from Peer Ibrahim Khan, the native agent. I feel I cannot speak too highly of his exertions, not only on the 7th, but for six days preceding.

6. It would be out of place to bring to your notice the conduct of those of the Nawab's officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion; I cannot, however, omit mentioning that during the attack on our camp, Dewan Chabunda Mull, the Nawab's chief officer, behaved with the greatest courage and presence of mind.

Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 27, 1848.

My letters of late will, in great measure, have prepared the Commander-in-Chief for my resuming operations on being joined by the Bombay column, in the mode specified in the accompanying copy of my field-force order of yesterday. columns on the left, that is, towards the Seedee loll-ke-bed, left and right sides of the Mundee Awa, were to be only of demonstration, unless the resistance of the enemy, simultaneously assailed in various parts of their strong entrenchments, encouraged their becoming (as I confidently hoped they would be) real attacks; which otherwise was only to be characteristic of the 4th (or right) column; which half-an-hour later was to carry the brick-kilns, village of Wuzeerabad, and, if possible, the Amkhass, all of which was effected without loss.

Providence has been pleased to crown the efforts of this gallant force with complete success, and with but few casualties on our side, as far as my observation went. His Lordship will judge of the satisfaction I felt on visiting at two P.M. the Mundee Awa, where one of the light field batteries of the Bombay force was located, and which before daybreak will be substituted by heavy guns and mortars, and ensure us the city in a little

time.

I shall, after despatching this letter, return to the scene of operations, before leaving which, Brigadier Dundas was making a lodgment in the Seedee loll-ke-bed for his heavy guns, which he had close at hand.

(Then follow Division Orders.) Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 28, 1848.

In furtherance of the letter I had the gratification of forwarding to you yesterday, by express, I beg to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the



force employed performed the duty assigned to it in the best spirit and style.

The portion on the extreme left was under the immediate command of Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., who appointed Brigadier Capon to the charge of the second column of the Bombay division, next to which was a detail under Lieut.-Col. Nash, C.B., 72nd N.I.; and on the extreme right (to reach its destination three-quarters of an hour later) was a detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Young, H.M.'s 10th foot.

The latter was under any circumstances to make a real attack upon the enemy's position, as stated in my letter of yesterday; and in the margin\* I have specified separately the troops employed under the gallant leaders above named, to whom, as well as to the troops respectively under their immediate command, who so steadily effected the duty assigned to them, I feel much indebted.

It was intended that a portion of the irregular force, under Major Edwardes, C.B., and Lieutenant Lake, should make a demonstration to the west of the town and Grand Canal at noon. A little delay, however, ensued, but without detriment to the object in view, and I propose to-morrow availing myself of the services of those officers and their troops, to relieve the details of the Bombay division in charge of the Seedee loll-ke-bed, which has been with their usual zeal tendered simultaneously with a requisition I had made in a private note to Major Edwardes

The course pursued by the two centre columns came more particularly under my observation, but the gratifying result of all was the acquisition, with but little loss, of the very strong positions designated "Seedee loll-ke-bed," "Mundee Awa," the suburbs east of it, and to the north-east angle of the citadel, the "Amkhasa," "Sawun Mull's Tomb," the "Brick Kilns, with strong entrenchments, the "Shumstobreeze," or Blue or Blue Mosque, the village (or rather fort) of Wuzeerabad, all of which the enemy had evidently determined to defend manfully, but were deterred when the time came, by previously witnessing the discomfiture of their friends from the triple and earlier attack on the left.

I hope to morrow-morning to have an 8-inch mortar battery of six pieces playing on the citadel (at five or six hundred yards distance) from the north of the "Shumstobreeze."

Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, commanding Bombay Column of Mooltan Field Force, to Major General Whish.

Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 28, 1848. I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the instructions received from the assistant adjutant general, Bengal division, I moved from camp yesterday, about eleven o'clock, in two columns, the right being under the command of Brigadier Capon, the left under my own orders, Brigadier Stalker having the remainder of the division, ready to move in support, as might be required. On leaving camp, the right column proceeded nearly direct to the front, towards the Mundee Awa, guided by Capt. Abercrombie, of the Bengal engineers. On approaching a building named the Ramteerut, Brigadier Capon directed Major Dennis, commanding 60th rifles, to extend two companies, and take possession of the building, which was speedily effected, the battery under Capt. Bailey opening on the enemy from this point. Having formed line, the 3rd regiment N.I., under the command of Major Hallett, having also thrown out its skirmishers, the advance was made, and the troops advancing with a cheer, which was distinctly heard by the left column, drove the enemy from their entrenchments; and on mounting the Mundee Awa, found it vacated, and, following down on the other side, and on each flank, drove the enemy through the suburbs into the The object baving been obtained, in thus driving the

Left column.—Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding, 5 companies 1st Bombay fusitiers (Major Mignan); 4th regt. Bombay N.I. riffes (Major Honner); No. 7 light field battery (Capt. Turnbull); aquadron Scinde horse (Lieut. Merewether); 1 company sappers (Lieut. Kendall); Lieuts. Maxwell and Pollard, Bengal engineers, conducting the column.

Left centre column.—Brigadier Capon commanding. 5 companies H.M.'s 60th rifles (Major Dennis); 3rd regt. Bombay N.I. (M. jor Hallett; No. 5 light field battery (Capt. Bailey); squadron 1st Bombay lancers (Capt. Custis); 1 company sappers (Lieut. Walker); Capt. Abercroinbie, Bengal engineers, conducting the column.

Bight centre column.—Lieut.-Col. Nash, C.B., 72nd N.I., commanding. 3 companies H.M.'s 33rd (Major Case commanding); 6 companies 72nd N.I., (Capt. Lloyd commanding); 4 guns 4th troop 3rd brigade H. Art. (Capt. Anderson commanding); 3rd company pioneers (Lieut. Gordon commanding).

manding).

Right column.—Lieut.-Col. Young, H. M.'s 10th foot, commanding; 5 companies H. M.'s 10 foot (Capt. Longdes commanding); 5 companies H. M.'s 10 foot (Capt. Longdes commanding); 5 companies H. M.'s 10 foot (Capt. Lowson commanding); 1 squadron 11th I.C. (Capt. Lowson commanding); 1 aquadron 11th I.C. (Capt. Lowson commanding); 3 mail company sappers (Lieut. Grindall commanding); Major Napier and Capt. Western conducting engineers.

† Right column.—No. 5 light field battery, 1 squadron 1st lancers, 5 companies 66th road rides, 3rd regt. N.I., 1 company sappers and miners.

Left column.—No. 7 light field battery, 1 squadron Scinde horse, 5 companies 1st fasiliers, 4th regt. N.I. (rifies), 1 company sappers and miners.

enemy within the city walls, the guns were speedily placed in position on the mound, keeping up a continued fire on the

I regret to state that, almost immediately on mounting the summit of the mound, Lieut. Hill, of the engineers, was most severely wounded by the bursting of a shrapnell shell, which was thrown from the town, the same shot killing Lieut. Younghusband, 9th regiment N.I., and two artillerymen. Capt. Bailey also had his arm carried off by a cannon shot; and I have to regret the fall of Major Gordon, of the 60th royal rifles, who was killed in command of a party clearing the suburbs. For further details of the movements of the right column, I beg to refer to the report of Brigadier Capon, herewith inclosed, the operations of the left column, which was under my orders, having been so far separated as to preclude me from observing the movements on the right.

Brigadier Capon reports most favourably of the gallantry and good conduct of all under his command, and of the assistance he received from the staff officers attached to him. Capt. Tapp, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Stiles, major of brigade; Lieut. Pollexfen, deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, and Lieut Gordon, 60th Royal Rifles, who acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp.

The left column moved from camp left in front, being guided by Lieut. Pollard, of the Bengal Engineers.

The ground it had to pass over was very much broken and intersected with deep nullahs. From the advance of the 4th regiment N. I. (rifles), having crossed the first nullah too much to the left of where a practicable road had been cut, some time was lost in getting across, and the enemy's advanced picquets being distinctly seen, I ordered the advanced guard to extend, and as soon as the 4th rifles had got disentangled from the nullahs, I ordered the skirmishers to advance and drive in the enemy, which was speedily effected. The column moved on to the left, till the head had passed the left of the old entrenchments, when I balted the 1st Bombay fusiliers, under the command of Major Mignan, forming in the parallel, and the 4th N.I. (rifles) lying down under a bank in front of a white building or mosque. The battery, under the command of Capt. Turnbull and personal superintendence of Major Leeson, was placed in position opposite a mound which I understand was the "Seedee-lol ke-bed," on which it opened, the enemy immediately retiring. A few rounds were then fired at the mosque, which was occupied by the enemy, and I directed Major Honner, commending the 4th N.I. (rifles), to advance against it, throwing forward his left, and thus take it in reverse. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and good conduct of the 4th N.I. (rifles), who, moving in extended order, rapidly drove the enemy from the mosque, and also from another large one, with adjoining buildings, where the enemy had two guns, but which, in retiring, they succeeded in carrying off with them. A general advance then took place, the 1st Bombay fusiliers passing the mound to the right, and the 4th N.I. to the left. The guns were moved, as speedily as the nature of the ground would admit, to the top of the mound, from which I had been led to believe a view of the city could be had; but on arriving there I found another mound in front, and a third again beyond that. The troops kept gradually advancing over very difficult and strong ground, driving the enemy from every point at which he attempted to make a stand, the 1st fusiliers pursuing them through a deserted village into the suburbs, and the 4th rifles following them and driving them out of a large enclosure called the Beegee Bagh and quite into the suburbs. The guns were by very great exertion, and the active assistance of the sappers and miners, under Lieut. Kendall, placed in position in the Seedee-lol-ke-bed, from which, however, the city wall was scarcely perceptible, and the distance too great for the fire of the artillery to produce any great effect. While the guns were being brought up to the a retrograde movement was made by the troops, which had been occasioned by the 4th rifles having imprudently advanced too fur, and having expended their ammunition.

It was at this time that the greatest number of casualties occurred in that regiment, but the fusiliers falling back gradually, and keeping up a steady fire, checked the advance of the enemy, and covered the retreat of the 4th rifles.

Both regiments having formed under the hill, the ammunition was replenished, when I directed the fusiliers to move to the right, and drive the enemy from the deserted village, which was speedily done, the regiment forming under cover of the buildings, the front being covered by their skirmishers. The 4th rifles re-occupied the Beegee Bagh; and the object of the attack having been attained, in serving to distract the enemy, I did not consider any good could arise from a further advance. The troops maintained this position until dark, a constant cannonade being kept up from the battery.

Captain Woosnam joined in the afternoon with the heavy guns, and two 18-pounders were placed in position on the right of the field-battery. All the ammunition of the field-battery having been expended, and there being no more of that calibre (9-pounder) in the park, I ordered the battery to return to camp, their place being supplied by the troop of horse artillery under Major Blood. A reinforcement of one wing of the 19th N.I. under Major Mant, and two companies of the fusiliers, which I had sent for, arriving in the afternoon, I directed the former to relieve the 4th rifles in the "Beegee Bagh," the latter regiment being then formed in the rear and right of that enclosure, and the two companies of fusiliers under cover of an adjoining building. The Beegee Bagh being very extensive, and thickly studded with trees, I deemed it advisable to retire from it at dark, the sappers having taken the precaution to make several large openings in the wall, to facilitate the re-occupation of it if necessary. I then took up a position to the rear, the left being thrown back, and resting on the large mosque, and the right extending to the right of the "Seedee-lol-ke-bed." The enemy kept up a fire of matchlocks during the greater part of the night, but without doing any mischief.

I have great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction I experienced at the conduct of the troops. The conduct of the 19th Bombay fusiliers was most excellent, frequently charging the enemy with the bayonet, and drawing him within the city walls. The steadiness and good order in which the 4th rifles moved over very difficult ground deserves every commendation. The conduct of the 19th regiment, in maintaining its position in the Beegee Bagh, against all attempts of the enemy to get possession of it, was everything I could wish. The Sinde horse, under Lieut. Merewether, were always at hand, ready to support, but the ground was most unfavourable for the movements of cavalry; and whenever a few showed themselves, the enemy immediately

retired.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the officers of the staff: Major Green, the assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Ramsay, the assistant quartermastergeneral; Capt. Skinner, the deputy judge-advocate-general; Capt. Skinner, the deputy judge-advocate-general; Capt. Morse, superintendent of brigades. Major Jackson, in command of the artillery, was indefatigable in his exertions, and the conduct of all ranks of that arm was most exemplary. Major Scott, the commanding engineer, also afforded me very valuable assistance, particularly in superintending the work of the sappers. Lieut. Ward, my aide-de-camp, and Capt. Auchmuty, Lieut. Henry, 19th regiment N. I., and Lieut. Loch, of the 1st lancers (junior), who also accompanied me, rendered every assistance. I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded, which I regret to say is rather large, but am happy to add, that no officer was hurt with the left column.

(The conclusion in the next Mail.)

## BENGAL.

## THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

'The latest intelligence from Lord Gough's army contained in our last extended to the 20th of January. Our present letters come down to the 3rd of February. At the former of these dates the Sikhs, under Shere Singh, and the British army, under the Commander-in-Chief, lay encamped about five miles from each other. The insurgents occupied the strong post of Russool, meant to have been attacked on the 14th of January, when Lord Gough lost his temper, and gave battle a day sooner than was intended, and on which his left at that day rested. former consisted of some 30,000 men of all arms-one-third, at least, of whom were in the last degree irregular-with about 40 guns, none heavier than 14 pounders. The river Jelum was in their rear, and their communication with the countries beyond, where their friends lay in strength, and from which their supplies were drawn, was maintained by a bridge of boats. Lord Gough had also at this time begun to entrench himself; he had ordered up the whole troops that could be spared from Ram-nuggur, and directed H. M.'s 53rd from Lahore, and H. M.'s 98th from Ferozepore, to join him without delay. Brig.-Gen. Wheeler's force from the Jullundur was also directed to join; it was about 5,000 strong, with 12 guns. On the 27th Gen. Whish's force, liberated from Mooltan by the surrender of the Dewan, began its upward march. The former reinforcements amounted to some 7,000, the latter to about 12,000, or 19,000 in all,—an army nearly equal to that at present on the Jelum, after H. M.'s 24th and the 30th N.I., rendered unserviceable through loss of officers on the 13th, had been sent back to Lahore. Ilahee Buksh, the commander of the Sikh artillery, who had come over to us about the 18th, proved himself meanwhile a valuable man in camp, from his knowledge of the country, and the purpose and enterprise with which he seemed disposed to exert himself. Hitherto Shere Singh apchuttur Singh and Akram Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabul, had both made visits to camp, but neither appears to have brought troops along with him. On the 27th Lieut. Bowie, the companion in arms of Major Lawrence at Peshawur, arrived in camp on parole. He was understood to be the bearer of overtures or explanations of some sort from Shere Singh; the nature of these had not transpired. He returned to the camp of the enemy on the expiry of his parole; all had, according to him, been kindly treated, and Major Lawrence had been permitted to rejoin his family at Sukkoo, from whom he had been so long separated. The Commander-in-Chief now began to clear the countries betwixt his camp and the Chenab of jungle and impediment—a tolerably essential operation, which had, it seems, been overlooked for a couple of months; and to erect strong outworks in the direction of the Sikh camp. so tremenduous a park of artillery and supply of mortars as that at his disposal, it might have been imagined, that, rather than stand still, he would have endeavoured to approach their position by regular parallels and covered ways, as in case of siege; our ordnance could have told on them fearfully at a range to which their shot could not have reached. On the 30th a party of the enemy was seen prowling about in quest of our camels as they fed; they were attacked by Lieut. Chamberlain with a party of Christie's irregular horse (the 9th); sixteen were cut down and slain; the rest were put to the rout. Lieut. Chamberlain was slightly wounded, this being the sixteenth time, we believe, that this brave officer has been hurt in action since 1840. At this time a working party of 500 Europeans were employed in throwing up a redoubt on the right face of the camp; they were relieved by a corresponding number at midnight. The work was carried on from sunset to dawn. Other works were ordered to be constructed by hired labourers. The sepoys guarded the workmen—having themselves, we presume, declined, as at Mooltan, to handle entrenching tools. The work was conducted under the supervision of Capt. Cunningham and Lieut. Young, of the engineers; and the enemy seemed to feel uneasy as they saw us at last adopting a system against them which they had pursued so long and with so much success against us. On the 1st of February a strong detachment, consisting of a regiment of dragoons, and another of light cavalry, with four guns, was detached to bring up supplies from Ramnuggur. Reports at this time prevailed that the Sikhs were about to send down detachments to attack the force advancing from Mooltan-or to operate against Col. Steinbach and his Jamoo troops; and it is probable that Lord Gough may propose fortifying his camp with the view of moving out, if requisite, with the larger portion of his troops, leaving a small detachment secure within their defences. Whish's force will probably reach him two days hence; till then, he is not likely voluntarily to undertake any operation against the enemy. said that after the next great engagement the troops will go into quarters for the season. They are, in fact, nearly three weeks' march from Peshawur, and the campaign cannot be considered completed till this city, together with Attock and the Hazareh and Bunnoo countries, be subdued; operations which would carry us far into the month of May - a season at which men can scarcely live under canvas.—Bombay Times, Feb. 17.

Lieut. Herbert came into the British camp on the 27th of January, and Lieut. Bowie on the following day. The latter officer, it appears, was the bearer of some proposals from Shere Singh, but their nature did not transpire, though it was understood Lord Gough would hear of nothing but "unconditional surrender." These two officers, as well as the other prisoners in the hands of the Sikhs, seem to have received kind and considerate treatment. On the 31st of January, working parties were formed, and a redoubt began to be thrown up in advance of the right face of the camp. By the last accounts several guns had been mounted on this field work. A number of the enemy's cavalry, on the look out for our camels at graze, came in contact on the 30th with a party of Christie's irregular horse, under Lieut. Chamberlain, who attacked them and put them to flight, killing sixteen and taking several prisoners. Lieut. Chamberlain was wounded, as well as some of his men. "On the 1st," says a letter, "two squadrons of the 8th lancers, two of the 14th dragoons, a regiment of light cavalry, and four of Warner's guns, proceeded in the direction of Goojerat, to bring in a convoy of some 2,500 camel loads of provisions, and taking with them twelve Sikh guns captured on the 13th ultimo, to be deposited at Ramnugger. This detachment marched as far as Bogrewalla, where they intended to have bivouacked, having taken no tents with

them; but at that place Col. King, who was in command of the party, received a letter from Capt. Biddulph, who is in charge of the convoy of camels, telling him that he wished for immediate support, as the enemy were stated to have collected a large force of cavalry in his neighbourhood for the purpose of intercepting him. To this letter Col. King responded by an immediate advance, and he has returned, bringing in the convoy in perfect safety. This gives us an abundant and most timely supply of provisions, which will last us until Gen. Whish's force join us about the 18th. Our new friend Elahee Bux is exerting himself much in obtaining supplies for our camp, thus proving the sincerity of his intentions towards us." Chuttur Singh paid a visit to his son's camp soon after the action of the 13th, but it seems he did not long remain there. The Delhi paper represents him as "incapacitated by personal infirmity from taking an active part in the military operations," and says, that in consequence, he has "placed himself in charge of the civil duties connected with the rebellion." Mahomed Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mohamed of Cabul, is reported to have been, for a considerable time, in the Sikh camp. There have also been rumours of Shere Singh having been joined by large bodies of Affghans; but although we have reason to believe that a considerable number of troops from Cabul have made their appearance in the hill country beyond the Jhelum, we do not think authentic information has been received of any portion of them having as yet crossed over to the left bank of the river. The next fight with the Sikhs will effectually test the willingness of their Affghan friends to join and co-operate with them. The Delhi Gazette says-

" It is mentioned in one of our letters, but as we see no confirmation of it in any other we give the report quantum valeat, that this detachment of Affghans is commanded by thre Europeans, formerly privates of H. M.'s 44th foot, who remained in Cabul at the time of the evacuation, and became Mahometans. It is singular that in our frequent correspondence with Cabul, and especially during the visit of Col. Lawrence's envoy to that capital, for the purpose of bringing away any of those who might have remained, this fact should not have transpired long since, especially as Mr. Campbell's name has been frequently mentioned in connexion with the army of the Ameer. As it is added circumstantially, however, in the letter before us that these three individuals had actually visited Lieut. Bowie, and we presume this statement comes from him, we cannot reject its probability on the mere ground that these men have not hitherto been mentioned, especially when we consider that by abandoning Christianity for Mahometanism they became virtually identified with the people whom they joined, and so disappeared among the mass."

This story wears an aspect of improbability; but we place it

This story wears an aspect of improbability; but we place it on record. By the last advices the weather at Chilianwalla was very favourable; the wounded were doing well; the troops generally were healthy, and the army was regaining its spirits after the disastrous triumph for which royal salutes were fired all over India. In the last number of the Delhi Gazette we find

the following:

"Reports had also been received that the Sikh leader was bent on sending, or had actually sent, a strong detachment of his troops down the right bank of the Jhelum to meet the advancing Mooltan force. These accounts may prove correct, and their probability is countenanced by the fact, mentioned in several army letters, that the Sikh camp had, to all appearance, undergone a sensible diminution. At one time it was supposed this was owing to the detachment of a body of troops to attack Colonel Steinbach at Meerpoor; but the presence of a large body near Goojerat may explain the matter at once."

We think it is scarcely probable that Shere Singh would weaken the force opposed to Lord Gough on the Jelum, in the hope of overthrowing the advancing columns under Gen. Whish and Brigadier Dundas. His only chance appears to have been rapidly to gather reinforcements, and strike another blow against the British force before Gen. Whish could join the main army. From all accounts this chance seems likely to be thrown away. Lord Gough, when reinforced, will be strong enough to re-enact on the Jelum the sanguinary scene of the Sobraon, the waters of which stream were crowded with fugitive and beaten Sikhs, while its waves for the time ran crimson with their blood.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that Major Lawrence, having been permitted to rejoin his family, had proceeded for that purpose to the fort of Sukkoo, where Mrs. Lawrence and her children were confined. The party, it is gratifying to add, continued to be treated with "much consideration and kindness." Troops have been ordered from Lahore to reinforce Lord Gough. Our Delhi contemporary says—

Six companies of H. M.'s 53rd foot marched from Lahore on the 1st of February for the camp of the Commander-in-

Chief, and on the same day the two companies of H. M.'s 98th foot that have been doing duty with the escort of the Governor-General marched from Ferozepore in progress to Lahore. Orders were also issued to the 17th irregular cavalry (Liptrott's) to proceed in the same direction, in consequence of Capt. Quin's corps (the 14th) having been directed to march towards the head-quarters camp. H. M.'s 98th foot had been halted near Loodianah on account of its being deemed advisable to commit treasure to their care."—Bombay Telegraph, Feb. 17.

#### MOOLTAN.

The counterscarp having been blown in, on the 18th January, tremendous salvos of artillery continued to be hurled against the works from a distance of some scores of yards, while huge howitzers dashed shells bodily right into the walls. On the 20th two practicable breaches had been established, and the storming parties had been told on. To the Bengalese that on the southern side was assigned, while the Bombay troops were to penetrate that on the north. The attack was to have been made at daybreak on the 21st, but was countermanded. A letter had been received from the Governor-General, authorizing Gen. Whish to assure Moolraj of his life, and there was naturally every disposition to avoid the slaughter on both sides a storm must have occasioned, however little doubt there might be as to its results. On the 21st the order was re-issued; it was to be carried into effect on the following morning. evening of that day a messenger was seen issuing from the gate, and making his way on foot to camp. He was taken to the general's tent, and after an interview of some duration, returned on horseback. The garrison had agreed to an unconditional surrender, Gen. Whish probably assuring them that their lives would be spared, though no pledge to this effect could be given. The troops were drawn up at daybreak on the 22nd; they formed two long lines extending from the Dowlut Gate. street betwixt the living walls of armed men was about fifty feet in breadth. They waited some hours under heavy rain on their guard, in case of treachery or surprise; when about 10 o'clock a messenger appeared, intimating that the garrison were at hand. First appeared, intimating that the garrison were at hand. First appeared about 200 ill-clothed miserable wretches, who seemed broken and dispirited; then followed about 3,500 hard, trained, stern, and stalwart-looking men; they had defended the fort to the last, and abandoned it only when no longer tenable. looked as if they would have fought to the death in the breaches if such had been the will of their chief. They brought camels and horses and large bundles of things along with them. These, together with their arms, were placed in charge of the prize agents as they passed. At last came Moolraj and his brethren and chiefs—the last as became him in the retirement. He was gorgeously attired in silks and splendid arms, and rode a magnificent Arab steed, with a rich saddle-cloth of scarlet, which bore no marks of suffering or privation. No small curiosity was experienced to discover the appearance of one who had maintained a defence obstinate and protracted beyond any related in the annals of modern warfare. He but little exceeds the middle size; is powerfully but elegantly formed; his keen, dark piercing, restless eyes surveyed at a glance everything around. He neither wore the face of defiance or dejection, but moved along under the general gaze as one conscious of having bravely done his duty, and aware of being the object of universal regard. He was taken to the general's tent, where he gave up his sword: this is said to have been returned him. He was now placed in charge of Lieut. Henry, of the 19th Bombay N.I., who had quitted the personal staff of the Governor of Bombay to be present with his regiment at the scene of action. Moolraj seems to have been actually adored by the people, and no stronger evidence of this attachment and fidelity can be given than that supplied by the fact that, though for a fortnight his defence was known to be desperate-though hundreds were being slaughtered daily, and no result whatever could be looked for but death or captivity-no one ever threatened to abandon him, or thought of betraying him. He was spoken of by all in terms of the highest respect and deepest attachment—as a man not more brave than he was generous and just. It now became necessary to separate him from his brethren and chiefs, and the separation is represented as having been most touching. There were eighteen of these of higher rank than the rest, who had been with him through all his adventures. They threw themselves at his feet, and wept sore as they were parted from him and might not hope to see his face any more. He was placed under a strong guard some distance from the town, in a fine country residence his father had built. Writing materials were prohibited him, but every attention was shown to his comfort in so far as this was compatible with his safety. He declined seeing his family -he had not beheld them for nearly a month before; they had

been placed for safety in an excavation under ground, and he refused all intercourse with them, as the sight of his mother, wife, and children, he said, unmanned him, and disturbed him in the discharge of his duties. It was not considered safe to retain him longer than was indispensable in a neighbourhood where there were numberless dependents ready to incur any risk in attempting his rescue, and he was accordingly ordered to proceed with the force about to march up the line of the Chenab in the direction of Ramnuggur, to turn off as they approached the road leading to Lahore for the camp of the Governor-General. Orders were now given to the troops to prepare for their upward march—the 4th com, 2nd bat, artillery, 1st and 2nd com. 4th bat. Golundauze, No. 5 light field battery, the 1st lancers, the 4th com. sappers and miners, the 4th and 9th N.I., and a division of the baggage corps, to be left behind in charge of the fort -the residue of the Bombay column to March by the left bank of the Chenab under Brig.-Gen, the Hon. H. Dundas, the Bengal troops under Major-Gen. Whish by the right. wounded were put on board the Beas flat, to be towed by the steamers down the river, and thence proceed to Bombay. The battering train was sent into the fort, and the breaches were ordered to be built up. The troops now made their way in numbers into the fort, and a scene of plunder is said to have ensued in the last degree discreditable to the discipline of the Bengal army. The details given by our correspondents are too dis-tressing to be dwelt upon. The fort was completely separated from the town. It was surrounded by a regular glacis, which, instead of sloping away to a point, was cut off short, exhibiting a face of at least eighteen feet in height. At the base of the wall was a ditch twenty-five feet deep and forty wide; beyond this was the outer wall, fifty feet from the base of the ditch to the battlements. Within the fort, and on a considerable elevation, was the citadel, in itself of very great strength. - Bombay Times, Feb. 17.

The following graphic description of the appearance of Mooltan, after it passed into our hands, is from the Delhi Gazette:—

"Fort of Mooltan, 25th January.

"The day before yesterday, Major Wheeler commenced his researches for the reputed wealth contained within these walls. He was accompanied by an old bed-ridden mistree, of Sawun Mull's time; thus was a clue obtained to the whereabouts of those vast subterranean storehouses of which we have heard. The principal of these were pointed out in the open ground within the citadel, as also among the ruins of the explosion. Some of these contain a large amount of silks, others ghee, and grain stored up in the lifetime of the late Dewan's father. There is also a great collection of opium, indigo, &c., worth a large sum of money. Two or three lacs of rupees were blown up with the vast chaos of valuables. When the rubbish shall have been cleared away from the entrances of the tykannaha, we shall no doubt be able to extricate many of the bales of shawls and silks. In the mint a pretty good amount of silver and gold coin was found. Moolraj's house and the neighbouring Toshuhkhanah contained a great quantity, as also many valuable swords, and rich property of every description. The fort is reduced to such a heap of ruins that it will require many months to excavate and remove the fallen houses. The site of the explosions is marked by a long deep pit, around which buildings are piled on buildings, scarcely one brick remains on another; corpses, carcases of animals, and every description of property, strew the ground; the stench within the citadel is dreadful, there must be hundreds of men buried in the rubbish. The piles of huge stone-shot have been hurled to a great distance, and the contents of large bomb-proofs showered far and wide upon the occupants of the place. The Bahawul Huk shrine is reduced to a mere wreck, but that of Shah Rookn Alum has been more fortunate; it has escaped with only a few scars. It is a most massive structure, and from its great height commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. On ascending two winding-staircases, the parapet is reached; thence may be seen the snowy range, the winding course of the Chenab. the numerous canals, gardens, and fields which dot the far spreading jungle; even Jhung, on a very clear day, is said to be Within the courtyard of this shrine there is a newlybuilt range of bomb-proof barracks; in these, some valuable property has been stowed away. Moolraj's house appears to have been once a good substantial one; it is unroofed, and the walls are knocked to pieces with our shells; he appears to have vacated it long ago. There is a large garden, with raised walks, which appear to have been nicely laid out. Between this and the before-mentioned tomb there is an enormous domed magazine, surrounded by a dry ditch, several feet deep; a trench has been cut to communicate with it underground, and the surface being closely packed with logs of timber, a mine is suspected: double sentries have been placed as a precaution against acci-

The stables, godowns, and arsenal, are built in long ranges behind the citadel wall; they are mostly protected by domed roofs of considerable thickness, but our shells have penetrated them, and set fire to the contents: many dead and wounded men, on charpoys, were found in them. In a large timber-yard wheels for guns of all sizes, and Zumbooruk saddles, newly made, are lying about in great profusion. Further on, near the ramparts, are two large brick furnaces for casting cannnon; an earthen mould of a very large one—intended to be made—lies close to The quantity of loose gunpowder in every hole and corner is surprising; the largest collections are those in the vicinity of the heaps of arms thrown away by the garrison before making their exit. Camp followers and others appear utterly regardless of danger, for blazing fires of logs are met with at every turn. Some small explosions have occurred, but no one has been killed, though many have been seriously burnt. The soil appears made of lead. Bullets strew the ground like pebbles; the supply would have lasted for years had the garrison held out; cannon balls are equally common, from those stone ones of Brobdignagian proportion to the Lilliputian for onepounders; thirty-nine cannon have been counted, and four mortars (the largest of these has been knocked off his rade carriage by our shot). There is abundance of wall pieces of all sizes and lengths; zumbooruks and muskets innumerable, with piles of matchlocks of every weight and size. Talware by thousands, and heaps of wooden and leather accoutrements for all the above weapons. I think Mooltan is the beau ideal of a Buneea's fort, or rather fortified shop. Never, perhaps, in India have such depôts existed of merchandize and arms, amalgamated as they are with avarice. Here opium, indigo, salt, sulphur, and every known drug are heaped in endless profusion; there, apparently, ancient granaries in the bowels of the earth disclose their huge hoards of wheat and rice; here stacks of leathern ghee vessels, brimming with the grease, fill the pucka receptacles below ground; there siks and shawls revel in darkness, bales rise on bales; here some mainmoth chest discovering glittering scabbards of gold and gems; there tiers of copper canisters crammed with gold mohurs. My poor pen cannot describe the variety of wealth displayed to the inquisitive eye. Tumbrils under strong guards have been moving too and fro with gold coin all the day; it is said that three or four crores are concealed in the fort; the place is alone known to Moolraj, who may eventually make such disclosures as would materially benefit his cause. The sappers are busily employed in filling up our trenches and approaches. I think we have taught the Mooltanees how to take a fortress, and they will probably profit by the tuition should affairs ever allow it.

Preparations baving been made for the upward march of the troops, on the 27th of January the first portion of the Bengal force, under Brigadier Markham, of H.M.'s 32nd, marched out. It was composed of Anderson's troop horse artillery, the 11th irregular cavalry, H.M.'s 32nd foot, and the 51st and 72nd He reached Ameerghur on the 28th, and halted at Sirdarpore, the place where the Sikhs from Mooltan attacked them on their downward march on the 16th of August, and where Shere Singh first encamped on the 11th of October on his retirement, on the 30th; they crossed the Ravee at its junction with the Chenab on the 31st, and arrived within six marches of Jhung, a large mercantile town near the junction of the Chenab and Jelum. They were from this to push on to Ramnugger, the place near which the grand army lay encamped on the 20th November. They were expected to reach this, if all went well with them, by about the 18th of February. On the 30th the 2nd brigade, consisting of Mackenzie's troop of horse artillery, twelve heavy guns, the 11th regular cavalry, H. M.'s 10th foot, and the 8th and 51st N.I., commanded by Brigadier Hervey, followed in the footsteps of the first. On the 2nd of February the Bombay column marched, under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. H. Bombay column marched, under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Dundas, with Col. D. Capon as brigadier. It consisted of H.M.'s 60th rifles, the 1st Bombay European fusiliers, the 3rd and 19th N.I., the 3rd troop of horse artillery, the 2nd comp. 1st batt. European artillery, with No. 7 light field battery attached, the 1st comp. of sappers and miners, and 500 of the 2nd Scinde horse,—in all about 2,200 Europeans and 2,400 natives, all in the very highest condition. They expected to reach Ramnuggur in 17 marches. Letters of the 4th from their camp reached us last night, at which date they were at Kotah, 25 miles north of Mooltan. The siege train had been sent into the fort, and the breaches were ordered to be partially repaired, Major Scott, of the Bombay engineers, having been ordered to report on its condition, to enable the Governor-General to decide whether it should be razed to the ground, or repaired and garrisoned. In the event of the latter being determined on,

5,000 men will be requisite for its defence. The troops left behind are not above 2,600 in all. The 7th Bengal irregular horse and 49th N.I. had been left behind to convey treasure to Ferozepore and Lahore. Instead of appropriating the booty found in the town, the inhabitants were allowed to hold it to ransom for 200.000*l*.—they had offered 300,000*l*, to save it from sack when we first entered it. Here the amount of plundering permitted by the Bengal troops appears to have been fearfulthe work of spoliation being by no means confined to the men. The fort having surrendered, the booty found there will not, it is understood, be allotted to the captors, but was to be assigned to the durbar. It is said to amount to upwards of 1,000,000/. sterling; it will, of course, pass immediately from the durbar to the British treasury, to meet the charges of the war. The sick and wounded of the Bengal division, about 160 in number, under Capt. Moore, H. M.'s 10th foot, had reached Ferozepore by boat. Capt. Maitland, 72nd N. I., and Lieut. Irwin, 49th N. I., who had both been severely wounded during the first siege, had accompanied them. The whole were under the medical charge of Dr. Macbeth, 10th foot. Lieut. Gillon, 72nd N.I., who was wounded at the storming of the suburbs on the 27th of December, died on the 20th of January. Lieut, J. Thompson, of the artillery, was the last officer killed before Mooltan, having been shot in the trenches on the morning of the 21st January; the total number killed since August being 13. - Ibid.

The wounded and sick officers and men belonging to the Bombay force left Mooltan on the 27th ult.; and at the time of their departure consisted (according to the Bombay Times) of the following:—Wounded—Capt. T. Tapp, Capt. R. D. H. Leith, and Lieut. W. Gray, 1st fusiliers; Lieuts. J. Hill and J. A. Fuller, engineers; and W. N. Dyett, 3rd N. I. Siek-Brevet-Capt. J. B. Woosnam and Lieut. D. M'Dougall, artillery; and Ensign F. G. Steuart, 9th N.I.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOMBAY EXPRESS came in on the morning of the 3rd instant, and the Bentinck with the mails was reported in the course of the same day. Owing to the arrangements of the Egyptian transit administration not having been completed, the steamer has brought only a part of the cargo which should have been embarked at Suez.

THE OSERVATORY AT LUCKNOW has been broken up, and all the Baboos dismissed, by order of the king. There are few votaries of science who will not lament the destruction of an establishment, formed at a vast expense, and which might have been made the instrument of great benefit in the diffusion of

knowledge.

THE SUDDER COURT.—The Englishman asserts that the Sudder Court have received orders from the Home Government, to the effect that Mr. Welby Jackson is to conduct the English correspondence, hear miscellaneous appeals, and applications for special appeals, in short, every species of miscellaneous work; leaving the regular appeals and special appeals to the other judges.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.-The petition against the act for the appointment of the administrator-general has been sent up to Government, signed by two civilians, four staff officers, six clergymen, ten medical men, eleven barristers, twenty-one

SAILORS' HOME.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Sailors' Home took place on the 31st January, the Honourable Sir John Colville in the chair. It was stated that the severe commercial distress in Calcutta had much crippled the resources of the institution, but that, notwithstanding this drawback, an unusual number of sailors had been entertained. The total amount of the funds from all sources was Rs. 33,960, and the total expenditure Rs. 30,700, leaving 3,260 rupees to the benefit of the Institution.

H. M.'s 80rn Foor. - The Hurharu mentions that H. M.'s 80th foot, now stationed at Dinapore, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march upwards, and without their wives and children.

THE STATUE OF LORD AUCKLAND, which arrived recently from England, was erected and opened to the public gaze on Satur-

day afternoon, January 22, opposite the Supreme Court.

THE CAPE PACKET.—The Englishman is sorry to hear that
Captain Pentreath, of the Mangosteen, reports that, on the day
that ship got under weigh from Pinang, the 3rd January, the Cape
Packet, Captain Miller, was burnt to the water's edge, with a
full cargo, and nothing angel. full cargo, and nothing saved.

Morussic Justice. - A curious, but not unusual illustration recently took place at Sreenagore. The person whose house was plumdered denied the robbery, because he had suffered enough already, and was unable to bear any further expense.

WRECKS. - Singapore papers to the 28th ultimo bring news from China of the loss of H. M.'s sloop Scout, which had struck on a rock in working up the river Min, and gone down in seven fathoms; hands saved. The loss of the British ship Canton, from Sydney to China, on the island of Tinian, on the 2nd October, is also reported; only five persons, out of a crew of twenty-five, were saved, and reuched Manilla.—The Maulmain Chronicle, of the 10th January, states that part of the crew of the Sarah Crisp, which was wrecked in the Chinese seas, have arrived at Rangoon on board the Colonel Burney, and have since arrived at Maulmain per Fame. The rest of the crew, with the exception of the captain and mate, who have obtained employ-ment in China, have gone on to Calcutta by the *Champion*. Enalishman.

H. M.'s 14TH DRAGOONS.—A letter from camp mentions that the 14th dragoons were rallied by the Rev. Mr. Whiting, who upbraided them for their want of firmness, and implored them to turn their faces to the enemy.

THE BARK Champion was sold on the 25th of January by

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., for Rs. 32,000.

The Malls which have hitherto left Bombay on the first of the month are henceforward to be despatched on the third.

CAPTAIN J. S. BANKS, 33rd N.I., has been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William to possess such acquirements as entitle him to a degree of honour in the Bengalee language.

TIN MINES OF MALACCA.—The farm of the tin mines of Malacca for this year has produced 18,000 dollars, while it sold last year for only 8,000. This extraordinary increase is probably to be attributed to the influx of Chinese for the mining works, which has become so rapid that there are now nearly 8.000 men employed. The increasing prosperity of this, the least flourishing of the Straits settlements, is a matter of congratulation.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ATHERTON, H. rec. ch. of the off. of Abkary commr. of the Dacca

div. Jan. 19.

Belli, W. H. perm. to resign fr. Feb. 8.

Bruce, T. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, made over ch. of current duties of office to prine. sudder ameen; to proc. to Noakolly on circuit duty, Jan. 25.

BUSHBY, G. A. rec. ch. of offices of agent to Gov.-Gen. and comm. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and of agent to Gov.-Gen. in Bundlecund, rec. ch. of office of agent to Gov.-Gen. for affairs of Scindish's dominions.

CARNEGY, P. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of a covenanted assistant in Goruckpore.
CLIFTON, E. A. made over ch. of the coll.'s off. and treasury at

Khoordah to G. Hough, dep. coll. to proceed to the interior of

COCKBURN, F. J. to cond. duties of off. coll. of Patna dur. absence of Reid on m.c.

COLVIN, J. R. to office as temp. judge of the Sudder Court, Jan. 30; made over ch. of office of com. in Tenasserim provinces to Capt.

made over cn. or once or come in a supply.

Dirpoy, W. M. to offi. as addl. jud. of Behar dur. abs. of W. S. Quintin, or till further orders, Jan. 22.

ELLIOT, A. J. to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad.

FORBES, Hon. R. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund com. of Tirhoot.

FORBES, A. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, dur. abs. of Dirom, Jan. 27.

GILMORB, M. S. resum. ch. of off. of spec. commiss. of Cuttack.

GEANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, res. ch. of his off. HALEETT, H. C. made over ch. of collectorate of Moorshedabad to H. Pratt, Jan. 27.

HOPE, A. to offic. as mag. of Nuddea fr. Dec. 27, the date on which he rea. ch. of the off. fr. G. P. Leycester; rec. ch. of office of dep. mag. of Sautipore in Nuddeah fr. B. Brown, proc.

on leave, Jan. 30. JENKINS, F. comm. of Assam, made over ch. of office and trea-SENKINS, F. COMM. of Assam, made over the or office and dea-sury to dep. comm. to proc. on circuit duty, Feb. 6. LEYCESTER, G. P. to offic. as coll. of Ragshabye dur. abs. of A.

Forbes, Jan. 27.
LIMOND, C. offic. jun. asst. to comm. of Assum, vested with spec.

powers, Jan. 25.

LUSHINGTON, F. A. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. dur. abs. of C. S. Belli; also to offic. as executive officer and coll. of tolls of Circu-

Delli; also to ome. as executive officer and coll. of tolls of Circular and Eastern canals, dur. abs. of Maj. Rutherford, Jan. 31.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. offic. coll. of Burdwan, rec. ch. of his treasury fr. W. C. Lochner, Jan. 19.

MACTIER, T. B. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, made over ch. of his treasury to A. W. Russell, Jan. 24, to proceed to the interior of his district.

MADDOCKS, H. R. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund com. of Tir-

MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge, made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen.

MORGAN, R. B. ret. to duty, Jan. 8; reattached to N. W. prov. NASMYTH, J. app. as asst. in Meerut div. canc. Jan. 17. RICKETTS, H. to be a mem. of Sudder Board of Revenue, Feb. 3. Sconce, A. addl. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, made over ch.

of his off. to F. Skipwith, Jan. 19.
SKINNER, R. M. to offic. as coll. of Patna until further orders.
SKIPWITH, F. res. ch. of off. of addl. civ. and sess. jud. of Chitta-

gong, Jan. 19. SPENCE, Mr. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund com. of Sarun.

SWINTON, A. ret. to duty, Jan. 6, and re attnch. to N.W. prov. Jan. 20; to be an asst. in the Meerut div. Jan. 23.

TAYLOR, W. T. coll. of Purneah, made over ch. of his off. Jan. 17.

THORNHILL, H. B. asst. to coll. and mag. of Furruckabad, is

Vested with sp. powers, Jan. 24.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, res. ch. of his off. Jan. 19; to offic. as mag. of Rungpore dur. abs. of A. G. Macdonald on leave, Jan. 30.

TROTTER, T. C. made over ch. of Lohardugga div. to Capt. Han-

nyngton, dep. comm. Jan. 25.
WHEELER, J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubnah, res. ch. of office fr. J. C. Dodson, Jan. 27.

YULE, G. U. to offic. as coll. of Purneah, Feb. 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Belli, C. S. 2 mo. BROWN, G. F. 12 days in ext. BULLER, F. P. 1 mo. in ext. CRAWFORD, J. H. 4 days in ext. GARLING, S. to Europe, on furl. GILMORE, M. S. leave canc. LUSHINGTON, H. 1 year to England, on m. c. MACDONALD, A. G. mag. of Rungpore, 1 mo. PLOWDEN, A. U. C. leave cauc. fr. Dec. 30, the date on which he resumed his duties. REID, J. 6 weeks, on m. c. ROBINSON, F. H. leave canc. Jan. 29.

## WOOD, B. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1. ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. Fisher, Rev. F. to be chaplain fr. Jan. 1, 1849, v. Hammond,

GARBETT, Rev. C. to be chaplain fr. Dec. 15 last, v. Everest, resigned, Jan. 30.

HARINGTON, Rev. H. H. chaplain of Dinapore, ten days in ext.

JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. to offic. as chaplain of Saharunpore and Landour, Jan. 22. KERWAN, Rev. H. to be asst. chaplain of Neemuch, Jan. 22. TUSON, Rev. H. admitted to the service, arrived Jan. 23. VIRET, Rev. F. C. to off. as chaplain at Jubbulpore, Jan. 22.

# MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANDERSON, Eiss. R. P. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, v. Money, killed in action.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. A. T. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 20, 1849,

v. Gillon, died from wounds received in action. Bacon, Lieut. J. H. to offic. as adjt. to his corps, v. Jones, wounded in action, Jan. 22.

BAGSHAW, Ens. F. J. S. to act as int. and qr. mr. to 36th N.I. v. Thompson, dec. Jan. 19; and to be lieut. fr. Jan. 14, 1849, v. Thompson, dec. fr. wounds reed. in action.

Balmain, Lieut. J. H. 9th L.C. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Plow-

den on m. c.

BASEVI, Ens. G. H. posted to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.

BAYLEY, Ens. J. M. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, 1849, v. Bourcher, dec.

BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to offic. in the comm. dept. of Pun-

jab div. under com. of Brig. Campbell.

BROWN, Capt. C. 18th N.I. to offic. as asst. to dep. com. at Fe-

rozepore, Jan. 24. BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. to offic. as adj. 15th N.I. dur. abs.

fr. duty of Anderson, Jan. 21.

\*\*Campbell, Capt. W. C. 30th N.I. to be brig. maj. of 5th inf. brig. in suc. to Harris, killed in action.

CARNEGY, Lieut. col. A. 36th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class, posted to 5th inf. brig. army of the Punjab, Jan. 17.
-Christie, Cornet D. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in

suc. to Ekins, killed in action.

CLOGSTOUN, Eas. E. L. doing duty with 48th, posted to 34th N.I.

at Loodianah, Jan. 23.

DAVIDSON, Brev. capt. W. W. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1849, in suc. to Capt. Keane, trans. to inv. est.

DODGSON, Lieut. D. S. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in

suc. to Ross, killed in action.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. posted to 56th N.I.
DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. to do duty with No. 17 light field
batt. until further orders, Jan. 21.
DURAN, Lieut. and qr. mr. J. Khelat-i-Ghilzie reg. to rec. ch. of

art. detail and station staff office fr. Capt. Sale, Jan. 21.

ECKFORD, Col. J. posted to 56th N.I.
FRRGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to be dep. asst. gen.
2nd div. of inf. in suc. to Chester, trans. to dep. of adj. gen. of the army.

FITZGERALD, Maj. J. 11th L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 25.

FOQUET, Capt. H. 56th N.I. to be major fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in suc. to Bamfield, killed in action.

GARSTIN, Lieut. H. M. to act as adj. to 36th N.I. dur. indisp.

of Weston, or till further orders, Jan. 19.
GLASSE, Ens. R. W. posted to 14th N.I. at Berhampore.
GOAD, Brev. capt. C. F. 67th N.I. to be adj. to his corps, v. Price, gone to Europe on furl.

Gott, Lieut. W. C. 56th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in suc.

to Bamfield, killed in action.

GREEN, Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. reg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 22. HAMILTON, Capt. J. J. 36th N.I. to proc. and join his regt. with army of the Punjab.

HILDEBRAND, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, v. Manson, killed in action. HOTHAM, Cornet G. F. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, v.

Shepperd, killed in action.

HUTCHINSON, Cept. A. C. invalid. perm. to reside at Siu In., Jan. 23.

LAMBERT, Eus. F. W. doing duty with 48th, posted to 56th N.I. attached to army of Punjah, Jan. 19.

LOCKHART, Ens. D. B. doing duty with 65th, posted to 7th N.I. at Jullundur, Jan. 23.

MAGNIAC, Ens. H. D. fr. 21st to 15th N.I. with the army of the Punjab.

McLEOD, Brig. A. to return to regt. duty as lieut. col. Jan. 17.

MAXWELL, Ens. H. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah.
MAXWELL, Ens. P. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 17, v. Peel, dec.

fr. wounds received in action.
MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. (not arrived), posted to 30th N.I. attached to army of Punjab, Jan. 19.

MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. R. art. to join and do duty with 3rd comp.

1st batt. and No. 17 lt. field battery.
NASH. Ens. S. F. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in succ.

to Bamfield, killed in action.

PIERCE, Ens. T. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in succ.

to Ross, killed in action.
REAY, Ens. C. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1849, in suc. to Capt. Keane, trans. to inv. est.

RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. doing duty with 65th, posted to 18th N.I. at Lahore, Jan. 23. RIDDELL, Capt. T. 60th N.I. to conduct executive comm. duties of

reserve force under com. of Maj. gen. Hill.

ROBERTS, Col. A. c.B. fr. 56th to 13th N.I. Jan. 6.

ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. Jan. 4.
ROBINSON, Brev. capt. E. J. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. Jan. 13, 1849,
in succ. to Ekins, killed in action.
ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. rec. cb. of the coll. of Durrung fr. G. E.

Lance, Jan. 10.

RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for temp. emp. in Scindiah's contingent.

SATCHWELL, Ens. E. R. M. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1848,

v. Armstrong, promoted.
Scott, Capt. C. C. J. inv. est. perm. to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his allowances fr. Mecrut pay office fr. July 1, 1848.

SEATON, Brev. maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. to ch. of invalids of the season proc. to England on board the *Prince of Wales*, Feb. 7.

SIDDONS, Capt. superint. of Rajghur, also to be an assist. to pol. ag. at Bhopaul, Jan. 13.

SLADEN, Lieut. J. R. art. to do duty with 1st co. 1st batt. and

No. 10 lt. field batt. attached to army of Punjab, until further orders, Jan. 21.

SLEEMAN, Lieut. col. W. H. ass. ch. of Lucknow residency. TOTTENHAM, Cornet F. R. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, v. Christie, killed in action.

TOULMIN, Ens. T. H. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1849, v. Warde, killed in action.
TULLOR, Ens. R. H. doing duty with 39th, posted to 16th N.I. at

Barrackpore, Jan. 23.

WARDROPER, Brev. capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to offic. as brig. major dur. illness of Campbell, or till further orders, Jan. 21.
Young, Lieut. J. N. 35th L.I. to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. to mil.

board, Feb. 7.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
BRIGHT, A. Jad. 22. CORY, A. Jad. 22.
GRIERSON, W. M.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. A. L. 1st L.C. 3 mo. in ext. to remain at Umballah, on m. c.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. C. 46th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. HAMMERSLEY, Cornet H. 9th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c. JONES, Brev. capt. W. engs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. KEMPLAND, Ens. G. 56th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 4, to pres. prep. to

app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. MADDEN, Brev. maj. E. art. 1 year, fc. Jan. 25, to Nynee Tal, and

Gurhwal, on m. c. M'NRILL, Lleut. D. art. fr. Dec. 15, 1848, to Nov. 10, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.



MEAD, Lieut. J. A. R. art. to May 15, in ext. on m. c. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

MILES, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 1, in ext. on m. c. to

remain at Simla.

NASH, Brev. Maj. S. 4th L.C. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, 1848, in ext. OGILVIE, Ens. C. S. W. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext. to enable him to join. RICHMOND, Lieut. col. A. F. C.B. 23rd N.I., furl. to Europe, on

m.c.

SEATON. Brev. Maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe on furl. on m.c. STEDMAN, Lieut. col. R. A., c.B., 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1 to the provinces, on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.

TRENCH, Lieut. H. Le P. 35th L.I. from Nov. 5, 1848, to Nov. 1,

in ext. on m. c. to remain at Mussoorie.

TURTON, Major J. art. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Von Andlan, Ens. Baron F. 26th N.I. to Europe on furl.

WALE, Lieut. F. 48th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WHELER, Lieut. col. S. G. 34th N.I. to Cape, on m. c. for 2 years.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to med. ch. of detach. of native sick and wounded proc. to Ferozepore.

Berwick, Surg. G. J. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 3rd inf. recruit-

ing depot at Benares, Jan. 21.

Bowling, Asst. surg. H. H. to rec. med. ch. of convalescent depot

on dep. of Withecombe towards the frontier.

BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. of the N. W. provinces, with a view to his being appointed to med. ch. of Roorkhee; but he will cont. at Mussoorie until relieved, Jan. 18. CAPE, Asst. surg. H. to aff. med. aid to left wing of lat Eur. fus. dur. abs. of Clemenger, on m. c.

CHEVERS, Dr. N. to be civ. asst. surg. of Purulia, Maunbhoom.
DELPBATT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty in field hospital.
DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to proc. to Moradabad, and aff.
med. aid. to left wing 43rd L.I. and to perform civ. med. duties
at that station; to aff. med. aid. to art. detail at Moradabad.

FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to rejoin and do duty in the field hospital, Jan. 19.

GARBETT, Surg. C. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 4th co. 4th batt. art.

GRANT, Asst. surg. G. in med. ch. of 22nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detail of art. of sappers and pioneers, and mag. and park estab. at Ramnuggur, Jan. 22.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. T. C. placed at disp. of officer com. pres. div.

prep. to being app. to med. ch. of detach. of art. proc. fr. Dum Dum to the upper provinces, F.b. 7. Keir, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 34th to med. ch. of 2 comp. of 17th N.I. left at Lussooria on dep. of head qrs. and left wing of that corps

towards Jugraon.

LAY, Asst. surg. P. G. Khelat-i-Ghilzie reg. to rec. med. cb. of art. detail, and the station hospital at Puttengurh, fr. Asst. surg. Gerrard, Jan. 21.

MACAUSH, Asst. surg. J. 17th N.I. to aff. med. aid to staff and

qrs. of reserve force under com. of Maj. gen. Hill.
MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. to med. ch. of Mussoorie v. Butler, to continue with 1st troop 3rd brig. art. until further orders. MORRIESON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. at present on leave in the hills

N. of Deyrah, is directed to relieve Asst. surg. Butler fr. med. ch.

at Mussoorie, as a temp. arrangement, Jan. 18.

Panton, Sen. surg. W. Physician general, perm. to retire fr. the service on pension of 700l. per annum, fr. date of the departure of st. " Oriental."

PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. to 2nd Eur. regt. to join. RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to do duty with 1st L.C.

SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. removal fr. med. ch. of 51st N.I. and app. to field hospital cancelled, Jan. 15.

STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to rejoin and do duty with foot art.
THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 7th irr. cav.
THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. removal fr. med. ch. of 11th

irr. cav. and app. to field hospital cancelled.
TRESIDER, Asst. surg. I. N. attached to field hospital of army of

Punjab, to aff. med. aid, to engineers' park, v. Farquhar, Jan. 19.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. doing duty with 1. wing H.M.'s 80th foot, to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum as a temp. arrangement.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. to do duty in field hospital.
WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st inf. recruit

depot.

WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. 59th N.I. to aff. med. aid to station staff, the art. 11th N.I. and left wing 5th irr. cav. at Bareilly, dur. abs. of Asst. Surg. Dunbar.

CHEEK, Civ. asst. surg. G. N. leave canc. REAN, Dr. A. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 12, on m. c.

MACKINNON, Surg. K. M.D. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Calcutta.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALEY.—14th it. drags. Cornet W. Spilling to be lieut. fr.

Jan. 14, v. Cureton, killed in action.—15th hussars. Lieut. Lewis
to be A.D.C. to C. in C. of Madras.

INFANTRY .- 8th. Asst surg. Ffennell 2 yrs. to England .- 10th. Lieut. Norman to be capt. v. Hollinsworth, dec.; Ens. Lucas to be lieut. in succ. to Hollinsworth; Ens. Calcott to be lieut. v. Norman.—22nd. Lieut. col. Cotton to act as dep. adjt. gen. and mil. sec. to C. in C. of Bombay dur. abs. of Havelock.—24th. Major H. Payn. ter to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 14, v. Brookes; Maj. M. Smith, fr. 29th, to be lieut. col. v. Pennycuick; Brev. major Harris and Capt. Blackford to be majors; Lieuts. Spring, Lutman, Williams, Skurray, Grant, Macpherson, and Croker to be capts.; Ens. Douglas, Hinde, De Mont-morency, Halaban, fr. 18th ft., Mowbray fr. 29th ft., Stewart fr. Goodfellow fr. 53rd foot, and Travers fr. 10th ft. to be lieuts.; letin t., Goodlellow fr. 53rd foot, and I ravers fr. 10th ft. to be heuts.; Lieut. Cumming's leave canc.; Ens. G. Wedderburn, fr. 53rd ft. to be ens. v. Collis.—25th. Capt. Fane, to do duty with 24th ft.—29th. Capt. W. G. Brown, fr. 20th ft. to be major, v. Smith, prom. to 24th ft.; Ens. Smith to be lieut. v. Metge, died of wounds recd. in action.—53rd. Lieut. col. Havelock to join by dawk.—61st. Lieut. col. M'Leod to com. 5th inf. brig. in succ. to Pennycuick.—78th. Lieut. col. Douglas to be brev. col.; Pay mr. Evans, 1 mo. 78th. Lieut. col. Douglas to be brev. col.; Pay mr. Ewans, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.; Ens. Gillmore, March 15 to May 31, to Bombay; Asst. surg. M'Nab to med. ch. of recruits und. Lieut. Webster, to Vingorla and Belgaum.—94th. Lieut. Sykes to be capt. v. Desborough, who retires; Ens. Stonehouse to be lieut. v. Sykes.—96th. Lieut. Whiteside to continue to do duty with 22nd until arr. of 96th.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTUR.

ABBOTT, the lady of Lieut. col. c.B. s. at Allahabad, Jan. 22.
BRACKEN, the wife of Capt. 29th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
BROADWAY, the lady of D. P. s. at Benares, Jan. 27. CAVE, the lady of Lieut. G. N. adj. Sylhet, L.I. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 22.

FARQUHAR, the wife of T. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 22. FREWIN, Mrs. Thos. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
GARSTIN, the lady of C. c.s. s. at Bancoorah, Jan. 28.
GILLMON, the wife of Serj. J. d. at Lahore, Jan. 18.
GREENAWAY, the wife of Lieut. T. 46th M.N.I. s. at Jubbulpore,

GUYON, the lady of Major, comdg. Ramghur L.I. d. at Chota Nag-pore, Jan. 26.

HAGARD, the wife of M., H.C. Marine, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 26. HAWKINS, the lady of Capt. A. W. art. d. at Gwalior, Jan. 27. HORNBY, the wife of G. W. s. at Kidderpore, Feb. 3.

LEWIS, Mrs. G. A. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 31.
LINGHAM, Mrs. A. s. at Entally, Jan. 24.
LLOYD, the lady of Capt. F. 19th N.I. d. at Landour, Jan. 23.

Moses, Mrs. O. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

Moses, Mrs. O. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
Need, the lady of Lieut. 14th irreg. cav. s. at Lahore, Jan. 27.
Newing, the wife of Thos. F. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
Nicholas, Mrs. X. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 1.
Pattenson, the lady of Capt. Chas. 4th N.I. d. at Delhi, Jan. 30.
Piddock, the lady of Henry, c.s. s. at Bareilly, Feb. 1.
Pope, the wife of Qr. mr. serg. T. 11th N.I. d. at Bareilly, Island 24.

Jan. 24. REEVES, Mrs. Anne, s. at Agra, Jan. 26.

SAVIDRA, Mrs. J. B. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 25.
SINCLAIR, relict of the late W. J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

SMITH, the lady of Rev. Henry, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 10. STAPLETON, the lady of Lieut. G. J. 10th M.N.I. s. at Saugor,

STEVENSON, the wife of John, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.

TRITTON, the lady of E. surg. 4th batt. art. s. at Umballs, Jan. 28.
TYTLER, the lady of Capt. Robert, C. 38th L.I. s. at Lucknow, Feb. 1.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE, N. J. to Matilda Jones, at Calcutta, Feb. 3. COCKBURN, Asst. surg. Robt. to Frederica, d. of A. Bernays, at Cawnpore, Jan. 25.

FORBES, Capt. J. V. to Anne, d. of Charles Burgett, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

RANSFORD, Asst. surg. J. to Ellen Frances, d. of T. B. Davis, at Campore, Jan. 23.

SHADWELL, J. B. to Emma, d. of Wm. Brockway, at Calcutta, Jan. 31.

SINCLAIR, Samuel, to Eliza Sarah Smith, at Calcutta, Jan. 6. SWEEDLAND, N. S. to Grace Maria, d. of the late C. Francis, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.

#### DEATHS.

BAKER, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 47, Jan. 25. BARLOW, Caroline, wife of Edward, at Calcutta, aged 20, Jan. 28. BELL, Grace, d. of Capt., H.M.'s 32ad foot, at Allyghur, aged 1, Jan. 24.

BENSON, Amelia A. widow of the late Maj. 4th lanc. at Cawapore. aged 43, Jan. 22.

BOULTON, Montagu, killed at Mooltan, aged 25, Jan. 2.
GILLON, Lieut. Wm. 72nd N.I. of wounds received in action, Dec.
27, at Mooltan, Jan. 20.

GORDON, infant s. of A. R. at Agra, aged 1, Jan. 23. HIGGINS, Eliza, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 24, Jan. 24. JACKSON, Henry, at Calcutta, aged 40, Jan. 9.

JAMES, Mrs. St. P. wife of Charles E. at Chandernagore, aged 39, Jan. 30.

ITTLEMORE, infant s. of Serjt. maj. J. at Hansie, Jan. 12.

MARTIN, Georgiana, d. of the late J. at Agra, aged 14, Jan. 1. M DERMOTT, Mary Ann J. d. of Serjt. maj. at Allyghur, aged 3, Jan. 20.

M'NEILE, Anne K. d. of Lieut. Wm. 5th N.I. at Dinapore, aged 1, Jan. 20.

METGE, Lieut. H. T., H.M.'s 29th fcot, of wounds received in ac-

tion at Chillianwallah, Jan. 19.

MURRAY, infant s. of Dr. Thomas, at Calcutts, aged 4 mo. Jan. 24.

PEREIRA, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 50, Feb. 7

PLATNAER, Christopher F. H. s. of Daviel, at Dum Dum, aged 1, Feb. 23.

SAVIELL, Joseph, at Allipore, aged 29, Dec. 24.

SIRET, Mary, relict of the late Matthew, at Calcutta, aged 64, Jan. 3Q.

STEVENSON. Ellen, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 20, Feb. 3. STEVENSON, infant s. of John, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.

THOMPSON, Lieut. James, art. killed in action at Mooltan.

[We copied into our last issue, from a Bombay paper, the name of Lieut. G. F. F. Vincent, 30th Bengal, N.I. as having been killed in action. We are happy in being able to contradict the statement; Mr. Vincent was not engaged in the action, and was, by very late accounts, quite well.]

#### SHIPPING.

#### ABRIVALS.

JAN. 24. Dido, Saunders, Singapore; Arabia, Davis, Alleppee; Fattle Rohoman, Nacoda, Bombay; Rajah, Lawson, Liverpool.—25. Erin, Towel, Singapore and Penang; Orient, Norris, Rangoon; Water Erin, Towel, Singapore and Penang; Orient, Norris, Rangoon; Water Witch, Forgan, Hong-Kong and Singapore; Mury Charlotte Weber, Smith, Bombay; Ludlow, Adams, Rangoon; Flora M'Donald, March, Moulmein.—27. Fanny, Short, Bombay.—29. Mary Cameron, Kenny, Liverpool; Junk Kim Hok Kim, Robarts, Singapore; Argo, Meacom, Boston.—FEB. 1. Lanrick, White, China; steamer Hooghly, Congalton, Singapore.—2. Monarch, Sheppard, Moulmein; Enterprise, Cops, Moulmein.—3. Zemindar, King, Mauritius; Eagle, Darley, Akyab; steamer Bentinck, Suez; Commodore, Broadfoot, Liverpool: Guu, Delatouche, Bourbon.—5. Isa, Brickley. Broadfoot, Liverpool; Guy, Delatouche, Bourbon.—5. Isa, Brickley, Akyab; Joseph Manook, Hicks, Akyab; Emma Colvin, Trail, Mauritius; Frances, M'Nalty, Liverpool and Bombay; Luncaster, Hullin, Alleppee.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tanasserim .- Major H. F. Strange, Capt. G. Halt. Capt. L. Ket Lanasserim.—Major H. F. Strange, Capt. G. Halt. Capt. L. M. Geldia, Lieut. F. J. B. Pristly, Lieut. G. E. Lane, Lieut. C. F. Brown, Lieut. A. Briscoe, Lieut. T. E. Bloomfield, Lieut. W. G. Turner, Lieut. H. Pristly, Lieut. W. T. Arnold, Lieut. T. P. Lea, Ensign T. G. Mansell, Asst. surg. J. H. Carr, 521 rank and file H.M.'s 25th regt.

.M.'s 25th regt.

Per Sulledge.—Mrs. Brote, Mrs. Shircore, Mrs. Davids, Mrs.

Miss Warner Miss Jones. Miss Kidd, Miss Hicks, Mrs. Carr, Miss Warner, Miss Jones, Miss Kidd, Miss Fitzgerald, Brote, esq. civil service, Mr. Sbircore, Mr. Davids, Capt. Carr, Beng. army; Mr. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Hak, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Atkinson, 9th lancers; Ensigns Bright, Cong, and Dennie, Mr. Marai, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bloxam, and Mr. Anley.

Per Argaum .- Mrs. Johnstone and 2 children, Messrs. Edward and Geo. Riley.

and Geo. Ruley.

Per Blenheim.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Tuson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Longden, Mrs. Birrell, Mrs. Molloy, Mrs. Braddon, Mrs. Huish, Mrs. Guest, Misses Llewelyn, Boyce, Smith, Day, Hamilton, Abbott, Guest, and A. Guest, Major Fitzgerald, 11th Beng. cav.; Rev. Mr. Tuson, Mr. Hume, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Croker, H. M. 96th regt.; Mr. Mollar, H.M. 10 regt.; Messrs. Longden, Venables, Church, Wise, Bird, Garstin, Master Huish, Miss Molloy, Messrs. Rogers, Naylor, and Melzger. Servants—C. Pattinden. Mrs. Marsh, E. Brockley, M. Brockley, Mrs. Bondin, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Crow. Mrs. Crow.

Per Water Witch .- Capt. Muan.

Per Mary Cannon .- Mr. Pryse, Mr. Pryse, and Mr. Norris.

Per steamer Hooghly.—Mrs. T. G. Read, Mr. Stephen Read, Miss Sarah Read, Mr. H. Read, Miss H. Read, Miss M. Read and infant Read, Miss Wiseham, Mr. Poney, and Mr. Jansen.

Per Zemindar .- Mrs. King and child, and Mr. Schumacher.

Per Enterprize.—J. R. Colvin, Esq. Comr. of T. P.; Mrs. Colvin, and 3 childien; Mr. and Mrs. Leycester, civil service; Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Messrs. Bolton, Creaton, Hatch, Snaden, and Rice. From CHITTAGONG.—H. Ricketts, Esq. comr. of Chittagong. From ARRACAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, and 2 Miss Pilebatts. gong. r. Ricketts.

Per Monarch .- Mrs. Tapley and Mrs. Kensman.

Per Monarch.—Mrs. Inply and Mrs. Acusansa.

Per steamer Benlinck.—Mr. Jackson, Advocate-General, Mrs.

Jackson, Mr. Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Dr. R. Christie, Mrs. Christie,

Mrs. Col. Young, Miss Martindale, Misses Perfect, Allardice, and

Dawson; Mr. Littledale, B. C. S.; Col. Innes, B. N. I.; Mr.

J. W. Morgan, Lieut. H. Smith, Mr. Tosh, Mr. Barton, Mr.

Nugent, H. M.'s 29th; Mr. Morgan, Mr. Elliott, Mr. F. W. Browne,

Mr. R. Tucker, B. C. S.; Mr. Ford, Mr. H. Hoskins, Mr. F. Lett, Mr. H. Thompson, Lieut. Taylor, B.N.I.; Mr. Linton and 2 sons, Dr. Payne, asst. surg.; Mr. Wallick, asst. surg.; Mr. Jeffery, vet. surg.; Major Tyler, H. M. 9th lancers; Mr. Atkinson, Mr. S. Forbes, Mr. Prinsep, cadet; Sir C. W. O.kley, bart. cadet; Mesars. J. Fisher, M'Kenzie, D. S. Burst, Fullerton, J. C. Horne, Parsons, C. J. Weale, Alexander, and Ekins, cadets. From Galle. Lieut. Welson, B. N. From Bombay.—Agasyed Raga, and Loda Peerjee and child. From Madras.—Lieut. M. Owen, Mr. F. Aston, M. Gibelin, and M. Oreamie.

Per Guy.—Madame Cormene and 3 children.

Per Guy .- Madame Cormene and 3 children.

#### DEPARTURES.

JAN. 24. Emmy, Wicken, Hamburgh; Lord Western, Rice, Bombay; Joseph Manook, Hicks, Arracan; Ripsima Anna Maria, Heckford, Penang. - 25. Bucephalus, Bell, London and Cape; Monarch, ford, Penang.—25. Bucephalus, Bell, London and Cape; Monarch, Weller, London; Adelaide, Wharton, London; Loch Lomond, Ranken, Liverpool.—26. Mary Anne, Nacoda, Juddah.—27. Alfred, Henning, London and Cape; Chieflain, Edwards, Liverpool; Pierre François, Brion, Muscat; Ann Lockerby, Laing, Liverpool; Hope, Miller, London; Guzelle, Wood, Bombay.—28. Equestrian, Spence, London; Arrow, Young, China.—29. Agincourt, Nisbet, London and Cape; Jumna, Johns, Liverpool.—FEB. 1. Johannes Sarkies, Gillam, Colombo and Bombay; Aboukir, Scott, London and Cape; Eliza Stewart, Henderson, Liverpool.—2. Curreem Bux, Nacoda, Bombay; Jorin Corina, Mills, Moulmein; Pantaloon, Stone, Singapore; Santiago, Redman, Boston; Sir Robert Seppings, Stuart, Mauritius.—3. Tudor, Lay, London and Cape.—4. Arno, Thurston, Boston.—8. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Ripsima Anna Maria.—Mrs. Joseph Agabeg and children; Mrs. Wharton, Capt. James Fitherington, and Master H. Galaton. Per steamer from CALCUTTA to MADRAS .- Dr. Margain ; Shayk Maydeen.

To Point De Galle.—Mr. Belli, jun.
To Suez.—Capt. Ireland, Mr. Costil, Mr. Sensini, Maj. Turton,
Mrs. Templer, Mr. Faine and servant, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Wilkie. Mrs. Templer, Mr. Faine and servant, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Wilkie.
To ENGLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Sconce and servant, Mrs. Cureton, Miss Cureton, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, 4 children, and servants; Dr. Panton and servant, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. Bellie, sen. Mrs. Anley, Mr. Plumb, Col. Richmond, Mr. Christopher, Mr. James Anderson, Miss Stuart, Col. Werrall, Mrs. Mar-lezambert, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, infant, and servant; Mrs. Goad, Mrs. Trimmer, Mr. Biuett, Mr. De Sonza, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Capt. Jones, Mr. Skardon, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. Saunders, Capt. Paxton, Mr. Paternoster, Mr. Terrenaw, Mr. Wale, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, Dr. Hough, and Lieut. Wilson. Lieut, Wilson.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### BECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1849. --- 4 6--

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		CLUMENT	GEC U	uiucs.	200			200	•
Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 pe	r cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.		••		disc.	3	0		3	8
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ding t	o Nos.		do.	3	0		3	8
New Co.'s 5 do.		•••	••	do.	0	6	••	0	8
Third Sicca 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	17	0	••	17	4
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••		do.	16	0	••	16	4

## Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	do.	10	••	15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• •	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	` do	 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper		 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts		 64 percent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 1	104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	4		16	8	1
China Gold Bars	16	4		16	10	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	1
Spanish Dollars	220	0	••	220	6	} per 100.
Sovereigns	11	0	•••	0	0	ñ
Sovereigns Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	4		21	5	]

#### EXCHANGE.

Our quotations are 1s. 10gd. to 1s. 10gd. for 6 months' sight Document Bills.

#### PRBIGHTS.

Quotations to London are from 41, to 41, 104.



#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE CONVERT FROM PROTESTANTISM TO CATHOLICISM. We regret to say that a neophyte, under the care of the Free Church, has lapsed into Romanism, under circumstances of an unusual character. Within a few hours of the period when he had figured as a trophy of Protestant valour—an earnest of the success which had waited on the pious exertions of the Scottish missionaries—he was admitted into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Viswanauthun was, we believe, a preacher in the native languages, and was honourably noticed on Thursday last, at the examination of the missionary schools. On Friday he was allowed to read his recantation of presumed heresies, and in the morning services at the Romish Chapel in Royaporam, he was found acknowledging the superior advantages of his new creed, and apparently as anxious to fulfil his latest obligations as he had been to perform his earliest vows .- Athenaum.

INFANTICIDE. - The success of the Goomsoor Agency, during the last few months, has kept pace with the results of its previous exertions. In November, Col. Campbell moved to the muliahs of Chinna Kimedy, through the hill tracts of Souradah, where infanticide generally prevails; the tribes who thus destroy their female offspring were partly visited by the agent, or summoned to meet him; and, notwithstanding all the exertions of Col. Campbell's predecessor, it was proved that the practice who had been given in marriage to the sons of influential Khond chiefs, admitted the destruction of their female children in obedience to their husbands will. Col. Campbell exacted a stringent pledge from them all henceforward to rear their females, and used every argument likely to weigh with these grossly ignorant and superstitious people. He then proceeded with his camp into the wild and almost inaccessible regions of Chinna Kimedy. From the known savage character of the inhabitants of these tracts, much apprehension existed as to the results of this expedition. Without compromising the rajahs of the low country in the eyes of their hill allies as abettors of the Government, the agent procured their co-operation in the work in hand. Up to this time upwards of 100 victims have been rescued, and a salutary dread of the power of the Government impressed upon the minds of the Chinna Kimedy lieges. In a short time, the Colonel, it may be presumed, will have cleared the whole of those hill tracts of their Meriahs. In Chokapad and Boad there is peace and prosperity. Although only ten months have elapsed since the agency rescued 235 victims from these (Boad) hills, not a single sacrifice has been performed this year, a result beyond the most sanguine hopes; a very prosperous harvest, and no unusual sickness, have providentially aided in the complete suppression of the rite. - Athenaum.

H. M.'s 94rn Regr., now stationed at Cannanore, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate

despatch to Scinde.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Madras on he 3lst January, from Colombo.

Cholera is raging to a great extent at Trichinopoly.

H. M.'s 51sr Regr.—Orders have been issued at Bangalore, directing the head-quarters and right wing of H. M.'s 51st regt. to hold themselves in readiness for proceeding to Cannanore, in the event of the 94th regt. being ordered to Scinde.

MILITARY FUND.—The directors of the military fund have come to a satisfactory understanding with their secretary, so

that Capt. Shelley will continue in the post.

Da. Scorr. - The native community of Madras ought to be deeply obliged to Sir Henry Pottinger, who has, we find, sent an unsolicited donation of 200 rupees, in aid of the excellent institution for the cure of diseases, established by Dr. Scott. an example of support, on the part of an English gentleman, to an hospital conducted by an English physician, for the relief of the sick and destitute amongst the Indian poor, ought to operate as a powerful incentive to the native gentry, to contribute according to their means, and greater responsibilities. We understand that the success of Dr. Scott in treating the maladies incidental We understand to the female portion of his patients, has had a wonderful effect in subduing the prejudices usually entertained against European treatment in the minds of the people at large.

TRANSFER OF TROOPS.—We understand that in consequence

of a requisition from the Bombay Government for troops from this Presidency, the following regiments will be transferred.

H.M.'s 94th from Cannanore to Scinde or elsewhere at dis-

Four other regiments of Native Infantry, the corps not yet decided upon, but supposed to be the 5th N.I., 15th N.I., 19th N.I., and 40th N.I., will be made available for the occupation of Bombay cantonments.—Athenaum.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### OFF RECKONINGS.

In consequence of the demise of General Sir Hector Maclean, K.C.B. of the infantry, the following additions to the list of officers entitled to off reckonings are authorized.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant Henry Sargent. Lieut.-Col. Commandant Lewis Wentworth Watson. To half a share each from the off reckoning fund, from the 12th December, 1848.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JAN. 20. MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. -6th regt. N.I., from Bellary, to Kulladglee, to be there stationed under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D. attained rank 4th class, Jan. 20; to act as subordinate judge of the zillah of Bellary, Jan. 24; assum. ch. of off. Feb. 5

of off. Feb. 5.

Bell, J. H. sub. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of the Court to B. M. Binning, Jan. 27.

Binning, R. B. M. to act as sub. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor dur. abs. of J. H. Bell, Jan. 24.

BOURDILLON, J. D. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 28.

COPLESTON, F. sub. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. to Harris, Jan. 15.

COTTON, R. R. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

DAVIS, W. D. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of the district to H. Wood, Jan. 22.

HABRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Coimbatore,

HARRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of the court to G. Bird, Feb. 27.

MALTBY, E. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 28.

MAYNE, D. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

MAYNE, D. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

MONCKTON, G. P. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

OSWELL, W. C. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

PARKER, R. D. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 6.

PHILLIPS, H. D. agt. to the governor of Fort St. George, at Kurnool, del. over ch. of his off. to Lieut. Russell, Jan. 29.

PORTER, R. T. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, resumed ch. of the district fr. G. Thornbill, Jan. 30.

Scott, S. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 16. SMITH, G. A. coll. and mag. of Nellore, resum. ch. of off. fr. Purvis, Jan. 15.
SUTHERLAND, A. M. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 18.

HOMAS, J. F. res. ch. of off. of chief sec. to Government, Feb. 1. WHITE, D. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 1.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, J. H. 1 mo. to presidency

CRAWFORD, S. 18 mo. to Neilgherries on m. c. HARRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. judge of Coimbatore, 1 year to Neilgherries on m. c.

MELLOR, A. coll. and mag. of Bellary, leave to England is can-celled at his request, and he is allowed to continue to avail himself of the leave on m. c. granted to him Aug. 15, 1848. SIM, J. D. 1 mo.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALCOCK, Rev. A. H. to be chaplain of Bellary, Feb. 9. EVANS, Rev. G. H. A.M. to be chaplain of St. George's Cathedral. NAGLE, Rev. W. M.A. 6 mo. to Bombay, on m. c. OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. A.B. to be jt. chaplain of Secunderabad. Rogens, Rev. A. J. A.M. to offic. as chaplain of St. George's Cathedral until further orders, Feb. 9.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. in med. ch. of the Governor's bodyguard, to act as Gov. agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, without prejudice to his own appt. dur. emp. of Brev. major R. Garston on other duty, or till further orders.

Benson, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. to be an asst. to Lieut. Francis of the

engs. emp. on the works of the Perumbady Ghat, Feb. 9. BIVAR, Cornet C. S. 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani for off.

of troops, Jan. 24.
BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. prom. to have effect fr. March

16, instead of March 18, 1847.
BRACKENBURY, Lieut. W. C. 30th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 23.
BREMNER, Ens. A. R. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 27, 1348, v.

Grant, ret. BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. fr. 8th to 4th L.C. Jan. 30.

BURN, Major G. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 30.
BUTTLER, Ens. W. H. A. 23rd lt. inf. fr. doing duty with 49th N.I.
to proc. and join his own corps, Jan. 19.

to proc. and join his own corps, Jan. 19.

CAITHEW, Ens. M. doing duty with 21st, posted to 26th N.I. as 5thens. to cont. to do duty with 21st N.I. until its return to the coast, Feb. 9; to rank fr. July. 20, 1848.

COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. and adj. C. T. 3rd batt. art. to do duty with and act as adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd batt. until further orders.

COODE, Lieut. J. P. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 11, in succ. to

White, prom. DAVIES, Ens. A. M. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Jan. 27.

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DE HAVILLAND, Ens. J. to do duty with 31st] N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.
DEEY, Lieut. W. A. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 1, 1847. v. Hall.

invalided.

DITMAS, Maj. T. art. posted to 2nd batt. Feb. 9.
DITMAS, Brev. maj. T. art. to be maj. fr. Nov. 23, 1848, v. Bond, retired.

DONALDSON, Ens. J. U. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Jan. 25. Dyce, Col. A. B. to half share of off. reckoning fund, fr. March 17,

instead of March 18, 1847.

FISCHER, Maj. T. J. 4th N.I. to do duty with 1st fus. Jan. 20. FRASER, Licut. C. R. 30th N. I. to proc. to join his corps at Cuttack via Calcutta, and passed exam. in Hindustani qual. as adj.

FULLER, Eus. W. H. L. to do duty with 14th N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.

GARNAULT, Sen. Lieut. col. J. to be lieut. col. comt. v. Maclean, dec. fr. Dec. 11, 1848; posted to 29th N.I. Feb. 3.
GARSTIN, Brev. maj. R. pl. at disp. of Gov. of India, to offic. as

mil. secretary to the commissioner of Mysore, Jan. 30. GORDON, Capt. R. 32nd N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 26.

GRANT, Maj. S. A. 16th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Quilon, Feb. 6; prom. to have effect fr. March 16, instead of March 18, 1847.

GROVE, Ens. W. G. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.
GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt. Feb. 9.

HAMILTON, Ens. W. E. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 20, in succ. to Smith, inval.

HARE, Lieut. W. J. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 27, 1848, v. Grant, retired.

HAINES, Ens. W. C. P. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 11, in succ.

to White, promoted.

HART, Ens. W. H. S. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join under ch.

of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.

HENEGAN, 2nd Lieut. R. G. F. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23,

1848, v. Bond, retired; fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Feb. 8.
HERFORD, Capt. W. 2nd N.V. batt. to be post mr. at Trichinopoly,

v. Preston, dec.

HICKS, Brev. maj. S. R. 35th N.I. to be major, fr. Dec. 11, in succ.

to White, promoted. HILL, Ens. E. 3rd L.I. doing duty with 31st L.I. to join his own corps, Jan. 29.

HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 48th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as int. Feb. 8

HOWLETT, Lieut. A. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 20, v. Smith,

HUDDLESTON, Ens. J. doing duty with 49th, posted to 41st N.I.

as 5th eas. Feb. 2; to rank fr. July 3, 1848.

Hyslop, Maj. A. G. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 23, 1848, v. Bond,

retired; posted to 2nd batt. Feb. 9.

JEPSON, Lieut. H. J. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 29, 1848, v. Trist, res.

JONES, Cornet R. G. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 19, 1846, v. Russell, retired.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 48th N.I. passed exam. in nat. lang. qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.

AS INCEPD. to rec. moonsnee anowance.

LIEFCHILD, Lieut. col. W. E. fr. 4th to 8th L.C. Jan. 30.

LLOYD, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.

Jan. 30; to rem. at pres. until arrival of his corps fr. the Straits.

LOMAX, Ens. H. A. posted to 35th N.I. to rank fr. June 26.

LOCKE, Capt. T. 1st N. V. batt. is, at his request, rel. fr. ch. of

pensioners and holders of family certificates at Fort St. George, fr. Jan. 31.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. to be exec. off. and superint. of roads and convicts at Penang, Jan. 24.

MACVICAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 25, 1848, v. Bur-

dett. dec.

MARDALL, Capt. G. S. 16th N.I. prom. to have effect fr. March 16, instead of March 18, 1847

MARBHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Feb. 8. METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, to

rec. moonshee allowance, Jan. 19.

MILLAR, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join under ch. of

Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.

MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 2nd N. V. batt. to act as cantonment adjt.

of Arcot. Feb. 2.

MONTGOMERIE, Brev. col. P. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. Feb. 9. NEWBERY, Ens. H. C. Le B. to do duty with 51st N.I. to join

under ch. of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7. NEWELL, Lieut. col. comt. T. G. prom. to have effect fr. March 16,

instead of March 18, 1847.
NORTON, Ens. E. N. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30, 1849, v.

Jacob, dec.

Owen, Lieut. M. 38th N.I. to proc. to join his corps at Saugor viâ Calcutta.

PATRICKSON, Brev. capt. J. art. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1848, v. Bond retired.

PERRING, Ens. J. W. C. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join under

ch. of Licut. Spurgio, Feb. 7.
PINENEY, Licut. F. W. 34th L.I. pl. at disp. of Gov. of Bengal for civil employ, Jan. 30.

PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adi, to rec. moonshee allowance

POLLOK, Ens. F. T. to do duty with 14th N.I. to join under ch. of

Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.

RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. posted to 5th batt.

RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. doing duty with 52nd, posted to 18th

N.1. as 5th ens. Feb. 2; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.

REID, Lieut. J. L. 41st N.I. to rank fr. May 21, 1847, v. Cotton, retired.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.
ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 25, 1848, v. Burdett, dec

ROBERTSON, Capt. A. 48th N.I. to be fort adj. of Bellary.

SHELLEY, Capt. W. 2nd N. V. batt. to act as cantonment adj. of Arcot, Jan. 20.

SIDDONS, Lieut. H. F. 3rd L.C. to rank of captain by brevet, fr. Feb. 1. 1849.

SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. posted to 2nd N. V. batt. to com. detach. at Poonsmaller, Jan. 20. SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. to

47th N.I. until further orders, Feb. 7.

SOMERVILLE, Ens. J. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30, 1849, in

succ. to Gibson, dec.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interpreter, but to appear for final exam. when he may visit the

esidency, to rec. moonshee allow. SPURGIN, Lieut. J. B. 1st fus. ret. to duty, Jan. 30. STEINSON, Lieut. col. P. 35th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service

on pens. of his rank, fr. date of sailing of the st. Oriental, Jan. 26; fr. 35th to 46th N.I. Feb. 3. STRETTELL, Ens. D. C. G. to do duty with 15th N.I. Jan. 27.

TAYLOR, Ens. F.C. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join, under ch. of

TAYLOR, Ens. F.C. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join, under cal. of Lieut. Spurgin, Feb. 7.

TULLOCH, Col. A. C.B. to half share fr. off-reckoning fund, fr. March 17, instead of March 18, 1847.

TURTON, Ens. T. posted to 47th N.I.; to rank fr. June 26, 1848.

VINE, Brev. capt. W. 6th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. Jan. 23.

WADE, Brev. capt. H. C. art. to act as superint. of the gunpowder manufactory dur. abs. of Anstruther, Jan. 23.

WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. prom. to have effect fr. March 16 instead

of March 18, 1847.

WALLACE, Capt. R. 2nd N. V. batt. rem. to 1st N. V. batt. to proc. to join detach. of latter corps at Chingleput, Jan. 22.

WARD, Lieut. M. B. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 30, 1849, v.

Gibson, dec. WELDON, Ens. W. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 26, v. Rich, dec. WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. Feb. 8.

WHANNELL, Lieut. col. comt. P. inf. to be col. fr. Nov. 10, 1848, WHANNELL, Lieut. col. comt. P. inf. to be col. fr. Nov. 10, 1848, and to stand next below Col. Sam. Speck, of the Bengal infantry. White, Sen. maj. W. G. 35th N.I. to be lieut. col. in suce. to. Garnault, prom. fr. Dec. 11, 1848; posted to 35th N.I. Feb. 3. WHEELER, Adj. W. 2nd N. V. batt. to hold rank of lieut. on the veteran eatab.; date of commission Jan. 30. WILLIS, Ens. R. posted to 27th N.I.; to rank from June 10. WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. to rank from April 21, 1848, v. Moore dec.

Money, dec. Wyld, Lieut. B. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. to rec. moonshee allowance.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED. CAVALRY.

THESIGER, C. W. Jan. 30. INFANTRY.

DAVIES, A. M. Jan. 23. DE HAVILAND, J. Jan. 30. FULLER, W. H. L. Jan. 30. GROVE, W. G. Jan. 30.

MILLAR, J. F. Jan. 30. NEWBERY, H. C. Le B. Jan 31. PERRING, J. W. C. Jan. 30. POLLOK, F. T. Jan. 31. HART, W. H. S. Jan. 30. SCOTT, T. L. Jan. 31. LAVIE, R. C. Jan. 30. STRETTELL, D. C. G. MAGRATH, B. H. W. Jan. 30. TAYLOR, F. C. Jan. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BABINGTON, Lieut. R. C. 4th N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to June 1, 1849, to

Honoor and W. coast on m. c.

BANNISTER, Lieut. and adj. W. J. 33rd N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay.

BENSON, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. leave canc. Feb. 2.

BIVER, Cornet C. S. 18t L.C. fr. Feb. 10 to 20, 1849, Madras.

BLAKE, Capt. W. H. 36th N.I. in continuation to Mar. 15 to

Madras. BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, 1849, to Feb. 15, 1850, to Madras and Neilgherries on m. c.

BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. 8th L. C. to Europe on furl. to embark fr. Bombay.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. A. leave to have effect fr. Dec. 25, 1848, to-Jan. 4, 1849, inclusive.

COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. and adj. C. T. 3rd batt. art. leave cancelled. CURTIS, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to July 31, in ext. to Masulipatam and

E. coast. Dіднтом, Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. fr. date of leaving regt. h. q.

4 mo. to Madras.

DRURY, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. in ext. to Feb. 15, to Neilgherries and Bangalore.

DUN, Eus. E. W. 42nd N.I. 6 mo. from date of departure, to

Neilgherries.

FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Madras. Gib, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to W. coast and Madura; this cancels former leave.

GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. T. Dec. 23 to Jan. 19, to Kotagherry HARRIS, Lieut. and qr. mr. F. 6th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, to Madras.

HAY, Capt. S. 35th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for

leave to Europe on m. c. HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to Europe on furl.

HUMPRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. J. doing duty with sappers and miners, fr. Jan. 29 to Mar. 1, 1849, to rem. at presidency. HYSLOP, Maj. A. G. unexpired leave is cancelled.

INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L.C. furl. to Europe.

JACKSON, Capt. J. 14th N.I. fr. Jan. 16 to May 15, 1848, to
Vellore and Cuddalore on m.c.

LAURIE, Lieut. W.F.B. art. fr. Jan. 24 to April 30, 1849, to Wal-

MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 9 to April 8, 1849, to

Bangalore and Neilgherries.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. L. M. 33rd N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay.

MCNEILE, Lieut. A. 37th grens. to Europe on m.c.
MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 2nd N.V. batt. to Jan. 31, 1849, in ext.
MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. 3rd N.I. in ext. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 16, 1848, to enable him to join.

MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd nat. vet. batt. 6 mo. in ext. to pres. on m.c. NICHOLAS, Lieut. and qr. mr. J. 44th N.I. to Bombay, fr. Feb. 12

to Aug. 12, 1849. OTTLEY, Capt. M. S. 6th L.C. fr. Feb. 10 to Aug. 10, to presidency and E. coast.

PRILE, Lieut. S. W. 49th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. PHILIPPS, Ens. C. G. 5th N.I. 4 mo. to pres. RIACH, Lieut. W. A. 12th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, 1849.

RICKARDS, Capt. J. W. 21st N.I. leave to Cape is cancelled at his

ROPER, Lieut. C. 42nd N.I. from Feb. 10 to May 10, to Madras,

to apply for furl. to Europe.

SILVER, Lieut. and adj. A. C. 4th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 15,

1849, to W. coast.

SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th N.I. to Jan. 16, 1849, in ext. to enable him to join.

TAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 35th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to pres. on m. c. to sea on m. c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. W. F. art. to Europe on m. c.

THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. date of departure to

Madras.

TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L.C. fr. Feb. 5 to 28, to Madras. TURTON, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to Mar. 15, to rem. at

VAUGHAN, Ens. J. C. 9th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Secunderabad.

WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. 45th N.I. fr. Jan. 29 to Feb. 28, to presidency.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. fr. date of leaving Bangalore to

Nov. 1, 1849, to Cuddalore on m. c. WYNDHAM, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. 6 mo. to the Neilgherries.

#### MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. assd. ch. of the offices of govt. agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, fr. Maj. Garstin, Feb. 3.

BRIGHT, Surg. G. A. C. fr. 13th to 36th N.I. Feb. 2.
BURRELL, Surg. W. fr. 38th to 7th N.I.
COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. to proc. towards Trichinopoly, to rel.
Asst. surg. Macdonald in med. cb. of detail of 2nd Eur. L.I.

proc. fr. that station to pres. Jan. 20.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. M.D. doing duty with H.M.'s 25th foot, to affd. med. aid to the comp. of Golundauze and detachment of 51st N.I. proceeding in the H.C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay to the Straits, whence he will return to Madras with the relieved comp. of Golundauze and detachment of 21st N.I. Feb. 8.

DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. to be in med. ch. of the farm in Mysore, v. Gilchrist, Feb. 2.

FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. to affd. med. aid to the comp. of Golundanze and detachment 51st N.I. proceeding in H.C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay to the Straits, whence he will return to Madras with the relieved company of Golundanze and detachment 21st N.I. v. Cowpar, relieved, Feb. 9.

FLETCHER, Asst. surg. F. to be civ. surg. of Guntoor, Jan. 27. GILCHRIST, Surg. W. fr. 36th to 13th N.I. HARRISON, Surg. T. D. returned to duty, Jan. 30; fr. 7th to 38th

LYELL, Asst. surg. S. T. returned to do duty, Jan. 30.
RANKING, Asst. surg. J. Q. posted to 38th N.I. Jan. 26; fr. 38th to 8th N.I. Feb. 7.

STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. to do duty under surg. 2nd batt. art. WHITELOCK, Asst. surg. T. W. fr. 8th N.I. to do duty under sup. surg. Hyderabad subs. force, Feb. 7; placed at disp. of resident at Hyderabad for emp. in Nizam's contingent.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED

THEOBALDS, J. R. Jan. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAULE, Surg. J. T. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 28, to Madras or Eastern coast.

## DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP, the wife of Charles, s. at Madras, Feb. 6. BOYD, the lady of Capt. D. 11th Bombay N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Jan. 22.

Jan. 22.

FASKEN, the lady of E. T. art. s. (still-born), at St. Thomas'
Mount, Jan. 4.

GORMAN, the wife of Asst. apoth. John, d. at Wallajabad, Feb. 4.

HARRIS, the lady of Lieut. F. 6th N.I. d. at Bellary, Jan. 21.

HARRIS, the lady of F. C.S. d. at Bellary, Jan. 21.

MACLEAN, the wife of Dr. W. C. s. at Madras, Jan. 21.

MERCER, the lady of Lieut. E. M. H.M.'s 94th, s. on board the ship Minerva, Jan. 10.

MILLER, the lady of Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. d. at Cuddalore, Jan. 25.

SCOTT, the wife of F. d. at Vizagapatam, Jan. 3 SETH, the wife of Johannes A. s. and d. at Madras, Jan. 29.

SHAWE, the lady of Lieut. R. 2nd N.I. d. at Mercara, Jan. 19. SHAW, the wife of G. B. d. at Madras, Jan. 12.

WEDDERBURN, the wife of A. c.s., s. at Cuddapah, Jan. 5. WEDDERBURN, the wife of James A. c.s. s. at Guindy, Madras, Jan. 21.

WEST, the wife of Capt. A. R. 6th N.I. d. at Bellary, Jan. 19.

BOILEAU, Lieut. A. J. M. engs. to Lucy, d. of E. Smalley, at Madras, Jan. 31.

CAMERON, W. to Anne Georgiana, d. of C. W. Millett, at Madras, Jan. 31.

IRELAND, George William, to Jessie Apolina, d. of the late J. F. Lamoury, at Madras, Feb. 5.

JOBAR, F. J. to Matilda Drusilla, d. of J. E. Cashart, at Madras,

Jan. 31. SIM, James Duncan, to Harriet, d. of Maj. gen. Fraser, at Hyderabad, Jan. 6.

#### DEATHS.

BEATTY, Ann Caroline, d. of George, at Fort St. George, aged 1, Jan. 25.

Collins, John, s. of Qu. mr. serjt. P. at Madras, aged 7 mo. Collins, Susan, wife of Qu. mr. serjt. P. H.A. at Madras, aged 20.

GIBSON, Capt. John J. 26th N.I. at Nursepatam, Jan. 30. JACOB, Lieut. John, 18th N.I. at Ootacamund, Jan. 20. MAIDMAN, Mary, widow of the late Charles, c.s. at Madras, aged 76, Feb. 10.

Aged 70, Feb. 10.

RICH, Lieut. Henry G. W. 47th N.I. at Ellore, Jan. 26.

ROBINSON, Emily A. d. of Staff sergt. J. at Madras, aged 2, Jan. 24.

SEIH, the wife of J. A. at Hosanna, aged 31, Jan. 29.

VANDERPUTT, Joseph, at New Town, aged 33, Jan. 30.

WEST, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Lieut. J. 1st N.V. batt. at

Madras, aged 60, Jan. 27.

## SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 28.—Sea-Gull, Langley, Penang.—30. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez.—31. Devonshire, Consist, London and Cape of Good Hope; Tavoy, Hand, Colombo.—Feb. 1. Soobrow, White, Coringa.—3. Clarissa, Leete, Bombay.—8. Emulous, Cuyper, Pennan; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Vizagapatam.—9. Tudor, Lay, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck .- Capt. Stevens, P. Dudgeon, Mr. Miller Per steamer Bentinek.—Capt. Stevens, P. Dudgeon, Mr. Miller and servant, Mr. Lamond, Sergt. May, 25th foot; Capt. C. Biden. Per Devonshire.—Mrs. Clark, Misses Johnson, Emily, Johnson, Cuthrie, Hunter, Appleton, Spicer, Stoddard, Mitchell; Captain Richmond, Mr. Cherry, M. C. S.; Messrs. Pilmer, Scott, Newberry, Leath, and Carsen; Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. McKay, O'Brien, Dalgairos, and Wright.

Per Tavoy.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Rev. J. H. Pratt, and Dr. M. Campbell.

Per Tavoy.—The Loand Dr. N. Campbell.

Per Soobrow.-Mr. and Mrs. Eaton and 3 children, Mr. G. Cornett and servant.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay .- Miss MacDougall and the Very Rev. T. S. Neyret, from Masulipatam; Mrs. Rich and 3 children, W. Dowdeswell, Esq.; Capt. Kennedy and 1 child, 47th N.I.; Lieutenant Thurburn, 42nd N.I.; Ensign Dun, 42nd N.I.; and Master Blaxland.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 25. Eliza Ann, Ler, Moulmein.—28. Lady Sale, Castor, Bombay and Cannanore; Sophia, Clubon, Tutucoreen.—31. Steamer Benlinck, Bouchir, Calcutta.—Feb. 4. Roman Emperor, Champion, Galle.—5. Soobrow, White, Pondicherry.—7. Herminic.



Greenwood, Cannanore. - 9. Sea-Gull, Langley, Colombo. - 14. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Sale. - Mrs. Castor and servant, Brig. gen. Dyce, and Capt. Smith.

Per P. and O. S. N. C. Stenmer Bentinck, to Calcutta.-Lieut. M. Owens, Mons. Gibelin, and Mons. Orianne and servant.

Per H. C. Hugh Lindsay.—Ens. Crossman, Capts. Liardet and

Brackenbury; Rev. J. C. Street, wife, and child; Mrs. Gibson and 3 children, and Misses Macdougall and Johnson.

3 children, and Misses Macdougall and Johnson.

Per Sea-Gull.—Capt. Rollo.

Per steamer Oriental, to Southampton.—Mrs. Walter Elliot, child, and servant; Mrs. G. F. Fullerton, Capt. R. H. Lindsell and lady, Mrs. Davidson and servant, Major H. Inglis, Lieut. col. P. Steinson, Capt. A. Howlett, Major gen. Sir E. K. Williams, Master Roupell and servant, Lieut. A. M'Neile, Mrs. Walker and child, Lieut. col. J. R. Young, Master Drury, and Mr. S. Stephens. To Suez.—Major H. Beaver, Capt. G. Carr, and Capt. E. Pereira. To Aden.—Wm. Ward.

## COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1849.

	Governmen	at Sec	urities.		
5 per cent. loan	of 1825-26	2‡ t	o 3½ pe	r cent. dis.	
<del>-</del>	1829-30	2	3	do.	
	1841	*	1	do.	
4 per cent	1832-33	17	18	do.	
_	1835-36	17	18	do.	
5 per cent. tr book debt	ansferable }	8 to 9	) per cei	n <b>t. prem. a</b> nd n	o trans.
Tanjore Bonds		16 pe	r cent.	dis.	
Bank of Madras			rans.		
Agra and U.S. Ba of Rs. 500, Ma		27 pc	er cent.	prem.	

#### PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

.. 29 to 30

do.

Sovereigns		Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England	Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars		35 per 16 Dollars

# BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.	
On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Sto	eel,
Quicksilver, &c	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cott	ton
and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	81 ,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-94 a 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Steam Shares

Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days'

sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.

Sell, do. do.

Bombay.—Buy, do. do.

Sell, do. do.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per ton. of 20 cwt.

## MONEY MARKET.

Our money market continues without any material change. Few transactions appear to have taken place in Government Securitier, and there has been no change in the Madras Bank rates of interest and discount.

## BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STEAMER Surat grounded on the 12th Feb. on the coast of Kattiawar, during a dense fog. She had on board 7 officers and 73 recruits for the 8th and 60th foot, who were all landed, with their baggage, in safety.

The Ship Fully Rahimony, Mr. C. L. Radford in charge, was

destroyed by fire on the 10th. Feb.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Jan. 8, arrived at

Bombay Feb. 7.

ACCIDENT TO LORD FALKLAND. -On the evening of the 9th Feb. as Lord Falkland was returning from a ball, his horse took fright, and ran away with speed. His lordship escaped with some bruises.

INFATUATION. - The Bombay Telegraph relates a most singular case of infatuation. A considerable quantity of gunpowder happened to be lying at a ghaut in that presidency to be used for blasting. The overseer, Dondo Thakoor, impatient at the slow process of drying this powder in the sun, ordered a quantity to be placed in a frying pan and heated over a fire. man to whom the order was given refused, but a woman was prevailed upon; the powder exploded, and killed the woman and five other persons, among whom was the overseer himself.

MAGNIFICENT LIBERALITY OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—
After the receipt of the distinction conferred upon him by her Majesty, Sir Jamsetjee promised to found a school for the instruction of poor Parsees in the English language, and to supply them with the means of performing their funeral and marriage ceremonies. This promise is now fulfilled by a gift of three lakhs of rupees, and twenty shares in the Bank of Bengal. The Parsee Punchayet has added thirty-five more shares, and the Government allows six per cent. for the money. The proceeds will amount to Rs. 40,000 a year.

CAPTAIN T. G. CARLESS, I. N.—We give below, from the pen of one who knew him well, a notice of the demise of Capt. T. G. Carless, I. N. He was present with the Indian naval squadron in the Burmese war, and attained his rank of Captain on the 28th August, 1846, and had been much employed on survey, always discharging his duties with ability and zeal.

Many of the results of his labours are before the world in the pages of the "Geographical Transactions." He for some years held the Aden and Red Sea command, and was very nearly lost. while bringing troops across in the Sesostris on the 17th April, when the unhappy Cleopatra went down with all on board. An excellent memoir of this memorable hurricane was after-wards drawn up by him. His loss will be deeply regretted by the members of the service to which he belonged. "Bushire, 23rd December.—The death of Commodore T. G. Carless, commanding I. N. squadron in the Persian Gulf, occurred at Bushire on the 16th inst. Judging from the commodore's appearance, and the excellent health he enjoyed up to the date of his last and fatal illness, no man within the range of our acquaintance gave promise of so long a life; but he was suddenly taken ill on the evening of the 29th November, with a severe attack of confluent small-pox. The disease was of avery bad kind, and attended with the worst symptoms, so that almost from the very commencement there were reasons for serious apprehensions as to his ultimate recovery. Naturally of a good and sound constitution, he weathered the violence of the disease, and was doing pretty well on the 11th and 12th inst., and we were full of hopes that the worst was gone by. On the 13th instant his illness assumed a new and alarming aspect; he was attacked with an affection of the lungs, under which he rapidly sank, and died on the morning of the 16th. His sudden removal has cast a gloom on all the Englishmen in this place, - more particularly on the officers and crew of his own ship, by whom his loss is justly and most sincerely regretted. It is a tribute due to the memory of the commodore, that we should bear testimony to his gentlemanly and correct deportment towards all those with whom he was connected during his short period of service in the Persian Gulf. To his own officers he was kind, affable, and hospitable: his house was always open and free to them, and they ever met a welcome. To his men he was considerate and condescending,-alive to their every want, and to whatever might conduce to their comfort and happiness. In every other relationship his conduct was no less commendable. The commodore died in the forty-second year of his age."-Bombay Times, Feb. 14.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c

Bell, W. W. coll. of Dharwar, res. ch. of duties, Feb. 5.
DAVIDSON, D. 1st asst. to coll. of Poona, res. ch. of duties, Peb. 6.
FORBES, C. fr. 5th to 4th class, Jan. 12.

GOLDFINCH, W. A. fr. 5th to 4th class, Jan. 12.

KARR, G. B. S. fr. 4th to 3rd class, Jan. 10.
LOCKETT, H. B. 3rd asst. to call. of Belgaum, joined app. Jan. 28.
MANSFIELD, S. settlement officer and asst. to coli. of Poona, bas been pl. in ch. of the Kheir talooka of that collectorate, Feb.

MANSON, C. J. to be actg. asst. to the pol. agent in the S. Mahratta country dur. abs. of Anderson, or till further orders, Feb. 3. MORGAN, J. R. 1st asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, res. ch. of duties, Jan. 31.

ROGERS, E. to act as actuary of govt. savings' bank dur. abs. of Mr. Morgan on leave. TRAVERS, A. C. fr. 5th to 4th class, Jan. 12.

TYTLER, C. E. F. fr. 4th to 3rd class, Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, A. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. Morgan, R. 3 mo. on m. c. REID, L. 1 mo.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

BRERETON, Rev. H. H. to be chaplain of Kholapore, Feb. 7. COOK, Rev. G. to Europe for 3 years on furl. GOLDSTRIN, Rev. T. E. leave for 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Arrow, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Jameson on m. c. Feb. 9.

Bannerman, Ens. W. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. v. Sparrow, dec.

BARTON, Lieut. art. to take ch. until further orders, of the off. of exc. eng. at Kurrachee, fr. Lieut. Hill, proceeding on duty to Roree, Feb. 1; pl. at disp. of Compr. in Scinde for duty as an

asst. to the superint. of canals and forests dur. abs. of Dansey on field service, Feb. 8. BATES, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Thompson.

BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. art. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 12. BELL, Ens. A. posted to 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 30. BELL, Brev. capt. G. H. art. to proc. to Mooltan and join art. detach. Feb. 14.

BRUCE, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BRUCE, Ens. R. posted to 1st gren. N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 30.
CRAWFORD, 1st Lieut. A. art. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 12; fr.
2nd comp. 1st to 2nd comp. 4th batt. Feb. 14.
CROWE, 2nd Lieut. J. C. art. to proc. to Mooltan and join art.
detech Feb. 11.

detach. Feb. 14.

DAVISON, Lieut. 11th N.I. to take ch. of the off. of exec. eng. in Upper Scinde fr. Brev. capt. Halkett, or until further orders. DUNDAS, Brig. the Hon. H. c.B. to be brig. gen. Jan. 27. ELDER, Ens. J. J. posted to 6th N.I. Jan. 30. FERGUSON, Ens. W. 1st gren. N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30, v.

FINNIMORE, Lieut. to be dep. com. of ord. Oct. 17, 1846, to act as com. of ord. Scinde div. dur. abs. of Capt. Hicks on field service with Bombay column, army of the Punjab, Feb. 8.
FORBES, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 12, in succ. to

Erskine, dec.

GLASSPOOLE, Ens. R. E. 6th N.I. to be lieut. v. Gordon, dec. to rank fr. April 20.

GOODWIN, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 25, dur. abs. of Warden on leave, or until further orders, Feb. 1.

GRAHAM, Lieut. A. S. 6th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 24, 1846, v. Johnstone, ret.

GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. pol. superint. of Kolapoor, del. over charge

of off. to Clarke, Feb

HALRETT, Lieut. 9th N.I. to take ch. of the off. of exec. eng. in Upper Scinde fr. Lieut. Walker, dur. his abs. at Roree, or until fur. orders, Feb. 1.

Hamilton, Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd comp. 1st

batt. Feb. 14.

HAWKINS, Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd batt. to H. brig. Feb. 6.

HAYWARD, Ens. to act as adj. to 17th N.I. dur. abs. of Pogson on

HICKS, Capt. to be commy. of ord. Jan. 4, 1846.
HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Jan. 25.
HOUGH, Lieut. to act as maj. of brig. at Hydrabad, fr. Jan. 1

until further orders.

Jackson, Capt. G. rec. ch. of post office at Ellichpoor fr. Capt. T. Davies.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. C. C. perm. to retire from the service. This vacancy to have effect fr. Sep. 24, 1846.

JONES, Lieut. col. G. W. trans. fr. 22nd to 24th N.I. Feb. 8. KEMP, Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. in com. of sick and wounded ordered to be sent on board the Beas flat, Jan. 17.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. P. trans. fr. 24th to 22nd N.I. L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 14.
LOFT, Ens. F. J. to do daty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to join right wing
at Poons, Feb. 14.

MELLERSH, 2nd Lieut. to act as adj. to art. in Scinde, as a temp. arrangement, v. Bayley.

NICHOLSON, Ens. J. T. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Feb. 6, to join his corps.

Osbonne, Lieut. H. S. art. posted to No. 1 lt. field battery at

Ahmedauggur, Feb. 14.

PIERCE, Eas. T. W. W. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

POWNALL, Brev. capt. T. C. art. fr. H. brig. to 3rd batt. Feb. 6. PRUEN, Capt. at his request, to resign appt. of 2nd asst. in th and tank dept. and his services are pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 8.

SANDWITH, Lieut. J. H. F. 2nd Eur. N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 25.

SANDWITH, Lieut. W. F. 2nd Eur. reg. to join hd. qrs. at Aden.

SPOTTISWOODE, Lieut. H. lat L.C. to be capt. fr. Jan. 12, in succ.

to Erskine, dec.
STAMFORD, Maj. to resign appt. of commissary of ord. at Bel-

gaum, Feb. 8. HUTT, Maj. G. to be commissary of ord. at Belgaum, Feb. 8. TREVELYAN, Brev. maj. H. W. ret. to duty Jan. 26.

VINCENT, Capt. sub-asst. comv. gen. to proc. in ch. of the court and bazzar dept. with the field force, Feb. 1. WADDINGTON, Lieut. 23rd N.I. to act as interp. to 4th batt. of

art. Feb. 9.

WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. to be comt. of the Poona police corps and superint. of city police, Feb. 7.
WYLLIE, Lieut. col. to be pres. of the inval. com. v. Bulkley.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ABRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

Bowles, A. A. L. Jan. 26. CARR, L. Jan. 26. GORDON, J. Feb. 8. HALLETT, F. A. Jan. 26.

NTRY.
JOHNSTONE, R. G. H. Jan. 26.
LOFT, F. J. Jan. 25.
THAIN, D. D. Jan. 26.
YONGE, F. L. Feb. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BILLAMORE, Lieut. M. P. nat. vet. batt. fr. Feb. 15 to March 20, to sea coast.

BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. Jan. 28 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m.c. BRODIE, Lieut. W. M. 7th N.I. fr. March 1 to May 31, to Bombay, CHRISTIAN, Ens. S. 17th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c. COMPTON, Lieut. D'Oyley T. 6 mo.
DRUMMOND, Capt. A. E. 11th N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on

DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. Jan. 25 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.

FULLER, Lieut. J. A. eng. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c. Gray, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. Jan. 25 to Feb. 28, to Bombay,

HEWETT, Lieut. post-mr. at Kandeish, to rem. at presidency till Feb. 28, on m. c.

HILL, Lieut. J. engs. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

JONES, Lieut. col. E. W. 22nd N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

JOPP, Capt. K. 6 mo. in ext. LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. fus. Jan. 25 to Feb. 28, to Bom-

bay, on m. c. Lowny, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Feb. 25, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.

McDougall, Lieut. D. art. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on

MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to

rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c. OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. 3rd L.I. leave cancelled.

PRICE, Lieut. G. V. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Feb. 14 to Feb. 28, to

PRUEN, Capt. art. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m. c. ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. 23rd N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years, on m. c.

SOPPITT, Brig. M. 1 mo. fr. March 20, to Bombay. STEUART, Ens. F. G. 9th N.I. fr. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay,

on m. c.
SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to rem.
at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

TAPP, Capt. T. Jan. 25 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c. WOOSNAM, Brev. capt. J. B. art. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to return to Poonah, and resume med. ch. of left wing 2nd Eur. L.I. Feb. 8.

Boycort, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the comp. of sappers and miners, Feb. 5; to rec. med. ch. of Eur. sick and wounded proceeding to Bombay on board the Beas flat.

CLAY, Asst. surg. 1st co. 2nd batt. art. to aff. med. aid to details of ord. dept. and siege train estabt. Feb. 5.

COLLER, Surg. C. F. 3rd L.C. to perf. duties of supg. surg. N. div. of the army fr. Feb. 6, until further orders. HAINES, Asst. surg. to proc. to Kurrachee for gen. duty under orders of supt. surg. Scinde div. Feb. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED BALLINGALL, G. R. Jan. 26. HAINES, R. Jan. 25.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

JOLLIFFE, Lieut. Q. K. of the Ajdaha, 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, en RANKIN, Prov. lieut. W. C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 4, v. Garrett, dec.

#### DOMESTIC.

CUNNINGHAME, the lady of Brigadier D. Bom. L.C.s. at Adyar, Jan. 24.

DAY, the lady of Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 31.

EVANS, Mrs. C. O. d. at Parell, Feb. 4.
GLASSE, the wife of Asst. surg. H. D. s. at Surat, Feb. 12.
INVERABITY, the wife of J. D. c.s. s. at Bombay, Feb. 4.

MARGARY, Mrs. Henry, s. at Bombay, Feb. 6.
MILLER, the wife of David Petrie, I.N. s. at Colaba, Feb. 7.
MURPHY, the wife of Sub-conductor John, d. at Hydrabad, Jan. 30.

SOUZA, Mrs. M. De Lima, s. at Byculla, Jan. 15. SPOONER, the wife of Richard, c.s. s. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 6.

MARRIAGES.

DE MONTE, Se Bastiao L. to Romania, d. of J. Mendonia, at Bombay, Jan. 5.

DE SILVA, Antonio J. to Monica Maria, d. of the late Gregorio de

Silva, at Mazagon, Jan. 29.
GRAY, Lieut. William Barry, 26th N.I. to Ripsima, d. of the late
L. J. Michael, at Bombay, Feb. 10.

WILLS, Richard, to Katherine Ross, d. of Major G. J. Jameson, at Bombay, Jan. 5.

#### DEATHS.

CARLESS, Capt. Thos. G. I.N. CATHCART, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut. col. C. 5th L.I. at Bombay, Dec. 25. CRAWFORD, Thomas, at Trevandrum, aged 63, Jan. 25.
DENNIS, James, s. of Capt. Robert, 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, aged 3,

Jan. 19.

FOSTER, Prudence M. d. of H. at Ahmedabad, Jau. 14.
IMPEY, Elijah, H. s. of Dr. E. resid. surg. at Ahmedaugger, Feb. 6. PURVES, Jamima, d. of Capt. at Sukkur, aged 1, Dec. 27.
SIMB, Charles, at Bombay, Jan. 6.
WELMAN, Charlotte S. d. of Capt., H. M.'s 80th, at Ahmedabad,

Feb. 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 4. Minerva, Moir, Portsmouth; Fullay Allum, Rogers, Calcutta.—6. Forth, ——, Calcutta; Maid of Julpha, Brouder, Calcutta; Herefordshire, Richardson, Portsmouth; Rifleman, Hammock, Aden; Lowjee Family, Ayres, China; Sobraon, Rodgers, Liverpool.—7. Steamer Acbar, Ball, Suez.—10. Triad, McWhite, Liverpool; London, Neill, Liverpool.—14. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Sures.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Carnac.—Miss Wright, and Lieut. Thompson, 8th N.I.

Per Minerva.—Brev. maj. T. S. Conway, c.B. H.M.'s 22nd foot;
Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys; 2nd Lieuts. C. Jones and W. Tedlie,
and Asst. surg. Payne, H.M.'s 60th royal rifles; Lieut. J. Spier,
Ens. M. Lepper, E. Leet, and H. B. Scott, and Asst. surg. J.

Kellie, H.M.'s 86th foot; Ens. D. P. Bouverie, H.M.'s 22nd foot;
Ens. A. R. Bayly, H.M.'s 8th foot; Ens. H. B. H. Rocke, H.M.'s
78th Highlanders; Cornets H. F. Dimsdale and J. R. Cuthbert,
H.M.'s 10th royal hussars; Cadet J. Gordon, H.C.S. From
CANNANORE.—Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. Mercer and 2 children,
Lieuts. E. M. Mercer and J. Buchanan, Ens. W. D. H. G. Day
and C. T. Seale, and 417 recruits.

Per Herefordshire.—Mr. Lempler, I.N. Master G. Richardson,

Per Herefordshire .- Mr. Lempler, I.N. Master G. Richardson,

and Mr. E. Bunsby.

Per Lorice Family.—J. Young, Esq. Per steamer Victoria.—Capt. Collier, Capt. Farquhar, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Blair.

Per steamer Surat.—Major Goodfellow, Bom. eng.; Capt. Newbold, 23rd Madras N.I.; Lieut. Garnett, H.M.'s 8th regt.; Mr. Rex. Bom. art.; W. M'Dougal, Bom. art.; J. Ryan, and T. Cahil.

Per Carnac .- Mr. Stewart.

Per Carnac.—Mr. Stewart.

Per steamer Acbar.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Prendergast and 4 children, with servant; Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Major Bayley, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Murphy, Misses Boileau, Brown, and Conyngham; J. N. Shaw, Esq. Bo. C.S.; C. G. Prendergast, Esq. Bo. C. S.; W. S. Grey, Esq.; Rev. J. Allen and servant, R. X. Murphy, Esq.; Hebbert, Esq. Bo. C. S.; Major the Hon. Sackville West, — Jenkins Fes and servant; Mr. Gilman Mr. Brodin Bayesia comp. kins, Esq. and servant; Mr. Gilman, Mr. Brodie, Bengal army; Rev. A. Kinloch, A.M.; Cadet F. L. Yonge, Bo. army; W. F. Mills, Esq.; and Mr. John Brown.—From Aden. Mr. Richards

DEPARTURES.

FFB. 3. Gemini, Harvey, Hull.—5. City of Palaces, Jones, Malabar Coast; John Brightman, Scott, Tutocorin; Charlotta, Mans, Muscat.—9. Steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Colombo.—11. Steamer Semiramis, Daniell, Singaporc.—13.—Defiance, Sergent, Calcutta.—14. Sultan, Putt, Liverpool.—15. Matilda, Lewis, China.—17. Steamer Victoria,———, Suez. Steamer Victoria, -

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Gemini .- Mrs. Ward, Messrs. H. Armstrong and C. Armstrang.

Per City of Palaces.—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. M'Naught and child, and Capt. M'Naught.
Per John Brightman.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Poole, Mr. Scott, and

Mr. Mende.

Per Charlotta .--Messrs. C. Johannes, Gipps, and B. Arathoon. Per Phlox.-Miss Burrows, and Lieut. col. R. Bulkley, 2nd gren. N.I.

Per Surat. - Major H. Trevelyan, 4th co. 2nd batt. art.; C. W. Brodle, esq.; Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys, Lieuts. C. Jones and

W. Tedlie, and Asst. surg. Payne.
Per Defiance.—Mrs. Whiteside and three children, Mrs. Lieut. West and child; Mrs. Craig, Lieut. J. Whiteside, H.M.'s 96th foot, and Mr. Craig. Per Matilda.—Dr. Bolton.

Per steamer Victoria .- Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Pogson and servant, Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Daniell and two children, C. J. LeGeyt, Esq.; Capt. G. A. Pruen, Bomb. art.; Capt. A. A. Drummond, 11th Bomb. N.I.; and Lieut. J. T. Jameson, 28th Bomb. N.I.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

# Bombay, Feb. 17, 1849.

		COACIUMC	ie occurren	
5 p	er cent.	transfer loan	••	 Rs.116} per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	 Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.		Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	 Rs. 991 do. Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	 Rs. 861 to 87 do.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	 Rs. 824 to 83 do.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	

	BANK				
Bombay Bank Rs	. 1,000 et	ich I,	000 pd.	up 27	ነ to 28 per ct. pm .
Oriental Bank	1,000	each	500	do.	10 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ,	1,000	each	500	do.	16 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	500	each	500	do.	8 per cent. pm.
	1,000			do.	Par.
Apollo Press Com ,	12,500	each	12,500	do.	11,000
Colaba Press Com	7,000	each	7,000	do.	9,100
Colaba Land Com	10,000	each	•		4,500
Bombay S. N. Com	5,000	each	500	do.	60 per cent. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ,		cach	21	depos	it.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3 to 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	
Spanish Dollars, per 100	
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104 to 1044
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16g to 17g
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	., 17

				EX	CHANGES.		
О	n Lond	on, at					
6 m	onths' s	sight, p	er rupec	ls.	10 <b>%</b> d.	For documen	
6		•	•••	ls.	10 d. a 1s.	10åd. For credit	do.
6				ls.	10 d. a 1s.	10åd. For bank	do.
3					10 d.	Do.	do.
2					10d.	Do.	do.
1				ls.	9 <b>I</b> d.	Do.	do.
1 de	8'48	••			9 <del>1</del> d.	Do.	do.
Oa	Calcutt	a at 60	day's si	ght.	per 100 Rs.	. Par.	
						. 1 a 1 per cent. pr	em.
						1 per cent. prem.	
						. 1 to 2 per cent. p	rem.
					er 100 dirs.		

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London 3l. 15s. per ton; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

#### CEYLON. DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLELLAND, Mrs. A. H. d. at Ceylon, Jan. 19. PORTER, the wife of John, d. at Colombo, Jan. 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

JULIAS, Johan, to Justina, widow of the late Bornskeyn, at Ceylon, Jan. 13.

#### DEATHS.

CARRON, P. E. at Colombo, aged 38, Jan. 9. HEYWARD, the wife of Capt. W. L. at Marandhan, aged 28, Jan. 13. HOLGATE, the wife R. H. at Ceylon, aged 20, Jan. 8.

## CHINA.

THE PERIN, with the London Mail of Nov. 24, reached Hong-Kong Jan. 22.

Hong-Kong. - H. M.'s steam ship Inflexible sails for Cochin China to-day in search of the long missing Kelpie; it is possible that she was dismasted in the October gales, and carried down by the currents on the shores of that inhospitable country, and that the crew are detained by the authorities. H. M.'s ship Scout has been raised through the extraordinary exertions of her captain, officers and crew, aided by H. M.'s steamer Medea, H. M.'s brig Columbine, and a party of Chinese. She is expected here in a couple of weeks; but it will be long before she is purified, the mud of the Min having found its way into every crevice. H. M.'s ship Hastings, with the war steamers Fury and Medea, are in port; the Inflexible will return in about three weeks; H. M.'s brig Arab, and the H. C.'s steamer Phlegethon, are in the Canton river; H. M.'s ships Columbine, Mariner, and

Scout, are at the northern ports: H. M.'s ship Meander, H. M.'s brig Pilot, and the H. C.'s steamer Nemesis, are expected from Labuan. The whole of this force, under command of Rear Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, will be available for service in April.

—Friend of China, Jan. 29.

Friend of China, Jan. 29.

Canton.—The Chinese new year holidays have passed without any commotion, but trade has not resumed an active form, the transactions of the month having been chiefly with reference to the annual balancing of accounts at the end of the year. It is doubtful whether any great improvement will take place for some time. The Chinese merchants look forward with anxiety to the 1st April, when the vexatious question of entering the city ought to be settled in terms of the agreement with Sir John Davis; nor is this the only knotty point which requires to be solved, the right of leasing building ground in terms of the treaty is still evaded, and with a population many times more numerous, merchants are cooped up in the limits allotted to foreigners centuries ago. It is clear that even though the city were declared open, foreigners could not enter with any degree of safety; but unfortunately the right has been urged so long—and the city only spared by Sir John Davis, when the British force was prepared to storm it, on condition that the gates be opened in two years-that it would now be imprudent to abandon our right at the clamour of the mob. The impression is, that on the 1st of April, Seu, the imperial commissioner, will refuse to comply with the agreement entered into between his predecessor Keying and Sir John Davis, and the gates will not be opened. A strong naval force is congregating, and possibly the British Admiral may settle the point of honour by entering the city at the head of a brigade of sea-men and marines. We have not sufficient force to garrison Canton or protect the factories; the dishonour of the maiden city would bring down the villagers like locusts, and the result would probably be the abandonment of the factories to the fury of the patriots.-Ibid.

#### DOMESTIC.

TARRANT, Mrs. W. D. d. at Victoria, Jan. 28.

#### DEATHS.

LINDSEY, Capt. of the Schooner Amelia, at Whampoa, Jan. 22. MARTIN, Elizabeth, the wife of H., at Victoria, Jan. 13.

#### SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

DEC. 28. Joshua Bales, Stoddart, Liverpool.—30. Sir H. Compton, Browne, Bombay.—Jan. 3. Orixa, Christina, Bombay.— 5. Sgria, Simonds, Liverpool.—9. Queen, Leydan, London.—15. Land o'Cakes, Grant, London.—17. Lord Hardinge, Tracey, Liverpool; Lady M'Naghten, Hibbert, London.—19. Falcon, Foreman, Bombay; Malacca, Consitt, Bombay.—21. Isubella Blyth, Baylis, Calcutta.—22. Pekin, Baker, Point de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Joshua Bates, Messrs. P. Rathbone and H. Gair. Per Steamer Pekin, Lieut. Jones, Messrs. B. E. Hancock, C. D. Mungford.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 3. Alhena, Ogg, London.—12. New Margaret, Ager, London.—13. Sidney, Weld, Bombay.—16. Clifton, Kettlewell, London.—20. Samarang, Buckle, Madras.—21. Charles Forbes, Willis, Bombay.—30. Steamer Pekin, Baker, Pointe de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pekin - Capt. Dunford, Messrs. W. Hardgreaves and G. Hardgreaves. For Ceylon, Capt. Tattersall and Mr. Ellis. For Bombay, Mr. Heard. For Singapore, Mr. Nicol.

## COMMERCIAL.

Hong Kong, Jan. 30, 1849.

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Prior to the holidays, Baring's credits were sold at 4s. 2½d.; there are now no sellers at over 4s. The amount of Company's accepted bills seems large; they are freely offered at 215 to 216 syce, 7 per cent. prem. Mexican dollars, 2 per cent. disc. Gold, 25 dol. for 100 touch.

PREIGHTS.

To England, ships abundant, 31. is the extreme rate.

## SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

STEPHENS, Simon, at Singapore, aged 46, Jan. 12.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1849.

THE action of Chillianwallah (as it must now be termed), its unsatisfactory result and its tremendous sacrifice of life, have provoked very unfavourable comments upon the British commander; and the circumstances under which his successor in the chief command in India has been appointed tend, in some degree, to justify those comments. An unsuccessful general, it is true, though his most skilful arrangements may have been defeated by unforeseen accidents, is nevertheless commonly an object of popular blame; but in the case of Lord Gough, whose bravery is unquestionable, and who has won very high distinctions by his preceding services, the censure passed upon his conduct as a tactician and strategist is so universal, even in the face of his own despatch,—which declares that "the victory was complete, as to the total overthrow, utter discomfiture and defeat of the enemy,"-that it is extremely difficult to regard such censure as altogether groundless and unjust.

The general's despatch, written three days after the battle, is perspicuous enough in its language, but the details are somewhat meagre, and by no means clear. Its encomiastic terms are too profuse and hyperbolical; this, however, is a more generous fault than that of parsimonious dryness. It is only by comparing his report with the narratives of other eye-witnesses that we discover its apparent defects, and find reasons for doubting whether his fine army—strong in every arm and perfect in all its appointments—was so managed as to obtain all the advantages which might reasonably have been expected under the circumstances.

We are quite aware of the objections to which such a comparison is open. The Duke of Wellington, when in Portugal, complained of the criticisms pronounced upon his measures by his own officers, who had an imperfect knowledge of his plans, and observed that, although "they had a right to form their own opinions upon events and transactions, they ought to keep them to themselves." In using these anonymous reports of facts, as well as opinions, we do so, therefore, with an avowal that they must not be received as conclusive evidence.

Lord Gough states that his determination to attack the enemy resulted from the intelligence he had received of the advance of Chuttur Singh to reinforce his son, and from the suggestion of Major Mackeson, the political agent, in which he concurred, that it was expedient "to strike an effectual blow at the enemy with the least possible delay;" and he acknowledges that he knew that the country which the enemy occupied was "excessively difficult" and "ill-adapted to the advance of a regular army."

Both accounts concur in respect to the movements of the British forces up to the afternoon of the 13th, the day of the battle, when the private reports represent that Lord Gough suddenly changed his plan of operations, and, instead of attacking Russool, deployed in front of Moong. The general's own account states that, after dispersing the enemy's picket, he obtained a very extensive view of the country, and of the enemy, "drawn out in battle-array," who had moved from his positions and occupied the ground



in front of the British army, which was a difficult jungle. He says, the day being far advanced, he decided upon taking up a position in rear of a village,-that is, to defer the battle until the next day, -in order to reconnoitre his front, a very prudent plan: and here again the private accounts coincide with the despatch. Whilst the engineers were marking out the encampment, the enemy advanced some guns and fired upon our skirmishers in front of the village, and the fire being answered, the whole of the Sikh field artillery opened, and it was evident that the enemy intended to fight. Accordingly, his lordship says, he drew up in order of battle, which of course commenced without the reconnoissance he had before felt to be necessary prior to an engagement, precisely as stated in the private accounts, which found upon this fact an implied censure. The attacking good troops in good positions, without a careful reconnoissance, is condemned in the strongest terms by a commander who carried the headlong system of tactics further than any of his contemporaries. Napoleon, writing (through his minister of war) to Marshal Jourdan, on the subject of the battle of Talavera, said: "Tant qu'on voudra attaquer de bonnes troupes, comme les Anglaises, dans de bonnes positions, sans les reconnostre et s'assurer si on peut les enlever, on conduira des hommes à la mort en pure perte."

The British artillery having cannonaded the spot, supposed to be the enemy's centre, for an hour, and his fire appearing, "if not silenced, sufficiently disabled to justify an advance upon his position," the Commander-in-Chief—as the private accounts state, and as his own despatch implies, without knowing what was the nature of that position, or what new arrangements the enemy had made to meet an onward movement of the British—pushed his divisions at different points into the jungle, where the enemy, probably calculating upon the tactics of the British general and the bull-dog properties of his troops, seems to have laid a trap for them.

Campbell's division (the left) advanced against a point where the enemy, the despatch says, " seemed not to have many guns;" and it is very evident from both accounts that, although the determination of these troops in the end balanced the odds against them, they were exposed, in the midst of a jungle, to batteries on either flank, and a large body of infantry in front, of which they had no previous knowledge, the leading brigade (that of the gallant Pennycuick) suffering dreadfully, and being obliged to retire. Lord Gough ascribes this "temporary advantage of the enemy" to the brigade pressing forward too rapidly, in consequence of which the Europeans outstripped the native troops: the private accounts attribute it to the murderous cross-fire from the Sikh batteries, which had not been observed; and to the want of proper support. Of these modes of accounting for the loss,-not legitimate reasons for it,the latter seems the most probable, the eager advance of the troops, in such circumstances, being an act not merely of military judgment, but of self-preservation.

Of the right attack, by Gilbert's division, no details are given in the despatch; it is said to have been "most praise-worthy and successful," and the division is reported to have "nobly maintained the character of the Indian army, taking and spiking the enemy's guns in their front, and dispersing the Sikhs wherever they were seen." The private accounts represent the brigades of this division as

moving forward through dense jungle, coming upon masses of Sikh infantry so numerous that they were outflanked, and obliged to retire through the terrific fire of musketry on all sides. 'The conduct of Pope's brigade of cavalry on the flank of Gilbert's (the right) division, in retreating pellmell upon the horse artillery, as stated by the private accounts, riding down the gunners, and not stopping their course until they had reached the field hospital, is, perhaps judiciously, veiled by the Commander-in-Chief in general terms; but we cannot reconcile the reports contained in private letters of the misbehaviour of the 5th Light Cavalry, part of Sir Joseph Thackwell's force, on the extreme left, with the distinct declaration of Lord Gough, that, with the exception of the "misapprehension," under which Brigadier Pope's brigade "got into much confusion," the "conduct of the troops generally was most exemplary." This is not the only instance in which the private accounts appear chargeable with inventions disparaging to the British arms; for they state that five of our colours fell into the hands of the enemy, of which Lord Gough says not a word, and even the loss of four of our guns is rather implied than admitted.

With these exceptions, the private accounts are perfectly reconcilable with the official despatch; they are fuller, and ostensibly more candid, but they are not incongruous; and, taking the accounts conjointly, we adhere to the opinion, that it is due to the army and to the character of the Commander-in-Chief that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances attending this calamitous "victory."

THE dinner given to Sir Charles Napier by the Court of Directors will be regarded as the celebration of one of those extraordinary political compromises with which the world makes merry at the expense of the parties. In the course of three short moons, we see Sir Charles and the Court at daggers-drawn, and anon sitting down to "a grand complimentary dinner," Sir J. W. Hogg and Sir Charles, almost cheek by jowl, on the same side of the Chairman of the Court. Unlike the "monstrous coalition" betwixt Lord North and Mr. Fox, this coalition is highly creditable to both the parties. The Court felt, with her Majesty's Government, that there was a dignus vindice nodus, and that none was so fit to act the deus as Sir Charles Napier; and they made a ready sacrifice of petty resentments upon the altar of the nation's welfare. Sir Charles, to whom the nomination to his high post, at a season of great difficulty, solely because he was the best man to meet the emergency, is the proudest amende honorable he can desire, could have no difficulty in forgetting that he had been, in his own opinion, "ill-used." The eulogies pronounced upon the gallant officer by the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the confidence expressed by him in the cordial feeling of the Court towards him,accompanied though it was by the sly hint, that " least said is soonest mended,"-may be regarded as a kind of public shaking of hands, and the union between the two parties, like that of a fractured bone, will become all the stronger from their temporary severance.

It is no slight consolation to find the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge declaring that the state of affairs in the Punjab is not one that should be considered as an extraordinary emergency, or be regarded with gloom and discouragement. None of the speakers went out of their way to defend Lord Gough; Lord Hardinge referred to the recent

battle as creating a momentary depression, "on account of the difficulties of the ground," and the great Duke suggested that, as his Lordship's period of service would soon expire, "he will be desirous of returning to his country;" but the significant manner in which Lord John Russell communicated to the House of Commons, on the 5th of March, the fact that he had given certain advice to Her Majesty relative to the state of affairs in the Punjab, leads to a conclusion that an accommodation to Lord Gough was not the only motive for the appointment of a successor, and that successor Sir Charles Napier.

#### EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East India Company was held at their House, on Wednesday the 21st instant,-Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Court that the motion, of which notice was given by Mr. Poynder, "That the petitions presented to the Court upon the subject of Juggernauth, and other temples in India, be taken into consideration by the Court of Proprietors," was to have come on to-day; but unfortunately, since that notice was given, an event had occurred which he was sure the whole Court would deeply regret (hear, hear)-Mr. Poynder departed this life on Sunday last. He had received a letter from the son of that excellent man, informing him of the sad event. Of course, therefore, the motion could not be entered upon.

Mr. STRACHAN, after passing a high eulogium on the character of Mr. Poynder, expressed his hope that the question to which that gentleman had so long devoted his energies would not be left unadjusted, but would be kept in remembrance by the Court, and that they would consider whether it might not be possible to settle it consistently with justice to the natives of India, and at the same time in accordance with the Christian

feelings of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Marriott, Mr. Twining, and Mr. Hankey, spoke in high commendation of the great public exertions of the late Mr. Poynder in all matters that involved the interests of the Company, and bore testimony to the loyal, disinterested, and Christian spirit, which actuated the whole course of that lamented gentleman's conduct during the many years he had taken part in the proceedings of that Court.

## BOOTY AT HYDERABAD.

Col. Dickinson moved that copies of all correspondence which had passed between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control regarding the booty captured at Hyderabad be laid before the Court of Proprietors. It was well known that a correspondence was now in circulation, in which the Court of Directors was charged with a culpable disregard of the just claims of the army, by whose gallantry the conquest of Scinde was achieved, in withholding the customary recommendation to her Majesty for the division among its captors of the booty obtained on that occasion. These were grave and unexampled charges, emanating as they did from a public functionary, high in rank, and still higher in military fame. It was to be regretted that in a military code, so perfect in most respects, there should be an omission of any sufficiently defined rule for guarding against the possibility of misconception, on the part either of the troops or their commanding officer, as to which of the parties a sum in this instance amounting to 270,000 rupees should, in conformity with the usage of the Indian army, unequivocally

The CHAIRMAN rose to order. He would submit it to the general Court of Proprietors, whether, under all the circumstances, it would be wise, expedient, or proper, that they should enter into any discussion as to any difference of opinion that might have existed between any member in the Company's service and the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Dickinson hoped he might be allowed to finish what he

had to say. He was not about to cast any imputation on the Court of Directors.

Mr. CLARKE admitted the right of the gallant proprietor to proceed, but would, at the same time, submit to him whether it rould not be better to avoid entering into so delicate and difficult a subject.

Col. DICKINSON considered himself justified in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Court. Should the papers he now asked for be produced, he hoped they would place before the Court and the public, in a manner not to be questioned, the

purity of the motives by which the Court of Directors had been actuated as regarded the appropriation of the Scinde booty. On the 21st February, 1844, it was stated by their then Chairman that the Court of Directors had recorded its deliberate and solemn conviction of the injustice and impolicy of the annexa-tion of Scinde. The gallant proprietor concluded by moving for the papers.
Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no such correspondence as that which the hon. and gallant proprietor referred to.

Mr. Lewin said the real question was, whether justice had been done to Sir Charles Napier by the Court of Directors having awarded him a 16th instead of an eighth of the prize-

money. The CHAIRMAN deprecated any discussion on the subject. Under all the circumstances, he thought the Court would see that no possible good could arise from it. The Lords of the Treasury had settled the question, having awarded Sir Charles Napier an eighth, and no power now existed to disturb that

arrangement.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Mr. Sullivan moved that copies of all correspondence between the British political agent at Lahore and the government of Lahore in the years 1845 and 1846 be laid before the Court. He had read the speeches of the Duke of Wellington, the late Governor-General, the President of the Board of Control, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, made at the entertainment given on Saturday last to the new Commander-in-Chief in India, and it must be very satisfactory to hear from those high authorities that the affairs of India afforded no ground of apprehension, that they were then only under the influence of a passing cloud, that the sun would soon shine again that there were between 50,000 and 60,000 troops in the Punjab, with plenty of guns and ammunition, and that they would speedily put down what was called the Sikh insurrection. He had no doubt, if he were placed in the same happy condition with those noble lords and right honourable gentlemen, and was the owner of plenty of acres, and had plenty of money in his purse, he should be induced to take the same cheerful view of things; but being a man of limited fortune, and what little money he had being invested in the Company's funds, he might be excused for entertaining gloomy thoughts and having some scruples and doubts as to the stability of their Indian empire. His conviction was, that both their financial and political position in India had never been so critical for the last half century as it was at the present moment. He considered their financial position to be worse than when the Company was obliged to borrow at 10 per cent. without having any revenue in the treasury, because then they had the prospect of being able to surmount their difficulties by a reduction of the expenditure, and by having resources to fall back upon which now no longer existed. The course they were now pursuing must end in irretrievable financial embarrassment. Within the last ten years their debt had increased from 30,000,000l. to 40,000,000l., and the annual charge from 1,500,000l. to nearly 2,000,000l. They were now draining India of specie in order to provide for the wants of the home treasury, and by making money scarce in India, they necessitated taxation in that country. If they went on in this way they would soon be obliged to raise a loan at an unusually high rate of interest, without having any resources to fall back upon, for they could not increase any of the taxes of that country. It was a matter of great regret, that the territories, which under the dominion of the Mogul, after supporting a large establishment, left a considerable surplus revenue, had never, since it had been in the possession of the East-India Company, been equal to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. The greater the extent of territory possessed by the Company, the greater was the expense incurred beyond the revenue derived. For these reasons he submitted that their financial position was such as And what was their political claimed their serious attention. position? Had they one cordial friend or ally from Cape Comorin to Delhi, or from the Ganges to the Indus? Were they quite sure that they had a footing in the Punjab? If they had, what meant that expression of Lord Gough's, that he was surrounded by a hostile peasantry? By the last accounts it appeared that the Sikhs and the Affghans, the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, had shaken hands and were in hostile array against the British power. Whence that spirit of hostility? It was because for the last few years they had lost sight of all political prudence and regard for principle. It could not be too often reiterated, that it was the invasion of Affghanistan which led to the invasion of Scinde, and that it was the invasion of



Scinde which led to the invasion of the Punjab. He knew it was the fashion here to say that the Sikh invasion of our territory was a wanton aggression, but he would ask in what respect that invasion differed from our Scinde invasion? Only in this, that the latter was a wanton invasion, while the former had the plea of self-defence. Seeing what had been our conduct towards Scinde, the Sikhs naturally expected that they would be the next to be attacked, and determined to anticipate the blow. He would leave it to the jurists to determine whether they had not a fair causa belli. The hon, proprietor then read a private communication which he had received, setting forth a series of acts of aggression against the Sikhs by the Indian Government, which went to show that, from the very beginning, the English had been the aggressors; and it was for the purpose of ascertaining whether those facts were well founded that he now moved for the production of the correspondence set forth in his

Col. Dickinson seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the hon. gentleman had made some statements, regarding which he (the Chairman) wished to set the Court right. With respect to the exportation of bullion from India he could assure the Court that nothing of the sort now took place. It had long ceased. (Cheers.) It was the first time in his recollection that an unprovoked invasion had been justified on the ground of self defence. The hon, gentleman had stated that we had no friends or allies from Cape Comorin to Delhi; on the contrary, he (the Chairman) was happy to say that every state throughout India was in alliance with us, except in that part of the country where the war was now being carried on. There could be no doubt that Runjeet Sing was a faithful ally, and he did not think that any blame could be attached to what had been done with regard to the treaties and correspondence with Runjeet Sing. With regard to the motion, he did not think it proper to lay papers before the Court, while hostilities were pending; it would be unwise and inexpedient to give publicity to correspondence regarding any negotiations that were going on or until the whole business was settled. For his own part, he had no apprehension as to how that settlement would be effected. It was quite certain that the British army would conquer, and they might be equally assured that that course which was just and right would be pursued by the Indian Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Weeding expressed his entire approval of the course pursued by the Court of Directors, and was of opinion that it would be the happiest thing for all parties if the whole of the Punjab were taken under the dominion of the British Govern-

ment in India.

After a few words from Mr. Sullivan in reply,

The motion was put, and negatived by a large majority. The Court then adjourned.

#### DINNER TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

On the 17th March, the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company gave a grand complimentary din-ner to General Sir Charles J. Napier, on the eve of his departure to assume the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the

armies in India, at the London Tavern.

Sir J. Lushington, the Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company, presided. On his right sat Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.; the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.; the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.; Vis-Breadalbane, K. I.; the Marquis of Chamberle, R. I.; varcount Hardinge, G.C.B.: Lord Campbell; the Right Hon. Sir
J. Hobhouse; Mr. Wigram; the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart.; the Right Hon.
the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur, Bart.; Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart.; Sir H. Verney, Bart.; Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.; Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B.; the Solicitor-Genew. Hogg, Date; Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B.; the Solicitor-General; Sir G. W. Anderson. And on the left, the Duke of Norfolk, K. G.; the Deputy-Chairman; the Marquis of Sligo; the Earl of Clare, K. P.; Viscount Jocelyn; the Right Hon. Fox Maule; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.; Mr. Mills; the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere; the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil; the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter; Sir C. Sullivan, Bart.; Sir R. Campbell, Bart.; Sir A. Rothschild, Bart.; Sir J. Caldwell, G. C. B., and Sir C. Trevelyan, K. C. G.

The cloth having been removed, the Chairman gave, in succession, the healths of "Her Most Gracious Majesty," "the Queen Dowager," "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family," which were

severally drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman then rose and said,-My lords and gentlemen, we are assembled this evening expressly to receive and do honour to the gallant officer on my right, upon the occasion of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, (Loud cheers.) Called upon by the Queen to take the command of her Majesty's troops, the Court of Directors have conferred upon Sir Charles Napier the command of the forces of the East-India Company. We must all feel the greatest confidence in the qualifications of that gallant officer for military command. (Loud cheers.) The victory of Meeanee reiterated with most impressive force a lesson often before inculcated in Indian warfare. It taught that an able and devoted commander may infuse his own spirit into the native soldier, and that success is the result of discipline in the soldier, of skill and science in the general. In placing the sword in the hands of Sir Charles Napier, we feel that his former distinguished services are the best possible security and pledge of what we may expect from him. The gloom which recent accounts from India have cast over the public mind will, we trust, prove transient. We hope it will have passed away before the gallant officer can assume his command; but if, when he arrives in India, there should unhappily be a necessity for continued military operations, we are quite sure their conduct could not be confided to abler hands, and that the sword will never be replaced in the scabbard but with honour and glory. I know you will all join me in the sincere desire that the health of the gallant officer may remain firm, and that he may return to his country with increased fame and additional claims on the gratitude of the British public. I call upon you to do all honour to the toast I have now to propose,—"the health of the gallant Sir Charles Napier, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India." (Drunk with three times three, and one cheer more.)

Sir Charles Napier said, - My lords and gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and also the Chairman for the compliments which he has been so kind as to pay me. I go to India at the command of her Majesty, by the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and I believe I go also with the approbation of my countrymen. (Much cheering.) My lords and gentlemen, I might well have been excused, had I declined under the pretence that I have not ability to sustain such a command in the trying circumstances of the present hour. Two considerations prevented my declining this grand and honourable command. The first was, that I have the kind advice and assistance of the greatest soldier in the world. (Loud cheers.) The next was, that I go forth with the most full and perfect confidence in the support and cordial co-operation which I shall receive from her Majesty's Ministers and the Hon. Court of Directors. (Loud cheers.) But at present, my lords and gentlemen, you will, I think, all agree with me that the old proverb applies,—"Least said is soonest mended;" and that I should conclude by praying to God that I may not disappoint the confidence of her Majesty, the recommendation of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the expectations of the Court of Directors,

and the confidence of the people of England. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave, "The health of Sir Francis Baring and the Navy."

Sir F. Baring returned thanks.

The Chairman. - Most sincerely do I rejoice, as I am sure you all do, that we have on this occasion the honour of the presence of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief. (Loud cheers.) Long may he be spared to serve her Majesty in that capacity. (Loud cheers.) The East-India Company must ever remember with pride and satisfaction that in their territories sprang the first germ of that laurel which so abundantly encircles the crown of the illustrious Duke, whose career of glory and renown has been the admiration of the world, and entitled him to the eternal gratitude of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.) I am sure you will give the most cordial reception to the toast of "his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Army."

The Duke of Wellington. - Mr. Chairman, my lords, and gentlemen, in my own behalf, and on behalf of the army, I beg leave to return you thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and for the notice you have taken of the military service. I trust that the army will long continue to deserve the approbation of such societies as I now see before me. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, I have frequently enjoyed your hospitality on occasions of festivals which you have given upon the appointment of governors-general, governors, and commanders-in-chief of the armies at your different presidencies; but I have never attended with more satisfaction than upon the present occasion. (Cheers.) The officer whom you have selected to command your armies in the East Indies has been distinguished already in that country by his public services. (Loud cheers.) He has conducted most important and difficult operations, under most trying circumstances, with the utmost ability. He has fought general actions extraordinarily well contested by the enemy with uniform success. (Loud cheers.) He has shown that he deserved the confidence of the Government he served, and of the troops he commanded. (Cheers.) It is not, therefore, surprising that those whose duty it is to advise the Sovereign, and those intrusted by law with the administration of the British Government in India, should have selected my hon, and gallant friend to be commander-in-chief in present circumstances.

As the period of the service of the noble lord who now commands in India will soon expire, and he will be desirous of returning to his country, it is desirable that an officer of such distinguished services and ability as my hon, and gallant friend should be on the spot to take command of the army. (Cheers.) It is well known that I do not consider the existing state of things as one of most extraordinary emergency. (Cheers.) I have seen that the object of the war has been attained. (Cheers.) A great fortress, which it was perfectly necessary to possess, in order to maintain our power, has fallen into our hands, after a long siege, by the unqualified surrender of the enemy. True, great loss has been sustained; but I must say, if we are to fight great battles,-if great risks are to be run,we must expect to incur losses in the attainment of great ends. (Cheers.) If such actions could be fought, and such victories gained, without loss, it might be considered that little honour was acquired in achieving them. While, therefore, I do consider it most important that such a man as my hon, and gallant friend should be at the head of the armies in India, I cannot look at the circumstances of the moment in that country to be such as should be regarded with gloom or discouragement. I am glad my hon. and gallant friend has taken the (Cheers.) I have done everything in my command there. power to accomplish that object, both with my hon, and gallant friend and elsewhere (cheers); and I have no doubt, if occasion should offer, my hon, and gallant friend will so conduct himself as to do honour to himself and to satisfy this country by some of the most splendid successes of which it has ever received the account. (Loud and continued cheering )

The Chairman said, he had hoped to be honoured on this occasion by the presence of the Prime Minister of the country, but he had not been able to be there; and he read a letter from Lord John Russell, stating that he had company at his own house, and was therefore compelled to be absent on an occasion which he should gladly have taken to express his strong sense of the military genius of Sir Charles Napier, and his respect for the Court of Directors, who administer with so much ability the proposed, "the health of Sir George Grey and her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir G. Grey. - In the name of my colleagues, and in my own behalf, I offer to you our sincere thanks for the honour you have just conferred upon us. I beg to assure you of the deep sense her Majesty's Government feels of the magnitude and importance of those interests which are connected with that vast and magnificent empire in India which has been subjected by Providence to British rule. I beg also to assure you, if such an assurance can be needed, of our earnest and anxious desire cor-dially to co-operate with the Board of Directors in every measure calculated to maintain the integrity and security of that vast empire, and at the same time to diffuse throughout its wide extent those inestimable blessings of peace and civilization, the fruits of a mild, enlightened, and beneficent rule, which are the only foundation of permanent prosperity. (Loud cheers.) It would ill become me, in the presence of the illustrious Duke who has addressed you, and after what has fallen from him, to advert to the high military reputation of the gallant and distinguished the state of the state o guished officer who has been selected by his Sovereign, with the concurrence of the Court of Directors, with the full and entire confidence of her Majesty's Government, and I may add, as the gallant general has himself said, with the entire approbation of responsible post of commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

(Cheers.) He bears a name which is associated with many a well-fought field. (Cheers.) He belongs to a race of which Englishmen may well be proud,—a race which in both services, by sea and land, when called by their Sovereign to lead her fleets or armies to battle, will furnish men possessing those qualities to which you, Sir, so ably alluded, inspiring all who are placed under their command with that entire and unwavering confidence which is the surest guarantee of victory. (Loud cheers.) Sir Charles Napier leaves this country with an expectation,—and, from what we know of his history and services, I need not say a well-founded expectation,—that if called on in India, at the head of that gallant army which in so many a field has won for itself imperishable renown, to resist aggression or repel attack, he will add new lustre to his own well-earned fame. Cheers.) He leaves this country with the earnest aspirations of his fellow-countrymen that the time may not be far distant (when that sword which you have placed in his hands may be

returned to its scabbard with honour and glory,-I trust it will not be returned till it can with honour and glory be returned to its scabbard (loud and continued cheering); and that the gallant general will not only by his skill and valour in the field, but by his wisdom, experience, and moderation in council, give the aid of his great talents and powerful mind to the noble lord who with so much ability fills the office of Governor-General in India, thereby establishing a just, honourable, and lasting peace, and thus laying the foundation of the permanent prosperity of the British empire in India. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed "the Health of the President

of the India Board," which was drunk with much applause.

Sir John C. Hobhouse - I am most happy to meet you on this auspicious occasion, and to confirm what has been said by my right bon. friend the Secretary of State. Her Majesty's Ministers congratulate you and the country on the choice you have made of a Commander-in-chief. You have done your duty manfully, wisely, and generously, in a manner which shows that you are aware of the great position you hold, the character you have to maintain, and the momentous destinies under your conhave to maintain, and the momentous destinies under your control. It remains for the gallant general to do his duty. That he will do it, I, in common with my colleagues, most confidently believe. (Cheers.) After what has been said by the noble Duke on his right hand, it would be idle for me to say another word on that subject. He goes to perform no inconsiderable task—to maintain your great empire, and, if another consideration may be mentioned next to that, to maintain his own great reputation. He goes to show that you have not formed too high an estimate of his zeal, of his energy, of that capacity which has hitherto shown him equal to all duties, which you think, and I believe most justly, will prove him equal to any emergency to which he can possibly be called. The gallant general is not one of those who commit the fatal mistake of. undervaluing his opponents. He knows well the foe with whom he may have to contend. He knows that the nation, if nation it can be called, now in arms against you is one of the most formidable that ever met us on the battle-field of India; and this would be enough to daunt any man who belonged to another race, who was conscious of less virtue, and who had not to command soldiers he had formerly led to victory, who now wore on their breasts the medals of Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. In treating with this people he will have to make use of that moderation which belongs to power; for the powerful and the great can afford to be moderate. To my noble friend on my left (Viscount Hardinge) we owe, among other things, the exhibi-tion of that moderation which only great and victorious nations can afford to give to the vanquished. And if on this occasion the gallant general is sent to contend against your enemies, he has at least one of the best guarantees of victory, namely, the justice of his cause; for, from the moment of the invasion which my gallant friend on my left repelled from the moment the Sikhs crossed the frontier and the Sutlej from the hour of victory, which was the hour of moderation, while we governed them because they asked us to govern them-from first to last, we have shown them that we knew not only what were their duties as subjects, but our duties as conquerors. The noble Duke has told you, with an authority which can come from no-body but him, but which comes home to our business and bosoms as Englishmen, that it would be idle to talk of what has occurred in India as any great reverse. We have not forgotten the campaigns of Mysore and Nepaul. the long struggles with the Mahrattas. We have not forgotten the days when the Nepaulese came to Benares-when even Bhurtpore foiled the successful general and almost broke the heart of the gallant Ochterlony. All these things have happened in my own time and yours; but what has been the great and general result? It has been this—your zeal, energy, persever-ance, skill have triumphed over all obstacles and enemies, and we are now met here to welcome the general who, crowned with imperishable laurels, goes to India to take command of our armies. I have no doubt whatever that under Providence he will assist in accomplishing the great destinies of British India, and when he does restore into your hands the command with which you have this day invested him he will have applied to him the words which one of your Governors General, then Governor of Madras-Lord William Bentinck-addressed to the great captain, the Duke of Wellington, "You leave this command amidst the regrets of all-of all, both civilians and military-of all, both Europeans and natives." (Loud cheers.) This is true fame, unmixed with any regrets, and that it will be the result of the gallant General's exploits I believe from the bottom of my heart; and you who give the impulse to it will be the best rewarded. (Cheers.)
The Chairman then gave "the Health of the Governor-Gene-

ral, the Earl of Dalhousie." (Cheers ) It is but just to say that

in the difficult and trying position in which he has been placed, the firmness, the vigour, and the good sense which have characterized all his measures entitle him to our sincere gratitude, and he has received the cordial approbation and thanks of the home authorities. (Cheers.) I am happy to state that the report which has been in circulation that his Lordship's health had failed is unfounded. I have myself received a letter of a very late date, in which he says that his trip to the northward has completely restored his health, which I trust will continue unimpaired, that we may long have the benefit of his valuable services. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was "the Civil Service of India," which was

acknowledged by Mr. W. Bird.
"The Indian Army" was then toasted in connection with the name of Sir James Caldwell, who briefly acknowledged the

compliment.

Sir J. Hobhouse. - I take the liberty of giving a toast which, although it usually comes from the person in the situation I now hold, I give with the utmost cordiality-it is the health of our gallant chairman. (Cheers.) It has fallen to my lot to fill the office which her Majesty's favour has placed me in longer per-baps than any President of the India Board. During that time it has been my very good fortune to have much intercourse with Sir J. Lushington, and I can truly say that, whether in business of the utmost importance or in matters of trivial amount I have found him feelingly alive to your interests and to your honour, without forgetting, whilst he is a managing Director of the East-India Company, what belongs to our common country. (Cheers.)

The Chairman. - I have passed my whole life in the service of the East-India Company, formerly as a soldier, and latterly as a civilian; but in whatever capacity I served, my reward has been your approbation. (Cheers.) I trust that the Chairman of the East-India Company, and the Directors generally, will never find any difficulty in doing that which they consider for the benefit of the country and the prosperity of our Indian empire. (Cheers.) With regard to the gallant officer on my right, I have a perfect conviction that he is the man that should go to India. (Cheers.) I am quite sure I am speaking the sentiments of the Court of Directors when I say that they have the same confidence in him that the Government has expressed through the Secretary of State. (Cheers.) I only hope he may speedily return to this country covered with fresh honour and glory. (Cheers.) For myself, I know my services are drawing to a close, but while I live I shall feel the greatest interest in the prosperity of the East-India Company. (Cheers.)

The health of "the Duke of Norfolk and the Visitors" was

then drunk.

The last toast was "the Health of the late Governor-General of India, Viscount Hardinge," whose administration had been so brilliant cheers), and who had shared in all the perils of the late campaign on the banks of the Sutlej.

The toast was drunk with much cheering.

Viscount Hardinge.—I feel very grateful for the cordial man-ner in which you have drunk my health. I never can forget the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to the East-India Company for the manner in which my services were received on my return from India. I will also say that those services were received by her Majesty's late and present Government with an approbation which entirely satisfied the utmost bounds of my ambition. (Cheers.) I can never forget the great debt of gratitude and obligation which I owe to that glorious Indian army, the native portion of which has always emulated the services and bravery of the British portion, and on all occasions nobly upheld its former reputation (cheers), I will add more especially on those occasions which came under my own observation, when the army was commanded by my noble, brave, and intrepid friend Lord Gough. (Loud cheers.) I have received this evening the greatest satisfaction from the manly, judicious speech of my noble friend the Duke of Wellington. I am of opinion with his Grace that there is no room for gloom under existing circumstances. (Cheers.) I will say, from every observation of that gallant army, that it is equal to cope with any difficulty with which it may be surrounded. (Cheers.) I left on the frontier, in the beginning of last year, 54,000 men, 124 field guns, 100 siege guns. It has since been reinforced by the Bombay army. Our force within the Punjab exceeds 60,000 men and 250 pieces of cannon. When was there before such an army collected in India? Never, I believe (cheers); and I have the greatest confidence in the result. There may be a momentary depression on account of the difficulties of the ground, but that army will be triumphant. (Cheers.) The appointment of my gallant friend, Sir C. Napier, is the best that could be made. (Cheers.) He knows very well this is no merely congratulatory speech of mine for the occasion. He knows that, when we were struggling under much more serious difficulties on the Sutlej than at present exist in the Punjab, I felt it my duty to send for him from Scinde expressly to be second in command of the army. (Cheers, The Duke of Wellington is also aware that when I was asked who, in my opinion, should succeed Lord Gough when his term of command should expire, I named my gallant friend SirCharles
Napier. (Cheers.) He has that capacity and power of securing the confidence of his soldiers that, whenever he leads, and they go into action, they always feel that with him the day of battle is sure to be the day of victory. (Loud cheers.)

The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played appropriate military airs at intervals during the evening.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR C. J. NAPIER. - On the 17th March, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

MR. BELL.-At a Court of Directors, on the 14th March, Alexander Bell, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of

Council at Bombay.

BRIGADIER PENNYCUICK, who, with his self-devoted, heroic son, fell in the recent battle on the Jelum, entered the army in 1807. His first campaign was in Java in 1811; he was wounded severely, having fought so well as to draw forth the public approbation of Sir Samuel Auchmuty and the celebrated Col. Gillespie. In 1811 he was at the storming of Djokjo Kerta. In 1813, having command of a small detachment, he displayed such skill and courage, defeating an immense body of insurgents, that he obtained the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Java, and the public approbation of the Governor-General of India, Lord Hastings. He fought again, with distinction, in 1814, at the assault of Boni, in the Celebes; and during 1825 and 1826 he served against the Burmese. In 1839 he fought under Sir J. Keane and Brigadier Willshire, at the storming of Ghuznee and of Khelat, and was the foremost man to enter the last-named fortress. In 1841 he marched out of Aden, at the head of 600 men, and gave a signal overthrow to the Arabs. In 1846 he served under Sir Charles Napier, in Scinde, and gained the esteem of that general. In 1848 he commanded a brigade in the Punjab, under Lord Gough, and on the 13th of January, 1849, he died in battle, thus closing a on the 13th of January, 1549, ne used in bactor, career full of honour with a soldier's death, and upon his yet warm body fell his young son, worthy of such a father. 24th regiment marched on the 13th of January against the Sikh army; it was unsupported, exposed to the full sweep of Sikh batteries, and to the deadly play of their destructive musketry. More than one half of the regiment went down in ten minutes; the remainder, still stricken by the artillery, assailed by thousands of infantry, and menaced by swarms of cavalry, could no longer keep their ground. The elder Pennycuick had fallen, and two soldiers attempted to carry him off while still breathing, but the Sikhs pressed them so closely that, unable to contend, they dropped their honourable burden and drew back. His gallant son, only seventeen years old, now first aware of his misfortune, sprang forward, sword in hand, bestrode his father's

body for a moment, and then fell across it, a corpse! - Times.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS. - The Persia, Northumberland, Time and Truth, Essex, Plantagenet, Dalhousie, and Lady Macdonald, have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Bengal.

The Marquess of Wellesley, in a letter to the Marquess of Londonderry, says of Lord Castlereagh: "During the whole of my administration, he never interfered in the slightest degree in the vast patronage of our Indian empire, and he took especial care to signify this determination to the expectants by whom he was surrounded, and to me."- Castlereagh Papers.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE is by far the most inflexible of all languages; and has preserved in a fixed or crystalized state that earliest stage in the development of speech, in which every word corresponded to or represented a substantial object in the outward world.

The influence of religion, the vast superiority of monotheism to idolatry, was strongly felt by M. Tchihatcheff, in his journey to the frontiers of China from Russia, when, in crossing the steppes of the Kirgheez, he quitted the pagan Mongols and came amongst a tribe of Mahomedans. The emotion felt on entering their country, he says, could only be compared to that which the first sight of a Christian church had often excited in him after a long abode amongst Mahomedans.



#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. MARCH 5. Pekin, Smith, Maulmain .- 6. Lady Valiant, Lane, Mauritius; Chamois. Pentreath, Mauritius; Arrow, Henderson, Zanzibar; Corinthian, M'Phun, Mauritius; Eucles, Chivas, Bengal.—7. Thalia, Volum, Mauritius.—8. Blythswood, Ballantyne, Singapore; Adino, M'Neill, Mauritius.—9. Gondola, Byns, Maugal.—7. Thalia, Volum, Mauritius.—8. Blythswood, Ballantyne, Singapore; Adino, M'Neill, Mauritius.—9. Gondola, Byns, Mauritius; Lady Sale, Anderson, Maulmain; Magellan, Sproule, Shanghae.—10. Ralph Bernal, M'Laren, New South Wales; Washington, Westlake, Mauritius.—12. Hus Wanderer, Moutressor, Coast of Africa; Rajah Bassa, Philpots, Whampoa.—13. Akbar, Giles, Mauritius.—14. Packet, Squire, Cape; Essex, Pixley, Bengal; Oriental, M'Eachem, Bengal; Caspar, Eldred, Hong-kong; Sarah Birkett, Proddow, Coast of Africa; Mary, Isberg, Batavia,—15. Queen of England, Cawkett, Whampoa; Nerbudda, Crawford, Hong-kong.—16. William Jardine, Doutty, John Dugdale, Kellock, Dumfries, Green, and Emily, Valentine, Shanghae; Brilliant, Craig, Mauritius; Sir Henry Pottinger, M'Wean, Bengal; Phanician, Sproat, Bengal.—17. Ferozepore, Masterton, Hong-Kong; Sappho, Hildreth, and Calder, Fitzsimons, Hong-Kong; Pauline, Steljes, Singapore.—19. Chatham, Morrison, Whampoa; Bleng, Stewart, Shanghae; Lascar, Thompson, Hong-Kong; Barl of Chester, Blackstone, Hong-Kong.—20. Ganges, Blanshard, New South Wales; Juliet, Watson, Shanghae; John o' Gaunt, Robertson, Hong-Kong; Euphrates, Munro, Maulmain; Mary, Tweedie, Bengal; Dauntless, Putt, Hong-Kong, after being ashore near Dungeness; Benjamin Heape, Rollings, and John Stewart, Martin, Mauritius; Fifeshire, Hay, Maulmain; Duke of Argyll, Scott, Bengal; Queen, Hutton, Shanghae.—21. Kent, Terry, Loodianah, M'Donnell, and Breadalbane, Hamilton, Bengal; Daniel Grant, Edie, South Australia; Nautitus; Mundy, Shanghae; Caunata, Tillson, Bengal; Constantine, Burrows, G. F. D. Llewellyn, and John Hullett, Turner, Mauritius; Louisa Baillie, Roxby, Bengal.

ritius ; Louisa Baillie, Roxby, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

MARCH 26. Per steamer Ripon.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Sconce and servant, Mrs. Cureton, Miss Cureton and servant; Mr. Forbes, Mr. Belli, Mrs. Anley, Mrs. Plumb, Lieut. col. Worroll, Lieut. col. Richmond, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Montezavabert, infant, and servant; Miss Stuart, Mrs. Goad, Mrs. Halyers, infant, and servant; Mrs. Trimmer, Mr. Bluett, Mr. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, Capt. Jones, Mr. Scardon, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. Saunders, Capt. Paxton, Mr. Paternoster, Mr. Tevreneau, Lieut. Wade, Dr. Hough, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wilkie, Mrs. Elliot, child, and servant: Mrs. Fulton, Mr. Paternoster, Mr. Tevreneau, Lieut, Wade, Dr. Hough, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wilkie, Mrs. Elliot, child, and servant; Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Davidson and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsell, Maj. Inglis, Col. Stenson, Capt. Howdett, Lieut. M'Neil, Gen. Sir E. Williams, Master Roupel and servant, Mrs. Walker and infant, Col. Young, Mr. Dewry, Mr. Stevens, Capt. Boggis, Mr. Fairholme, Mr. Kesberman, Mr. Hargreaves, Capt. Durnford, Mr. Mills, Capt. Miller, Mrs. Baddely, Mrs. Daniel, infant, and child; Mrs. Pogson and infant, Mrs. O'Brian and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Drummond. mond.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, March 20, to proceed

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, March 20, to proceed per steamer Benlinck, from Suez.

For Malta.—Mrs. Dunne and 2 children; Ens. Helyar, Maj. Brand, Mrs. Brand and female servant; Mrs. C. Inglis, Mrs. M. Roberts, Mr. S. Roberts, Mrs. E. Keane, Lieut. Lovett. For Alexandria.—Mrs. M. J. Fox, Mrs. Simmons.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Prinsep and infant, native female servant, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Heatley, Mr. R. D. Miles, Mr. Bolland, Maj. Gray, Miss Carter, Miss M. Carter, Miss Smith, Miss Hodgson, Miss E. Fife.

For Madras.—Mrs. Wight, Mr. C. West, Miss West, Miss C. West, Mr. J. Puget, Lord S. Compton, Mrs. J. Stone, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Reed.

Dashwood, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Reed.

For CEYLON.—Miss McDonald, Mr. C. Forbes, Lieut. Pelly.

For Aden.—Capt. Vibert, Mr. S. Bell, Capt. Mayhew, Lieut.

For Hong-Kong.-Mr. J. Butt, Mr. W. Wardley.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

EVEREST, the lady of Lieut. col. d. March 19. GRISSELL, the lady of Capt. C. 61st Bengal Native Infantry, s. at Park place, Regent's park, March 8.

HOPE, Lady Mildred, d. at 1, Connaught-place, March 12.

POIGNAND, the wife of J. R. s. (still-born), at 7, Westbourne-terrace-road, March 14.

RATTRAY, the wife of Capt. late 13th light infantry, s. at 32, Inverness-road, Bayswater, March 19.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Archibald J. to Eleanor A. d. of the late Abel Ram, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, March 15.

FISHER, Rev. R. to Annie, d. of the late Major general Hogg,

Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, March 13.

POWELL, W. J. to Elizabeth J. d. of W. Drayner, late Hon. East

India Company's Maritime service, Mar. 13.

STANDISH, G. of Lower Kennington-lane, to Anna M. d. of R. Alexander, formerly of Calcutta, at Newington church, March 17.

#### DEATHS.

BROOSHOOFT, Edward A. s. of the late Lieut. W. E. Madras es.

BROOSHOOFT, Edward A. s. of the late Lieut. W. E. Madras establishment, at Stoke Newington, aged 22, Mar. 18.

BULLER, Mrs. relict of Charles, formerly in the East India Company's civil service, in Stanhope-place, Hyde-park, Mar. 13.

HALKETT, Henry, in the island of Malta, Mar. 6.

HENDERSON, Maj. William, late of the 2nd Bombay Eur. regt. at Hammersmith, aged 62, Mar. 20.

HOWLEY, Mrs. relict of Col. R. of the Hon. East India Company's service at 2. Glucester place. New road, Mar. 15.

service, at 2, Gloucester-place, New-road, Mar. 15.

JOHNSTON, Right Hon. Sir A. March 6.

KAY, Capt. R. 2nd Bengal N.I. at sea, on board the Essex, on her woyage fr. Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 8.

MALLET, Mrs. widow of the late T. at Jersey, aged 89, Feb. 28. POYNDER, John, at South Lambeth, aged 70, March 18. REID, Harriett M. d. of John F. M. Bengal civil service, at 1, York

Gate, Regent's Park, aged 16, March 11.

Stewart, Ann H. d. of Lieut. g-n. T. Madras army, at the Firs, Kenilworth, aged 15, March 8.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 7th and 14th, 1819. ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry Monckton. Bombay Estab.—Mr. Richard T. Webb.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. William Hunter, retired. Madras Estab. - Cornet E. Melville Lawford, 4th cav. Lieut. John J. Bristow, 8th N.I. Capt. George Gordon, 48th N. I. Superint. surg. Benjamin Williams. Assist. surg. Charles Daubeny.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Robert M. Price, assist. chaplain.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab. - Commander Geo. B. Kempthorne, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. John Buchanan, overland, April.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Capt. John H. Smyth, artillery, overland, 20th April. Lieut. William P. Waddy, ditto ditto.

Capt. Wm. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N. I., ditto ditto.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. John E. Mayer.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George C. Evezard, 22nd N.I.

Capt. John G. J. Johnston, invalids. Surg. John Cramond.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Madras Estab.-Mr. Thomas B. A. Conway, till 20th April.

## GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Samuel W. Fenning, artillery, 6 months.

Maj. Thomas H. Shuldham, 52nd N.I., 3 months.

> Capt. Fletcher F. C. Hayes, 62nd N.I., 6 months.

Surg. Charles Madden, 6 months.

Assist surg. Joseph T. Glover, M. D., 3 months. -Lieut. William P. Cust, 7th cav., 6 months. Lieut. Claudius R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., 2 Madras Estab. months.

Surg. Hugh Cheape, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas C. Parr, 10th N.I., 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. James Roxburgh, 39th N.I.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Thomas Cartwright Smyth, M.A., of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, appointed assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. Edmund Reynolds May, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy Mr. George Edward Stanley Bell, ditto ditto.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH MARCH, 1849.

Bengal, 80th Foot. - John Wilkinson, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Mathias, who resigns. Dated 9th March,

Bombay, 60th Foot. - Capt. Joseph Robinson to be maj. without purch., v. Gordon, killed in action. Dated 28th Dec. 1848.

Lieut. Charles Napier North to be capt., v. Robinson.

Dated 28th Dec. 1818.
Second-lieut. Vincent Tongue to be first lieut., v. Dated 28th Dec. 1848. North.

ROTH. Bated 26th Dec. 16-8.

George Bliss MacQueen, gent., to be second lieut., v.

Tongue. Dated 9th March, 1849.

64th Foot.—Lieut. col. Nicholas Wilson, from 77th

Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Duberly, who exchanges. Dated 9th March, 1849.

Bated 9th March, 1085.

83rd Foot.—Brev. Lieut.col. William Tomkinson, from half-pay 24th Lt. Drags., to be capt., v. William Garstin, who exchanges.

Dated 9th March, 1849.

Lieut. the Hon. William Gage to be capt. by purch., v. Tomkinson, who retires. Dated 9th March, 1849.
Lieut. Charles Peregrine Teesdale, from the Ceylon

Rifle Regt., to be lieut., v. Swinburne, appointed paymaster. Dated 9th March, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. Henry Skinner to be capt, without

purch., v. Raitt, dec. Dated 2nd Jan. 1849. Second lieut. Richard Percival Wigmore to be first

lieut., v. Skinner. Dated 2nd Jan. 1849. Rupert Campbell Watson, gent., to be second lieut., v. Wigmore. Dated 9th March, 1849.

## WAR OFFICE, 16th MARCH, 1849.

Madras, 84th Foot. - Lieut. John Gray Bolton, from 4th Foot, to be lieut., v. Maunsell, who exchanges. Dated 16th March, 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Assist. surg. Nesbitt Heffernan, M.D., from 17th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Cowan, who exchanges. Dated 16th March, 1849.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Ursula, for Bombay, from Cork, March 15.—71 Queen's troops; Capt. H. Lloyd, Lieut. H. D. R. Pigott, Lieut. M. Baumgartner, Assistant Surgeon N. Hefferaen.

Rengal does not seem to have enjoyed much consequence before foreigners were attracted thither for mercantile purposes. The silence of the old Hindu writers would incline us to the belief that it is for the most part alluvial land, and that originally the lower provinces were, in a great measure, comprehended in the unfathomed recesses of the deep. - Cal. Review.

The Sikhs are separated into two great divisions, the Sodees, followers of Nanak; and the Bedees, who recognize Govind. The first profess to be men of peace; the latter of war.

Capt. Abbott has written an "Account of the Battle-field of Alexander and Porus," which he maintains is almost identical with the position occupied by there Singh and his army on the Jelum.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut ou Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, from 9 o'clock in the monning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 20th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th Feb. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That after the 1st March, 1849, no Ship will be engaged by the Company for the passage and accommodation of Troops to any of the Presidencies in India, unless the Master and Chief Mate shall have passed, or before the sailing of the Ship shall pass, an examination at the Trinity-House, or at some other authorized Board; and that a preference will be given to those Ships offered for the Freight of Stores whose Masters and Chief Mates shall have passed a cimiler examination. similar examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th March, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice, in conformity with the By-Law of the said Company, chap. 7, sec. 6,

That the following Proprietors of East-India Stock, qualified agreeable to law, have signified in writing to the Secretary their desire of becoming Candidates at the ensuing Election of Six Directors, on Wednesday, the 11th April next, viz.—

Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. William Joseph Eastwick, Esq. Sir James Werr Hogg, Bart., M.P. Lieut. Col. William Henry Sykes. John Claremont Whiteman, Esq. Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary,

East-India House, 14th March, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the "Papers relating to the question of the disposal of the Sattara State, in consequence of the death of the late Raja," printed in conformity with a Resolution of the General Court of the said Company, held on the 7th ultimo, are now ready for delivery to Proprietors of East-India Stock at this

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary,

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 21st March, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 28th instant, before 11 o'clock in the foremoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 460 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz, one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 18.9d. per Company's rupee.

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Age.	For	One	Year.	For Se	ven	Years.	For the	Wh	ole Life.
	£	в.	ď.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
20	0	15	11	0	16	6	1	13	1
30	0	18	5	0	19	6	9	2	10
40	1	2	8	1 1	4	10	2	18	7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted security guaranteed by a large capital; an influential proprietary; the long standing of the office, and the satisfactory results of its business.

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The following Table will shew the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 10th of May, 1848, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured,	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20		£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40 50	loth of May,	1,000 1,000	31 10 0 42 15 0	18 2 3 24 11 7
60	1843.	1.000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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Age. 90 30 40	With Profits. Rs. 33 39 49	Without Profits. Rs. 31 35 45	Age. 20 30 40	With Profits. Rs. 38 44 53	Without Profits, Rs. 35 41 49 61
50 60	<b>6</b> 3 82	59 77	50 60	66	61 79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a vear's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums parable, or to be added to the sum assured by the pelicy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

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All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

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Age.	Premium to be paid Monthly.	Annuity of Rs. 1,000, with Three-fourths of Profits, payable Half-yearly: to commence 6 months in India and 12 months in Europe.	
19	Ra. 10 3	After 25 years.	
19 <b>20</b>	10 0	,, 25 ,,	
	19 4	,, 23 ,,	
30	31 7	,, 13 ,,	
40	94 0	,, 6 ,,	

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

## EXAMPLE:-

Any Officer, aged 19, paying ten rupees per month during his prescribed service of twenty-five years, will be then entitled, as above, for life, to an annuity of one thousand rupees, payable half-yearly, with the addition of three-fourths of the intermediate profits; or, at his option, after ten or twenty years of service and continued payment of premium, to benefits proportioned to the then value of the Policy.

## ENDOWMENTS FOR INDIA.

## EXTRACT TABLE OF ENDOWMENTS:

Age.	Premium in One Sum.	Premium in Monthly Payments.	Rs. 1,000 payable by Society.
18	Rs. 139 8	Re. 1 1	After 25 years.
19	137 8	11	,, 25 ,,
20	162 0	1 3	,, 23 ,,
30	347 8	3 8	,, 13 ,,
40	598 8	9 15	;; 6 ;;

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

Any Officer, aged 19, paying Rs. 137. 8. in one sum, on entrance into the service, or monthly Rs. 1. 1. for twenty-five years, will be entitled to receive after completion of his service Rs. 1,000.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Acbar, with the mails, left Bombay on the 4th March, made Aden on the 12th, and left on the same day for Suez, where she arrived on the 19th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 21st, and arrived on the 19th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 21st, and were put on board H.M. steamer Merlin, which vessel, having damaged her machinery after quitting the port, was obliged to re-turn. The mails were then transferred to the French steamer Longsor, and arrived at Malta on the 26th, whence they were deapatched by H.M. steamer Medusa, and arrived at Marseilles on the 29th.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will be despatched on

The mext mail for Bombay, via Marseines, will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, April 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, via Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Friday, April 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked via Marseilles, on the evening of Tuesday, April 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 3.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES. .. March 4 | Calcutta... ..... Feb. 23 Madras ..... Feb. 24

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE are sufficient grounds to conclude that the Sikh army under Shere Singh has at length sustained a complete overthrow, under circumstances, too, which add peculiar importance to the victory, inasmuch as it seems to have defeated a bold and skilful project of their leader, to turn the flank of Lord Gough (which he really accomplished), and to march upon Lahore, a part of his plan frustrated only by the opportune arrival of the Mooltan force on the left bank of the Chenab.

The only particulars of the event which have reached us at the moment of writing are contained in the Notification of the Governor-General, that Lord Gough attacked the Sikh army on the 21st February, in the neighbourhood of Goojerat, and routed it; that the enemy was beaten at every point, and retreated in disorder, leaving behind a great portion of his artillery, his ammunition, and his standing camp, and that the British troops were pursuing him when the last advices left. The private communications concur in all particulars with the official account, but add nothing beyond it.

The details of the operations which preceded this battle, contained in letters from the camp, are represented to be so confused and conflicting that neither of the Bombay journals has ventured upon compiling a narrative. The Delhi Gazette, which commands good means of information, has given a tolerably full report of those operations, which appears to be derived from authentic materials.

It results from that and other accounts, that, the Sikh army having received some reinforcements, on the 5th and 6th February, a large portion of it, with artillery, was moved about 6 miles to the right of Lord Gough's position, outflanking our army, and threatening its communications with Goojerat and the villages in its rear, harassing the grass-cutters and intercepting the daks. The Commander-in-Chief, having caution inculcated upon him by experience, or by cooler heads, remained close in his intrenched camp, waiting the arrival of the Mooltan force, making only such arrangements and dispositions as were required to ascertain and provide against the plans of the enemy. Beyond a few skirmishes, in which the Sikhs were worsted, nothing occurred of moment, until the 11th, when intelligence was brought to the camp that the enemy was advancing upon Burra Oomrah, about half a mile in front of the British position, to attack it, and the whole line was turned out in battle-array; but the Sikhs, after remaining drawn up in two strong columns, in sight of our camp, for two or three hours, apparently to invite an attack, and draw Lord Gough out of his strong position, withdrew.

On the following day, it was observed that the enemy's tents had been struck at Russool, and, in order to learn the cause of this movement,—especially as a large body of his troops, which had been posted at the north-east of a pass leading to Pooran and Khwar\* (affording a practicable road from Ramnuggur to the town of Jelum), had not moved

<sup>•</sup> This pass is well indicated in Allen's Map of the Punjab

from their post at Kooree,—a reconnoitering party of cavalry, under Major-General Gilbert, was sent forward, which discovered that Russool had been abandoned by the enemy. This famous position was leisurely examined, and was found to be of immense strength, the natural advantages being improved by art. We subjoin the report of an eyewitness:—

"The position which the enemy have just vacated at Russool is immensely strong, and consists of a double line of intrenchments, in front of which they had planted large bushes in all directions, as well with the view of masking their position as to render the ground difficult for our cavalry to act upon. Beyond these, on the slope of the hill upon which their camp was pitched, was a battery, the ground about which was much broken; but still not sufficiently so to impede the advance of infantry. Passing over the site of this battery, towards the village of Russool, we crossed a narrow bridge (whether natural or artificial I cannot say) over a deep and rugged ravine. This it was that constituted the strength of the Sikh position. Had we on the 13th advanced upon this almost impregnable position, the Sikhs would, no doubt, have been able to resist our attack for many hours. The rear face of this natural fortress is a perpendicular wall of rock, along the base of which, in a perfectly level plain, I saw the Hydaspes threading its tortuous way. From this description you will understand how strong the defences of the Sikh position at Russool were, but yet it was not without its disadvantages. A well-conducted attack upon it by a force advancing along the creat of the ridge, at one extremity of which it stands, would have rendered the situation of the occupants most desperate, as then their only means of retreat would have been cut off; and, fully aware of the impossibility of carrying off their guns, under emergency, the enemy retired from it about three o'clock on the morning of the 13th, evidently with the hope that their movement might induce Lord Gough to make the attempt to storm it.

"As we retired from Russool, we passed down the battle-field of the 13th ult. Many bodies, both of Sikhs and of our own men, were discovered lying upon it. Among these the body of young Cureton was discovered, and identified by a portion of his uniform and some of the buttons, which still remained on the corpse. His

remains were interred."

Simultaneously with this movement of the Sikh leader, reports were artfully circulated that he was in full retreat towards the Jelum, with the intention of crossing that river; whereas it appeared that his retrograde march extended no further than Pooran, on the north-west outlet of the pass before mentioned, and that he encamped at Needun and Chimbur, beyond Coira, evidently contemplating a move towards Goojerat.

On the 13th February, to the astonishment of the camp, a portion of the cavalry of General Whish's division of the Mooltan force arrived, having made forced marches in advance, the remainder of the force directing its march to Ramnuggur. During that day, the large body of the enemy stationed at Kooree kept its ground, and it appears that our intelligence department was so defective, that the Commander-in-Chief was in entire ignorance that the main body of the Sikh army, reported to have moved on the Jelum, had actually got into his rear, and on the 14th the enemy took the town of Goojerat, making prisoners of a detachment of Nicolson's Affghans, who occupied the fort. Upon receipt of this intelligence, and that the enemy threatened an immediate advance upon Wuzeerabad, the British army evacuated the fortified camp at Chillianwallah, early in the morning of the 15th, and reached Lussoorea (which they had quitted on the 12th January), and Suparee, where it was ascertained that the main body of the enemy was encamped at a place about seven miles on that side of Goojerat, which was occupied by him, and that Chuttur Singh had crossed to the left bank of the Jelum.

Meanwhile, General Whish was pushing on with Markham's (Bengal) brigade to Ramnuggur, which he reached on the 13th February. On the following day he learned that 500 Sikhs had crossed the Chenab at Wuzeerabad; whereupon he detached a portion of his force thither, under Lieut.-Colonel Byrne, who found the Sikhs on the right bank of the river (Wuzeerabad being on the left), 4,000 strong, with guns, at no great distance. On the 16th, General Whish moved the Bengal brigade of Markham towards the ford between Ramnuggur and Wuzeerabad, and a bridge of boats was thrown across the Chenab at Huree-ke-puttun, 5 miles from Ramnuggur.

By the happy disposition of the forces,—the Commander-in-Chief on the right flank of the Sikh army Colonel Byrne at Wuzeerabad, Brigadier Markham at the ford, General Whish at Ramnuggur, and Brigadier-General Dundas with the Bombay division within three marches of that place,—the Sikh army, which might have reached the Ravee by the 17th, were placed in a perilous position.

The Commander-in-Chief now recommenced the offensive, marching from Suparee on the 16th towards Goojerat, keeping in close communication with General Whish, on the left bank of the Chenab. He reached Saddoolapore (where Shere Singh had been defeated by General Thackwell), and thence marched on the following day to Koonja (or Koojla), in a direction almost parallel with the Chenab, his camp being now about 6 miles from the Sikh position. Arrangements were here made for reducing the quantity of baggage and the number of camp-followers, the result of which was the saving of carriage to the enormous amount of between 7,000 and 8,000 camels. On the same day, a demonstration of crossing the Chenab, at the Saodra ghat, a little above Wuzeerabad, was made by 6,000 Sikhs, with 6 guns, but the movement of a strong detachment of our troops at that place, by Colonel Byrne, prevented the operation, if seriously intended, and the Sikhs retired upon their main body at Goojerat.

On the 18th the Commander-in-Chief, who had been joined by General Whish, marched to engage the enemy, who is represented to have occupied a very indifferent position, which he was intrenching, a nullah running in his front. His force was estimated at 30,000. Brigadier Markham crossed the Chenab that day, and could join at a moment; and Brigadier-General Dundas had arrived at Ramnuggur the same day. Our force was estimated at 18,000 men, with 70 pieces of artillery.

For the transactions of the two days between the 19th February and the 21st, when the battle was fought, we must await further advices.

The Delhi Gazette closes its narrative with the remark:—
"The more we think on the subject, the more satisfied are
we that, to the rapid march of General Whish, and to his
having ordered a force on to Wuzeerabad, is the Rechna
Doab indebted for immunity from an inroad that would
have cost us many lakhs."

Major Lawrence had obtained unlimited leave from Shere Singh's camp on parole. He reached Lord Gough's army on the 17th February, and Lahore on the 19th, from whence he was about proceeding to join Lord Dalhousie at Ferozepore. He brought a message from Shere Singh to the effect that all the prisoners would be returned to us immediately. A letter, which appears in the Bombay Gentleman's Gazette, states:

"Major Lawrence reports that the Sikhs are confident of giving us a good beating at Goojerat. Shere Singh paraded the whole of his troops before Major Lawrence, observing to his prisoner,—'These are the troops with which I intend to defeat the army of the Engrese Surkar.' Lawrence's reply was characteristic:—'If you had 200,000 such as these, Sirdar, you could not do it.'"

As a measure of prudence, Brigadier-General Wheeler had



been directed to move his force from Deenanuggur, across the Rechna Doab, in the direction of Wuzeerabad. He would, however, of course, be too late for the battle, as the distance is between eighty and ninety miles.

On the arrival of the news at Lahore, that the insurgent army had outflanked Lord Gough, recrossed the Chenab, and was supposed to be in full march upon Lahore, preparations were made by Brigadier Godby to meet any emergency, batteries were erected, and the troops kept upon the alert.

The following is a copy of a proclamation put forth by Sir H. Lawrence:—

"Proclamation for the information of all men who are with the Sikh Forces, and those who are in rebellion. "Feb. 8, 1849.

"On the 18th of November, 1848, the Hon. Sir F. Currie, Bart., published a proclamation, and I re-publish the same, for the information of all men, by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, who now proclaims—That any person who is now with the Sikh forces in arms against the British army has the option offered to him of being safe and protected, except Sultan Mahomed Khan Barrukzaee, regarding whom no stipulation is herein made. Firstly. It is announced that the lives of all those who come over at once will be spared. The lives of those who come over will not be endangered on account of their rebellion. Secondly. All soldiers with the Sikh forces who lay down their arms will be permitted to return to their homes unmolested, and remain there without any apprehension of harm. The sirdars, who are jageerdars, will not be deprived of their comforts; they will receive a sufficiency to supply all their wants.

"Let it be well understood, that to entitle those who desire it to

"Let it be well understood, that to entitle those who desire it to the mercy herein offered, it is necessary that they should come in

without delay.

" H. LAWRENCE."

General Whish's force, on their way from Mooltan, were stopped for a little, receiving submission from Narain Singh, who occupied the fort of Chunout, with a garrison of 2,000 men, who gave themselves up as prisoners. He had here been shut up for some weeks by Shaikh Emaum-ood-deen, despatched at the time of his withdrawal from Mooltan to watch his movements.

It is stated that Moolraj is to be imprisoned at Govindgurh. The dewan's family remain at Mooltan, where they were residing, under the protection of a sepoy guard, in a house outside the town, belonging to an Affghan merchant, named Ameer Khan. Amongst the papers found upon the dewan were some letters written by a man named Shaikh Alee Hussain, formerly an officer of the Ameers of Scinde, and afterwards in the employ of the British, under whom he served during the siege of Mooltan. These letters having proved the treachery of Alee Hussain, who it seems had been in the habit of corresponding regularly with Moolraj, and sending him plenty of news, he was thrown into prison and his property confiscated. A letter from Dost Mahomed Khan, of very recent date, is said to be amongst the number, encouraging the dewan to resist, assuring him that help was at hand.

No final arrangement had been made as to the ransom of the town of Mooltan, and it was said to be utterly impossible for the mahajuns and other inhabitants to raise the amount demanded by the British authorities. The townspeople, however, had been peremptorily called on to pay, and the kardars of the districts in the Mofussil had been requested to compel any of the inhabitants who might be in the country to return to the city.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of Messrs. Anderson and Agnew was actively proceeding with, and the Hindoos who treated the bodies of the deceased gentlemen with indignity had been discovered.

India generally was tranquil, if we except a "fray" re-

ported at Lucknow. The 24th regiment had been ordered rather suddenly to march to Goruckpore.

The intelligence from the Presidencies is bare of interest.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s'TROOPS.—Lieut. J. J. Herbert, 10th Foot, from wounds received in action at Mooltan, Sept. 12, 1848, at Ferozepore, Feb. 17.

MADRAS.—Lieut. James Denton, 4th N.I., at Bangalore, Feb. 15.

Bombay.—Surg. James Stewart, M.D., of the Bombay Army, at Colabab, Feb. 26.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Department, Camp, Ferozepore, February 23.— The Governor-General has the gratification of notifying to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a despatch from Major Mackeson, C.B., agent to the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, conveying the intelligence that the forces under his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, on the 21st inst., attacked and routed the Sikh army in the neighbourhood of Goojerat. The enemy was beaten at every point, and retreated in disorder, leaving in the hands of the British troops, by whom he was pursued, a great portion of his artillery, his ammunition, and the whole of his standing camp. The official despatches of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be published as soon as they are received.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army on the receipt of this

notification.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE JETCH DOAB.

The Bombay papers acknowledge that their reports from the camps are so conflicting, that they can place no reliance upon them, and that they adopt the following narrative from the Delhi Gazette, which is compiled apparently from accurate sources: We left the Commander-in-Chief and his army labouring under the impression on the 11th of February, that the Sikhs, disheartened by the approach of the Mooltan force, the scarcity of money, and want of provisions, were seriously thinking of sending in Major Lawrence with fresh and less objectionable pro-Arrangements had been made to send off the sick and wounded, and the arrival of Gen. Whish was looked for with the utmost impatience and many cheerful anticipations, as, immediately after his junction with the force under Lord Gough, the Sikhs were to be attacked, should the proposed attempt at further negotiation, on their part, be unsuccessful. The Sikhs had very materially altered their position after the 2nd February, concentrating their forces at and about Russool, and carrying their lines along the low hills running north of Chillianwallah, and parallel, or nearly so, with the Jelum. In this range, which averages a height, near Russool, of about 200 feet, and further up the river of about 300, there is a pass, at about six miles, no great distance from Chillianwallah, leading to Pooran and Khwar, and affording a practicable passage for the high-road from Ramnuggur to the town of Jelum, on the right bank of the river, and ultimately to Rotas and Attok. Through this pass the Sikhs managed to obtain their supplies from the country towards the north-east of their position, as far as Goojerat, and even Seealkote; and there is much reason for believing that the convoy, for the protection of which they manœuvred so abiy during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of February, as to induce Lord Gough to believe he was about to be attacked, came from Goojerat, where our own commissariat officer was busy purchasing stores for our army, and passed on to Russool through this pass. So confident was the Commander-in-Chief, nevertheless, of the satisfactory state of affairs, that " plans " were already drawn out which contemplated the attack, on the junction of the Mooltan force, of the pass in question, in front by Gen. Whish, while the main body of the army were to operate on Russool; at the same time that the intended despatch of the sick to Ramnuggur indicated a belief that the country, in the direction of their progress at least, was not likely to be occupied by the enemy. exact number of wounded who actually started on the 12th was 24 officers and 630 men, European and native.) We omitted to mention, in the proper place and at the time, that an escort, consisting of one squadron from every mounted corps, with

some guns, left the camp on the night of the 9th instant for Hailah, to meet a large convoy from Ramnuggur with ten days' supplies, and returned, all right, on the next day. Matters were in this position when, on the morning of the 11th of February, information was brought in (probably sent in, according to the fashion of the Mooltan hurkarus) that the enemy were certainly bent on attacking the British force during that day. The departure of the sick was consequently delayed, and the army prepared accordingly; the three signal guns, from the heavy battery on the mound in front of the camp, were fired, and the British line turned out in battle array, the Sikhs being at the same time drawn up within sight of our camp in two strong columns, one threatening the rear of Lord Gough. They remained in that position between two and three hours, when they withdrew. The disappearance of many of the tents of the enemy from Russool was noticed soon after they had withdrawn from their threatening position, and by the next morning they had been so entirely removed that a reconnoitring party, consisting of irregular cavalry, was sent forward, under Major-Gen. Gilbert, to ascertain what could be the cause of this new and unexpected movement, especially as a large body of troops, which had taken up a position to the north-eastern opening into the plains of the pass to Khwar, had not moved from the post of Kooree, which they had previously occupied. The party moved forward uninterruptedly till they reached Russool, which they were not a little surprised to find totally abandoned by the enemy. So entirely was the place evacuated that the general had an opportunity of leisurely examining the locality, which was found so strong by nature, aided by intrenchments of a very Russool was looked upon as a great advantage gained, especially as news (most likely brought in by those same pliable intelligencers already hinted at, on whom it is clear no reliance can be placed) came in that the Sikhs were in full retreat towards Jelum, with the determined intention of crossing the or the news spread like lightning all over the camp. On the morning of the 13th Brigadier Cheape arrived in camp with a portion (Master's) of the 11th irregular cavalry (two squadrons had been left in the rear with Brigadier Hervey's column), Robarts's detachment of the 14th irregulars (Skinner's), of which had preceded Major Gen. Whish from Chunout by forced marches, and rather astonished some of the quidnuncs by the rapidity of their movements. On the same day the sick were sent off to Ramnuggur under a strong escort, the impression that the Sikhs had retreated probably inducing a belief that there was even less chance than before of their being interrupted in their progress. On the same day, also, the Commander-in-Chief went in person to examine the abandoned position of Russool, wondering, we doubt not, how the enemy came to give up a spot in which was quite evident they would have an opportunity of resisting an attack with the great advantage of position. During the 13th the large body of the enemy at Kooree remained on apparently the same ground as be-fore, our intelligence department continuing in blessed ignorance of their proceedings, and especially of the causes that had led to their evacuation of Russool. The impression that they, or any portion of them, had crossed the Jelun, was, however, completely defaced. It began to be bruited abroad on the morning of the 14th of February, and was very generally known by sunrise, that a large portion of the Sikh army, if not the entire body, had marched from their previous positions, and were actually in possession of the town of Goojerat, where they took a detachment of Nicolson's Affghans, who were in the fort, by surprise (one of them is supposed to have escaped, and to have been the only person who brought in this "pleasant" piece of intelligence), and whence they threat-ened an immediate advance upon Wuzeerabad, investing the place in which the Affghans were posted so completely that there was small chance of their escape. They sent word, however, that, if speedy relief were promised them, they could easily hold out for some days! The whole camp was naturally in a state of intense excitement, and orders were issued, about nine, for the immediate march of the army, which was, however, subsequently deferred till twelve; the utmost haste was still made. and everything was ready for an instant start, when the ardour of the troops was damped by a third order, intimating that the march was to be postponed until next morning. The army abandoned the fortified post of Chilianwallah about four A.M. on the 15th February, reaching the vicinity of Lussooreea, which they had quitted on the 12th of January, after a march, variously estimated at from twelve to seventeen miles, the sun being found somewhat warm for the season. Here it was understood that the main body of the enemy were encamped at a place about seven miles on the Lussooreea side of Goojerat, with a smaller body at that place. Here also orders were issued to Gen-Whish to join head-quarters, but his letters, announcing his own movements, crossed the orders, which could not consequently be obeyed; and the impression in camp was, that nothing would be done on the 18th, although it was considered so highly desirable that the enemy should be brought immediately to action, that a battle seemed all but inevitable for the 19th, when, as far as all human foresight could indicate, success on our part appeared quite certain, that immense preponderance of artillery on our side giving us such a great advantage, that the victory appeared likely to be as easy as it would be bloodless, should anything approaching to generalship be manifested. The number of guns with the Sikhs was known to be 53, ours is 110, including those with the Bombay troops, which may, however, not be in time for the fray. Chuttur Singh had crossed to the left bank of the Jelum, and held the posts the Sikhs had abandoned with his force and 7 guns.

While this was passing in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Chillianwallah, Gen. Whish was hastening on without his own cavalry (which had preceded him by forced marches, according to instructions from head-quarters), with Brigadies Markham's brigade, to reach Ramnuggur, and had brought upthe 11th light cavalry to his own column from that of Brigadier-Hervey. On the evening of the 12th an order was issued for the immediate departure of Capt. Anderson's troop of horse artillery, and they arrived at half-past three A.M. on the 13th, having completed a distance of 61 miles in 48 hours! The remainder of the brigade marched in on the same day, and Gen. Whish found himself at the head of a considerable force, consisting of H. M.'s 32nd and 53rd foot, the 13th, 20th, 51st, 53rd, and 72nd N.I., with, however, but one troop of horse artillery, and three regiments of cavalry,—the 11th light, the 12th (Holmes's) irregulars, and the 13th (Quin's) irregulars. The General, we believe, also found orders to remain there until the whole of the Mooltan field force should have closed up; and fortunate it was so, as his position at Ramnuggur, connected with the threatened movement of the Sikha, by Wuzeersbed, on Lahore, must have proved most important. The effect of the movement of the Sikhs on Goojerat was not slow in being felt at Ramnuggur. On the 14th February, information having been received by Gen. Whish that five hundred Sikhs had actually crossed the Chenab at Wuzeerabad (one account from head-quarters' camp says they merely sent a party toexamine the ford), he issued orders for the immediate departure in that direction of two nine-pounder guns (Miles's battery) and of Quin's irregular horse. On the 13th instructions were issued for the immediate departure, in the same direction, of H. M.'s 53rd foot, the 13th N. I., and the 12th irregular cavalry Holmes's), with two horse artillery guns, in charge of Lieut. Alexander, from Anderson's troop; the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. Byrne. They arrived at Wuzeerabad about four in Lieut.-Col. Byrne. They arrived at Wuzeerabad about four in the afternoon, and there found that the Sikhs had returned to the right bank of the Chenab, if they had ever crossed. It was ascertained, however, that they were actually in force some four thousand strong, with some guns, at no great distance on the opposite side of the river.

Brigadier Hervey reached Ramnuggur on the 16th of February, and Brigadier-Gen. Dundas was expected on the 18th. On the first-named date Gen. Whish issued an order for the march of Brigadier Markham's brigade (H. M.'s 32nd foot, and 51st and 72nd N. I., the 49th being still on her way from Mooltan), and of two squadrons of Master's irregular cavalry (11th), towards the ford, halfway between Ramnuggur and Wuzeerabad. A general action was also looked for with much certainty in Gen. Whish's camp; and we have no hesitation in saying that the speed with which he got over the ground has saved a very large amount of trouble, as, had he not been on the spot at the time he reached Ramnuggur, the whole Sikh army would, in all probability, have been in the Manjha on the 17th, without the possibility of their being stopped by the force under the Commander-in-Chief.

It appears that the march from Chillianwallah was principally delayed in consequence of the difficulty in getting in the camels from the grazing-grounds, to which they had been sent as usual in the morning. Information, of a nature to be relied on, having been received during the 15th, while the head-quarters' camp continued near Luscoreea, that the Sikhs were still nearly in the same position in the vicinity of Goojerat as the day before, it was determined to move in the direction of that place, but to keep in close communication with Gen. Whish's force on the left bank of the Chenab. The march, consequently, commenced about sunrise on the 16th, and concluded about 10, in the vicinity of Sadoolapoor. Late on the afternoon of the same day (the 16th) Major George Lawrence arrived in camp, and after remaining there till the morning of

the 17th, proceeded onwards with all expedition towards Lahore, with the supposed intention of ultimately visiting the camp of the Governor-General, near Ferozepore, as the bearer of overtures from the rebel chiefs; that is, according to the common belief in camp; but we have some reason to know that Major Lawrence has been merely allowed to quit the enemy's camp on a week's "leave," on private affairs only, he having steadily refused to be the bearer of any message, the unsuccessful issue of which, he explained to Shere Singh, might be laid at his door by the Sikh soldiery. The army again marched, on the 17th, about six miles further towards Goojerat, almost parallel with the course of the Chenab, and encamped at Koonjah, with the continued prospect of encountering the enemy on the 19th or 20th at furthest. On the new ground the very desirable arrangements of reducing camp equipage and followers were entered into con amore, the Commander-in-Chief setting the laudable example of confining himself to one small tent, and only the servants he absolutely required, as well as by sending in all the records of the several departments, with the officers connected therewith, to Ramnuggur, and therefore calling upon every one, with a safe conscience, to double up two officers in one tent, and to send back all unnecessary baggage, and all servants whose presence was not urgent. The reduction thus effected is said to have been enormous, involving carriage to the amount of between 7,000 and 8,000 camels. The only fault committed was the sending in the records to Ramnuggur without any officer in general charge. It was also arranged that the camp should thenceforth move with rations for five days only, and everything else was made proportionably "snug." It had been ascertained, in the mean while, that the Sikhs had not crossed the Chenab at any point, as had been erroneously reported to Gen. Whish, but that their chief, probably their only, end, in quitting their strong positions at Russool, was to secure more ample means of subsistence than they had hitherto obtained, and also, very likely, to plunder the agricultural population of the very large sums which had been spent among them by our commissariat officers during the previous month; allowing Major Lawrence to come in, with the faint hope of staving off an attack, until they about the provisions. attack until they should have collected a stock of provisions sufficient to last them for some time, when they would once more return to their strongholds on the Jelum. This view of their movements was, however, only taken after Gen. Whish had secured the passage of the river at Wuzeerabad. Had this not been achieved in proper time it is impossible to say what the Sikhs would have done; the probability is they would have taken advantage of the unguarded state of the river, and crossed a large portion if not the whole of their army.

Meanwhile Col. Byrne remained stationary at Wuzeerabad during the 15th of February, with the most explicit orders to risk nothing, should the enemy offer to attack him, but to retire at once on the force in his rear,—viz., that of Brigadier Mark-ham. On the morning of the 16th, Lieut. Alexander was ordered by Col. Byrne, who had received intimation that Shere Singh threatened to cross over a detachment at Sodra Ghat, to proceed to the spot, to inspect the ford, and see if guns could be placed in position there. On his return (the distance is said to be about seven miles), orders were issued for the immediate march of the following troops, as it had been in the mean while ascertained that the enemy had brought a detachment of 6,000 men, with six guns, to the point opposite Sodra,-viz., the two guns of Anderson's troop of horse artillery, the two 9-pounders of Miles's battery, two regiments of irregular cavalry (Quin's and Holmes's), 500 bayonets of H. M.'s 53rd foot, and the 13th N. I. The move had not only the desired effect of preventing the Sikhs from crossing, if they ever had any real intention of doing so, but the one of inducing them to abandon their post, and retire on their main body in the neighbourhood of Goojerat.

Brigadier Markham had on the 16th instant duly reached the place to which he had been ordered, and used such diligence in collecting boats, that he had already 40 in his possession on the 17th, and would thus be enabled to pass over his brigade at the shortest notice, whenever he might be called upon to cross the river, and join the head-quarters force, which was then at no great distance from him.

Gen. Whish's force, consisting of a respectable body after the junction of Brigadier Hervey (we should have mentioned that this officer came on with H.M.'s 10th foot, and the 52nd N.I. leaving the 8th N.I. in the rear to bring on the heavy guns, which only reached Ramnuggur on the 17th), had been directed to join the head-quarters' camp, whither the General went in person to confer with the Commander-in-Chief, with as little delay as possible. Brigadier Hervey, consequently, crossed the river, and effected his junction with the main army on the 17th, and it was understood the heavy guns of his column, with the 8th N.I, would be up on the 18th, or one day, if not two, before it was expected the enemy would be attacked.

We now come to a very disagreeable part of our task, as faithful chroniclers of the doings of the day; and, if we had not the strongest evidence of the entire correctness of our version of the affair, should certainly not allude to it: but, with the facts as they are before us, we cannot even attempt to conceal them. The moment there appeared any probability of an early engagement taking place, orders were despatched to Brigadier-Gen. Dundas, through Gen. Whish, to leave the native portion of his force behind, and hurry on with his artillery and two European regiments, so as to ensure his arriving at Ramnuggur on the 17th. Instead of hastening to obey this order, the officer in question replied to the effect that he saw no necessity for altering the rate of his progress, which was in accordance with the instructions previously sent to him, and that, as a European court-martial was then sitting, of which Major Bloodwas president, he wished to have the proceedings concluded before he moved forward. It may be easily imagined that such a reply was not to the taste of Lord Gough, who sent off such a peremptory despatch that we will venture to say Brigadier-Gen. Dundas did not wait to read it a second time. But in the mean while the object is frustrated, and the mischief done, and great will be the disappointment of the two corps, and of Brigadier-Gen. Dundas himself, should he be too late for the battle, or should his delay have lost a day and enabled the Sikhs to retire on Russool.

A second despatch desired the Brigadier-Gen. to send on the 60th rifles, by a forced march of thirty miles on the 18th, which would leave them fifteen miles to get over to join the headquarters on the 19th. The Commander-in-Chief intimated to Brigadier-Gen. Dundas that he might remain with the nativetroops if he chose!

So far our letters up to the evening of the 23rd.

The dak of the 18th, from camp, furnishes the following additional intelligence:—On the 18th the army marched four miles and a half towards the enemy, from whom they were then distant about six miles, the Sikhs being encamped about one mile and a half from Goojerat, in a very indifferent position, with a nullah running in their front, which promises that the battle is likely to have been a very complete victory. Brig. Markham-crossed the Chenab on the 18th, and was so close to the Commander-in-Chief's camp that he would be able to join at a moment's warning. On that day, therefore, the Chief was within-reach of the Sikh head-quarters, at the head of about 15,000 men; On that day, therefore, the Chief was withinwith somewhere about 70 (24 heavy) pieces of artillery, Cor. Byrne at Wuzeerabad and Sodra with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, Brig. Markham close on the right rear of the Chief, with infantry and artillery, and Gen. Whish ready to move up the Ramnuggur force, including the Europeans of the Bombay division, so that a combined movement, on the 20th, must, to all appearance, have brought the Sikhs to action, and ensured such a victory as will put an end to the campaign, provided the time spent in the movements we have detailed has not enabled the Sikhs to make good their retreat.

We omitted to mention, in the proper place, that Brig.-Gen. Wheeler had been directed to move his force from Deenanuggur, across the Rechna Doab, in the direction of Wuzeerabad. would, however, of course, be too late for the fighting, as the distance is between eighty and ninety miles.

Bombay Telegraph Office, March 4th. — An express, with despatches dated the 25th ult., arrived late last night from the camp of the Governor General, bringing the important intelligence of a battle having been fought on the 21st between the British army under Lord Gough, and the insurgent forces, headed by Shere Singh. The Sikhs, we are informed, were beaten on all sides, with the loss of several, but not the whole, of their guns. Their ammunition, and the whole of their standing camp, were taken by the British. Nothing is said as to the loss sustained on either side; and indeed official details on thishead can hardly as yet have been received. By the last advices, the British were still in pursuit of the foe.

The above brief account (embracing all the news which has as yet come to hand) seems to indicate that the Sikhs have at last received a sound thrashing. As the ammunition and standing camp, however, were taken by Lord Gough, it seems odd that any of the Sikh guns should have been allowed to be carried off from the field. We have been so accustomed to false or imperfect official statements, that until the arrival of details we hardly know whether a complete victory has been won or not.

Mooltan, Feb. 9 .- Here we are all stagnant. A battered mass of ruined fortifications and a deserted city, of which scarcely



a house has not been ventilated for ever with a shell, are all that is left to tell of the Mooltan rebellion. Here and there, too, a tomb is rising up over the remains of some brave fellow who will lead on no more. Major Scott, of the Bombay engineers, is making the fort defensible again, by clearing out the exploded ditch, scarping and stockading the breaches, and mounting the guns. Both the native infantry regiments are to be in the fort, and the 1st lancers in the Am Khas garden below it. Moolraj's family are to be removed out of the fort to some retired house in Their privacy has been scrupulou-ly regarded, and the suburbs two of the Moolraj's younger brothers, Sham Singh and Ram Singh, are on guard. Lieut. Lake has gone with Whish. Major Edwardes has assumed civil charge of these provinces, assisted by Lieut. James, from Scinde. Lieut. Young, of the engineers, with a detachment of Edwardes's irregulars and two guns, has gone against one Mokum Chund, a kardar of Moolraj's who is in the strong fort of Hurrund, under the southern Soolee-munnee range, west of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lieut. R. Taylor is encamped still at the fort of Lukkee, in Murwut, which he took the other day single-handed, after a long siege. Along with him are Lieuts. Pollock (assistant resident) and Pearse (Madras artillery), Col. James, and Mr. M'Mahon, also Dr. Cole, all commanding the now scattered fragments of Edwardes's levies and Cortlandt's regiments; altogether about 5,000 men and Il guns. The object of this strong force at the head of the Trans-Indus is to prevent the Affghans whom Dost Mahomed has sent into Bunnoo from occupying the Trans-Indus countries given by Chuttur Singh to the Dost.

Chunout surrendered to Gen. Whish on the morning of the 9th, and Sheik Emam-ood-Deen was placed in occupation of it. The materiel de guerre consisted of two guns of small calibre, 10 zumbooruks, 200 horses, and a large collection of swords and matchlocks. The garrison numbered 2,000, as villanous-looking a horde as could possibly be selected. It was rumoured that great wealth had been collected from the surrounding villages and stored up in the fort by this band of freebooters, but such has not proved to be the case, although a strict search has been made. Some miscellaneous property, grain, and some few mules, alone complete the list of captures; but it has been proposed to levy a considerable fine on the Bunneas, and other moneyed inhabitants, who may have aided or abetted Narrain Singh's forays; this stern task has been intrusted to the vigilant sheik, who will be found exceedingly apt to the work. The former is rather a fine-looking sirdar; he is exceedingly talkative and bombastic, appearing to consider himself a perfect roostum. I expect he will accompany Moolraj to Lahore; it will be somewhat amusing to witness their meeting under present circumstances. Sadik Mahomed alone is wanting to complete the play. The fortifications of Chunout are sorry in the extreme, consisting of a rather high puka wall, flanked with balf a dozen small bastions; the Sheik could make no impression on them with his Lilliputian artillery, so he had recourse to mining; a breach was of course the result, but his troops did not admire storming, and the siege remained in statu quo. The besiegers appear to have suffered equal loss (and that, too, very considerable) by the matchlock firing. This place is surrounded by isolated rocky hills of considerable height, from one of which it is entirely commanded.

Lieut. Graham, horse artillery, has died at Mooltan of the wound he received during the siege.

The ransom for the city has not yet been realised, though our demands had dwindled to twenty lacs; most of the rich merchants had not returned to their houses, and it was even feared that we should have to put up with a paltry fifteen. Daily discoveries were being made in the fort, and the prize prospects were looking up, thanks to Major Wheeler and Capt. Hobson (of the Bombay division), whose experience renders them as fuit at the task.—Delhi Gaz.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(Supplement to the London Gazette of 6th March.)

Concluded from p. 168.

Brigadier D. Capon, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade of Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force, to Major Green, Assistant-Adjutant General.

Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 28, 1848.

Sir,—Having received orders to proceed as near as possible to a high mound, about two miles in front of the camp, and there continue a cannonade for some time from a light field battery as a feint, taking advantage of any opportunity to rush on, and seize the mound, known by the name of "Mundee Awa," I marched at 11 A.M., on the 27th instant, in the following order, Capt. Abercrombie, Bengal engineers, conducting the column.

5 companies of the 60th royal rifles in quarter distance column of companies, strength as per margin,\* Major Dennis commanding.

No. 5 light field battery complete in column of divisions, commanded by Capt. Bailey, and attended by a company of sappers and miners under Lieut. Walker.

The 3rd regiment native infantry, Major Hallett commanding, in quarter distance column, while a squadron of lancers, under the personal command of Brigadier Poole, covered both flanks, and kept up a communication with the camp in rear.

Having proceeded about a mile, as nearly as the ground would admit, in the above order, I caused two companies of the 60th rifles to extend and cover the front, and so advanced about a quarter of a mile, when the enemy's round shot beginning to pass through the extended ranks, I directed that a large building, then about 600 yards in front, should be taken possession of by the advanced skirmishers, which was done under a discharge of round shot and shrapnell from the town, fortunately with no other loss than one private of the 60th rifles killed, and one wounded; at the same time the 3rd regiment native infantry was ordered to open out to wheeling distance. The excelent fire of the ridemen, in and about the building, soon subdued that of the enemy's skirmishers, and I then ordered the battery to take ground to itself and open its fire on the mound "Mundee Awa," and the intermediate space about 700 yards, thus carrying into effect the orders I had received to make a feint. Having fired about twenty minutes, the enemy's fire was continued only from some old intrenchments. I then decided on a general advance under cover of skirmishers, both from the 60th royal rifles, and 3rd regiment native infantry, the battery following in the rear, and the cavalry disposing of itself as it best might, under the unfavourable nature of the ground. A general rush forward to the mound, with a cheer, now took place, the two infantry regiments being nearly in the same line. The enemy fled towards the suburbs over and to the left of the mound, which, on being taken, was found evacuated. The greater part of the 60th rifles followed the enemy over the mound party of that regiment. At this time, the 3rd regiment was actively engaged to the left of the mound, pursuing the enemy, which had taken shelter in a mosque, and under hedges and walls. Here they charged the enemy and drove them into the city. I then sent orders for its recall, lest the main object, the possession of "Mundee Awa," should be hazarded.

I also recalled from the suburbs the 60th royal rifles, and directed the light field battery to be brought into position on the mound, which was done as soon as a road could be cut by the sappers and miners. I also detached Lieut. Forbes, of the 1st cavalry (lancers), to camp for reinforcements. In the meantime, observing the approach of part of the Bengal column, on my right, I agreed to the suggestion of Capt. Abercrombie, that the suburbs should be held in front, and on both flanks of the mound, as far as possible.

A re-occupation of the suburbs was made without much resistance by the 60th royal rifles, and part of the 3rd regiment of native infantry, in conjunction with a portion of the Bengal column, consisting of three companies of H. M.'s 32nd regiment, under the command of Major Inglis, and part of the 51st Bengal native infantry, under the command of Major Finnis. About this time a shrapnell shell from the town burst over one of the nine-pounder guns which had commenced to answer the fire from the town, killing Lieut. Younghusband, 9th regiment native infantry, my acting aide-de-camp, and two artillerymen, and wounding severely Lieut. Hill, field engineer to the Bombay column, who had accompanied the attack. The nine-pounder guns soon succeeded in silencing the enemy's howitzer or mortar, and only round shot were subsequently fired at the mound, with little effect, save in one instance, when Capt. Bailey, commanding the artillery, had his arm carried off, and an artilleryman, since dead, was severely wounded. I regret to add, that, previous to this, Major Gordon, of the 60th royal rifles, when in command of a party clearing the suburbs, in front of the mound, fell mortally wounded by a matchlock ball fired from one of the houses, when crossing an open space; no other casualty of the sort occurring, owing to the steadiness and skill of the men in taking advantage of every cover during the advance Having examined the position taken up, I found, on my return, that a reinforcement, consisting of a wing of the 9th regiment native infantry, had arrived from camp. A chain of posts was them established in the suburbs, and a sharp fire was kept up by the enemy during the night, happily without doing any injury. The following officers were directed by Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B., to accompany me as my staff, in addition

<sup>\* 2</sup> field officers, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 10 buglers, and 420 rank and tile.



to my personal staff: - Capt. Stiles, major of brigade, and Lieut. Gordon, 60th royal rifles, permitted to act as my aide-de-camp whenever required with the brigade. Capt. Tapp, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Pollexfen, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Lieut. Younghusband, 9th regiment native infantry, who volunteered his services as aide-de-camp on the occasion. The whole of the above were most zealous and efficient in effecting the arrangements required.

In conclusion, I beg to add, that nothing could exceed the gallantry and discipline of the 60th royal rifles, and the alacrity in moving forward of the 3rd regiment N.I. The exertions of the artillerymen on the battery were unremitting. The reinforcement, composed of a wing of the 9th regiment N.I., unde, Major Bellasis, was chiefly employed in guarding the battery and in working parties, during the night, in which their zeal was conspicuous.

Brigadier Poole's arrangements were most judicious, but the nature of the ground did not admit of cavalry being actively employed.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in the Bombay column of the Field Force under the command of Brigadier the Hon.

H. Dundas, C. B., in the action of the 27th Dec., 1848.

Killed.—2 European officers, I havildar, II men. Wounded. 8 European officers, 1 native officer, 1 serjeant, 1 havildar, 87

en. Missing.—18 men. Names of officers killed and wounded.—Lieut. Younghusband, 9th N.I., acting aide-de-camp to Brigadier Capon, killed; Capt. Bailey, artillery, wounded (left arm amputated); Major Gordon, wounded; 2nd Lieut. Brooke, same reg., slightly wounded; Lieut. Dyett, and Ensigns Shaw and Napier, 3rd N. I., wounded; Lieut. W. M. Mules, 1st fusiliers, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. Hill, engineer department, severely wounded.

Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Dec. 30, 1848.

I was in hopes yesterday of being able to forward a complete casualty list in reference to our attacks of the 27th instant, and

I have the gratification now of reporting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, by a shell from one of the mortars of the battery mentioned in my letter of the 28th instant (laid on the occasion by Lieutenant Newall, Bengal artillery), the enemy's principal magazine in the retadel was blown up at 9 A.M., and the grand Musjid so appropriated completely destroyed, with many houses and other buildings in its vicinity. The sight was awfully grand, and precisely similar to that at the siege of Hatrass on the 1st March, 1817; I hope the consequence may be the same, in which case the enemy would abandon the fort to night; otherwise I contemplate assaulting the city to-morrow.

Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Mooltan, December 31, 1848.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the fire from the citadel was quite subdued yesterday. This morning a small gun has been occasionally used, but the enemy appear to have gone into the city, where a few of them keep up a smart matchlock fire on our breaching batteries. We have no accounts that can be depended upon, as the gates of the city and citadel are closed, and neither ingress nor egress permitted. On looking just now at the pro-

gress of the breaches, more battering appeared necessary.

Not having yet been able to get the return of casualties on 27th instant, from the Bombay division, I inclose that of the Bengal troops employed on the occasion, and am glad to state that many cases of the wounded men are very slight.

Casualties.

Casualties.

Bengal division, Dec. 27th.—12 killed; 74 wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

Lieut.—Col. Nash, 72nd N.I.; Major Case, H. M.'s 32nd,
severely; Lieut. Straubenzee, H. M.'s 32nd, severely; Lieut.

Tyrwhitt, 51st N.I.; Lieut. Playfair, 52nd N.I., dangerously;
Lieut. Gillon, 72nd N.I., dangerously; Ensign Mac Dougall, 72nd N. I.

Major General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, January 2, 1849.

The army I have had under my command, since the junction of the Bombay reinforcements, has effected in a week the re-duction of the fortified city of Mooltan, and made the interior of the citadel a wreck. The former was taken by assault this afternoon, after the most obstinate resistance; and at half past three r.m. I had the satisfaction of seeing the British standard wave on its walls, having been planted there by the 1st fusiliers that formed the advance of the left column. In making this report to you, for the information of the Commander-inChief, I beg to say that I shall take the earliest opportunity of entering into particulars, and in the meantime would offer his Lordship my best congratulations on the success Divine Providence has been pleased to grant to our arms, and, as I have at present every reason to believe, with comparatively but little

(Then follow field-force orders.)

Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

January 3, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the town of Mooltan was taken by storm yesterday afternoon; the Bombay attacking column, commanded by Brigadier Stalker, C. B., consisting of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers), the 4th N.I. (rifles), and the 19th N.I., being the first to enter the breach at the Khornee Booj.

The Bengal column, which was intended to enter the breach at the Delhi gate, failed, in consequence of it having been found to be totally impracticable, there being in fact no breach, and access to the town quite impossible, owing to an outwork, and a deep ditch, which was entire. This column then took ground to the left, and entered the breach which the Bombay column had carried, and fortunately no repulse took place in consequence of the two breaches not being carried simultaneously.

I am happy to inform his Excellency that the conduct of the 2nd brigade was highly distinguished, and I am glad to say that no officers were killed, though several have been severely wounded, among them Capts. Tapp and Leith, the latter having had his left arm amputated. Lieut. Gray, of the fusiliers, also lost his right arm. Lieuts. Dansey and Law, and Lieut. Warden, of the 4th rifles, were also wounded. Several accidents also occurred from explosions, full particulars of which shall be duly communicated as soon as possible after the receipt of the official reports and returns.

A strong cannonade is now being kept up against the northeast face of the fort, the interior of which was nearly destroyed by the explosion of the principal magazine on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 22, 1849.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that in accordance with the expectation I expressed in my letter of yesterday, Dewan Moolraj came into my camp this morning, in charge of Major Becher, assistant quartermaster-general; the garrison at the same time, between 3,000 and 4,000, surrendering, and laying down their arms to the columns under Brigadiers Hervey and Capon that had been in orders for the assault of the citadel. This peaceful and successful termination to our seige operations, after the laborious and gallant exertions of the troops since the 27th ultimo, will, I have no doubt, be very gratifying to his Lordship and to the Government, and I am grateful to Divine Providence for having permitted in this way the accomplishment of such an important result.

On the 1st instant, with my letter\* (No. 860), I had the satisfaction of forwarding Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas's report of the conduct of the troops of his division engaged in the attack on the suburbs on the 27th ultimo, of the left column of which he took personal command, particularising many officers in command of corps or departments, and on the staff, whose services had been valuable also on the 7th instant. With my letter\* (No. 876) I transmitted similar reports of the proceedings of the two columns under Brigadiers Stalker and Markham that had taken the city by assault on the 2nd instant, and which will, I trust, meet with the favourable consideration of his Lordship; but not having hitherto availed myself of any occasion to notice in just terms of commendation various officers of the Bengal division, who have been with me the last six months, I beg permission to do so now.

To Brigadier Cheape, C.B., chief engineer of the army of the Punjab, and Major Napier, chief engineer of the Bengal division; to Capts. Abercrombie, Western, and Siddons; to Lieut. Garforth, brigade-major of engineers, dangerously wounded on the 2nd instant; and to all the officers of the engineer department, and of the corps of sappers and pioneers, I am much indebted for their zealous, scientific, and persevering exertions; as also to Major Scott, chief-engineer of the Bombay division, and to the officers The practice of the artillery was the theme of admiraunder him. tion with all. My thanks are particularly due to Majors Garbett and Leeson, respectively commanding the artillery of the Bengal and Bombay divisions; and to the officers under them, Brev.-Maj. Blood, and Capts. Turnbull, Daniell, Anderson, Master, and

Not received.



Mackenzie. Lieut. Mill, brig.-maj. of the artillery of the Bengal division since July, has been particularly brought to my notice by Maj. Garbett for his useful services, and as contributing essentially to the advance of our operations. I must particularly commend those of Capt. Hicks, Bombay artillery, and Lieut. P. Christie, Bengal artillery, commissaries of ord-nance, who were unremitting in their attention to their important duties. The services of Brigadiers Hervey and Markham, com-manding infantry brigades, and of Brigadier Salter, commanding the cavalry, as also of their brigade-majors, Capts. Wiggins and Balfour, and Lieut. Warner, have been very valuable; and it will be in the recollection of his Lordship, that Brigadier Markham had the good fortune, on the 7th November last, and on the 2nd instant, to command columns of attack that were eminently successful.

In my letter\* of the 7th instant, No. 876, I noticed the gal-lant proposition of Lieut.-Col. Franks, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 10th regiment, for a party being given him to escalade the citadel on the 2nd instant; and I am much indebted to that officer on other accounts.

It is also proper for me to notice in terms of commendation the other officers commanding corps in the Bengal division, and under canvas the last six months, namely,-Lieut.-Col. Brooke, H.M.'s 32nd regiment; Major Farquharson, commanding 8th N. I.; Major Lloyd, commanding 49th regiment; Major Finnis, commanding 51st N.I.; Capt. Jamieson, commanding 52nd N.I.; Capt. Lloyd, commanding 72nd N.I. (relieved on 30th November by Lieut. Col. Nash, C.B., who was severely wounded in the attack of the 27th ultimo); Capt. Inglis, commanding 11th regiment light cavalry; Major Wheler, commanding 7th irregular cavalry; Capt. Master, commanding the 11th irregular cavalry; and Lieut. Robarts, commanding squadron of the 14th irregular cavalry, who relieved from that charge dron of the 14th irregular cavalry, who relieved from that charge, on 30th November, Lieut. Plowden, of the 50th N.I.

Lieut.-Col. Drummond, C.B., deputy quartermaster-general, and Major Becher, assistant quartermaster-general, have uniformly given me the most efficient aid, and with a willingness that much enhanced it; and the assistant adjutant-general, Brevet-Captain Whish, has performed his laborious duties with a promptness, intelligence, and zeal, that much lessened mine.

Captain Lloyd, in charge of the commissariat department (assisted by Captains Cooper and Turner, Lieutenants Tombs, Robertson, and Willes), has uniformly made such excellent arrangements, that the troops have never been inconvenienced for want of supplies; and that department has in every respect

been conducted most satisfactorily.

The superintending surgeon, Dempster, has uniformly and successfully applied his talents and assiduity to the promotion of the health and comfort of our sick and wounded, and been ably supported by the medical officers of every corps and department.

The officers of my personal staff, Capt. Clark Kennedy, H.M.'s 18th regiment, and Lieut. Need, H.M.'s 10th light dragoons, aides-de-camp, have been so unremitting in their exertions to promote the service, that I cannot convey a correct idea of the grateful feeling their conduct has impressed on me. They both merit my warmest commendations and thanks.

I have written this despatch in much haste, and fear I have omitted the names of some to whom I feel much indebted, in which case I shall not fail to repair the omission.

It is very satisfactory to me to add in conclusion that I have always experienced from Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay division, and from the brigadiers and officers in command under him, the most willing assistance.

The services of Commander Powell, of the Indian navy, with the steamers under his orders, have been of much value to the objects of the expedition; and a detail of seamen from the vessels have afforded material relief at the batteries on several occasions.

I have had the greatest satisfaction in directing a royal salute to be fired from the citadel at noon in honour of his Lordship's wictory over the Sikhs on the 13th instant; and I shall order another to be fired at sun-set, for the happy termination of military operations in this quarter.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary of the Government of India.

Simla, October 4, 1818.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of a despatch, of the 25th ultimo, from Brigadier C. Campbell, C.B., commanding the Punjab division, forwarding a letter from Brevet-Major S. Fisher, commanding

\* Not received.

a detachment of troops, in which he reports having dispersed, near Noorpoor, a band of marauders, under a leader of the name of Ram Sing.

A casualty return of the detachment is inclosed; and I am directed to state that Major Fisher has been informed that his Excellency considers the conduct of the troops employed to have been highly creditable.

Brevet-Major S. Fisher, commanding 15th Irregular Cavalry, to Brevet-Major H. Palmer, Major of Brigade, Jullundur.

Camp near Noorpoor, Sept. 19, 1848. I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Wheeler, C. B., the dispersion, with slaughter, of Ram Sing and his followers from the position they had occupied.

The hill in the possession of the rebel Ram Sing was attacked this morning by the troops as per margin,\* in four separate parties. The villages were burnt; Ram Sing and his followers were driven from their different positions and dispersed with slaughter. The tents and drums were destroyed; and the character of Ram Sing as a successful soldier is, I trust, totally annihilated in the eyes of the predatory soldiery who have hitherto been his support. I am happy to add that this has been effected with but the slight loss of one sepoy killed and nine wounded. The casualty list is duly inclosed.

The loss of the enemy it is impossible to ascertain with any certainty. Some 75 dead bodies have been discovered; but the denseness of the jungle-which also aided Ram Sing's escaperendered it impossible to give any accurate state of the actual loss sustained by the enemy; it must though be great.

Nothing could be more deserving of praise than the conduct of both officers and men of all arms on this occasion.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp, Kalka, Oct. 22, 1849. (Extract.)

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor-General of India, a copy of a despatch of the 15th inst. from Brig. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., commanding in the Jullundur Doab, recounting the manner in which he effected the reduction of the fort of Rungur Nuggul.

The Commander-in-Chief has had much satisfaction in causing to be conveyed to Brig. Wheeler, and to the troops employed on this occasion, an expression of his warmest approval of their conduct; and his Excellency has moreover had pleasure in congratulating the brigadier in having effected the reduction of this strong place without any expenditure of life, which is entirely to be ascribed, in the opinion of Lord Gough, to the soldierlike and judicious arrangements that were made.

A return of casualties is enclosed.

Brigadier Wheeler to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp at Rungur Nuggul, Oct. 15, 1848. (Extract.)

My last was from the right bank of the Beas on the 12th inst. I have now the honour to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched on the 13th to Mehta, 131 miles, and encamped about three miles to the south of the fort-On the 14th moved the camp to a good position, just clear of the enemy's fire, to the south-east of the fort; and immediately after the whole had arrived, proceeded with the artillery to drive the enemy from the village, having previously sent the cavalry round to the northern and western faces, to take up distant positions, and watch any attempt that might be made at escape

No sooner did the party in the village observe these movements than it hastily abandoned it, and took to the fort, well pressed by a party of the guide corps under Lieut. W.S. Hodson.

I now turned my attention to the fort, and opened a fire of shell from the two 24-pound howitzers, and one 12, with an occasional round shot from a battery of 9's. The practice was beautiful.

The occupation of the village enabled me to line the wall and two high pucka houses with Lieut. Hodson's rifles, and a company of 3rd regiment N. I., whose fire effectually kept down that of the garrison. I drew off at 10 A.M., leaving two companies of the 3rd N. I. in the village, aided by a party of the corps

of guides.

Finding that the western face of the town commanded the gate wall, and at 4 г.м. opened a most destructive fire on the gate and its defences from three 9's, one being placed in the gateway of the village, the 24-pound and 12-pound howitzers being in

Captain Johnstone, with 120 of the 29th N.I. Captain Rind, with 250 of the 71st N.I. Major Hodgson, with 300 of the 1st Sikh Infantry. Captain Wallace, with 130 2nd Sikh hill rangers. The cavairy, 130, were employed in the plain under Captain Davidson, to prevent the escape of or cut up the enemy.



battery more to the southward, throwing in line shells, the practice, as in the morning, most effective. I drew off at sunset, leaving two companies of H. M.'s 61st regiment, and a company of 3rd N. I., in the village.

I have now the pleasure to state that a little after midnight the fort was evacuated, and the gateway taken possession of by a party of the corps of guides, and held by them until I went there this morning early.

The fort, though small, is of great strength, having a double fausse-braie, with a wide and deep ditch, the whole in excellent

repair, for it had lately been carefully strengthened.

I enclose a casualty-roll, and am proud to say that it could scarcely have been less; indeed, it is wonderfully small, for the enemy was both bold and vigilant. The one death was caused by one of our own 9 pounder shot passing clear over the fort, and striking a sowar in the 2nd irreg. cav., Capt. Jackson, in his zeal, having taken up too close a position.

What the loss of the enemy may have been I have no means of judging, but they were burning their killed during the whole

day.

Nothing could be finer than the practice of the artillery; and

Cant. Sissmore, com-Major Swinley, commanding that arm, Capt. Sissmore, commanding four guns of No. 15 Light Field Battery, and Capt. Burnett, commanding No. 19 Light Field Battery, and all the officers and men, greatly distinguished themselves.

The troops, European and native, were eager for a storm, but I was as determined to avoid one, except as a last resort, and it was fortunate, as it would not, if taken at all by assault, which I doubt, have been done without a great sacrifice of life.

I have had the most cordial and valuable assistance from Major H. Palmer, major of brigade, Lieut. J. S. Paton, dep. assist. qu.-mast. gen., and Capt. Davidson, 16th irreg. cav., who volunteered his services as my aide-de camp; and I cannot allow the mention of Lieut. Paton's name without acknowledging the obligations which I owe to him for the extraordinary efficiency to which he has brought the intelligence department, as well for its extent as its wonderful correctness, more especially when the very limited means at his disposal are considered.

Lieut. W. S. Hodson, with his detachment of the corps of guides, has done most excellent service, and by his daring boldness, and that of his men, gained the admiration of all.

General Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Governor-General.

Camp, before Ramnuggur, Nov. 27, 1848.

It affords me the greatest gratification to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch of the 23rd inst., addressed to the Adjutant-Gen. of the Army by Brig.-Gen. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., commanding the Punjaub division, reporting the reduction of Kullalwalla.

I have directed the Adj.-Gen. to convey to Brig.-Gen. Wheeler my hearty congratulations and thanks for the important services he, and the brave troops under his command, have ren-

dered on this occasion.

Brig.-Gen. H. M. Wheeler, C. B., commanding Jullundur Field Force, to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Camp. Kullalwalla, Nov. 23, 1848.

In continuation of my letter\* of yesterday's date, I have much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that the strong fort of Kullalwalla is in my possession.

A close reconnoisance having been made after the action of the morning by Capt. Oldfield, of the engineers, accompanied by Lieut. Col. A. Wilson, of the artillery, I decided on the positions for three batteries. One of eight 9-pounders was in a garden, the mud wall of which furnished excellent cover, and through which embrasures were cut. It was about 160 yards from the gate, on which it fired. One of two 24 pounders and one 12-pounder howitzer, about 450 yards from the fort; and one of five

6-pounders, at nearly 300 yards.

The guns were moved into position well covered with cavalry and infantry, the latter lining the garden wall, and keeping down the enemy's fire, and occupying every vantage ground, at a little before 4 r.m., and poured shot and shell with admirable effect on the gateway and into the works. I drew off to my camp at sunset, throwing a strong detachment of the 3rd regt. N. I. into the village, under Capt. Wallace, and occupying a position which

watched and commanded the gateway.

The village had been held by a large hody of the enemy, from which they were dislodged by the detachment of the corps of guides in good style, killing several. I had closely invested the whole, both fort and village, with my cavalry, and the investment continued through the night. The only drawbacks were the

darkness of the night and the close proximity to the fort of large tracts of sugar-cane cultivation.

About I A.M. to-day, the enemy attempted to abandon the fort, and succeeded, after losing several men by the fire of the detachment under Capt. Wallace, losing many more by the cavalry through which they had to pass; and I believe I am under the number in stating that at least 300 of the enemy have been killed. Of the wounded, excepting a very few who have been taken to our hospitals, I can give no idea.

I am proud to say that this success has been achieved with the

loss of but one man killed and five wounded.

Capt. Oldfield, of the engineers, has been most active, intelligent, and useful. I have already mentioned Major Swinley; he and Capts. Sissmore and Burnett, each commanding batteries, and all of that arm, gave me great satisfaction, as indeed have the officers and men of every branch.

I also brought to the favourable notice of Lord Gough the officers acting as my stuff in the operations of the morning, and have great pleasure in stating that their services were as zealous

and effective in those of the evening.

General Lord Gough, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India.

Ramnuggur, Nov. 23, 1848.

Deeming it necessary to drive the rebel force at this side the river across, and to capture any guns they might have had on the left bank, I directed Brig.-Gen. Campbell, with an infantry brigade of the troops under his command, accompanied by the cavalry division, and three troops of horse artillery under Brig.-Gen. Cureton, to proceed, during the night of the 21st, from Saharun, four miles in front of my camp at Nonwulla, to effect this object. I joined the brigadier at three in the morning to witness the operation.

I hope to be able to enclose Brig-Gen. Campbell's report, with a return of the killed and wounded, which I regret to say is much greater than I could have anticipated, in a great measure from the officers leading being unacquainted with the difficult nature of the ground in the vicinity of the river, and of which no native information ever gives you a just knowledge, and in some measure to the impetuosity of the artillery and cavalry, who, notwithstanding these difficulties, charged to the bank of the river, thereby exposing themselves to the fire of about twenty-eight guns. I deeply regret to say a gun was left behind, but spiked, having actually, in the impetuosity of the advance, plunged down a bank close under the fire of the enemy's guns. It was reported to me it would occasion a fearful loss of life to bring it away, which alone could be effected by manual labour, and scarping the banks under the fire of even the matchlockmen on the opposite bank; I could not, therefore, consent to such a sacrifice. Though blameable as it may appear to have taken the guns into such close proximity to the enemy's guns in position, which could not, from the river intervening, be captured, it is impossible not to admire the daring gallantry exhibited by the troops, both of cavalry and artillery.

I witnessed with intense anxiety, but equally intense admiration, a charge made by Lieut.-Col. Havelock, at the head of the 14th Lt. Drags., who, I fear, misconceived the orders he received: from the officer commanding the cavalry division, or from the inequalities of the ground, and the fearful dust occasioned by such a rapid movement, mistook the body he was instructed to charge, and moved upon and overwhelmed another much closer to the river, which exposed him to a cross-fire from the enemy's guns. I never witnessed so brilliant a charge, but I regret tosay the loss was considerable, were it only in that of Brig -Gen. Cureton, than whom a better or a braver soldier never fell in his country's service. The brave leader of the 14th, Lieut .- Col. Havelock, is missing; he charged into a gole of the enemy, and has not since been seen, regretted by every soldier who witnessed. his noble daring.

The enemy suffered severely; numbers were precipitated into

the river, and drowned, and a standard was captured. The Goorchurras were more daring than I have beforeseen them, but the brilliant charges both of the 3rd and 14th light dragoons will have taught them a lesson they will not readily forget. This was a cavalry affair alone; the infantry never was, nor could have been, brought into play without an unnecessary exposure of life; but the cavalry and artillery, engaged under Brigadier-General Campbell, whose judicious

arrangements were most creditable to him, nobly supported the well-earned fame of the Indian army, and is but a prelude to, I have no doubt, the honourable fulfilment of what their country

expects of them. Brigadier White conducted the movements of the force, of which the 3rd formed a part, and as usual acted with gallantry and judgment; and Lieut.-Col. Grant commanded the artillery arm with much credit. I regret to say that gallant old soldier, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, has lost an arm, but I am thankful that all are doing well.

Lord Gough to the Governor-General.

Camp before Ramnuggur, Nov. 27, 1818. In continuation of my letter to your Lordship of the 23rd instant, I now do myself the honour to forward the report of Brigadier-General C. Campbell, C.B., commanding the troops on the morning of the 22nd instant, of the operations of that day

I also beg to inclose a copy of a General Order, which I have caused to be issued to the army of the Punjab on the occasion. Brigadier-General C. Campbell, C.B., Commanding 4th Divi-

sion, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Camp near Ramnuggur, Nov. 24, 1848. I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the

Commander-in-Chief, that, in obedience to his Lordship's instructions, the troops in advance under my orders moved, at 3 o'clock A.M., on the morning of the 22nd instant, from their encampment near to Saharung, with a view to attack a considerable portion of the enemy's regular troops, who were, with several guns, stated to be on this bank of the Chenab, in the vicinity of Rainnuggur. On reaching the high ground to the right of the town, it was ascertained that these troops, with their guns, had crossed to the encampment of the enemy on the opposite bank, where his whole force was in position; at the same time, however, several small parties of the enemy were observed to be retiring from the town of Ramnuggur in the direction of the ford in front of the enemy's encampment, when Capt. Warner and Lieut.-Col. Lane's troops of horse artillery were ordered by Brigadier Cureton, in command of that arm and of the cavalry of the army, to pursue these parties, and to open fire on them while crossing at the ford. These troops of horse artillery, in their eagerness to overtake the enemy, pushed forward through the deep and heavy sand which extends for a long distance on this side to the very margin of the river, and through which the guns could only be moved with great difficulty. The flicted considerable loss on the enemy while crossing. Their fire in-

In withdrawing from this position, which was effected under the fire of the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to 28 guns, posted on the high ground which immediately overhangs the river on the opposite bank, I regret to say that one gun and two ammunition-waggons, belonging to Col. Lane's troop, got so imbedded in the heavy sand behind a deep bank, that they

could not be recovered.

The enemy, upon observing the difficulty in which this gun was placed, immediately crossed with great confidence the whole of his cavalry, in numbers between three and four thousand. They clung to the banks of the river, and kept constantly under cover of the fire of their artillery on the opposite bank.

This cavalry was charged on separate occasions by H. M.'s 3rd and 14th light dragoons, and 5th and 8th regiments of light His Lordship the Commander in Chief was an eyewitness of the brilliant conduct of these several corps, and of the intrepid manner they were led by their officers. The enemy were overthrown upon every occasion, who fled for shelter to the river side, to be under the cover and protection of their artillery; but I lament to say, that these several defeats of the enemy's cavalry were not effected without loss.

Brigadier-General Cureton, commanding the cavalry of the army, was killed while leading a squadron of H. M.'s 14th light dragoons to the support of the 5th light cavalry. In this officer, who had the honour of enjoying his Lordship's entire confidence and warmest regard, the service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and one who was beloved by the whole army.

I regret also to have to report that Lieut.-Col. Havelock, commanding H.M.'s 14th light dragoous, is reported to be missing. He was last seen charging the enemy at the head of his noble regiment, and has not since been heard of.

I am sorry to have further to report that Lieut. - Col. Alexander, commanding the 5th regiment light cavalry, has been severely wounded, and lost his arm. Some other officers and men have also been wounded, whose names are mentioned in the enclosed return of casualties.

(Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the advance force of the army of the Punjab, under the command of Brigadier-General C. Campbell, C.B., in the action with the enemy on the 22nd of November, 1818:—14 killed; 59 wounded; 12 missing.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing: - Ensign G. N. Hardinge, extra aide-de-camp, severely wounded; Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton, C. B., commanding Cav. Div., killed; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Alexander, 5th light cavalry, severely wounded; Brevet Capt. J. S. G. Ryley, same regt., severely wounded; Capt. A. Wheatley, same regt., wounded; Capt. R. H. Gall, H.M.'s 14th dragoons, severely wounded; Capt. J. F. Fitzgerald, same regt., very severely wounded; Capt. A. Scude-

more, same regt., slightly wounded; Lieut. W. McMahon, same regt., severely wounded; Cornet Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, same regt., slightly wounded; Lieut.-Col. W. Havelock, K. H., same regt., missing; Lieut. J. S. Holmes, 12th Irreg. Cav., severely wounded.)

> General Orders to the Army of the Punjab. Camp, Ramnuggur, Nov. 27, 1848. (This is given in p. 43.)

Lord Gough to the Governor-General, dated "Flying Camp' Hillah, Dec. 5, 1848."

(This despatch is inserted in p. 36).

Lord Gough to the Governor-General.

Camp, Ramnuggur, Dec. 10, 1848. In continuation of my letter of the 5th inst., I have now the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell's despatch, dated the 6th idem, but only received last night, detailing the operations of the force under his command, after it had been detached from my head-quarters.

I can only repeat the warm approval I have already expressed of the conduct of the major-general and of every officer and man under his command, and I beg your Lordship's favourable consideration of the services of those named by Sir Joseph Thackwell

Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., commanding the advanced post of the army, to the Adjutant-General of the

Camp, Heyleh, Dec. 6, 1848. I have the honour to report, for the information of the Con mander in-Chief, that, agreeably to his Excellency's orders, I left the camp at Ramnuggur, with the troops named in the margin,\* at about half past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st Dec. 1848, instead of at 1 o'clock, as I had ordered, some of the troops having lost their way among the intricacies of the rear of the encampment, and proceeded to the vicinity of the ford on the Chenab, at Runnee-Khan ke-Puttun, distant thirteen miles from Ramnuggur, which, owing to the broken ground, narrow roads where any existed, for the first four miles, I did not reach before II o'clock. The enemy had infantry at this ford, which report afterwards magnified to 4,000 men; but the villagers said it was much deeper than the one at Allee Shere-ke Chuck, a mile higher up the river. I am much indebted to Lieut. Paton, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., for his anxious exertions in examining this ford, and from his report I came to the conclusion that this ford of Allee Shere-ke Chuck could not have artillery on the left bank of the river to cover the passage of the troops, from the insecure bottom of the first ford; neither could the pontoon train be of much use, for the same reason, and the deep sands which lay between the fords. The pontoon train might have been laid over the main stream, under cover of a battery near the enemy's infantry; but beyond the river the sands seemed wet and in cure, and a branch of the river beyond them was said to be deep. with a muddy bottom. Under all these disadvantages, I came to the decision that it was more advisable to try the passage of the river near Wuzeerabad (where Capt. Nicholson, assistant to the Resident at Lahore, informed me that at the ferry were seventeen boats, and a ford not more than three feet ten inches deep, with a good bottom), than to run the risk of a severe loss by passing the river near the enemy. This survey of the ford occupied three hours, and at 2 o'clock I put the column in movement to the ford and ferry at Wuzeerabad, which was in the possession of Lieut. Nicholson's Pathans, where the leading infantry arrived about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having made a march of about twenty-five miles. The 6th brigade of infantry and some of the guns were passed over the Chenab immediately, and I am indebted to Brig. Gen. Campbell, Lieut, Col. Grant, H. A., and Capt. Smith, of the engineers, for their great exertions in forwarding this object. Brig. Eckford I hoped would have crossed the river by the three fords that evening, but as it became too dark and hazy for such an operation, he halted for the night on the dry sands near the last branch of the river. Major Tait, 3rd irregular cavalry, was enabled to pass over three

Major Christle's troop H.Art. Capt. Huish's troop H.Art. Capt. Warner's troop H.Art. Capt. Kinleside, No. 5 light field batt. Capt. Austin, No. 10 light field batt. Capt. Robinson and two 18-pounders, under the command of Lieut. Col. Grant, H.Art. Two companies of pioneers. The pontoon train. The lst brigade of cavalry, commanded by Brig. White. 3rd Lt.Drags., commanded by Major Yerbury. 5th Lt.Cav., commanded by Capt. Wheatley. 8th Lt.Cav., commanded by Capt. Wheatley. 8th Lt.Cav., commanded by Capt. Whore. 3rd Irreg.Cav., commanded by Major Tait. 12th Irreg Cav., commanded by Lieut. Cunningham. 3rd brigade of infantry. Brig. Eckford. 31st N.I., Major Griedl. 56th N.I., Major Bamfield. 3rd division of infantry, Brig. Gen. Campbell, commanding. 6th brigade of Infantry, Brig. Pennycuick. H. M.'s 24th Foot, Maj. Harris. 2 flank companies, 2nd batt. comp., 22nd N.I., Major Sampson. 25th N.I., Major Flemyng. 48th N.I., Major Tudor. Of the above detail, the following returned in charge of the two 18-pounders and pontoon train:—9 gams of No. 10 light field batt. 19th Irreg. Cav. 2 companies 22nd N.I.

of his rissalahs, in doing which I am sorry to say three sowars and one horse were drowned. On the morrow, the infantry, cavalry, and all the troops were soon over the river, by ferry and ford, and all the baggage and commissariat animals passed the same by 12 o'clock without any further loss.

At 2 P.M., after the troops had dined, I marched in order of battle, three brigade columns of companies at half distance left in front at deploying interval. The first brigade of cavalry in the same order on the right, with strong flanking parties and rear guard, and the 3rd irregular cavalry on the left, with orders to patrol to the river and clear the right bank, aided by infantry, if necessary. In this order I arrived at Doorawul at dusk, about twelve miles from the ferry, and halted for the night. On Sunday, Dec. 3, at daylight, the troops proceeded in the same order towards the Sikh position, and I intended to have reconnoitered and commenced an attack upon it by 11 o'clock; hearing, how-ever, when within about four miles of it, or less, that reinforcements were expected to pass over the Chenab, at the ford near Ghurree-ke-Puttun, it became necessary to secure that post, and which had been found without an enemy an hour before, but to which it now seemed that a body of about 600 of the enemy were seen approaching, and I detached a wing of the 56th N. I. and two rissalahs of the 3rd irregular cavalry, under Major Tuit, who secured the post, and frustrated the attempt of the enemy. This caused so much delay, that enough of daylight would not be left for the advance and attack on the left and rear of the enemy's position. About 2 r.m. some of the enemy's guns opened on a patrol of the 5th light cavalry, and he was seen advancing in large bodies of cavalry and infantry, and the picquets which occupied three villages, with large plantations of sugar-cane, being too much in advance to be supported, fell back without any loss, and the enemy occupied these villages, with cavalry on the right, guns, and bodies of infantry, and the main body of their cavalry, with horse artillery, were on their left. When the enemy's guns opened, I ordered Brig. Gen. Campbell to deploy the infantry into line, in front of the village of Sadoolapoor; Brig. Eckford and part of Brig. Hoggan's brigade being extended, in order not to be outstanked. It was not until the enemy came well within range of our guns that I caused them to open their fire, which they then did with great effect. The enemy tried to turn both our flanks, which, having foreseen, I had caused Capt. Warner to move his troop of artillery to the left of the infantry, and had sent the 5th light cavalry to the left to support these guns, and to act in conjunction with the two rissalahs of the 3rd irregular cavalry, under Capt. Biddulph, who were posted on open ground, and these soon drove the enemy back. tempt to turn our right was met by extending the 8th light cavalry and H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons, supported by Major Christie's troop of artillery. As the cavalry of the right advanced, the enemy's sowars gave way, and they fell back on their infantry, having lost some men by the skirmishers of the 3rd light dragoons. After a cannonade of about two hours, the fire of the enemy slackened, and I sent Lieut. Paton to desire the cavalry on the right to charge, and take the enemy's guns, if possible, intending to support them by moving the brigades in echelon from the right at intervals, according to circumstances; but as no opportunity offered for the cavalry to charge, and so little of daylight remained, I deemed it safer to remain in my position than attempt to drive back an enemy so strongly posted on their right and centre, with the prospect of having to attack their intrenched position afterwards. From this position the Sikhs began to retire at about 12 o'clock at night, as was afterwards ascertained, and as was conjectured by the barking of dogs in their rear. I have every reason to believe that Shere Sing attacked with twenty guns, and nearly the whole of the sikh army were employed against my position, which was by no means what I could have wished it; but the fire of our artillery was so effective, that he did not dare to bring his masses to the front; and my brave, steady, and ardent infantry, whom I had caused to lie down to avoid the heavy fire, had no chance of firing a shot, except a few companies on the left of the line. The enemy's loss has been severe; ours, comparatively, very nall. I regret not being able to capture the enemy's guns, but with the small force of cavalry,-two regiments on the right only,-it would have been a matter of difficulty for tired cavalry to overtake horse artillery, fresh and well mounted. In these operations, the conduct of all has merited my warmest praise; and the patient endurance of the artillery, cavalry, European infantry, and sepoys, under privations of no ordinary nature, has been most praiseworthy.

To Brigadier-Gen. Campbell I am much indebted for his able assistance during these movements; and to Lieut. Col. Grant, commanding the artillery, Major Christie, Captains Huish, Warner, Austin, and Kinleside, and the officers and men under their command, I cannot bestow too much praise for

their skill and gallantry in overcoming the fire of a numerous artillery, some of which were of heavy calibre. I am also greatly indebted to Capt. Smith, of the engineers, for his exertions in passing over guns at the Wuzeerabad ferry, and for his assistance in conveying my orders on various occasions. And my thanks are due to Lieutenants Yule and Crommelin, of the same corps; and to Lieut. Bacon, of the sappers; to Lieut. Paton, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, my best thanks are due for his exertions and assistance in the advance of the troops and during the action; and to Capt. Nicholson, assistant to the Resident at Lahore, I beg to offer my best thanks for his endeavours to procure intelligence of the enemy's movements, for his endeavours to procure supplies for the troops, and for his able assistance on all occasions. Capt. Pratt, my deputy-assistant adjutant general; Lieut Tucker, deputy-assistant quartermastergeneral; Lieutenant Thackwell, aide-de-camp; and Volunteer Mr. John Angelo, my extra aide-de-camp, have been most zealous in performing their respective duties, and have rendered me every assistance; and I feel assured that if the cavalry and infantry had been brought into close action, I should have had the great satisfaction of thanking brigadiers, commanding officers of corps, and the officers and men, for their gallantry and noble bearing in action, as I now do for their steadiness and good conduct. To Major Mainwaring, Captains Gerrard, Simpson, Faddy, and James, I am much indebted for their exertions in their respective departments.

I beg further to state that, on the morning of the 4th, I put the troops in motion to pursue the enemy, who had retreated during the preceding night and encamped about eleven miles from the Chenab, on the road to Jullalpoor, the 9th lancers having been pushed to the front, but without seeing anything of the enemy, who had retreated by the Jelum, Jullalpoor, and Pind Dadun Khan roads; and on the following day I arrived at this place, and sent two regiments of cavalry on the road to Dingee, one of them, the 14th light dragoons; and two regiments of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, on the road to Jullalpoor: the latter party observed two bodies of the enemy of about 800 and 400 men, each imagined to be a strong rear guard, about eight miles from this, and behind a thick jungle which reaches to the river; and the former went to Dingee, which place the enemy had left, and the villagers said had gone over the Jelum. Both parties returned to this camp, without, I am sorry to say, having overtaken any of the enemy's troops or guns. I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of a detachment of the Army of the Punjab in the action on the 3rd Dec., 1848.

Killed, 21. Wounded, 51. Missing, 1. Names of officers wounded.—Lieut. E. J. Watson, horse artillery; Capt. E. G. Austin, 10th light field-battery, severely; Lieut. Garsten, 36th N.I., severely; Lieut. A. Gibbings, 3rd irregular cavalry.

Lord Gough to the Governor-General.

Camp, Rumnuggur, Dec. 16, 1848.

(Extract.)

In further continuation of my letter of the loth instant, I feel it my duty to forward the inclosed letter from Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell.

Sir J. Thackwell to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Heyleh, Dec. 14, 1848.

In continuation of my despatch of the 6th instant, relative to the action of Sadoolapoor on the 3rd, I have the honour to state my regret that Brigadier-General Campbell had not brought to my notice the services of the officers of the staff of the 3rd division of infantry, by which omission the names of Major Ponsonby, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Haythorne, aide-decamp to the brigadier-general, and Lieut. Garden, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, have been omitted. I now beg leave to state that the brigadier-general considers that these officers have rendered him every assistance in their respective situations.

#### THE SIEGE OF MOOLTAN.

War Office, 30th March, 1849. List of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed in the actions before Mooltan, between the 27th December, 1848, and the 27th

Last of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates affect in the actions before Mooltan, between the 27th December, 1848, and the 27th January, 1849, or who subsequently died of wounds received in those actions.

10th Foot.

Killed.—Privates T. Allen, E. M'Lean, C. Moriarty, R. Prendiille.

Died of Wounds.—Private J. Horan.
32nd Foot.

Killed.—Serj. W. Forsyth, Corp. H. Grainger, Privates G. Pearson, T. Pettinger, C. Phelan.



Died of Wounds .- Serj. W. Hatt, Private F. Mc Nabourg, Drum. G. H. Gresham.

1st Battalion 60th Foot.

Killed.—Serj. C. Theobald, Privates H. Aylesbury, G. Carter, G. Clarke (2nd), M. Delahanty, P. Gulliver, G. Porter, J. Smith (3rd), B. Sullivan, T. Watt.

#### THE BATTLE OF CHILIANWALLA.

A List of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed in action at Chilianwalla, on 13th January, 1849, or who subsequently died of their wounds; also a List of those missing.

#### 3rd Light Dragoons.

Killed.—Serj. D. Thompson, Privates H. Barry, N. Brett, J. Collins, J. Coomber, W. D. Digges, R. Griffiths, J. Hart, J. S. Hamilton, H. Hale, J. Hunt, E. Johnson, W. Langeton, J. Markey, E. Marshall, R. Mc Enermy, G. Milligan, E. Norton, W. Pilbeam, R. Reed, O. Regan, J. Slade, W. Swan, J. Thyer.

#### oth Lancers.

Killed .- Lance Serj. R. Calcutt, Privates R. Dalton, J. Cunniam, A. Matthews.

#### 14th Light Dragoons.

Killed .- Privates G. Atkins, D. Evans, G. Tookey.

#### 24th Foot.

\*\*Xilled.\*\*—Privates G. Atkins, D. Evans, G. Tookey.

24th Foot.

\*\*Killed.\*\*—Serj. Maj. J. Coffce, Colour-Serj. W. Davies, Serjs. T. Lear, J. Webster, Corps. G. Eames, J. Sherriff, Privates W. Allsworth, J. Amos, J. Bowman, J. Burgess, J. Butcher, T. Byrne, T. Carpenter, S. Carter, W. Cutbbert, G. Dean, P. Fowlk, G. George, G. Hardman, J. Henshaw, J. Horsfall, T. Hughes, J. Intin, T. Jobiin, W. Lakin, C. Lander, P. McColey, J. McReary, T. Merchant, T. Pocock, R. Porter, W. Selby, J. Sharp, P. Westneat, D. Wheeler, W. Willis (1st), S. Andrews, J. Bailey, G. Bird, J. Byers, R. Camphell, D. Chifford, R. John Coates, R. Cockerton, W. Coult, T. J. O'Donoghue, G. Egan, J. Férgusson, W. Fletcher, G. Harrison, W. Hebson, D. Houlston, E. Indle, T. Mackey, B. Magill, C. Mayo, C. Mitchell, J. O'Connor, N. Pulling, T. Regan, C. Rochford, W. Ryder, G. Saunders, J. Wakefield, J. Warren (2nd), W. Welton, J. Williams, R. Windle, J. Armett, W. H. Bailey, W. Barnett, E. Barr, C. Barnes, R. Burchett, W. Bone, J. Brewer, H. Cork, E. Everest, M. Green, J. Hanlon, J. Haston, S. Smith, W. Sladen, J. Tebble, J. Slattery, W. Walsh, H. Wrightman; Corps. W. Pattenden, W. Runchey; Privates P. Daley, J. Delmage, T. Ellice, W. Giles, J. Goodchild, T. Grandy, R. Harding, W. Hopkins, J. Kelly, J. McMullin, J. Mohan, M. Moore, T. Morrish, J. Newman, W. Oakley, T. Osborne, T. Parker, P. Quirk, J. Roxberry, J. Saunders, W. Scirs, J. Somersgill, J. Townend, C. Whitehead, T. Biddle, S. Bingham, J. Connelly, J. Dudley, J. Kenning, O. Lloyd, T. List, J. Walker, F. Batlestone, J. Eginton, J. Elliott, S. English, H. Farner, C. Green, W. Gardner, T. Hanscombe, C. Lawrence, W. Pearson, T. Priest, W. Rampling, T. Robinson, T. Savage, J. Morton, J. Lake, T. Roster, E. Shea, G. Smith, J. Tyers; Corp. J. Wilkes; Drum. E. Doughty; Privates T. Atkinson, J. Burton, J. McCullock, H. Meeds, J. Pratt, J. Terry, J. Tulley; Corp. H. Webb; Privates W. S. Duffan, J. Edwards, W. Francis, G. Harris, J. Hicks, W. Jervis, E. Johnson, T. Kelson, J. King, J. Pittman, D. S

Died of Wounds .- Corp. W. Bugden, Privates J. Hawkins, J. Morris, J. Attwell.

Missing.—Privates G. Barrington, J. Barry, J. Bradbrook, G. Evans, E. Fly, C. Lancaster, W. H. Medlam, M. Whealan, R. Sandford, J. Wood, T. Chapple, W. Nevard, W. Nicols, J. Carrier, J. Clarke, W. Cross, B. Henry, F. Lang, R. Lang, E. Meade, J. Phillips, J. Sovatian, G. Worley, J. Bentley, M. Betson, T. Cleenen, P. Devaney, J. Killeen, P. Murphy, R. Smith, T. Cresswell, P. Munagan, T. Murphy, A. Weldon, J. Hunter, T. Lancaster.

#### 29th Regiment.

Killed.—Serj. P. Carey, R. Long, Privates T. Bunting, R. Beech, C. Buckley, J. Campbell, E. Cooney, P. Cotter, P. Dempsey, B. Dailey, J. Donovan, J. Darmon, H. Dawkins, J. Fidler, J. Farnol, F. Gurst, J. Gostiler, W. Giles, M. Hopkins, J. Hussey, G. Haggitt, W. Jenkins, T. Marriott, D. McDermott, C. McGlaughlin, T. Mullin, J. Mayo, W. Naylor, W. Pratt, J. Shenton, J. Twamblay, J. Taylor, T. Walsh, J. Wildbore, S. Walker.

Died of Wounds.—Corp. G. Taylor, Privates A. Brown, G. Cathey, A. Dunn, R. Hodder, J. Hooper, M. Hadfield, T. Kennell, H. Souter, H. Smart.

Missing .- Privates T. Taylor, T. Vornem.

#### 61st Regiment.

-Corp. G. Handlon, Privates W. Foster, J. Mason, R. Sherword, T. Tuckwell, J. White, J. Humes, W. Jones, W. Gray, D. Tuckley, H. Johnson.

Died of Wounds .- Private E. Egan.

#### BENGAL.

#### FINANCES OF BENGAL.

The Calcutta Gazette has given, on official authority, the comparative register of the revenues and charges of the Bengal Government for the years 1845-46, 1846-17, and 1847-49. The general result gives rise to unpleasant reflections, inasmuch as the lower provinces of this presidency furnish one-half the revenue of the Indian empire, and there is no such elasticity in the resources of the three other divisions as would compensate for any deficiency in its finances. The comparison stands thus:

	Ī	Receipts, Rs.	Disbursements. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1815-46	•••	10,02,08,900	3,63,75,289	6,39,33,611
1846-47	•••	10,24,82,020	3,60,91,255	6,63,91,765
1847 48		9.43.36.982	3.77.86.286	5.65.50.696

The falling off in the past year is equal to one crore of rupees. We find that the difference between the net profit of opium in the past and preceding year is about ninety-eight lakhs of rupees. The deficiency may, therefore, be attributed to this department, in which an experiment has been made during the last official year to ascertain the result of increasing the supply. It does not appear to have met with the success anticipated, and there can be little doubt that, if Government finds that the augmentation of the drug creates a deficiency of revenue, the annual sup-ply will be again reduced within its former limits.

In salt, on the contrary, there has been an increase, arising partly from an increase of revenue in 1847-48 over 1845-48 of about six lakhs of rupees, but chiefly from a diminution of expense to the extent of no less than fourteen lakhs. The clear surplus in the former year was 104 lakhs of rupees, and of the latter, 124, notwithstanding the reduction of price, which it was supposed would put twelve lakhs a year in jeopardy. This revenue is independent of that derived from imported salt, and which is carried to the credit of customs.

In that department, the gradual diminution of surplus revenue is thus represented:

In 1845-46 ..... 78,95,139 rupees. 1846-47 ..... 71,15,890 " 1847-48 ..... 69,64,758

And the present official year will probably exhibit a still further decrease, owing to the great stagnation of trade.

The abkaree, or excise on spirituous liquors, is becoming gradually more productive, and if the large establishments now distributed over the country, and the great precautions against the illicit manufacture of liquor, reduce the consumption, we shall have reason to rejoice in the increase of the public revenue.

The land revenue, in the permanently settled districts, remains without alteration. The revenue is about 370 laklis a year; the expense of collecting is about 10 per cent.

Unfortunately, however, the fortunes of the Post-office have been so inauspicious as to damp our expectations of any reform that will cost money. We believe that the Post-office in Cal-cutta was the only office in India in which the receipts exceeded the expenditure. We have lost that pre-eminence.

The accounts of 1845-46 exhibit 12,956 rupees of surplus.

1846-47 , 53,645 , deficiency.

1847-48 ,, 55,959 ,, ditto.

So there is an end to Post-office reformation until Government shall see fit to bring the charge of conveying the public mails to the credit of the department, when there will be a sufficient surplus to render the establishment efficient.

On the whole, this view of our finances is not cheering. is easier to brighten our military, than our financial prospects. To restore our finances to a sound state,—to reduce our expenditure without weakening the empire,—to increase our income without increasing the public burdens and the public discontent,—cannot be accomplished, even by the ablest financier, except in a series of years. To the deficiency of a million sterling we now notice, there is to be added the balance due from the Lahore durbar, and the boundless expenses of the present war, which, under existing auspices, can scarcely be completed under four crores of rupees. — Friend of India, Feb. 1.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay) with news from England to Jan. 8, reached Calcutta Feb. 15.

PRISE MONEY.—It is reported that a crore of rupees has been found in the fort of Mooltan, and that a subaltern's share will amount to Rs. 5,000.

Ma. Dunbar, the Commissioner of Dacca, will, it is said, be appointed to succeed Mr. Hawkins as temporary Judge of the Sudder.



BARKS.—The shareholders of the Delhi Bank declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at their meeting on Saturday. An endeavour was made, but unsuccessfully, though supported by the president of the direction, to reduce the rate to 9 per cent. A very curious disclosure was made on the occasion, on which we shall have some remarks to offer when the report of the proceedings is before us.—The Agra Bank have, in a report remarkable for its brevity, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.—The N. W. Bank rate is 8 per cent.— Delhi Gazette, Feb. 14.

THE CASE OF P. J. SARKIES, merchant and agent, was brought before Sir L. Peel, with an application for discharge, on the 10th February. It was opposed by Mr. Morton on behalf of Messrs. Hyde, Leonards and Co., on the ground of an alleged misappropriation of certain letters of credit transmitted by the London firm to the insolvent, to be used in various modes which were not specifically stated. It was also opposed on the further ground, that the insolvent had received an Union Bank post bill of the value of Rs. 10,000, with specific instructions to realize the amount for another firm, but had deposited it with Mr. Moses, to the credit of his own account. The Chief Justice declared that the first reason was void, as Messrs. Hyde Leonards and Co., were legally consenting parties; but with regard to the second, the new law must be brought into operation, and he should therefore remand the case till Mr. Sarkies had been six months in custody.—Friend of India.

THE RANGE OF SHORAPORE. - We are informed that the investigation into the conduct of the Rance of Shorapore has terminated in her complete acquittal, and in the exposure of an infaznous conspiracy for her ruin, by means of forged papers and forged evidence supplied by a native in the employment of the Superintendent, who, being aware that his master was dissatished with the Ranee's conduct, made sure of success. now a prisoner at Linsigoor. The Resident directed this lady and the other persons involved in the same charge to be tried by the Superintendent who had made the accusation against her. The publicity given to the affair apparently attracted the attention of Government, as Gen. Fraser's order for the Rance's trial was cancelled. To try her and the Bedur chiefs charged as cebels, a commission was appointed, consisting of Capt. Johnston, Capt. Warre, and Dr. Primrose, which sat at Linsigoor. It is to be supposed that the Government, as an act of common justice, will order the restitution of the Rance, who was peremptorily expelled from her country by order of the Resident. The Indian Government would best consult its own dignity by avoiding quarrels with ladies. It is very true that they cannot be permitted to claim impunity by reason of the privilege of their sex, if they will mix themselves up in political intrigues; but in this instance the charges, if we are correctly informed, originally related to private conduct, and nothing more. The Superintendent, having charge of the young Rajah, a boy of thirteen, was naturally anxious to withdraw him from the influence of bad example, and he ought most certainly to have been supported in any measures necessary for that purpose. But advantage has evidently been taken of his dissatisfaction with the Ranee to get up these charges against her, and this adds another to the numerous instances already recorded, of the facility with which the gravest accusations are concocted against those who are known to be out of favour with the authorities. — Englishman, Jan. 25.
The Goorkan army, we are told by a military man, who

THE GOORKAH ARMY, we are told by a military man, who saw it, made an impression upon him by no means favourable to their discipline; he thinks they could not have stood two hours in the plains against a single division of our troops. With regard to their artillery, he observes that their gunnery is wretched, their powder "very bad, worse than common bazar powder, and their shot hammered, some three-cornered, some oval, some between a sphere and a dodecagon."—Englishman.

LORD GOUGH has not been without defenders in the Indian journals. "A British officer, who has served under him," has expostulated with the Delhi Gazette for asserting that, "by his headstrong rashness" in the late action, "he is fast losing the confidence of the European and native troops." He observes that "the loss in killed and wounded has been confined to one division, or rather to one brigade, of the army; for casualties thus localized, commanders-in-chief are not generally held responsible. In attacking an enemy in an entrenched position, the fury of the battle rages in general at one particular point. The brunt of the battle must be borne by the troops led on against it. For casualties occasioned through the disgraceful flight of a brigade of cavalry, a commander-in-chief cannot be held responsible." He pronounces the assertion, as to loss of confidence, "a gratuitous libel upon the officers and men of the army of the Punjab, based upon the reports of white-livered scare-crows in the Commander-in-Chief's camp. "In Lord Gough, on the field of battle," he continues, "the troops under his command recognize a commander confident in his own experienced judgment; prompt in forming his plans, and still more prompt in having those plans carried into execution. The Mojussilite has likewise put forth a palliation, not a defence, of his Lordship, wherein it is observed: "The great mistake which Lord Gough has made—and he has not been singular—is the under-rating the Sikhs as an enemy. In the common acceptation of the word, they are not 'natives.' They are a disciplined and a brave foe. Of their bravery let us instance the fact, that they met the charge of H. M.'s 24th, and seizing hold of the foremost muskets with their left hands, cut at the men who carried them. With a foe like that to contend with, it is impossible for any general to oust them from a position without losing very heavily. Much more might have been gained with much less loss; but it is wrong to lay all the blame on the Commander-in-Chief."

A Report has been in circulation for the last few days, that certain influential native gentlemen are about to open a bank in Calcutta, under the name of the Bank of Burdwan. This title indicates the quarter from which it is expected to receive support, and we hear that the capital to be subscribed is one crore of rupees. The distinguishing characteristic of the proposed bank is that no European is to be a director, or to hold any office within its walls, the parties believing that the Union Bank has effectually destroyed the credit of banking institutions so managed, and expecting to be largely trusted by their own countrymen. A well-managed bank would be useful just now, but we doubt the advantage either of admission or exclusion by classes. In the Union Bank the mischief was done by Bengalees as much as by Scotchmen.—Englishman, Feb. 20.

A CORRESPONDENT residing at Serampore has sent us the following account of a phenomenon not often seen in India: - Last Wednesday (Feb. 7th), on severing a branch of a tree, apparently of the tamarind species, I found a toad in the centre of the wood, entirely excluded from the light and air. The appearance of the animal was rather extraordinary. The body seemed full of air, and the skin soft and puffy, and of a light yellowish colour, with the exception of the extremities of the feet, which were hard and dark. The creature, when exposed to the air, seemed rather uncomfortable, and drew in its head just like a turtle when alarmed. It was thrown into a tank, when the water around to the space of about a foot on either side became perfectly white like milk. It jumped out of the water immediately, apparently not liking the coldness. I did not have the opportunity of observing it farther, which I regret, as the animal got concealed in the long grass on the side of the tank, and was thus lost. The general supposition as to the mode by which animals get enclosed within trees is, their taking shelter in a cavity of the tree when very young, and the growth of the tree filling up the cavity, and thus imprisoning the animal. But this supposition, if true in the present case, makes the circumstance now related the more extraordinary. The tree is an old one, upwards of fifty feet high, and having a trunk more than three feet in diameter; and the height from the ground at which the toad was found was about twelve feet. We must suppose the toad to have got into the tree when within a foot from the ground, -how many years old then must the animal be? - Indian Times.

THE LATE J. GORDON, ESQ.—We deeply regret to hear of the death of J. Gordon, Esq., official assignee, who fell a victim to cholera yesterday. It is but a short time since Mr. Gordon arrived in Calcutta from Sydney; and during his incumbency at the Supreme Court his affability and energetic attention to business were making him highly popular.—Hurkaru, Feb. 22.

ness were making him highly popular.—Hurkaru, Feb. 22.

John Cochrane, Esq.—We heard yesterday, with pleasure, that Mr. Cochrane had been appointed to the vacant post of official assignee. It would be hard to name any one more suitable, either by reason of long experience or high character, and it is surprising how the Court happened on a former occasion to overlook the claims of the seniors of the profession, and to prefer a total stranger, whose local inexperience alone might have been considered a sufficient objection to his appointment. In Mr. Cochrane, creditors will acquire an able guardian of their interests, while the unfortunate will always be sure to find him a kind and compassionate public officer.—Englishman, Feb. 23.

THE AGRA BANK.—We have examined with some care the statement of the accounts of the Agra Bank which has just been published, and can safely congratulate the friends of that highly enterprising and prosperous establishment on the results of the operations of the past year. When almost every house and copartnery has had to bewail heavy losses and diminished income, and reduced prospects, the Agra Bank continues to thrive amidst misfortunes on every side of it. The net divisible surplus at the disposal of the shareholders amounts to no less than Rs. 346,599, or nearly 35,000l. sterling—affording a dividend on the paid-up capital for each share equivalent to above

ten per cent. Over and above this, there remains at the credit of the reserve-fund, Rs. 34,172, which it is considered wise to retain for the present undivided, to meet the risk of certain contingent losses which may or may not occur. -Bombay Times.

MR. McManon.—We are informed that the Mr. MacMahon, who distinguished himself as a volunteer with Major Edwardes' force at Mooltan, and was so active in repelling the last sortie of the Dewan at the Shooshmahal, was an officer in the Bengal marine service, and served for some time on board the Enterprize in 1845-46. Quitting that profession, he entered the Indigo line, but on the breaking out of hostilities he pushed on to the frontier, and made his way to Mooltan. - Calcutta Star,

MESSES. LYALL, MATHESON, AND Co.-A first dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on all approved claims upon this estate will be paid by Mr. W. Simond, the inspector in Calcutta, after the 20th Feb.

DACCA BANK .- A dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum is payable at the Dacca Bank, on account of the halfyear ending 31st Dec. last.

FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEN WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE OF THE JHELCH. - The Rev. Mr. Whiting has gained the praise of the camp for his zeal and energy in originating a fund, and collecting donations for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in the recent battle on the Jhelum. It was at first a simple sacramental collection, with an invitation from the pulpit to those who could not attend service to send their subscriptions, however small. This fund gradually increased by regimental contributions, till it exceeded Rs. 4,000 and admitted of instant pecuniary relief being sent to most of the sufferers in afflic ion. To this sum, so credita-ble to the contributors, the Governor-General has, unsolicited, added Rs. 500 - and in the note, from Mr. Courtenay, the private secretary, enclosing it, was a draft for Rs. 200, on his own account. Some tire has clapsed since the public was called upon to re-lieve the distressed, and we have no scruples in suggesting that a fund on a large scale be formed for the purpose of placing above want and poverty those who suffer sufficient pain in the loss of those upon whom they depended for support. We do not adask the many to contribute according to their means, and to unite in furthering so desirable an object. In every station throughout India a few hundred rupees could be collected, without inconveniencing in any way the respective donors. These sums conjoined, would tend materially to lessen the miseries of many a wretched woman who has been widowed, and many a child who has been left fatherless and unprotected.

Although the residents of the various Presidencies are removed from the scene of action, we feel assured that the distresses of their unfortunate fellow-creatures will not be distant from their minds, when they reflect on the condition of the persons on whose behalf we now appeal. Those who have been ready to subscribe to statues and testimonials to the great and the rich will hardly be backward in assisting the humble and the poor: and we sincerely hope that in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the influential will not fail to respond to this call, which we trust will meet with an echo from every member of the Indian press. If we may be permitted to make a suggestion, we should say that the proposed fund should extend its benefits to all who now stand in need of assistance, and may hereafter stand in need thereof, in consequence of bereavement during the present campaign.—Mofassilite, Feb. 16.

UNION BANK.—Last night's Gazette promulgated the Act "to confirm an agreement between certain shareholders and creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta," which has at length passed Council as Act No. III. of 1849. It differs but little, and chiefly in respect to a few verbal alterations, from the draft put forth in October last. The only material difference that we have detected is that the Act, as it now appears, provides for the schedule of assessment being deposited in the Supreme Court, and not, as the draft contemplated, in the Insolvent Court. As we have mentioned before, the effect of the Act is merely to remove any doubts that might have existed as to the legal force of the agreement betwixt the creditors and the shareholders of the Bank, and to limit the operation of that agreement to those who are parties thereto. It is now four months since it was first read in Council, and why it should have been kept on the shelf so long we cannot imagine. - Hurkaru, February 15.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. SULLIVAN HARINGTON STEER, 56TH BEN. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp Chilianwalla, Jan. 25, 1849. general court-martial assembled in camp, at Chilianwalla, Jan.

22, 1849, Capt. S.H. Steer, 56th N.L., was arraigned on the following charge:

For having, on Jan. 13, 1849, in camp at Dingee, been intoxicated, and thereby rendered himself unfit to march with his regiment from Dingee on that morning, for which he was sub-quently placed in arrest, and thus, by his own misconduct, be-came incapable of accompanying his regiment into action on the afternoon of that day.

Finding. - Guilty.
Sentence. - To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed, Gough, General, C.-in-C. (Signed)

Head-quarters, Camp, Chilianwalla, Jan. 24, 1849.

The sentence of the court will take effect from the date on which this order may be published to the 56th regiment N.I.

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, vested with sp. powers, Feb. 9; del. over ch. of treasury of coll. of Dacca to C. Tottenham, Feb. 12.

ALEXANDER, A. R. qual. for pub. serv. attached to Bengal div. BARNES, J. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjchanpore fr. Jan. 25.

BERFORD, G. M. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi fr. Jan. 25. BRIGHT, G. rec. ch. of current duties of coll. of Midnapore, Feb. 13. BROWNLOW, H. civ. and ses. judge of Allahabad, res. ch. of the current duties of his off. Feb. 3.

BRUCE, T. civ. and ses. jud. of Tipperah, res. ch. of current daties of his off. Feb. 5.

BUCKLE, W. B. to offic. as mag. of Sylhet, Feb. 9.
CARDEW, F. civ. and ses. jud. of Beerbhoom, res. ch. of his off. COLVIN, J.R. offic. temp. jud. of the Sudder Court, to exerc. powers COLVIN, J. R. offic. temp. jud. or the Sudder Court, to exerc. powers of a sp. commr. Feb. 8.

CROSTER, E. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furrecdpora, vested with sp. powers, Feb. 9.

DODGSON, J. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, on depart.

to Dograh, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his district, Feb. 10.

DRUMMOND, F. H. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, Jan. 31; and vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his district, Feb. 10.
ELLIOT, W. H. to offic. as mag. of 24-Perguanabs, and superint

of Allipore jail, also to exerc. powers of a mag. in the town of Calcutta, Feb. 9.
ELLIS, E. L. to be asst. to commr. Benares div. Feb. 13.

FORBES, A. coll. of Rajeshahye, made ov. ch. of his off. to A. A.

FORBES, N. con. of Rajestataye, made ov. ch. of his on. to A. S. Swinton, Feb. 12.

FORBES, S. ret. to duty Feb. 4; re-attached to N.W. prov.

HALLIDAY, F. J. to be secy. to the govr. of India in the home dept.; to cont. to offic. as secy. in the foreign dept. at the presi-

dency.

HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess, jud. of Sarun, reed. ch. of his off. Feb. 1.

HOPE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, vested with powers of

jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his district, Feb. 10.

KEENE, H. G. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. prov. Feb. 15.

KEMP, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, made over ch. of his off. to E. B. Drummond, Jan. 31.

LITTLEDALE, A. ret. to duty Feb. 4; to be mag. of Tipperah, Feb. 10; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, Feb. 15.
LOCHNER, W. C. rec. ch. of treasury of Burdwan fr. G. G. Mack-

intosh, Jan. 12.

LUSHINGTON, F. A. rec. ch. of the off. of exec. off. and coll. of tolls in 24-Pergunnahs fr. C. S. Belli, Feb. 7.

MACKAY, C. princ. sudder ameen of Jessore, to exec. full powers. of a mag. in that district, Feb. 5.

or a mag. in that district, Feb. 5.

MACKILLOP, C. W. to offic. as register of deeds for the dist. of
Sylhet dur. abs. of O'Callaghan, Feb. 6; vested with powers of
jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his district, Feb. 10.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. made over ch. of the treasury of Burdwan toW. C. Lochner, Jan. 12.

MELVILLE, A. L. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymenalagh, vested
with an powers Feb. 0.

with sp. powers, Feb. 9.

Montreson, C. T. to offic. as mag. of Nudden, Feb. 9.

Morgan, R. B. ret. to duty, Feb. 4.

Mytton, R. H. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and ses. jud. of 24-Perguanahs fr. R. Torrens Feb. 17.

PEPPER, G. A. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Beerbhoom fr. E. B. Woodcock, Feb. 4.
RICHARDSON, E. J. C. reed. ch. of the off. of mag. of Tipperah fr. O. W. Malet, Jan. 30.

RICKETTS, H. took his seat as mem. of the Sudder Board of Revenue. Feb. 5.

RUSSELL, A. W. to be a mem. of the com. of pub. inst. at Ba

coorah, Feb. 10.

RUSSELL, A. E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, on deput. to
Serampore, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his
district, Feb. 10.

SWINTON, A. A. ret. to duty Jan. 27; rec. ch. of off. of coll. of Rajesbahye, Feb. 12; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. of Moozuffunaggur, Feb. 14.

naggur, Feb. 12.

Torrens, J. S. coll. of Midnapore, made ov. ch. of the current daties of his off. to G. Bright, Feb. 13.

Torrens, R. to be commr. of revenue of the 16th or Chittagong div. Feb. 9; made over ch. of the off. of civ. and sess. jud. of 24-Pergunnahs to R. H. Mytton, Feb. 17.

TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, rec. ch. of his treasury fr. A. Abercrombie, Feb. 12.

TUCEER, R. T. ret. to duty Feb. 5, re-attached to N.W. prov. Tuceer, R. T. ret. to offic. as superint. of Bhutteeanah dur. abs. of Capt. Robinson, or till further orders, Feb. 6.

WOODCOCK, E. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, made ov. ch. of his off. to G. A. Pepper, Feb. 4.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bollard, L. H. 3 mo. in ext. on m. c. Brown, G. F. leave cancelled at his request. BROWN, G. F. leave cancelled at his request.
DRIVER, H. fr. Jan. 22 to Mar. 8, instead of fr. Dec. 28 to Feb. 15.
DRUMMOND, F. B. 3 mo. on m. c.
INGLIS, H. 2 mo. on m. c.
LIMOND, C. 1 mo. on m. c.
LOWTH, F. 14 days to Presidency, on m. c. LOWHINGTON, H. 1 mo.

RAIKES, H. T. in ext. to Feb. 18.

Tucker, H. C. unexpired leave cancelled, fr. Jan. 16.

UNWIN, H. to England, on furl. on m. c. VANSITTART, H. to Dec. 25, on m. c.

WATSON, J. assist. to mag. and coll. of Rajeshye, 1 year to England.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

BECHER, Rev. J. 1 mo. to Singapore. FISHER, Rev. H. S. leave cancelled. GARSTIN, Rev. A. unexpired leave cancelled. Tuson, Rev. H. pl. at disp. of it. gov. N. W. prov. Feb. 10.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ABERCROMBIE, Brev. capt. J. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 10, 1849, in

ABBRURUMBIE, Diev. capt. J. art. to oe capt. Ir. Feo. 10, 1849, in succ. to Baker, retired.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. J. 8th L. C. trans. to inv. est.

ATKINSON, 1st Lieut. G. F. engs. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

BAKER, Lieut. col. O. art. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr.

Feb. 10, 1849.

BATTYE, Ens. Q. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.

BOUVERIE, Lieut. P. A. P. 35th N.I. to be 1st asst. to the superint. of Ajmere, v. Brandreth.

BOWRING, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to detach. of recruits of H.M.'s and Co.'s service proc. to the upper provinces. BEACKEN, Capt. J. 29th N.I. to be asst. adj. gen. of div. in succ. to

Chester, prom. Feb. 10.

Cape, Licut. W. M. 56th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 27, 1849, in suc.

to Steer.

CAULFEILD, Lieut. G. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

CHESTER, Brev. maj. C. to be 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, fr.

Jan. 13, 1849, in suc. to Elkins, killed in action.

CORSAR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. to regt. of

Ferozepore, v. Renny.

CURRIE, the Hon. Sir F. Bart. del. over ch. of off. of resident at

Labore and ch. com. of cia and trans Sutlei states. to Lieut.

Lahore, and cb. com. of cis and trans Sutlej states, to Lieut. eol. Sir H. W. Lawrence, K.C.B. Feb. 1.
Douglas, Lieut. col. C. fr. 56th to 48th N.I.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. fr. 56th to 48th N.I.

DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. doing duty with No. 17. lt. field
batt. rem. fr. 2nd comp. 7th batt. to 4th troop 2nd brig. H. A.

FENWICK, Lient. A. B. 5th N.I. to do duty with Bhaugulpore hill
rangers dur. abs. of Caulfeild, on service.

FRASER, Ens. S. C. posted 2nd Eur. regt. attached to army of the
Punjab, to proc. and join.

FULLER, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 21, 1849, v.
Thompson. killed in action.

Thompson, killed in action.

GARDENER, Brev. capt. T. J. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 2, 1848, v. Mackay, retired. GODBY, Brig. C. C.B. to com. at Lahore, v. Eckford, who has

proc. to provinces on m. e. Feb. 4. HAY, Lieut. W. art. to rejoin app. of comdt. of art. united Malwah contingent.

HOGGAN, Brig. J. fr. 7th to 6th brig.

HOLMES, Lieut. col. G. posted to 56th N.I.

HOWELL, 1st Lieut. W. R. H. I. 1st Eur. fus. to be interp. and

qr. mr.

HUNGERFORD, Brev. capt. T. J. W. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 15, 1849, in suc. to Christie, died of wounds rec. in action.

INNES, Brev. lieut. col. P. 14th N.I. returned to duty, Feb. 11.

JACKSON, Lieut. F. C. jt. mag. of Kalka, is vested with powers of an asst. for the trial of civil suits arising at Kalka, Kasowlee, Dagshae, and Soonawar, Feb. 7.

KAY, Capt. R. D. to be lat asst. in dept. of adj. gen. of the army

fr. Jan. 13, 1849, in suc. to Elkins, killed in action.

KEMPLAND. Ens. G. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 27, 1849, in suc. to Steer.

KINNESIDE, Capt. R. R. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th batt. to 3rd troop, 2nd brig. H. A. LANE, Brev. maj. J. T. c.B. art. to be maj. fr. Feb. 10, 1849, in

suc. to Baker, ret.

LAWRENSON, Brev. lieut. col. G. S. c.B. art. to be lieut. col. fr.
Feb. 10, 1849, in suc. to Baker, ret.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. assd. ch. of the off. of

res. at Lahore and ch. com. of cis and trans Sutlej states fr. the

res. at Lahore and ch. com. of cis and trans Sutlej states fr. the Hon. Sir F. Currie, Bart. Feb. 1.
LLOVD, Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dep. for civ. emp.; to be superint. of Ajmere, v. Bouverie, Jan. 30.
LOMARCHAND, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Christie, died of wounds rec. in action.

UDLOW, Brev. maj. E. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp 7th batt. and to com. No. 5 lt. field batt.

MACHELL, 2nd Lieut. L. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 10, 1849, in suce, to Baker, retired.

suce. to Baker, retired.

MALLOCK, Ens. R. J. 16th N.I. to be lieut. v. Gardener, pro. to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1848, v. Dallas, dec.
rank fr. Dec. 31, 1848, v. Dallas, dec.
MARRIOTT, Capt. E. 57th N.I. to offic. as pay mr. and supt. of native pensioners at Lucknow dur. abs. of Maj. Scott on leave. O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 2, 1848, v. Gar-

dener, pro.

Penny, Brig. N. c.B. fr. 6th to 3rd brig. of inf.

Ranken, Capt. G. 69th N.I. to be post mr. to troops remaining

at Ramnuggur.

RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. to act as adjt. in 2nd regt. of inf.

Scindiah's cont. dur. time that Lieut. and adj. Adams offic. as at Ramnuggur. 2nd in com. of the regt. Feb. 3.

MIG In com. of the regt. Feb. 3.

SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

SPECK, Col. S. posted to 70th N.I.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H. G. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

TUCKER, Brev. major H. T. to be dept. adj. gen. fr. Jan. 13, 1849,

TUCKER, Brev. major H. T. to be dept. adj. gen. Ir. Jan. 13, 1049, in suc. to Elkins, killed in action.

TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for civil emp.; to act as 2nd in com. 1st reg. Sikh local inf. v. Peel. CURTON, Ens. J. P. to do duty with 26th lt. inf. at Barrackpore.

WARREN, Lieut. col. C. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 17th N.I.

WHELER, Lieut. col. S. G. posted to 1st Eur. fus.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY. OAKLEY, Sir C. W. A. bart. ALEXANDER, R. Feb. 5. MACKENZIE, N. J. J. Feb. 4.

BUIST, D. S. Feb. 5. EKINS, C. C. Feb. 5. FISHER, J. F. L. Feb. 5. FULLERTON, J. Feb. 4.

INFANTRY. HORNE, J. C. Feb. 5.
PARBONS, J. E. B. Feb. 4.
PRINSEP, H. A. Feb. 5.
WEALE, C. J. Feb. 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. J. 8th L.C. fr. Jan. 25, to pres.
BANNATYNE, 1st Lieut. H. J. art. furl. to Europe on m. c.
BEST, Cornet H. W. 8th L.C. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. on m. c. CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. 2nd Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 2 to Jan. 6, to Subathoo and Simla, on m. c. Eckford, Brig. J. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Loodianah and Scharun-

pore, on m. c.

FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. fr. Dec. 22 to Nov. 15, 1849,

in ext. to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.

FITZSIMONS, Capt. H. 29th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. FULTON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. Jan. 5 to July 15, to pres. prep. to

app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. GALB, Capt. C. inv. estab. 1 year fr. Feb. 20, to Darjeeling, on

m. c.

HAMPTON, Lieut. W. inv. estab. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HABELL, Capt. W. L. 44th N.I. fr. Jan. 22 to Nov. 22, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

HOPPER. Capt. A. Q. 24th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 4, in ext. to

Inglis, Capt. J. 11th L.C. fr. Jan. 26 to Nov. 15, to prov. and

hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. LAUGHTON, Capt. J. engs. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 22, instead of former

LILLIE, Ens. G. A. H. 13th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. Robinson, Capt. E. J. superint. of Bhutteeanah, 4 mo. prep. to

apply for leave to sea.

apply for feave to sea.

TAPP, Maj. gen. H. T. fr. Oct. 15 to March 9, in ext. to remain
at Simla on m. c.

TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. fr, Jan. 26, on m. c. to remain

with depot hospital at Mooltan, and to proceed with wounded to Ferozepore.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. to proc. and do duty under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind div.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. posted to 29th N.I. at Hajeepore.

BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. to med. ch. of gov. estab. at Roorkee, and in the 1st and 2nd div. of the Ganges canal, Feb. 6. CHRISTIE, Surg. R. ret. to duty, Feb. 5; to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1848,

v. Maclean, ret.

CURLING, Surg. C. S. 64th N.I. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 4th L.C. and 67th N.I. fr. 12th Jan. and a detach. of 65th N.I. fr. 14th idem, dur. their stay at Allahabad.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg. C. J. to be surg. v. Panton, ret. DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. to make over med. ch. of 3 comp. of 17th N.I. to Surg. Stokes, on dep. to join depot hospital at Ferozepore.

ELDERTON, Asst. surg. C. A. to med. ch. of sick of H.M.'s 9th

foot on dept. of that corps fr. Umballah.

HAYTER, Asst. surg. H. W. G. to proc. and do duty under orders
supt. surg. Sirhind div.

HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. M.D. 14th N.I. to ch. of civ. med. duties at Berhampore dur. abs. of Kean on leave

HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. attached to 32nd N.I. to afford med. aid to staff of the Sirhind div. fr. Nov. 9.

IMPEY, E. fr. Feb. 1 to June 15, with permission to visit Bombay and W. coast.

JEFFREY, Vet. surg. S. W. to rank fr. Feb. 5, 1849.

LAMB, Surg. G. surg. gen. to be physician gen. in succ. to Panton,

LOGIN, Surg. J. S. fr. 44th to 46th N.I. M'ANALLY, Surg. A. A. fr. 2nd grens. to 46th N.I.; fr. 46th to

MITCHELL, Surg. E. fr. 46th to 29th N.I.

N18BET, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 18th irreg. cav. to act for Dr. Impey, residency surg. Indore, dur. his absence.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I. dur. abs. of M'Donald.

OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to proc. and res. med. duties at Simla, making over ch. of 13th irr. cav. to Asst. surg. Walker.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. to be surg. v. Beattie, ret. to rank fr. Dec. 5, 1848, v. Morice, ret.

Row, Surg. J. to be supt. surg. in suc. to Panton, ret. SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L. C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 63rd N.I. on

duty at treasury at Muttra.

Smith, Surg. J. C. to rank fr. Nov. 18, 1848, v. Beattie.

Stiven, Surg. W. S. to be surg. gen. in suc. to Panton, ret.

Symons, Asst. surg. J. S. C. fr. 44th to 46th N.I. to cont. with former corps until relieved by Surg. M'Anally.

THOMSON, Surg. J. to be insp. gen. of hospitals in suc. to Panton, ret.

WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. placed at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal, with a view to being app. civ. surg. and asst. to salt agent at Pooree fr. time the C.-in-C. can dispense with his services, Feb. 10.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. reposted to 8th L.C. attached to army of the Punjab, to proc. and join.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED. JEFFREY, S. W. Feb. 5. PAYNE, A. J. M.D. Feb. 5. Williams, S. G.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

McGREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to Mar. 1, in ext. to enable him to join.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST. CAVALRY .- 14th lt. drag. Capt. Gall, 1 yr. to Bombay, on

-8th. Lieut. Charter, 2 mo. to Bombay; Asst. INFANTRY.surg. Domenichetti, to med. ch. and Lieut. G. Carny to act as staff off. of wing und. orders for Hyderabad.—24th. Ens. J. Nagel, fr. 61st, to be lieut. v. Phillips, killed in action; Ens. T. Airey, fr. 80th, to be lieut. v. Croker, prom.—51st. Lieut. Neville to act as adjt. v. Bentley, on leave.—61st. Lieut. col. M'Leod to be a brig. of the 2nd class in the army of the Punjab, and posted to the 7th brigade.—78th. Asst. surg. Leitch to med. ch. of detach. of 10th hussars to Kirkee.—85th. Capt. O'Brien, 20 days, in ext. to Bombay.—86th. Ens. M. Lepper to be lieut. v. Ellison, ret.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

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CHARNOCK INGLEBY HARRISON, late of Dacca, a captain in the 65th Bengal N.I., to Mrs. Mary Ann Harrison, at present at Chittagong, the lawful widow. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

JOSEPH READ, formerly of Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, merchant, to Charles Binny Skinner, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JAMES CROOKE, formerly of Calcutta, and late of Hong-Kong, merchant. to Henry Crooke. of Calcutta, merchant, and George

JAMES CROOKE, formerly of Calcutta, and late of Hong-Kong, merchant, to Henry Crooke, of Calcutta, merchant, and George Barton, of Calcutta, merchant. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

PHILIP MAINWARING, late a major of infantry, Bengal establishment, to Gilbert Farie and James Findlay, of Calcutta, Esqrs., of the firm of Messrs. McVicar, Smith, and Co., of Calcutta, merchants and agents. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

GURNEY TURNER, Esq., late an assistant-surgeon in the service of the Company, to Mary Anne Hamilton Turner, the widow. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM DERICK SOVEREIGN SMITH, an interpreter and translator of the Supreme Court at Fort William, to Harold Alphonso Smith, of Calcutta, late an assistant in the employ of the said

M. D. S. Smith. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Bombay establishment, to
Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, of Calcutta, Esq., ecclesiastical registrar
of the Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS

BUTCHER, Mrs. Charles, d. at Calcutta, Feb. 19. FREWIN, Mrs. Thos. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 3. GREY, the wife of William, s. at Calcutta, Feb. 18. HACKERDON, Mrs. H. s. at Kidderpore, Feb. 11. HILLIARD, the wife of Lieut. 23rd N.I. d. at Jullundbar, Feb. 9. HOCKLEY, the lady of Lieut. 66th N.I. s. at Lucknow, Feb. 3. HOONAHAN, the wife of Sub-conductor, s. at Philem, Feb. 10.
HUTCHINSON, the lady of R. c.s. s. at Allyghur, Feb, 7.
LAW, the wife of Apoth. George, s. in camp of the Rt. Hon. Governor-General, Jan. 28. PIAGGIO, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 12. SAUNDERS. Mrs. s. at Burrisaul, Feb. 3. Von Lintzgy, Mrs. C. F. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 10. WADE, the wife of Serjt. major Wm. d. at Dum-Dum, Feb. 11. WALLACE, the wife of R. R. d. at Cossitollah, Feb. 16. WHITEFOORD, the lady of Capt. J. art. s. at Nowgong, Feb. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE, N. J. to Miss Matilda James, at Calcutta, Feb. 3
BARROW, Francis, to Mary Emmeline Metcalfe, d. of Capt. and
Mrs. F. Palmer, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
BIDDLE, E. T. to A. L. V. Blaney, at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
BOILEAU, Thomas T. 7th L. C. to Jessie, d. of the late John Macintosh, at Delhi, Feb. 9.
BURROWS, Alfred Legal to Calcutta

BURROWS, Alfred Leonel, to Clementina Sarah Frances Williams,

at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
CARRUTHERS, A. St. John, to Isabella, d. of George Jephson, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

COMREW, C. J. to Miss Emma Dorcas Kerr, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
DICK, George, to Jane, d. of Thomas Parker, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
GAITSKELL, Capt. J. G. 26th N.I. to Lucy Julia, d. of the late J.
Perfect, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.

Perfect, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.

JONES, T. to Miss Catherine Byrne, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

JONES, W. A. to S. C. Swaine, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.

KEENE, Henry George, c.s. to Frances, d. of the late Brigadier Moore, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

READ, Hastings, to Matilda Cecilia, d. of the late C. J. Coles, at Cawnpore, Calcutta, Jan. 6.

SHADWELL, J. B. to Emma, d. of Wm. Brockway, Jan. 31.

SINCLAIR, James, to Emma Esther, d. of the late C. W. B. Jones, Feb. 8. Feb. 8.

STEVENS, F. J. B. to Susannah Catherine, d. of the late Henry Hatton, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

Swinhor, Lieut. Frederick William, art. to Anne Caroline, d. of

Major J. R. Talbot, at Ferozepore, Feb. 5.
TAYLOR, Wm. to Francis, d. of W. Inglis, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
THOMPSON, Robert, to Caroline Margaret Kidd, at Calcutta,

WARWICK, Besjamin, to Mary Anne, d. of J. P. Parker, at Cal-cutta, Feb. 21.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY, Lavinia E. d. of Apoth. at Cawnpore, aged 1, Feb. 22.
BLANC, Mrs. Riconore, at Calcutta, aged 44, Feb. 12.
CEARNS, W. N. at Calcutta, aged 29, Feb. 9.
CHOPIN, Eleanor, relict of the late J. F. at Calcutta, aged 59,

Feb. 19.

D'ROZARIO, E. at Calcutta, aged 38, Feb. 17.
ELLIS, Mary Anne, wife of James, at Chunar, aged 31, Feb. 13.
FARQUHAR, Georgiana J. wife of J. G. at Calcutta, aged 17, Feb. 2.

FARQUHAR, Wm. T. s. of J. G. at Calcutta, Jan. 29. FARQUHAR, Wm. T. S. OI J. G. AL CARCULLA, Jan. 29.
GARSTIN, Alfred, s. of the Rev. A. aged 2, Feb. 7.
GILMORE, John, at Calcutta, aged 49, Feb. 20.
GIQUEL, wife of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 33, Feb. 1.
GORDON, Ann C. relict of the late William, at Calcutta, aged 66,

Feb. 19.

GORDON, J. at Calcutta.

HALL, Francis, s. of Lieut. J. F. D'E. W. 22nd N.I., at Erm-poorah, aged 1, Feb. 14.

HAND, Margaret A. wife of R. at Calcutta, aged 28, Feb. 14.

HEAD, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 28, Feb. 42.

HEAD, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 38, Feb. 6.

HERBERT, Lieut. J. J. H.M.'s 10th foot, from wounds received in action at Mooltan, Sep. 12, 1848, at Ferozepore, Feb. 17.

HILL, Rev. M. at Benares, Feb. 3.

JAMES, Susan, d. of D. R. at Calcutta, Feb. 18 KERR, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 54, Feb. 15. MOORE, John C. c.s. at Ahmedabad, Dec. 30.

MOORHOUSE, Alfred B. s. of Capt. T. M. E. 35th L. I. at Allahabad, aged 4 mo. Jan. 5.

ROBELLO, Annette, d. of J. at Agra, aged 3, Jan. 18. Tudon, Charles W. s. of Maj. James C. 46th N.I. at Umballah, aged 12, Feb. 21.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

FEB. 8. Coribbean, Corkton, Madras.—9. Sartille, Pcirie, New York; Ormelie, M'Earham, Liverpool.—10. Eliza Penelope, Shilstone, Singapore.—11. Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Mauritius; Princess Royal, Younghusband, Bombay; Recorder, Sharp, Liver-Princess Royal, Younghusband, Bombay; Recorder, Sharp, Liverpool.—12. Brothers, Eilley, Aden; Industry, Shepherd, Madras.—13. Rubicon, Thomson, Mauritius; London, Wightman, Liverpool; Bolivar, Murray, Bombay.—14. Alligator, Hellyer, Newcastle; Catherine Apear, Towlie, Mauritius; Eniyma, Stavers, Moulmein; Ann Mary, Hilton, Liverpool; Semillant, Perret, Muscat; St. Anne, Girandian, Bourbon.—15. Victoria, Cruikshank, Bombay.—16. Baswrain, Shire, Alleppee; Sandsvale, Bersen, Humburgh.—18. Schill Hausburgh.—18. 10. Baswain, Snire, Anteppee; Sanassate, Bersen, Humburgn.—
17. Sophia, Houghton, Muscat.—18. Centaur, Herring, Muscat; William Goddard, Tay, Boston.—21. Hyderee, Coury, Mauritius; James Lumsden, M'Nidder, London; Cato, Plumer, Boston.—23. Craig, Hamilton, Table Bay; Weraff, Smoult, Penang.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Caribbean .- Mr. and Mrs. Howetson, Frederick Howetson, Emily Howetson, Deliha Howetson, Wm. Howetson, Selina Howetson, Edmond Howetson, and E. Eurella. Per Eliza Penelope.—T. Nicderear.

Per Arratoon Apcar .- Mr. Wroughton, Miss Wroughton, and Major Wroughton.
Per Bengal Merchant.—Mr. R. West.
Per Princess Royal.—Mrs. Younghusband.
Per Industry.—Mr. W. J. Shepherd.

Per Fazie Rohoman.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and family, and Mr. Middleton and family, and Lieut. McArthy, 96th regt.

Per Rubicon. - Mrs. Thomson and Mr. Lee. Per William Goddard. - James H. Adames, and James P. Paine. Per Centaur. -- Mrs. Herring and child, and Miss Duff.

-Messrs. Wm. Walker, Geo. Walker, Richard Per James Lumsden .-Walker, and John Walker.

Mrs. W. Plumer; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Van Meter; Mrs. W. Plumer; Mrs. Woore; Mrs. Van Meter; Mrs. W. Brown; Mrs. Benjamin; Revds. C. C. Moore, H. L. Van Meter, and Judson Benjamin; R. C. Niehols.

Per Hyderee.—Mrs. Conry and 2 Masters Conry.

#### DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8.—Nestor, Wright, Liverpool.—9. Aneas, Saunders, Mauritius; Isle of Bourbon, Follen, Bourbon; Ann, Gamble, China; Asia, Ireland, Havre; Georgiana, Williams, Liverpool.—11. Enterprise, Cops, Arracan and Maulmain.—12. Dido, Saunders, Penang and Singapore; Washington Allston, Day, Boston.—13. Louisa, Potter, Boston; Trafalgar, Robertson, London and Madras; Minerva, Coleman, London; Allicie, Nacoda, Muscat; John Gray, McDonald, London and Cape; Simlah, Taylor, London and Cape.
—14. Sandford, Callan, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mariborough.—Mrs. Garling, Mrs. Brig. Wallace and children; Mrs. Rakes, Mr. Gladstone and 2 children; Mrs. Huke, Mrs. Cardew, Mrs. Luard, Mrs. Corbet and children, Mrs. Wray, Mrs. Hutton and children, Miss Vincent, S. Garling, eqq.; Col. Baker, art.; Arthur Raikes, esq. c.s.; Maj. Hutton, the Rev. Mr. Wrsy, G. T. Brodrick, esq.; Lieut. H. J. Macleod, art.; D. Maxwell, esq.; Master Vincent, Master and 2 Misses Trotter; and servant; 2 Masters Walter John and William Byrne Johnson.

and servant; 2 Masters Waiter John and William Byrne Johnson. Per Prince of Wales.—Mrs. Fast, Mrs. Griffiths and family; Mrs. Acgers and family; Mrs. Gurney Turner and family; Mrs. A. Rogers and family; Mrs. Childs and family; Mrs. Wright and family; Mrs. H. Griffiths, Miss D. Agenta, Miss Fast, Miss Spiller, Maj. Gen. Fast, Lieut. Col. Griffiths, Maj. D. Seaton, Ens. Baron Von Andlan, Mr. Childs, Mr. Bush, Mr. Maddison, two Masters Rogers, Miss Bush and 10 servants; Mrs. Hudson and family; Mrs. Alexander and family; Mrs. Thom and family; and Mr. Hudson. Per Queen.—Mrs. W. T. Taylor and 5 children; Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Righy and 4 children; Mrs. MacRoe and child: Mrs. Halford

Per Queen.—Mrs. W. T. Taylor and 5 children; Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Rigby and 4 children; Mrs. MacRoe and child; Mrs. Halford and child; Mrs. Voigt, Mrs. D. MacCallam and 2 children; Mrs. Hoeralie and 6 children; Mrs. Dixon and 2 children; Mrs. E. Gardner, Mrs. Edwin DaCrus, Mrs. Weston and 4 children; Mrs. E. Gardner, Mrs. Edwin DaCrus, Mrs. Weston and 4 children; Miss. E. Gardner, Mrs. Edwin DaCrus, Mrs. Weston and 4 children; Miss. E. Gardner, Sav. St. Col. Burnside, H. M.'s 61st reg.; Col. Wheeler, Capt. Rigby, engs.; Rev. Mr. H. Morgan, Ens. Lillie, E. Gardner, Esq.; A. Robertson, Esq.; R. H. Cruttenden, Esq.; — Sage, Esq.; Mr. Weston, Masters Edmond Champion, Friar Tuck Champion, Perey Champion, and 2 children of J. Higgins, Esq.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1849.

Governmen			36			Du	y.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	••	prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent	••		3	4	••	3	12
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	••	do.	3	4	••	3	12
New Co.'s 5 do		do.	0	8		0	12
Third Sices 4 do		do.	17	4		17	8
New Co.'s 4 do	••	do.	16	4	••	16	8

Bank	Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	do.	10	••	13
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• *	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

on government acceptances on private bills and notes	(3 month	•	4 per cent.
on deposit of Co.'s paper on cash credit accounts	••		5 per cent. 6 per cent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	5		16	9	1
Gold Dust	16	4		16	10	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10		221	0	1 100
Mexican ditto	220	2		220	8	} per 100.
Sovereigns	11	0		11	1	1
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	4		21	5	J

#### EXCHANGE.

The demand for Bills of Exchange is small, quotations are 1s. 10fd. to 1s. 103d. first-class paper.

Since our last quotations, freights have continued firm at 41. to-4l. 10s. to London.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS. - A portion of H. M.'s invalids embarked on board the Tudor, under the command of Capt. Seymour, H. M.'s 34th regt. on the 20th February. A second portion embarked on board the Gloriana, under the command of Lieut. T. Horan, H. M.'s 84th regt., and the invalids of H.M.'s civil service, on board the Vernon, under the command of Capt. A. L. Tweedie, 36th N.I.

on the 23rd February. Тик бти Rect. N.I. left Bellary on the 13th instant, en route

to Kulladghee, via Dharwar.

51st N.I.-We understand that Major Ussher, of the 51st regt. N.I., is about to be invalided; this will promote the following officers in his room :- Capt. J. M. Madden, to major; Lieut. W. Johnstone, to captain; Ensign W. D, Maclagan, to lieutenant. - Athenæum.

THE 14TH AND 15TH N. I., stationed at Bangalore, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move and relieve the

Bombay troops at Dharwar.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA. - A salute of seventeen guns from the saluting battery announced the departure of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who embarked from the Custom House yesterday morning for Calcutta, accompanied by the archdeacon, the master attendant, Rev. A. R. Symonds, and the domestic chaplain, on board the Honourable Company's brig Tavoy. The vessel got under weigh im-mediately on his lordship's arrival. Several of the clergy and gentry were present on the beach to witness his lordship's de-parture.—Athenæum, Feb. 24.

WE LEARN with much regret that the lady of Brigadier Steel, C.B., has been cut off by cholera, on the march toward his seat of command in the ceded districts. This melancholy event took place at Paulsamoodrum upon the morning of the 15th inst. -

Spectator, Feb. 21.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

In reference to G. O. G. No. 19, dated the 30th January, 1849, the destination of the 6th regiment native infantry is changed from Kulladghee to Dharwar, where it will be stationed under the orders of the Bombay Government.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCHBANE, J. M. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. to

Murray, Feb. 16.
Downkswell, W. civ. and ses. judge of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of the court, Feb. 7.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and ses. judge of the zillah of Chingleput, del. over ch. of the court, Feb. 9.

MAYNE, D. to act as sub. judge of the zillah of Cuddapah dur.
abs. of Onslow, Feb. 17.

NAYLOR, G. N. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, Feb. 12; to act as sec. to the college and university board dur. abs. on m.e. of T. Crawford, or until further orders.



THOMAS, E. B. to act as princ. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore dur. abs. of Wroughton, Feb. 20.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Dowdeswell, W. 7 days in ext. Habris, T. J. P. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. Morris, H. 1 mo. PHILLIPS, H. D. 10 days in ext. SIM, J. D. 1 mo. in ext. Onslow, T. 1 year fr. Feb. 20, to Bangalore and Neilgherry hills,

WROUGHTON, J. C. 18 mo. to sea and Cape, on m. c.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. KINLOCH, Rev. A. arrived Feb. 13.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. CAMPBELL, Ens. E. G. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 14, in succ.

to Evans, prom.
CHESNEY, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 23rd lt. inf. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 31st lt. inf.

CLAGETT, Licut. T. W. 3rd L.C. pl. at disp. of sup. govt. for emp. in the Nizam's cav. Feb. 20.

DAVIES, Ens. A. M. posted to 51st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 15.

DE WET, Lieut. O. G. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 14, in suc. to Evans, prom.

DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 14th to 16th N.I. Feb. 19.

DRURY, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. W. H.

Sewell, C.B. commg. the centre div. of the army, Feb. 13.
EVANS, Maj. C. 51st N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 14, v. Steinson, ret.; posted to 14th N.I. Feb. 19.
GARRARD, Lieut. F. T. 27th N.I. to be qr. mr. and int. Feb. 13.

HEWETSON, Lieut. col. C. fr. 49th to 47th N.I. Feb. 19.
HUMPRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. J. eng. to rank fr. June 11, 1847.
JACKSON, Lieut. W. B. 31st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 15.
JENKINS, Capt. W. G. P. 10th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. at
Saugor, v. Campbell.

JOHNSTONE, Ens. A. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Stafford, ret.

MACDONALD, Ens. J. C. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, v. Denton, dec.

NEWBERY, Ens. H. C. Le B. posted to the 51st N.I. Feb. 19; to

rank fr. Aug. 22, 1848. NICOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual.

as adjt. to receive moonshee allowance.

PALMER, Ens. W. C. doing duty with the 15th, posted to the 4th
N.I. Feb. 19; to do duty with 15th N.I. until June 30; to rank fr. Aug. 22, 1848.
PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. fr. 47th to 46th N.I. Feb. 19.

STAFFORD, Capt. C. 51st N.I. to be major fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Evans, prom.; perm. to retire on pens. of rank fr. Feb. 17.
TAYLOR, Licut. col. W. fr. 16th to 49th N.I. Feb. 19.

THESIGER, Cornet C. W. posted to 2nd L.C. Feb. 17, and to rank fr. Dec. 20.

TOD, Lieut. A. 42nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 15.
TRIPE, Lieut. A. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Staf-

TWEEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. to ch. of invalids proc. to Eng. land on board the ship Vernon, Feb. 20.
USHER, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to be major fr. Feb. 17, v. Stafford, retired.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAM, Brev. maj. A. 44th N.1. to Europe, on m. c. BANISTER, Lieut. W. J. 33rd N.I. leave cancelled. COODE, Capt. J. P. 35th N.I. leave cancelled. GRANT, Lieut. J. H. 1. 50th N.1. to Europe on m. c. HITCHINS, Lieut. col. B. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 years to Cape of

Good Hope, on m. c. JACKSON, Lieut. W. B. 31st L.I. fr. Feb. 20 to Mar. 31, prep. to app. for furl, to Europe.

Joyce, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. fr. Feb. 22 to July 10, to presidency.

LAWDER, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

LAURIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th N.I. fr. date of quitting regt. to 8th Feb. 1850, to Waltair, on m. c.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. fr. Jan. 27 to June 15,

to Cuddalore, on m. c. MACKENZIE, Lieut. L. M. 33rd N.I. leave cancelled.

MACLEOD, Maj. A. 5th L.C. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c. to Madras, on m. c.
MARTYR, Lieut J. S. 52nd N.I. leave cancelled.

NEILL, Capt. J. G. 1 mo. to enable him to join. PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. 47th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark at Bombay. Ross, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Madras.

STEWART, Capt. J. 7th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Kamptee. TWEEDIE, Capt. A. L. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. WARINGTON, Capt. J. N. 1st fus. fr. Feb. 27 to Aug. 26, to Banga-

lore and Neilgherries.

WETHERALL, Ens. P. J. P. 18th N.I. fr. Jan. 12 to April 12, to Berhampore and Gopalpore, on m. c.
WEIGHT, Lieut. J. E. 27th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. under orders to proc. to Secunderabad, Feb. 14.
GILCHRIST, Surg. W. fr. 13th N.I. to 31st L.I. Feb. 19.
LYELL, Asst. surg. S. T. posted to 13th N.I. Feb. 19.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. doing duty with 2od batt. art.

to do duty under supg. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force.
PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. 31st L.I. to do duty under super. surg. Mysore div.

SHERMAN, Surg. J. W. fr. 31st L.I. to 13th N.I. Feb. 19.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SHEWAN, Surg. A. 6th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 24, to Madras, on m. c.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG, the wife of Capt. E. 51st N.I. d. at Malacca. Jan. 4. BARCLAY, the wife of Asst.-surg. C. 2nd N.I. s. at Madura, Jan. 25

BOWER, the wife of Rev. H. s. at Tanjore, Feb. 4.
COLLINS, the wife of W. d. at Royapettah, Feb. 17.
FABER, the wife of Maj. E. engs. s. at Singapore, Jan. 12.
FISCHER, the lady of Maj. T. J. 4th N.I. d. at Bellary, Feb. 7. Hopson, the lady of Capt. D. 44th N.I. s. (still-born) at Palam-cottah, Jan. 29.

JACOBS, the wife of D. Athnæum Press, s. at Madras, Feb. 12.
MACGREGOR, the wife of D. d. at Black Town, Feb. 12. M'CALLY, the wife of T. G. s. at Russellcondah, Jan. 22. SMITH, the lady of Capt. H. C. R. W. 2nd N. V. batt. s. at Tranquebar, Jan. 31.

SUTHERLAND, the wife of Surg. d. at Secunderabad, Feb. 10. WHITLOCK, the lady of Capt. J. 8th L.C. s. at Kamptee, Feb. S.

#### MARRIAGES.

CANNAN, Lieut. A. 22nd M.N.I. to Jane, d. of William Allardice,

at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
EDWARDS, J. W. to Miss S. E. Ashworth, at Madras, Feb. 7.
JONES, Qr. mr. serjt. G. C. to E. d. of Serjt. J. Rogers, at St.

Mary's Church, Feb. 14.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to Danser, d. of J. M. Le Febures, at Vepery Church, Feb. 14.

STEVENS. J. B. medical establishment, to Susanah C. d. of the late H. Hatton, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

WINSLOW, Lieut. George V. engs. to Sarah Mary, d. of the late Thomas Twycross, at Aden, Feb. 15. Young, Maj. Charles C. royal art. to Caroline, d. of Daniel Elliot, at St. George's Cathedral, Feb. 19.

DENTON, Lieut. James, 4th N.I. at Bangalore, Feb. 15. D'RAZIO, Elizabeth, wife of J. jun. at Madras, aged 23, Feb. 5. STEEL, wife of Brig. c.B. at Paulsamoodrum, Feb. 15.
TRINDER, James, at Trichinopoly, aged 74, Jan. 31.
WYNYARD, Barty, s. of the Rev. J. M. at Madras, aged 33, Feb. 16.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS

FEB. 14.—Caroline, Freywer, Colombo.—17. Kile, Smyth, London; Vernon, Voss, Bunlipatam.—19. Lord Elphiston, Porter, Mauritius; Bowditch, Pike, Boston.—20. La Felice, Balfour, Calcutta.—21. Ostrich, Parker, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Caroline.—Master Staples, Master Hill, Mr. and Mrs.

Per Caroline.—Master Staples, Master Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Rugson and child.

Per Kite, Mrs. Smythe.

Per Vernon, Maj. Crisp.

Per Bouclitch.—Rev. S. S. Day, Rev. J. W. Dallis and lady, Rev. L. Jewett and lady, Rev. C. S. Mills and lady, Rev. J. T. Noyse and lady, Dr. C. S. Shelton and lady, Thomas S. Burnell, lady, and child; Mrs. M. Winslow, and Master Edward Dwight.

Per La Felice, Mr. Marinnes and Mrs. Ramage.

#### DEPARTURES.

FEB. 14. Cecelia, Smith, Maulmein.—15. Anjer, Hawkins, London.—18. Emerald Isle, Downie, London.—20. Clarissa, Andree, Calcutta; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Ennore; Tudor, Lay, London; Atalanta, Farley, northern ports; Faroy, Hand, Calcutta; Caroline, Freywer, Colombo.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Emerald Isle.—Lieut. Grant, 50th M. N.I. and Miss Dougill.

Per Hugh Lindsay.—Capt. E. W. Bondier, Ens. E. G. Campbell,
Ens. W. D. Maclogan, Asst. surg. Fleming.

Per Clarissa.—Lieut. Kinnee, S. Jameson, and J. Eaton.

Per Tudor.—Cornet Hammersley, Mrs. Blake, Capt. and Mrs.

Bentley and two children; Capt. Seymour, H.M.'s 84th; Rns.

Forster Forster.

Per Atalanta .- J. H. Goldie and family, Dr. Cumming and family, and Mrs. Summers.



#### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, Feb. 24, 1849.

#### BOMBAY.

#### THE PARTITION OF THE PUNJAB.

Amongst the numberless speculations which have of late occupied the public mind, no question-after that as to annexation perhaps—has been more frequently mooted than that as to whether Dost Mahomed should be allowed to obtain Peshawur or The conduct of the ameer and his Affghans has done much to perplex the question, which otherwise would probably have been of comparatively easy solution. They do not as yet seem to have committed themselves by any act of hostility against us, but equally have they avoided aiding or befriending us in any way at the time aid from them, however slight, might have been of the highest importance to us. We do not want their assistance in the field; there they might have been but of little use to us; but their services would, if not in this way, have in another been of the utmost avail. They might have enabled us to retain both Peshawur and Attock, and annoyed and distracted the enemy at a fearful rate in the rear. There is no difficulty now in fathoming their purposes: they are obviously waiting to join with the successful in opposing the losing side, and are ready to seize and plunder either party whenever opportunity presents. That they will at once fall on the scattered or retiring Sikhs should a reverse befal them, is all but certain; and Heaven pity them then, for pity from the Affghans they will find none. But for service such as this we shall owe them nothing. Were they to attempt to help themselves to Peshawur, of course we must drive them out of it: we may give it to them should we think it for the advantage of ourselves or our ally - we cannot suffer it to be taken from us by force. Suppose our hands unfettered, we believe that in sound policy there is little doubt of the expediency of re-annexing the old Affghan provinces conquered by Runjeet Singh, to the Doorannee empire, rather than retaining them as portion of the Punjab dominions. lion of Lahore, like the English frontier-extensionists, too often omitted to count the cost when he went to war-to calculate the value of a conquest before he began to conquer. Having once seized on Peshawur, he found himself bound-as we conceive ourselves in the case of Scinde-to keep it as a point of honour, when he knew how much better he would have been without it: and we are assured alike by Burnes and Masson,authorities in this agreed, though on so many other points conflicting,-had we made the slightest show of interference, or done anything to enable him "to save his Purdah," he would only have been too glad to fall back within the frontier of the Indus. There is no axiom more unquestionable than that in political geography which holds that the best frontier a great country can oppose to a turbulent one, next to the shores of the great ocean itself, is a river or a desert—that the worst one is that where hot and sickly plains, occupied by a people under a quiet and regular government, approach the base of mountains belonging to enemies or barbarians. The Welsh, and more especially the Scottish highlands, afford on a small scale abundant illustrations of this, where the opposing races occupying the hill and dale were under the same sovereignity, and bound over by the laws to keep the peace towards each other; and the badness of the self-evidently abominable frontier we selected when we took possession of Scinde is sufficiently shown by the necessity of maintaining it by a force of 12,000 men five years after its annexation, - one fourth of this being sufficient for our former frontier, where it is still in reality required. To push our outposts up to the Khyber Pass-to expose ourselves to annoyance from the tribes, and attacks from the garrison, of Ali Musjid-would be as indifferent policy as could well magined were we only left at liberty to choose. It is from sudden and unlooked-for attacks made by assailants who cannot be pursued or punished within their fortifications, and who maintain themselves in the holds of their impregnable hills and

glens, that danger only arises. Give us a frontier such as the unfordable Indus supplies, with a rich and valuable country such as Peshawur beyond, and nothing more need be desired. We could in this case not only bid defiance to assaults from the Affghans-we required merely to keep the boats on our own side to prevent them crossing to annoy us.
We could punish them any day by a force from Attock, and take the only fertile lowland province of the Doorannee empire. Peshawur would in this view be a pledge at all times within our reach for the good conduct of the Affghans: it might be inconvenient to force the Khyber or the Bolan Pass-a day's march would place Peshawur at our disposal. On the same ground, the Punjaub would be well rid of all the provinces beyond the It is true we have some awkward inconsistencies in this case to face. Our refusal to exhort Runjeet Singh to restore Peshawur, or to permit Dost Mahomed to attempt to recover it, gave us the Afighan war. But we must gulp these things as we best can: if the dismemberment of the Punjaub should be complained of, we may point to the principle which prevents rights founded on acts of spoliation and bad faith from ever coming to maturity. A robber can never plead possession, however long, as a ground of justification for the detention of plunder; the only mischief is, that we should have been compromised by sanctioning the conduct of Runjeet Singh. We have, however, an European case exactly in point. Had Napoleon Buonaparte been content with the frontier of the Rhine, and willing to remain at peace after his return from Moscow, no one would have meddled with the spoils he had brought to Paris from every capital in Europe; when he pushed matters further than patience could endure, every one of them had to be restored. We have used the term our, meaning the British Government, to save circumlocution, though our remarks of course refer to the course we might be expected to recommend the Sikhs to pursue, and assist them in pursuing .- Bombay Times.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAILS.—The Mozuffur, with the London Mail of Jan-24, reached Bombay Feb. 24, at noon. The Ajdaha, with the London Mail of Feb. 7, reached Aden Feb. 27, and departed the same day for Bombay.

INDIAN LADIES.—An attempt has been made at Bombay to "bring out" the native ladies. On the 8th February, the manager of the Arena of Arts appropriated that establishment for the exclusive entertainment of the ladies of the native community. To prove the degree of strictness and impartiality shown by the manager in fulfilling the promise made in the play-bills, not a member of the rougher sex was to be seen in the house; every one of the Company even, whose services could be dispensed with, was so for that evening, and none but the band, with the chief performers, were to be observed in the house. Several European ladies are said to have tried hard to gain admittance; but the promise made was rigidly adhered to. The house was but indifferently filled, and the audience, though highly respectable, extremely scant. There were present but a few of the families of the more influential members of the Parsee community, and these, with about a dozen families of the Jewish persuasion, with one or two other exceptions, were all that took advan-tage of the kindness of the manager. There was no falling off on this account, however, on the part of the performers, and the performances were gone through with the same spirit which has characterised them since the Arena opened. The effect of these on the audience is said to have been astounding and highly pleasing; and many on leaving expressed the high gratification which they had experienced.

Major Lewis Brown, 5th L.I., better known as the Hero of Kahun, is, we believe, to be appointed Resident in Cutch, in succession to Lieut.-Col. H. G. Roberts, 23rd N.L.I., who returns to Europe on sick leave by the steamer of the 3rd March next.

WOUNDED AT MOOLTAN.—Accounts from Bombay state that nearly all the wounded at Mooltan are doing well.

DR. DAUBENEY.—We have received from Mr. Daubeney a pamphlet, giving an account of the circumstances which led to his acquaintance with the late Mrs. Frere, and of the grounds on which the rumours which led to his trial for the murder of the unhappy lady were founded. The whole matter is of such a nature that it is impossible to place details before the general reader, and Dr. Daubeney is in the unhappy position of being the sole witness in his own favour, much of his testimony being incapable of confirmation. Under such circumstances, however, so long as there is no proof against him, and no evidence of his having been guilty of prevarication, we feel bound to accept his own version of his own case; and this we must at once allow affords us a ready solution to most of the mysterious circumstances out of which suspicion arose. The first point on

which an impression very generally entertained is got rid of, is that at the time at which Dr. Daubeney became acquainted with Mrs. Frere.-he never saw her, or spoke with her, it seems, till within six months of her demise,—the belief hitherto having been that they were intimate friends, or rather that he was a favoured lover, before Mrs. Frere's marriage altogether. The state of the lady's health, again, was such as to account for her medical adviser, himself then on sick leave at the hills, and at liberty to reside where, and occupy himself as, he pleased — residing in her house. The dead infant found in the box is as much a mystery as ever; but that Dr. Daubeney could have had no connection with this portion of the matter, becomes obvious from dates. With so plain a narrative before us, it does seem surprising how Dr. Daubeney could ever have suffered suspicions such as those which for so long a period surrounded him, to come into or to remain in existence. There surrounded him, to come into or to remain in existence. is nothing now revealed by which any one is compromised or needs to be pained: there is much that is unmeet for the public eye, but this merely because of its being the account of a medical man of the health of a patient suffering from a malady which cannot be described without offending the general reader. He owed it to his character, but more especially to that of the miserable victim of a constrained connection, to have lost not one moment's time in providing the means of putting down those misconceptions which he, however innocently, had been the means of raising. The only parties now appearing in a criminal light who remain in the field, are the parents who forced a girl to give her hand where she had stated that her affections could not be given .- Bombay Times, March 3.

LORD GOUGH'S ESCAPE.—We believe most of our readers are aware that Lord Gough very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner at the battle of Chillianwalla. A letter from an officer on his lordship's staff, an extract of which has been sent for our perusal, says: "The old chief and the whole of us were completely exposed to the Ghorchurrahs, who came within fifty yards of us, but in consequence of the jungle were not aware of the prize within their reach; and two guns happening to come up at the moment-God knows how or why the horsemen were driven back by the first discharge. Had not this providentially occurred, we should all have been gone coons, as nothing, I am sure, would have persuaded Lord Gough to budge an inch." The same letter gives a plece of amusing information regarding the treatment of the two lancers, who, it may be remembered, were taken prisoners by the Sikhs, and afterwards released. It is said, that after being kept for two days, and exceedingly well fed and entertained, the captives were brought before two young sirdars, who took their scarfs from their necks and had them twisted round the lancers' heads in the form of turbans. When this was accomplished, the chiefs burst into fits of laughter, and sent the prisoners into the British camp in a palkee. There is evidently no lack of humour in the Sikh composition. If Shere Singh's men be "devils for fighting," they are certainly very merry ones when grim-visaged war is allowed to smooth his wrinkled front for a while. We wonder what they would have done, if they had succeeded in capturing Lord Gough? Where do they get the champaign, with which they regale their prisoners ?- Telegraph.

THE HONOURABLE MR. REID.—By this day's steamer the Honourable Mr. Reid, late member of council, quits India for Europe, after a residence in the East of thirty-two years. Mr. Reid distinguished himself as a pupil at Addiscombe, where he was contemporary with our late governor, Sir George Clerk; and on his arrival in India speedily secured the confidence and favour of Government. Having gone through the various gradations of the division of the service to which he belonged, he was in 1837 appointed secretary to Government in the Revenue and Territorial departments, and in 1843, on the departure of Mr. Anderson, elevated to a place in council, of which he had some time before been appointed provisional member. On the retirement of Sir George Arthur to Europe in July 1846, Mr. Reid obtained by seniority the appointment of acting governor, which he retained till the arrival of Mr. Clerk in 1847. He has always borne the character of a man of good talents, sound sense, and great powers of application; and no one could have conducted more gracefully or on a more liberal scale the hospitalities of Government House. Upwards of a thousand pounds have been subscribed, chiefly by his Native friends, to provide for him a testimonial in evidence of the esteem in which he has been held amongst them .- Bombay Times, March 3.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT has been exhibited in the Town Hall, and the success of the experiment was complete. The light was sustained for about half an hour, and exhibited no interruption or flickering; it was so intense that the eye at the distance of 100 feet could scarcely rest on it, and here print of moderate size

might be read with perfect facility. Measuring its intensity by the method of shadows, it seemed as powerful as a thousand wax candles. Yet some disappointment was felt at the smallness of its volume,—the luminous part being apparently about the size of a rupee. The tendency of the spectators was to look in the direction of the light till the eye became almost dazzled, and was in this way incapable of appreciating the general illuminatory power it possessed. It was not till one's back was turned on the experimenter that this could be appreciated. The community are greatly indebted to Captain Inglefield for the trouble he has taken to obtain for us a sight of this very interesting experiment.

COLONEL OUTRAM. - There is a report current that the Court of Directors have sent out instructions to obtain a refund from Colonel Outram of the amount received by him as a sharer in the Scinde prize-money, and the greater part of which has-as our readers know-been conferred by the distinguished recipient on Sir H. Lawrence's Hill Asylum, and other charitable institu-The ground upon which the order is based is, we hear, that Colonel Outram held civil office as a political at the time of the war, and had therefore no right to participate in the booty seized by the military. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumour: if correct, we have no doubt the colonel—who refused to pocket the money—would have been much better pleased had the honourable Court come to their decision on the subject before he had parted with the "blood-stained coin."—Telegraph.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

#### CORNET WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, 3RD L C.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 24, 1849.—At an European General Court-Martial, assembled at Sholapore, on Friday, Feb. 16, 1849, and of which Lieut.-Col. A. T. Reid, C.B., 16th N.I. is president, Cornet W. H. Scott, 3rd L.C., was tried

on the following charge, viz. :—
Cornet W. H. Scott, 3rd L. C., placed in arrest by me on the

following charge, viz. :-

Charge. - For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz. :-

lst Instance. - For having, at camp, Sholapore, on the evening of the 23rd December, 1848, between the hours of seven and eight r.m., or thereabouts, whilst sitting at the public mess table of the 3rd L. C., and in the presence and hearing of several officers and servants there assembled, sent the following verbal reply to Lieut. and Adjt. Ashburner, who by my order had sent him an official communication, viz., "Tell the Sahib to go to hell," or words to that effect.

2nd Instance. - In having, on December 21, 1818, between the hours of one and two P.M., or thereabouts, in the presence of several officers of the regiment there assembled at the messroom after tiffin, when asked by Lieut. and Adjt. Ashburner whether he had made use of the language as stated in the first instance of the charge, then and there falsely and knowingly denied the same, by the subterfuge of asserting that the words were intended to apply to the bearer of the communication.

(Signed) E. WALTER, B. Major, Com. 3rd L. C. Camp, Sholapore, Dec. 26, 1848.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision. Finding - Guilty of both instances of the charge.

Sentence. - To be dismissed the Honourable Company's ser-

Recommendation of the Court.

The Court having performed a duty which they have considered themselves called upon to discharge, for the support and maintenance of discipline, are however induced, from some of the circumstances which have appeared in the course of the trial, as also from the youth of the prisoner, to beg respectfully to recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ned) A. T. Reed. Lieut.-Col. and President. (Signed)

"Approved." But the sentence remitted, in consideration of the recommendation of the Court.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

Under a correct verdict, and by a fully merited sentence, Cornet Scott has been adjudged to be dismissed the Hon. Co.'s service, and to the intercession of his judges he is indebted for his restoration to the functions of his commission. I therefore hope and trust that the result of this trial will prove a full and salutary warning to this young officer, and have a beneficial effect upon his future conduct, impressed with the certainty that should he, after this warning, come under the award of a CourtMartial, the sentence, in justice to the army, will carried into effect to the fullest extent.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-Gen.,

Com.-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Cornet W. H. Scott, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

#### LIEUT. EDWARD ALFRED GREEN, 21st N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1849 .- At an European General Court-Martial, assembled at Deesa, on Monday, January 29, 1849, and of which Lieut.-col. Aplin, H.M.'s 86th regt. is President, Lieut. E. A. Green, 21st N.I. was tried on the following charge, viz. :-

Charge.-Lieut. E. A. Green, 21st N.I. placed in arrest, and brought to trial by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on the fol-

lowing charge :-

For highly unofficer-like conduct while in command of a detachment of his regiment at Porebunder, in the following instances, viz. :-

let Instance.—In having, on or about August 12, 1848, on occasion of an outbreak of three Makranee prisoners under his charge, who had ejected the sentry, and taken possession of the guard-room in which they were confined, failed to adopt effective measures for immediately forcing the door and replacing them under the guard.

2nd Instance.—For having, on the same date, brought discredit upon the troops under his command, by having ordered bales of cotton to be placed for the purpose of screening his men from the fire of the three prisoners posted behind a feeble door, having no lock or other fastenings on the inside, and in having applied to the Rana of Porebunder for ordnance and men, and use of the same to break down the door.

3rd Instance.—In having, on the same evening, and while the prisoners were still in a state of resistance, left the place and returned to his quarters; without giving any specific instructions in respect to the further measures to be adopted for recovering pos-

session of the guard room and prisoners.

4th Instance. In having, on the following morning, when it was reported to him that one of the prisoners had already come out of the guard-room, and that the other two were about to follow, quitted the detachment, the whole of which was under arms, and returned to his quarters; and further, in having omitted to give any specific orders relative to disarming and securing the prisoners, in consequence of which, on Subedar Maun Missar seizing one of the prisoners, who refused to lay down his arms, the whole three were instantly destroyed, without any orders whatsoever, by the sepoys of the detachment.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 7th Dec. 1848. Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:-Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. E. A. Green, 21st N.I. is, with respect to the first instance of the charge, Not Guilty. With respect to the second instance of the charge. Not Guilty. With respect to the second instance of the charge, Not Guilty. With respect to the 3rd instance of the charge, Not Guilty. With respect to the fourth instance of the charge, Not Guilty. And does, therefore, most fully acquit him of all and every part of the charge preferred against him.

"Approved and Confirmed."
WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut. Genl. (Signed)

Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army. Lieut. E. A. Green, of the 21st N.I. is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, (Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. col.

Adjutant General of the Army.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, F. permitted to remain at pres. to prosecute his studies in native languages, Feb. 23.

BAZETT, R. Y. to be acting judge and sess. juge of Abmed-

BELL, W. W. coll. of Dharwar, del. over ch. of his duties to his 1st asst. Mr. Goldfinch, Feb. 18.

BLANE, Hon. D. A. to be a mem. of council at Bombay, took the oaths and his seat as 4th member, March 1.

ceths and his seat as 4th member, March 1.

BETTINGTON, A. to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Feb. 27.

CARPIELD, A. K. to be acting sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of the Koncan, for detached station of Rutnagherry, Feb. 27.

ELLIS, B. H. comm. for invest. certain clains to Inams, &c. held under Nizam's govt. ass. ch. of that duty.

FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Ahmedabad, to remain in his dist. on deput. for a further period of 3 mo.; del. over ch. of his duties to his first ass. Mr. Morgan, Feb. 9; to be coll. and mag. of Surat.

HARRISON, C. M. to be dep. coll. of customs, and dep. opium agent at pres. to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.

HEBBERT, H. ret. to duty, Fcb. 7; to be dep. coll. of continental customs and excise, Feb. 27.

INVERARITY, J. D. to be coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

LOCKETT, H. B. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, exam. in printed reg. found competent to enter on trans. of pub. business.

MANSFIEL, S. 1st asst. to mag. of Poonah, vested with full penal powers of a mag. in that collectorate.

MURPHY, R. X. res. ch. of his off. of Mahratta translator and

interp. of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Feb. 8. PELLY, J. H. to be acting senior asst. judge and sess. judge for detached station of Broach, Feb. 27.

PRENDERGAST, C. G. retd. to duty, Feb. 8.

SHAW, A. N. retd. to duty, Feb. 7; to be revenue commr. N. div.

Feb. 20.

SPENS, A. ass. ch. of app. of judge and ses. judge of Ahmedabad. STEWART, P. coll. of Surat, to rem. in his districts on deput. fr.

THORNTON, T. del. over ch. of the office of coroner to the dep.

THORNTON, T. del. over ch. of the office of coroner to the dep. coroner, Feb. 3.

TUCKER, H. P. St. G. asst. judge and ses. judge of Ahmednuggur, res. ch. of office, Feb. 15.

TYTLER, C. E. F. actg. sub coll. of Nassick, to proceed into his districts on deputation fr. Dec. 30.

WOODCOCK, J. W. assd. ch. of his office of sen. asst. judge and ses.

judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia.

#### LEAVE OF ARSENCE.

BROWN, H. 1 year to Neligherry Hills, or sea, on m.c. LAW, J. S. 1 mo. to coast.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. 1 mo. to pres. and coast.

LOUGHTON, T. C. to pres. on daty. STEWART, P. 6 mo. to Europe.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. ret. to duty Feb. 8 to resume his duties as senior chaplain at Poona.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Lieut. A. to act as qr. mr. 8th N.I. dur. indisp. of Lieut.

Mackenzie, or until further orders, Feb. 23.

CHRISTIE, Capt. T. T. 17th N.I. perm. to res. app. as act. com. of Rutnagherry Rangers, to be dep. judge advocate gen. in suc. to Rubinson, proc. to Europe, Feb. 15; posted to S. div. of the army, to joint Feb. 28.

COMYN, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 15th N.I. v. Hayman, Feb. 23. COWPER, Lieut. to act as agit. to 15th N.I. v. Hayman, rev. 25. Cowper, Lieut. engs. to proc. t.) Mooltan and place himself under orders of officer com. that station.

ELDER, Ens. J. J. 6th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 30, 1849.

FARQUHARSON, Cornet W. W. posted to 1st L.C. to rank fr.

HALLETT, Eas. F. A. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to join. HOSSACK, Lieut. 3rd batt. art. to act as qr. mr. 4th batt. Feb. 23.
HEYMAN, Lieut. H. 15th N.I. to be fort adj. of Surat, in succ. to
Lieut. Kane, Feb. 23.

JOHNSTONE, Eas. R. G. H. to do duty with 1st N.I. to join Feb. 22.

LAWRENCE, Ens. T. H. P. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 22.

LOCH, Cornet C. A. posted to 1st L.C. to rank fr. Nov. 8, 1848.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. to be adjt. to 15th N.I. v. Heyman, Feb. 23.

MARRIOTT, Ens. C. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam. PARR, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 24th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Bal-

Ingall, Feb. 23.

RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Arabic, Feb. 28.

SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. passed colloq. exam.

STANLEY, Lieut. H. treasurer in Scinde, res. ch. of duties, Jan. 24.

TURQUAND, Lieut. L. 2nd Eurp. L.I. to accom. detail of H. art.

proc. to Panwell and Scinde, to return to Poona on completion of that duty.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. engs. to rank fr. April 15, 1848 WILKINS, H. L. C. 2nd lieut, engs. to rank fr. June 27, 1848. YOUNGE, Ens. F. L. to do duty with 25th N.I. to join March 1.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. furl. to Europe, 3 years, on m. c. CHITTY, Ens. W. T. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to May 31, to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta.

CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, to Aurungabad.
DOBREE, Lieut. S. 5th L.I. fr. Feb. 21 to March 31, to Bombay,

on m. c.

DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. fr. March 1 to June 15, to Mahabuleshwur.

FEARON, Lieut. P. S. 14th N.I. from March 1 to April 16, to Khandeish and Bombay.



FOULERTON, Capt. T. 1st gren. N.I. fr. March 1 to April 15, to Mahabuleshuwi

GRAVES, Lieut. J. C. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Mahabuleshwur; cancelled at his request.

GRAHAM, Ens. J. 2nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 1.
GRAY, Lieut. H. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
HASSARD, Lieut. 2nd E.L.I. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years, on

HILL, Lieut. J. eng. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.

HOLMES, Capt. 2nd Belooch batt. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. LEITH, Ens. T. doing duty with 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 24 to March

31, to Bombay.

LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.

LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.

MACLEAN, Brev. maj. A. N. 28th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.; this cancels former leave. MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Nassick.

MUNGAVIN, Lieut. J. 2nd asst. supt. of roads, to remain at pres.

NEWNHAM, Lieut. T. 23rd L.I. fr. March 15 to May 15, to pres. NICHOLSON, Ens. 23rd N.I. fr. Feb. 21 to March 21, to Bombay.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. PITTMAN, Lieut. R. art. fr. March 5 to April 18, to Mhow.

REID, Lieut. col. A. T. 16th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 25, to Sattarah and Mahabuleshwur.

ROBINSON, Ens. H. L. 20th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c. SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. 12th N.I. fr. March 10 to May 31, to Bombay, for exam. in Persian.

SKIPTON, Lieut. G. 2nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 1.

STEWART, Ens. C. J. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to May 31, to Bombay,

TAPP, Capt. T. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. 8th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 year, son m. c.
WOOSNAM, Brev. maj. J. P. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLINGALL. Asst. surg. placed under orders sup. surg. pres. div. MATLAND, Asst. surg. to be asst. to Surg. Doig, Feb. 24.

MATLAND, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 12th N.I. arrived at
Rutnagherry, Feb. 23.

RUSSELL, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 4th troop h. art. fr.
Feb. 3, dur. abs. of Turner on leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEHAN, Surg. R. J. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Lieut. W. C. to be comm. fr. Dec. 16, in succ. to Carless

EDLIN, Mids. of the Hastings, perm. to reside on shore. HARRIS, W. H. J. admitted as volunteer, Feb. 19.

JOLLIFFE, Lieut. ret. fr. leave, perm. to reside on shore.

MANNERS, Lieut. app. to the Tigris, v. Adams, dir. to join the

Aden until the arrival of the Feroze.

MITCHESON, Lieut. P. W. to Oct. 31, in ext. to rem. at the Neil-

gherries. PORTER, Capt. J. P. to be commodore in the Persian Gulf, v. Car-

less, dec.

ROWELL, Comm. F. T. to be capt. fr. Dec. 16, v. Carless, dec. ROGERS, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the Victoria, to be act. mast. and attach. to the Semiramis fr. Feb. 8.

TEMPLER, C. B. admitted as volunteer, Jan. 6. YOUNG, Comm. perm. to reside on shore.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, the wife of Wm. d. at Belgaum, Jan. 23. HAYNES, the wife of J. L. d. at Degatin, Jan. 23. HEATLY, the lady of C. F. s. at Deesa, Feb. 18. HEATLY, the lady of C. F. s. at Deesa, Feb. 18.

HAZELGROVE, the wife of Sub-conductor, d. at Bhooj, Feb. 17.

KENYON, the lady of Capt. W. 2nd L.C. d. at Bombay, Feb. 26.

MALET, the wife of A. c.s. d. at Bombay, Feb. 27.

MENGERT, the wife of the Rev. J. H. s. at Bombay, Feb. 5.

WALLACE, the wife of Capt. pol. agent, d. at Bombay, Feb. 17.

WILSON, the wife of Joseph, s. at Kalbadavie, Feb. 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

DURAM, Charles, to Sarah Gerand, at Bycullah, Feb. 27.
GORINHO, A. M. to Isabella, d. of P. Moraes, at Bombay, Feb. 12.
FINTO, F. S. to C. M. T. da Gama, at Bombay, Feb. 12.
SIM, D. J. Mad. C.S. to Miss Fraser, at Bombay, Feb. 6.
WINSCOM, George V. to Sarah Mary, d. of the late Thomas Twycross, at Aden, Feb. 15.

DEATHS.

COOMBES, Thomas A. on board the ship Ganges, at Cochin, Feb. 14.

FARQUARSON, Harriet, wife of Major Edward A. at Poonah, aged 37, March 1.

HANNAH, Louisa A. d. of J. T. at Bombay, Feb. 14.

STEWART, Surg. James, M.D. of the Bombay army, at Colabah, Feb. 26.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. FEB. 17. Ringfield, Leitch, Liverpool.—19. Margaret Ann, Ballard, Zanzibar; Lady Nugent, Parsons, London; Bramer, Netherwood, Calcutta; Freak, Calcutta.—22. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Beyts, Surat; steamer Pekin, Baker. Hong Kong; Lady Sale, Castor, Calcutta.—23. Sidney, Wild, Hong Kong and Singapore.—24. Taplee, Selby, from sea; steamer Moozuffer, Hewitt, Aden; Margaret, Surat.—25. Steamer Bombay, Downes, Liverpool and Ceylon; Edmondstone, Sayers, London.—27. Steamer Sir Charles Forbes, Litchfield, from Bushire; Gazelle, Wood, Calcutta.—28. Royal Victoria, Colombo.—MARCH 1. Steamer Victoria, Collier, Kurrachee; steamer Dwarka, N. W. Hazlewood, Colombo. FEB. 17. Ringfield, Leitch, Liverpool .- 19. Margaret Ann, Bal-

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Osborne, B. Hutt, Esq. c.s.; P. Stewart, E-q. c.s.; Capt. F. Wells, 15th N.I.; Lieut. H. S. Osborne, art.; Lieut. T. Young, H.M.'s 22nd foot.

borne, art.; Lieut. T. Young, H.M.'s 22nd foot.

Per Sesostris.—Capt. T. Tapp, 1st fus.; Capt. R. W. D. Leith,
1st fus.; Lieut. W. Gray, 1st fus.; Lieut. J. Hill, engs.; Serj. Maj.
Davis, 1st fus.; Serj. J. Murray, Corp. W. Bacon, J. Abbess, I.
Binding, R. Bettrell, J. Smith, P. Griffin, J. Mullcaley, T. Connor, J. Moran, T. Williams, J. Kearney, Asst. Surg. G. R. Ballingall, Capt. J. B. Woosnam, art.; Lieut. J. F. Kempt, 1st fus.; and
Proc. Leith.

gall, Capt. J. B. Woosnam, art.; Lieut. J. F. Kempt, 1st fus.; and Ens. Leith.

Per Medusa.—Lieut. W. N. Dyett, 3rd N.I.; Maj. J. Finnis, 51st B.N.I. 1st Eur. fus.; Corps. H. Harold, P. O'Connor, P. Thomkins, M. Reardon, F. Bennison, R. Martin, J. O'Donnell, J. Campbell, G. Moore, W. Keith, F. Gibson, J. Franklin, W. Ryan, and J. Wilson, W. Smith, J. McNelty, J. Moran, R. Dunn, D. Burkeley, D. McArthy, G. Parker, J. Chandler, I.N. T. Tanner, J. Miles, R. Dykes, A. Forsyth, T. Golon, and J. Hampton.

Per Lady Nugent.—Maj. J. Pope, 17th N.I.; Lieut. G. R. Scatcherd, 24th N.I.; Asst. Surg. Harris, Bo. army; Messrs. Osborne and Harries, I.N.

Per Pekin.—Mr. Heard, and Capt. Vincent.

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Per Lady Sale.—Mrs. J. Castor.
Per Bombay.—Mr. Streque.
Per Edmonstone.—Dr.W. F. C. Currie; Messrs. Dalzell, Howard, and Donne.

and Donne.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Hutt and Major G. Hutt, artillery.

Per Gazelle.—Mrs. Frewin, Mrs. Wood and family.

Per Victoria.—Mrs. Charteris, Lieut. col. G. P. Le Messurier,
22nd N.I.; Major R. D. Smith, H.M.'s 22nd foot; Capt. Charteris, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. J. Fuller, engs.; Lieut. C. Irvine,
51st Brngal N.I.; and Eas. F. G. Stewart, 9th N.I.

Per Dwarka. — Mrs. Hart and three children; H. Wylde, R.
Leech, R. J. Phillips, Esqrs.; A. Bettington, Hart, H. Loughnan,
and T. Loughnan, Esqrs. C.S.; Lieut. J. Nicholas, 44th M.N.I.;
Ens. Chitty and Stewart; and Mons. Bartellini.

Per steamer Moozuffer. — Mrs. Guerin, Mr. Bruce, cadet;
Messrs. Evans, Cattley, and Stiffe, I.N.; and R. Geale.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 17. Steamer Victoria, Nisbet, Aden; steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat; Mahi, Foulerton, to sea.—19. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Achilles, C. Evans, Colombo and China; steamer Victoria, Collier, Kurrachee; Isabella, Morris, Glasgow.—20. Earl of Hardwicke, Brown, Cape and London.—22. Steamer Phlox, Daverger, Surat.—25. Minerva, Moir, Calcutta.—27. Steamer Carnac, Royte Surat.—44. Resetal, to the Cape and London.—104. Beyts, Surat; Asia, Roskell, to the Cape and London; John Adam, Dixon, China.—28. Steamer Bombay, Downes, Kurrachee.—MARCH 4. Steamer Acbar, Ball, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Victoria, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Capt. Hogg, Major R. M. Hughes, Major F. D. George, C.B. H.M. 22nd foot; Asst. surg. R. Haines; Messrs. Joseph and Fitch.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, to Cape and London.—Mrs. C. Napean and a native ayah, Mrs. C. Fogerty, and three Misses Boswell, Mrs. R. Hughes Thomas, 3 children, and a European female servant; Mrs. H. Cleverly, 4 children, and female European servant; Mrs. Edgcombe, 5 children, and a native ayah; Ensign S. Christian, 17th Bom. N.I.; and Lieut. C. Thompson, 8th Bom. N.I. Per steamer Achilles, to Point de Galle.—H. Frere, Esq. M.C.S.

Per steamer Achilles, to Point de Galle.—H. Frere, Esq. M.C.S. To Hong-Kong.—R. J. Gilman, Esq.
Per Asia, to the Cape and London.—Capt. E. Andrews, 7th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. T. Young, H.M. 22nd foot; Lieut. H. M. Havelock, H.M. 86th foot; Dr. T. Austin, Professor J. Henderson, Messrs. Case, J. Page, G. Bowker, and J. Sampson.
Per Rombon to Kurraches —Cant G. K. Bell artillers: Lieut.

Per Bombay, to Kurrachee,—Capt. G. K. Bell, artillery; Lieut. F. S. Kempt, 1st Bom. fusileers; Lieut. T. Crowe, artillery; G. Inverarity, Esq. assistant to commissioner in Scinde.

Per John Adam, to China.—Mrs. Dixon and child.

Per steamer Acbar.—Mrs. L. R. Reid, and four children, with one

European and two native servants; Mrs. Hart and three children;

Mrs. Cassels and two children, with two native servants; Mrs. Hall and two children, with a European servant; Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Annesley and infant, with a native servant; the Hon. L. R. Reid, Esq. Bombay C. S.; Lieut. colonel H. G. Roberts, 23rd Bombay N.I.; P. Stewart, Esq. Bombay C. S.; Lieut. colonel S. Bullock, Madras army, and three children; two Masters Tulloch; F. S. Boulton, Esq. and a child; Crawford Kerr, Esq.; Captain S. Rofe; A. Cassels, Esq.; Lieut. colonel E. W. Jones, 24th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. W. K. Hawkins, 40th Madras N.I.; H. N. Loughnan, Esq. C. S.; and Robert Lawrence Phillips, Esq.

# COMMERCIAL. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, March 4, 1849. Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer loan	••		Rs.116 per 100 Sa.
5 -	Do.	do.			Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 103 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 991 do. Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 861 to 87 do.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 821 to 83 do.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	••	Rs. do.

#### BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 29 to 29 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do. 11 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank	., 1,000 each 500 do. 16 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each 500 do. Par.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each 1,000 do. Par.
Apolio Press Com	,, 12,500 each 12,500 do. 11,000
Colaba Press Com	,, 7,000 each 7,000 do. 9,100
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 each 4,500 to 5,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500 do. 50 per cent. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each 24 deposit.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3 to 11
Bank of England Notes, per £	,, 11
Spanish Dollars, per 100	
German Crowns,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 to 104 d
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16% to 17%
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17

#### EXCHANGES.

		uon, u	•			
6	months'	sight,	per rupe	e 1s. 10¾d. nom	inal. For docume	ent bills
6		٠.,	•	ls. 10%d. a. ls	. 10 d. For credit	do.
6	••		• •	1s. 10 d. a 1s	. 10‡d. For bank	do.
3				ls. 10 <del>1</del> d.	Do.	do.
2			••	1s. 10 d.	Do.	do.
1			• •	ls. 10ď.	Do.	do.
1	day's			1 <b>s.</b> 9 <del>]</del> d.	Do.	do.
0	a Ćalcui	ta at 6	60 day's	sight, per 100 R	s. Par.	
		3	30 day's	sight	💶 🛊 per cent. prem	
			at :	sight	. 🖁 per cent. prem	•
0	a Madr	as at 3	O days' s	sight	. Par.	
			at s	ight	4 to 3 per cent.	prem.
0	n China	at 60	days's	ight per 100 dim	. Rs. 204.	

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAYAFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, MARCH 2, 1849.—During the interval that has elapsed since the date of our last report, the supplies of manufactured goods have been limited, only one arrival having from Liverpool taken place, and our market for piece goods generally continues in an active and healthy state. In the absence of any favourable accounts from the seat of war, some articles of Import continue depressed and neglected, but upon the whole our market wears as satisfactory an appearance as we have yet witnessed. The coming fortoight will be one of little business, in consequence of the Hooli holidays, which commence next week: at their close we look for an active resumption of business.

# CEYLON.

BIRTH

SCHORMAN, the wife of John William, d. at Colombo, Jan. 31.

MARRIAGE.

DUNN, C. L. to Louise Welhelmina, d. of J. S. De Fouseka, at Colombo, Jan. 29.

DEATH.

DE SILVA, David Andrew, infant s. of the Rev. David, at Galkisse, aged 14 mo. Jan. 29.

#### CHINA.

Loss of the CLIPPER "OMEGA."—The following account of the loss of the Omega is derived from Mr. R. Thompson, the second officer. He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness experienced from the merchants at Canton, and for which both he and the gunner wish publicly to express their gratitude. Captain Anderson was extensively known in China, and his premature loss is universally regretted. The schooner Omega, Captain Anderson, sailed from Hong-Kong on the 21st instant, for the southern stations. About two o'clock on the morning of the 5th, she was

off Breaker Point. It was then blowing a strong breeze, and very dark, so that the low shore ahead could not be seen. captain, who had been on deck about half an hour, had just given orders to put the vessel about when she struck. Every possible exertion was made to get her off, and the mainmast was cut away; but the wind forced her further on the beach, and she fell over to the sea, which broke over her, washing away the lee quarter boat. The skylights were immediately washed off and the cabins filled with water. The main hatches were soon after forced up, and the cargo began to wash out. After about two hours, the lashings of the long boat gave way, and it was carried off. The crew took refuge in the weather fore-rigging, all on board being then safe, and remained there until daylight. As soon as the wreck was visible, an immense number of Chinese collected upon the shore. A lascar attempted to swim ashore with a rope, but was obliged to relinquish it. On landing he was seised and stripped by the Chinese, but, getting away from them, he swam back to the vessel. At 12 o'clock, noon, they supposed it to be low water, and lowered the remaining quarter boat, which was somewhat injured. The captain, Rev. Mr. Pohlman, a passenger, first and second officers, and such part of the crew as could not swim, got into it, the rest being directed either to swim ashore, a distance of less than a quarter of a mile, or to remain till the boat returned for them. Unfortunately a rush was made for the boat, which immediately upset and sunk. All that could not swim, including the passenger and first officer, were drowned, and the rest swam ashore, where they were seized by the Chinese, and stripped naked before reaching the beach. Captain Anderson had advised them to strip before entering the boat, to be prepared to swim, if necessary. Unfortunately he retained his usual dress, which must have impeded him much in swimming. Before reaching the shore he recommended the second officer, who The was near him, to offer no resistance to the Chinese. latter was seized, and his head dragged under water, while the clothes were torn off him; but as he had partly stripped, he was not held long, and was able to get up and escape.

The captain was served in the same manner; but having on more clothes, before they were got off, he was drowned. After being stripped, no further notice was taken of them, the attention of the Chinese being attracted to the cargo, a large quantity of which was now floating about in all directions. Nine of them who first escaped hastened into the interior, being apprehensive of further violence. After walking about three hours, they came to a village, where the inhabitants supplied them with a few rags of clothing, and some sweet potatoes for food. They endeavoured to make the natives understand that they wished to go to Hong-Kong; but a guide who was sent with them conducted them to Kup-chee. A lascar, who understood a little Chinese, was taken before a mandarin, and examined. One mace was then given them to purchase some food, and a house was allowed them to sleep in. On the 6th they walked along the shore, and at night reached a fishing village, where the mandarin gave them food and a lodging for the night. In the morning they were again supplied with food, but could not obtain a boat to bring them to Hong-Kong. The mandarin, however, gave them a mace each, and sent a guide to conduct them to La-Hong, which they reached at midnight, and slept at some barracks. They were detained there on the 8th, but obtained food and some additional clothing. On the morning of the 9th other six of the crew joined them, and told them there were six more, who overtook them on the 10th. Three Chinese belonging to the crew joined them the same afternoon, and on the 11th one Malay came up, who had travelled all the way alone, and been kindly treated. There were now twenty-five in all, and after receiving a mace each they left La-Hong on the morning of the 12th, and reached Hae-hung about eight P.M. They could get no food that night, and were locked up in the jail, along with some criminals in irons, but were not otherwise ill-used. Next morning each received forty cash, and two soldiers accompanied them to Pin-sang, where they arrived at five P.M. on the 15th. They were much exhausted with this journey over a hilly country, the only food they got during the three days being what they could purchase with the forty cash. Here they could have hired a boat for thirty dollars to convey them to Hong-Kong; but the mandarin would not allow it, and told them they must go to Canton. A canal boat was provided for them, and, being supplied with thirty-two cash each, they travelled all night, and at nine next morning arrived at Kewei-sing. Here they received fifty cash, and at one P.M. proceeded by canal. At daylight of the 17th they were again taken to a mandarin, who supplied them with eighty cash each. Travelling all night, they arrived at Canton on the 19th about eleven They were detained about three hours on the river above the city, but in sight of the British flag at the factories, and then forwarded to the Consulate. - Hong-Kong Register, Jan. 23.



#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Capt. James Abbott, Bengal Artillery, has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a memoir, written in 1847, establishing the identity of the spot occupied by the Sikh army under Shere Singh, on the Jelum, with the battle-field of Alexander the Great and Porus, and the site of the town of Jelum with that of the old Bucephalia. He has traced the movements of Alexander and Porus with great minuteness, placing Alexander and Porus opposite each other at the Jelum, where Crateus was left with the standing camp when Alexander moved up the stream to effect that nocturnal passage which he dreaded making in the teeth of the powerful elephant brigade on the opposite bank. Alexander is then believed to have moved on to Bhoons, which answers to the description of a woody promontory on the western bank, opposite a woody island in the river. As it was the season of the monsoon, it was natural to expect that the swollen currents would carry the boats considerably down; but a very little drift would bring them to a channel that landed them on the easternmost island of the group, one of the largest. The historian records Alexander's mortification when, supposing the Hydaspes to be passed, he discovered he had but gained a second and larger island, around which, considering the force of the raging torrent, there could be little hope of towing the boats. From this island Capt. Abbott traced a ford, opposite to Sirwali, by which the Jelum can be safely crossed to the mainland. This he believes to be the ford through which the phalanx waded breast-deep and gained the eastern bank. From Jelum to Sirwali, Alexander, travelling along the chord of an arc, had to march about ten miles; Porus, marching along the arc itself, went about nineteen, being obliged further to make a considerable detour to avoid the quicksands of the Sookaytur. Allowing, therefore, for the difficulties against which Alexander had to contend on the one hand, and the unreadiness of an Indian army on the other for forced marches, Capt. Abbott thinks it probable that the battle-field was near the village of Pubral, "a plain of firm sand, stiffened with clay, bounded on the S.W. by the Hydaspes, and by a range of low hills and ravines on the N.E., the interval being about five miles." Capt. Abbott adds a number of collateral identifications to support his view of this battle. The Taxiles of the historian, he thinks, is without doubt the Tarkhaili clan, still inheriting a portion of their old possessions, viz. the mountain ridge of Gundghur, on the left bank of the Indus and about thirty miles shought. the Indus, and about thirty miles above Attock. He looks upon Khan-i-Zeman Khan as the lineal descendant of Oomphis (Taxiles was a family name), and is gratified with the idea of baving restored to this chief the hereditary possessions of his The Affacini are recognized to be the Eusafzaies, their wide plain spreading at the foot of the isolated Moha Bunn, a mountain 5,000 feet above the Indus, which washes its base, and is identified by Capt. Abbott with the long-sought Aornos. On the crest of this mountain there was formerly a fort, "but its very name is lost, although traces of the walls remain, agreeing exactly with the site of Aornos." The Maha Bunn agrees to the minutest particular with the description of Aornos, "standing on the right bank of the Indus, feathered with forests, watered by perennial springs. Its summit, a plateau capable of holding the camp of a Persian army, and of employing a hundred planets its partners the support of innumerable cattle its ploughs; its pastures, the support of innumerable cattle; its forests and fastnesses, the refuge of the Affacini of the plains, and of fugitives from Ahisara and Taxila; its height, gigantic and pre-eminent; its position, sufficiently near to annoy Alexander's pre-eniment; its position, sumciently near to annoy Alexander's columns; its inhabitants, to this day unconquered, paying neither allegiance nor tribute to any man. Khubul, a large village washed by the waters of the Indus, is still a noted hotel for fugitives from Pesliawur and Hazara."

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, on the 3rd February, Dr. Giraud read a paper on poisoning with Datura, founded chiefly on the cases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. He commenced by stating that many species of the genus Datura are indigenous throughout India, and that the intoxicating properties of these plants have been known by eastern nations from time immemorial, the botanic name of the genus having been adopted from the Sanscrit Dhatoora. Consequent upon a knowledge of their intoxicating properties, they have long been employed in India, China, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, to facilitate the commission of theft, and other crimes. Alluding to the frequency of poisoning with Datura in Bombay, which he stated to be so great, that the natives are able to recognise the cases at once, by their characteristic symptoms, he inquired into the motives which prompt to the administration of the poison, which would seem to be extremely various. The remarkable circumstance, that although

so frequently administered it so rarely proves fatal, was then brought under notice, and a reference on this point was made to the cases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital during the last year. Dr. Giraud then remarked upon the almost impossibility of obtaining positive information of the administration of the drug, owing to the stealthy manner in which it is administered, and to the disinclination so generally evinced by natives to aid in effecting the ends of justice. From all the information he had been able to obtain, it would appear that the seeds, powdered and thrown into rice, or mixed with sweatmeats, are most frequently given; but occasionallg a decoction of the leaves is introduced into the vessels in which food is being prepared.

One of the most singular uses to which chloroform has been turned is as a source of motive-power to machinery; in other words, to drive steam-engines. In Wolf's steam-engine, steam at a high pressure operates on one piston in a separate cylinder, and having performed so much duty here, passes off to another, where it is made use of by the ordinary methods of condensation. This is a case precisely analogous to that of the chloroform-engine, which is provided with two cylinders, one working by steam, as usual, which passes off and is condensed by chloroform, which being thus heated and raised into vapour, acts as steam in a second cylinder, from which it is itself condensed by cold, and restored to its original form. The saving of fuel thus effected is said to amount to some fifty per cent.; and, as the water of the condensed steam never mixes with the chloroform, it can be restored to the boiler, which even at sea may thus always be fed with pure fresh water, yielding neither crust nor deposit.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, April 3, 1849.

Public interest has been so much engrossed by the operations on the Chenab and Jelum, that the assault of the city and surrender of the fort of Mooltan have attracted less notice than the events deserve. The official reports of the latter, recently published, furnish not only more authentic, but more distinct, narratives than the private communications, and add some further particulars.

The assault of the city, as already known, was made by two columns,—one of Bengal troops, under Brigadier Markham; the other of Bombay troops, under Brigadier Stalker. Both columns moved simultaneously from the point of rendezvous, the Mundee Awa, about 2 P.M. on the 2nd January.

The Bengal attacking column was intended to enter a supposed breach at the Delhi gate; but the storming party, formed of H.M.'s 32nd, having passed the broken ground and ruined outworks of the gate, and descended a deephollow, came upon the city wall, about thirty feet high, unbreached and totally impracticable. They prudently retired and rejoined their column, which took ground to the left, and entered the breach at the Khoonee Boorj, already carried by the Bombay troops; thence making their way to the right, encountering considerable opposition from the enemy in the narrow streets and on the ramparts (some of the former being barricaded), as far as the Delhi gate.

The Bombay column of attack moved to the breach at the angle of the Khoonee Boorj, a discharge of grape being skilfully thrown by Lieut. Keir, of the Bombay artillery, on the top of the breach, just over the heads of the troops as they advanced. When the storming party, formed from the 1st Bombay fusiliers, reached the summit of the breach, they found themselves in a sort of enclosure, whence the only exit was by a narrow lane, and perceived that the enemy had excavated a deep trench, parallel to the breach-

These obstacles detained them for nearly twenty minutes. Meanwhile, Colour-Sergeant John Bennett, of the 1st fusiliers, who had volunteered to accompany the storming party, and planted the union jack on the crest of the breach, stood beside it until the whole column had passed, the colour and staff being riddled with balls.

The impediments being overcome, the whole column, dividing into three, pushed down the lane, and through the town, scattered into irregular parties by the narrowness of the streets, their only guide being the retreating enemy. The ramparts were incomplete, or so intersected by traverses and trenches, that a passage round them was impracticable.

The town was in possession of the troops by sunset; but night closed before communications could be established between the different bodies. During the night, one of the enemy's powder-magazines blew up, destroying several of our men. Their ammunition, Brigadier Stalker states, was lying about in great quantities, and there was nothing to distinguish their magazines from other houses. The Bengal sappers removed a considerable quantity of powder from another magazine close to a burning house, and threw it over a wall, where it exploded without mischief.

The troops earned a high praise by their forbearance. "Their conduct throughout," says General Whish, "was remarkable for humanity to the unarmed inhabitants they occasionally met;" and Brigadier Stalker bears the same testimony to their "humanity and forbearance."

Whilst the assault of the city was going on, the allies were making a diversion on the south and west. Lieut. Lake threw out a large skirmishing party in his front; General Cortlandt another on Lake's left, and Major Edwardes a third on the left of Cortlandt's, besides moving ont a strong body of cavalry, with artillery, in front of the village of Darra. After the city was taken, Edwardes's patrols intercepted a party of the enemy's infantry attempting to escape.

General Whish records a spirited proposition made by Lieut.-Col. Franks the previous day, to escalade the citadel during the assault of the city, which, the general says, "after due consideration, I deemed it most eligible to forego."

Of the subsequent bombardment of the citadel, there are few official reports; one of them, however, from Commander Powell, of the Indian navy, commanding the Indus flotilla (which seems to have rendered excellent service), notices the destruction of one of our batteries, manned by flotillamen, mounting seven 18-pounders, the fascines of which the lower part was formed having taken fire by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells.

It appears that several communications had been made by Moolraj to General Whish, proposing terms; but the general persevered in insisting upon an unconditional surrender. The assault of the citadel was intended to have taken place at daylight on the 21st January; but the counterscarp on the city side not having been blown in, as calculated upon, the attack was deferred until the next day. In the forenoon of the 21st, the vakeel of Moolraj came with a letter from him, asking only assurance of his life and that the females of his family should not be disgraced. The general's reply was, that the dewan must submit unconditionally "to the justice of the British Government;" and that no stipulation was necessary regarding women and children, who of course would not be molested. The vakeel then said his master would certainly come in next day; and accordingly, on the 22nd January, he appeared in the British camp, the garrison, between 3,000 and 4,000 men, at the same time, laying down their arms, and surrendering to the columns under Brigadiers Hervey and Capon, in orders for the assault of the citadel.

Major-General Whish has been blamed for excess of caution; events have shown that he formed a correct estimate of the enemy he had to deal with, and that his caution was dictated by prudence and judgment.

THE Home Government has at length given way, upon the subject of the Indian railways, to an extent which appears to have exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. The terms and conditions (which will be found in another column) embrace the following points: the selection of the line to be left to the Government of India, and the construction of the railway to be under the supervision and direction of the officers of the East-India Company, the Government providing the land, which is to be leased to the Railway Company for ninety-nine years, terminable, in certain events, at a shorter period; the capital raised by the Railway Company to be paid into the East-India Company's treasury in London, and to hear an interest of five per cent., which is to be repaid out of the profits of the undertaking; and if they exceed five per cent., one-half of the excess is to go towards repaying the interest advanced in former years, and the other half to the shareholders, who are to have all the extra profit when the whole arrears of interest shall have been repaid. The Railway Company are to run such trains as shall be deemed necessary by the Government in India, whose officers are to have a perfect supervision of the working of the line. Any loss sustained in working the line is to be borne by the Railway Company, who, however, will be at liberty to give it up to the East-India Company after six months' notice, receiving payment of the original capital invested. A company undertaking such a work must lodge with the East-India Company a subscription list for the whole amount of the capital, with a deposit of six per cent., and the East-India Company will take measures to obtain charters for the Railway Company, in which a clause is to be introduced binding the Railway Company to the payment of the required capital, and the completion of the works within a certain period; and the Government of India are to have the option of purchasing the railway at the expiration of twentyfive or fifty years, at the mean market value of the shares during the three preceding years. The present arrangement is in no respect to supersede the terms in the Legislative letter of the Indian Government of May 7th, 1845,\* with the exception of the guarantee of interest; and the Railway Company is to carry the mail free, and troops and stores at the lowest rates charged for passengers and goods.

These terms, according to the *Times*, are "such as will give full satisfaction to all the parties;" they will, therefore, put an end to a very disagreeable state of things, which threatened to suspend, if not prevent, these useful undertakings. However unreasonable were the demands, it was wise on the part of the Government to make this

<sup>•</sup> Which stipulates that the rate of profit shall not exceed a proportion to be fixed, and that the Government shall have power to reduce the rates of conveyance, so that they may not exceed that proportion.



concession, and the precautions taken will provide an effectual security against negligence, waste, and all the evils attendant upon the self-management of railway concerns.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sin,—In the Morning Chronicle of this date, under the head "Cavalry Brigade at Chillianwallah," you will find that the 5th regt. Bengal Light Cavalry formed part of Brigadier White's brigade, and that the 1st and 6th Light Cavalry, her Majesty's 9th Lancers, with the 14th Dragoons, were the regts. under Brigadier Pope. I have seen several letters from Lord Gough's camp, in which there is not even the whisper of a suspicion against the 5th Cavalry; I feel, therefore, satisfied that you will, in justice to this gallant regiment, give insertion to this letter in your next Indian Mail.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER FORMERLY ATTACHED TO THE 5TH CAVALRY. 26th March, 1849.

• \* The misbehaviour of this fine regiment was noticed by us on the authority of very distinct statements both in the Bombay Times and the Bombay Telegroph (see Mail, pp. 133 and 136), of which we have yet seen no contradiction in any Indian paper. - Ep.

#### THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following are the terms and conditions upon which assistance will be afforded by the East-India Company for the con-

struction of a line of railway in the Bengal presidency:—

"1. That the selection of the line of railway be left to the Government of India, it being understood that the section to be undertaken, in the first instance, shall be the commencement of the line which may be determined upon from Calcutta towards the upper provinces, so as to form a commencement of the line leading either to Mirzapore or to Rajmahal.

"2. That the railway be made by a company under the supervision and direction of the East-India Company, whose officers in India or in London shall attend to the whole expenditure, and see that the capital account is properly kept in the course of con-

struction.

"3. That a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, for the execution of the proposed experimental section, shall be raised by the railway company from the shareholders, and paid into the East-India Company's treasury in London, to be redrawn as required for expenditure for such purposes only as shall be admitted to be capital.

4. That the land be provided by the Government.

" 5. That the land remain the property of Government, and that the railway company be granted the use of it on lease for 99 years; but which, nevertheless, shall be terminable at any shorter period, when the East-India Company shall, under the conditions and stipulations herein contained, become possessed of the railway.

6. That the East-India Company shall pay annually to the directors of the railway company a sum equal to 5 per cent, interest on the capital of one million paid into the East-India Company's

treasury, under the provision contained in clause 3.

"7. That the whole of the profits shall be applicable to repay the East-India Company the interest of 5 per cent. thus advanced; and if more profit than 5 per cent. is made, then that onehalf of the surplus shall go towards repaying the interest advanced in former years, and the other half to the shareholders. the arrears of interest, with interest thereon, calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. from the time it shall have been advanced by the East-India Company, are all paid, then all the extra profit to

go to the shareholders.

"8. That in order that the public may have security that the railway, when opened, shall be kept in use, it be a condition that the railway company shall run such trains as the Government in India shall consider necessary for the convenience of the

public and the general traffic.

"9. That, in the working of the line, the East-India Company shall have perfect supervision of works, books, accounts, &c., and shall see that the line and working-stock are at all times kept in perfect repair, equal to the first state; and that if the railway company fail to follow the directions of the East-India Company's officers, the latter shall be at liberty to make repairs, and deduct the cost from the next accruing interest, or other moneys, to be paid to the railway company.

"10. That in no case shall the East-India Company be called upon to pay more than 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid into the Company's treasury, to an extent not exceeding £1,000,000 sterling; and that if there be any loss in working the line, the railway company shall bear the same so long as they They shall, however, be at liberty to give it up to the East-India Company at any time they please after six months' notice in writing, which may be given at any time after the line first to be made shall have been finished and in operation for the space of three months, but the railroad to be given up in perfect condition, both as to the line and the working-stock. They shall then receive payment of the original capital invested in the actual survey and construction of the line, either in one sum, or, at the option of Government, it may be commuted for an annuity, according to the provision hereinafter contained for the purchase of the railway by the East-India Company, the railway company having satisfied the East-India Company that all claims against the railway company, in respect to the railway, have been dis-

charged.
"11. That any company undertaking these works shall lodge with the East-India Company, within two months from the date of the Court's letter transmitting the present revised terms, a subscription contract list of the shareholders, to be approved by the East-India Company, for the whole amount of the capital required,—namely, £1,000,000 sterling, with a deposit thereon of 6 per cent.; whereupon the East-India Company will return the present deposit of £60,000, and will take measures in view to obtain without delay for the railway company a charter from the Government of India, and a charter in conformity therewith

from the Crown.

"12. That a clause be introduced into such charters which shall bind the railway company to the payment of the required capital, and the completion of the works undertaken within such period as may be agreed upon between them and the East-India Company, and which, in case of failure of such engagement, shall enable the East-India Company to take possession of the line upon the repayment only of the cost of survey and construction of such portions of the line as shall have been actually completed and opened to the public.

"13. That provision be made for securing to the Government

of India the option of purchasing the railway at the expiration of

25 or of 50 years.

" 14. That the terms of such purchase shall be computed at the mean market value of the shares of the railway during the three years last preceding the said period of 25 or 50 years, as the case may be.

"15. That the purchase-money so computed may, at the option of Government, either be paid to the railway company in one sum, or be commuted for a fixed annuity for the remainder

of the lease of 99 years.
"16. That it is to be understood that the annual payment guaranteed by Clause 6 of these terms and conditions will be confined to the experiment now under consideration.

"17. That it is to be likewise understood that the present

arrangement in no respect supersedes the terms communicated to the Government of India in the legislative letter of May 7, 1845, with the exception only of the question of guarantee of interest.

" 18. That, in consideration of the rate of interest having been raised from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, the railway company undertakes to carry the mail free, and the troops, the artizans, and the stores of the Government, at the terms chargeable for the lowest class of passengers, and at the lowest rate for goods respectively."

The terms and conditions granted to the Bombay line (the Great Indian Peninsula) are similar to the above, a capital of £500,000 being allowed for the section from Bombay to Callian, with a further £500,000 should the Government engineer report

in favour of the extension of the undertaking.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### House of Commons, March 22.

Capture of Mooltan .- Mr. Hindley inquired whether any question had arisen respecting prize-money to the captors of Mooltan? whether it had been correctly represented that the amount of plunder permitted at the siege of Mooltan was fearful, and the work of spoliation by no means confined to the private soldiers? also, who were the parties responsible, and what steps would the

Government take to bring the perpetrators to justice?

Sir J. C. Hobhouse replied, that, with respect to the Mooltan prize-money, a question had arisen whether the General Commanding-in-Chief with the main army was estitled to a share.

That question had been referred by the Governor-General to the home authorities, who would decide it in accordance with theordi-



nary rules. With respect to the other point, he (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) had gone through the whole despatches with respect to the taking of Mooltan, and particularly those transactions which had been so misrepresented. (Cheers.) Unless there were facts which did not appear, or which were not even hinted at, in those despatches, those rumours were totally unfounded. (Loud cheers.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER. — The new Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, took his departure on the 24th March. He was occupied the whole of the previous day in taking leave of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the Government, and paying farewell visits to his numerous friends in the metropolis. On the afternoon of the 24th he had a protracted interview with the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of which he took leave of the illustrious Duke. Sir James Lushington, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, and a host of personal friends, called at the General's residence in Upper Berkeley Street, to make complimentary visits prior to his leaving England. Sir Charles, accompanied by Lady Napier and Mrs. M'Murdo (his daughter), and by Lieut. Col. George Napier, Major W. M. G. M'Murdo, Capt. Bunbury, and Capt. Pitt Kennedy, and suite, left Upper Berkeley Street, at eight o'clock, for the South-Eastern Railway, and proceeded by the mail train to Dover, where he was to take farewell of Lady Napier and daughter, and proceed by the mail packet to Calais, whence Sir Charles and the members of his staff repair by the shortest route to Nice, to see his brother, General Sir George Napier, and to sojourn there only a few hours. One of her Majesty's steamers stationed with the squadron in the Mediterranean will then convey Sir Charles and suite to Alexandria.

THE STANDARD CAPTURED AT CHILLIANWALLAH proves to be the banner taken from the Mahrattas by the 56th N. I. at the battle of Maharajpoor, and subsequently borne by that regiment in addition to their own two colours. It fell into the hands of the Sikhs during the terrific conflict on the 13th of January, and was retaken by the grenadiers of the 70th Bengal N.I., in the splendid charge made, rear in front, by Col. Godby's brigade, in which nine guns were taken, and those of Christie's troop re-covered. This standard, which is of yellow silk, with a red cross, and bearing in the upper quarter a naked dagger, without a hilt, of red silk also, was returned by the 70th regiment to their gallant brethren in arms.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The Queen of England, Mary Nile, Madagascar, Duke of Argyll, and Baron of Renfrew, have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta; the Nile for conveyance of stores to Calcutta; Seringapatam for ditto to Madras, and the Ferozepore for ditto to Bombay.

#### SHIPPING.

MARCH 21. Jolly Robin, Joynson, Mauritius; Emily, Wilson, Whampoa; Panama, Watt, Penang.—23. Helen Mary, Legg, Mauritius; Jannet, Chalmers, Quilon; Hugh Walker, Cameron, Whampoa.—26. Riral, Cordiner, Mauritius; Orbona, Baird, South Auspoa.—26. Rival, Cordiner, Mauritius; Orbona, Baird, South Australia; City of London, Balls, Rangoon.—27. Borneo, Cunningham, Bengal; Surat, Graham, Bengal.—28. Seringapatam, Furnell, Bengal; London, Gunton, Mauritius; Duchess of Buccleugh, Collier, Bengal; Rapide, Bockleman, Batavia.—30. Larkins, Gordon, Hong-Kong.—APRIL 2. Stately, Ginder, Royal Alice, Hopper, Buenos Ayrian, Major, Guisachan, Ord, and Ferris, Scott, Bengal; Marchioness of Douro, Woodworth, Manila; Euphrates, Gifford, Hong-Kong; Elphinstone, Tillman, New South Wales; Anna Watson, Hicks, and Duke of Bronte, Barclay, Singapore; Tallentire, White, Mauritius; Tamar, Hall, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 5. Blair. Moody, Bombay; Caroline Agnes, Morris, Port Phillip; Cassibelanus, Armstrong, Aden.—8. W. & M. Brown, Bainton, Ceylon; Berhampore, Smith, Auckland.—9. Empress, Goble, New South Wales.—10. Jenny Lind, Turnbull. Cape.—13. Favourite, Cuthbert, South Seas; Sharp, Spratt (from Shields), Calcutta; Romp, Hyland, Port Natal; Alpha, Edwards (from Leith), Port Phillip; Parland, Smith, New South Wales; Phabe, Hodder, Madras.—16. Caroline, Bell, Singapore and Shaughae; George Fyfe, Murray, Bombay; Alligator, Dunn, Shanghae.—20. Amathea, Robinson, Bengal; Saxon, M'Lean, Port Phillip.—21. Thomas Blythe, Davidson, Mauritius; William. Loadman, Hong-Kong.—23. John Witt, Donovan, New South Wales; Mountain Maid, Wishart, Cape; Branken Moor, Pain, Adelaide; Loharee, Errington, Bombay.—26. Essex, Austen, Ascension; Albion, Hinderwell, New South Wales; Archer, Quay, Port Phillip; Canton (cteamer), Cowie, Hong-Kong; Belhaven, Ascension; Action, Interwell, New South Wates; Arther, Quay, Port Phillip; Canton (steamer), Cowie, Hong-Kong; Belhaven, Gilkeron, Singapore.—27. Larpent, Gilson, Port Phillip.—30. Richard Cobden, Stewart, Bombay.—31. Scindian, Cammell, Cape.—APBIL 1. Margaret, Spratley, South Seas.

From Liverpool.—March 3. Joseph Sanderson, Boyd, Calcutta.—9. Thomas Brocklebank, Ponsonby, Calcutta; Hartley, Playter, Calcutta.—10. Crisis, Gibson, Shanghae; Maria Winch, Harries, Hong-Kong; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Bengal.—15. Nereides, Michaels, Bengal; Lady Bruce, Burns, Bengal.—16. Matida, McDowell, Bengal; Royal Albert, Whiteside, Bombay.—17. Tynwald, Mills, Cape.—18. Benares, Brown, Bombay.—21. Stain Castle, Andrews, Bombsy.—23. Patna, Roreson, Batavia; Duke of Wellington, Hargreaves, Bengal.—24. Bengalee, Colebank, Warwick, Owen, Reginald Heber, McFarlane, and Fairy Queen, Richardson, Calcutta.—25. Courier, Towerson, and Hindoo, Kelly, Calcutta.—26. Palatine, Stubbs, Calcutta.—27. Orpheus, Niell, Bombay.—28. Bahamian, Hawkins, Hong-Kong.—29. Moffatt, Smith, and Nestor, Smith, Bombay.

From the Clyde.—March 3. Margaret Cormal, Artol, Ceylon.—9. Glenorchy, Nicol, Bengal.—17. Countess of Eglington, Grange, From LIVERPOOL .- MARCH 3. Joseph Sanderson, Boyd, Cal-

9. Glenorchy, Nicol, Bengal .- 17. Countess of Eglington, Grange,

Singapore and Penang.

From Bondeaux.—March 23. Lively, Bamborough, and Susan Crisp, Holdsworth, Mauritius.—17. Nestor, Brown, Mau-

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 9. Emigrant, Kemp, New South From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 9. Emigrant, Kemp, New South Wales.—4. Dorothy, Moodie, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—6. Victor, Kirkus, Hobart Town.—8. Florentia, Tindal, Adelaide.—9. Lalla Rookh, Henderson, Port Natal.—13. Lady Clarke, M'Lean, New South Wales; Posthumous, Davison, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—14. Lady Peel, Fraser, New South Wales.—18. Hope, Gill, Port Philip.—20. Sir Edward Parry, Freeman, Adelaide.—24. Scotia, Strickland, New South Wales.—25. Madawaska, M'Kinnell, Adelaide.—28. Elizabeth, Carlyle, Adelaide.
From Portsmouth.—March 8. Windsor, Pryce, Madras and Bengal.—0. Ronal Albert. Scanlan. Bengal.—24. Carnatic, Nelson,

Bengal .- 9. Royal Albert, Scanlan, Bengal .- 24. Carnatic, Nelson, Mauritius and Madras.

From CORK.—MARCH 16. Ursula, Ridley, Bombay.—17. Marion, Ryrie, Bombay.—18. Zion's Hope, Parker, Bombay.
From Hull.—March 22. James White, Turner, Bombay.
From Cardiff.—March 13. Sons of Commerce, Williams,

Aden.

From NewPort.—March 13. Heloise, Drose, Singapore.
From Bristol.—March 15. Reliance, Burgoyne, Cape.
From Shields.—March 7. Paradise, Clare, Calcutta; Houghton le Skerne, Ritson, Mauritius.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bombay, Flamank, Cork to Bombay, Feb. 27; lat. 4 deg. N.; long. 21 deg. W.—Euphrates, Wilson, London to China, Dec. 1; lat. 38 deg. S.; long. 23 deg. E.—Dudbrook, Smith, Cork to Calcutta, Feb. 16; lat. 3 deg. N.; long. 21 deg. W.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

GREME, Hon. Mrs. s. at Inchbrakie, Perthshire, March 16. HARRISON, the lady of William H. Bombay civil service, d. at Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, March 26.

DRAYNER, James J. to Emily Marsh, d. of Thomas Jackson. Moir, Capt. John de W. C. J. 28th regt. Bengal army, to Helen, d. of the late John Dicas, at Manchester, March 19. LAWFORD, F. 9th Madras N. I. to Elizabeth, d. of Major Frederick Gordon, at Newport, North Devon, March 22.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU, Lieut. L. F. of the Royal Navy, at Castle Townsend, county of Cork, aged 65, March 25.

Dunsterville, Amelia, sister of Col. J. H. Hon. East India

DUNSTERVILLE, Amelia, sister of Col. J. H. Hon. East India Company's service, at Plymouth, aged 71, March 27.

JAMES, Arthur F. s. of Col. C. B. Bombay establishment, at Calne, Wilts, aged 11, March 28.

MACKIE, Dr. W. late of Bombay, at the College, Elgin, March 15.

OLDHAM, Elizabeth J. wife of J. O. formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Bellamorer Hall, in Staffordshire, March 27.

Letters from Aden mention a singularly striking manifestation of luminousness on the sea, observed by the passengers by the Moozuffer, on the 23rd January last, when about half-way between Bombay and Aden. The surface of the water at once became smooth and glassy, as if oil had been poured on it, and was overspread with a sheet of pale greenish light, as far as the eye could reach.

The steamer lost speed, and masses of sea-weed were seen floating in all directions around. The thin clouds on the horizon reflected back the light, presenting an appearance similar to that witnessed in northern latitudes when the Aurora fills the air.

PUNKAHS IN CHURCHES.—" Were our preachers one whit less energetic and impressive than they are," says an Indian paper, "the monotonous swing-swing-swing would at any season run the risk of setting their congregations asleep, or depriving them of congregations altogether. In the cold dry December winds, each puff-puff puff comes down like a jet of cold water on the head of the sufferer."



#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 21st and 28th, 1819.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. Joseph Turton, artillery. Lieut. George C. Lambert, 1st fusiliers. Lieut. Peter H. P. Gill, 37th N.I. Ens. Robert Creighton, 55th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Rowland F. Jermyn, Indian Navy.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. Alexander Gibbon, overland.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry T. Campbell, 13th N.I. Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Robert Hussey.

-The permission to retire from the service, granted on the 14th March to Maj. James Roxburgh, of the 39th Bengal N.I., has been cancelled.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, 4 months.

Lieut. col. Edward Pettingall, 26th L.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab .- Lieut. William J. Geils, 25th N.I., 3 months.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bumbay Estab. - The Rev. John Jessopp, 6 months.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

Madras Estab .- Lieut. Frederick II. Chitty, 40th N. I.

Bengal Estab. - The Rev. James Charles, D.D., senior minister of the Scotch Church.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. John Williams.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Mann, of the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, having declined the appointment of astronomer at Madras, from an apprehension that the climate may not be suitable to his constitution, Capt. William Stephen Jacob, late of the Bombay engineers, and now in India, has been appointed to succeed to the vacant office of astronomer to the East-India Company at Madras.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 23RD MARCH, 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot. - Ens. Henry Veitch to be lieut. without

purch., v. Needham, dec. Dated 9th Jan. 1849. John Pitt Kennedy, gent, to be ens., v. Veitch. Dated 23rd March, 1849.

94th Foot .- Lieut. Edward Smith Mercer to be capt. without purch., v. Henry Nicholls, who retires upon

full pay. Dated 23rd March, 1849. Ens. Whiteford John Bell to be lieut., v. Mercer.

Dated 23rd March, 1849. Henry Jameson, gent., to be ens., v. Bell. Dated 23rd March, 1849.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Surg. Arthur Charles Webster, from the 50th Foot, to be surg., v. Alexander who exchanges. Date 23rd March, 1849.

Ens. John Pitt Kennedy, of the 25th regt. of Foot, to have the local rank of major in the East Indies. Dated 24th March, 1819.

#### WAR OFFICE, 30th March, 1849.

Bengal, 29th Foot. - Ens. William Lancey Davies Smith to be lieut. without purch., v. Metge, died of his wounds. Dated 16th Jan., 1849.

William Congreve, gent., to be ens., v. Smith. Dated 30th March, 1849.

75th Foot.-Staff-Surg. of the Second Class George Williamson, M.D., to be surg., v. Gray, who exchanges. Dated 30th March, 1849.

87th Foot.-Surg. Robert Wood, from the 62nd Foot, to be surg., v. Langley, who exchanges. Dated 30th March, 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.-Assist.surg. Frederick Clarke, from the 26th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Burton, promoted in the 5th Foot. Dated 30th March, 1849.

51st Foot. - Ens. Stewart Alexander Cleeve to be adj., v. Bentley, promoted. Dated 30th March, 1849.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Marian, for Bombay, from Cork, March 15.—167 Queen's troops, Lieut.-Col. Law, Capt. John Kelsall, Lieut. S. W. Metgee, Eus. W. Hall, Asst.-surg. Heasbrow.

Per Zion's Hope, for Bombay, from Cork, March 16.—120 Queen's troops, Major J. Swinburne, Capt. D. Anderson, Ens. J. Sprot, Paymas. J. D. Swinburne, Quar.-mas. W. Col-

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Auchland Islands: a Short Account of their Climate, Soil, and Productions; and the Advantages of establishing there & Settlement at Port Ross, for carrying on the Southern Whale Fisheries. By Charles Enderey, Esq., F.R.S. Richard-

This description of the Auckland group of islands (situated about 180 miles from New Zealand), which were discovered in 1806, and taken possession of on behalf of the Crown, is published by Mr. Enderby, the public-spirited projector of a colony there, with the immediate view of reviving that important branch of British industry, the southern whale-fishery, for which purpose a company has been recently formed and incorporated.
The islands, laving been granted by her Majesty's Government to Mr. Enderby and his brothers, in furtherance of this project, have been placed by them at the Company's entire disposal; and as a pledge of the bona fides of his intentions, Mr. Charles Enderby has determined to proceed thither himself, to superintend in person the business of the fishery, and to reside there until every department in the colony shall be fully and efficiently organized. He has the support of the Government, who have promised that a vessel of war shall visit the islands every month; and there is every prospect that the advantages which these islands, placed in a mild and salubrious climate, hold out to settlers, will be fully realized.

Remarks on the present State of the Punjaub. By MOUNTAGUE Gonz, Esq. Ridgway.

Ma. Gonz has shown, in this pamphlet, the unprovoked aggression of the Sikh Government prior to the treaty of 1846; the policy of upholding the superiority of our arms, and teaching the nations of the East "that no people can with impunity break faith with us;" the greater advantage of having the Indus than the Sutlej for our frontier; the blessings which our rule would diffuse throughout the Punjab, and that "there are in that country sources of yet undeveloped wealth, which, under a wise administration, will tend to augment the power and greatness" of England; and he thence appears to deduce the conclusion that we should annex the Punjab to our dominions. But all these matters needed no demonstration; they are either admitted or self-evident; what required proof was that, having concluded a treaty with the young Maharaja of the Sikhs, acknowledging his title to the Lahore territories; having since entered into another treaty by which we guaranteed to him our protection, we are justified in seizing upon his possessions; and of this, the only point upon which there is any doubt, Mr. Gore has not said one word. He admits that our authority in the has not said one word. He admits that our authority in the East rests on opinion—that is, the conviction of our justice; if so, the question becomes one not of principle alone, but of policy. The doctrine of geographical boundaries, when adopted by Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, was stigmatized as tyranny and usurpation; the same doctrine adopted in India cannot be more just, and if not just, it cannot be safe.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st Jan. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Lasdenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be deli-vered on Wednesday, the 28th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th March, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be is 10d, the Company's rupes, and for bills on Bombay, is 10jd, the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th March, 1849.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

adies and Gentlemen,

HAVING the honour of being recommended to you by the Directors of the East-India Company as Candidates for the Direction to be chosen this year, we take the liberty of requesting the favour of your vote on the day of election, Wednesday, the 11th April next.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

Robert Campbell, Wm. J. Eastwick, J. W. Hogg, W. H. Sykes, John C. Whiteman, Henry Willock.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

East-India House, 28th March, 1849.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen

THE ELECTION of SIX DIRECTORS of the BAST-INDIA COMPANY being appointed for Wednesday, the 11th April next, the favour of your Vote and interest is requested for the following gentlement, vis.—

Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.
William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. M.P.
Lieut. Col. William Henry Sykes.
John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq.
Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. Sir Hemy ...
Which will much oblige,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
Henry A.
R. B.

Your most obedi
J. Masterman,
W. L. Melville,
C. Mills,
J. Petty Muspratt,
J. Oliphant,
W. H. C. Plowden,
H. Shank,
John Shepherd,
M. T. Smith,
F. Warden,
W. Wigram.

John Cotton, Russell Ellice, A. Galloway, Rd. Jenkins, John Loch.
J. L. Lushington. George Lyall, E. Macnaghten, Ross D. Mangles,

Henry Alexander, W. B. Bayley, J. Caulfeild,

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

THE CABUL MONUMENT at DUM-DUM, BENGAL PRESIDENCY. ACKERMANN, 191, REGENT STREET, has just be published a beautiful coloured PRINT, representing a splendid Egyptian Column, 132 feet high, erected by the Officers of the Bengal Horse Artiliery to the memory of their brother officers, non-commissioned and gunners, who fell in the Khyber Pass in 1841 and 1842, during the retreat from Cabul. Price 21s. coloured.

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#### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXVIII., is mublished THIS DAY.

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a claim.

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35 40 45 50	1 14 10	3 9 3						
50	2 12 0	5 6 9						

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AT.	* <b>5</b> . **	Annual Premium.	Age of	Age of B.	Annual Premium.
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where every information can be obtained.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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Tuesday, April 3, 1849.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 123.7

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1849.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Bentinck (steamer), with the mails, left Calcutta March 8, Saugor 10, Madras 15, Point de Galle 18, Aden 29, and reached

Sucz April 4.
The Moozuffer, with a mail, left Bombay March 17, and reached Aden on the 25th.

The Malta (steamer), with a mail, left Hong-Kong February 27, Singapore March 7, Penaog 9, and arrived at Point de Galle on the

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria April 7, from whence they were forwarded by the Indus, and reached Malta on the 11th. The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M.'s

steamer Merlin, arriving at its destination on the 14th.

The Indus (steamer), with the remaining portion, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst. DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, rid Southampton, will be made up to-morrow morning; letters must be posted in London this evening; or, if marked rid Maraeilles on the exercise of Tanaday the 24th inst seilles, on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th inst.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 19.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta March	8 1	Bombay March	17
March	. 15	Singapore March	b
Ceylon March	15	China Feb.	27

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Ir the intelligence received by this mail merely confirmed officially the fact of the decisive victory of Goojrat, it would be highly acceptable; but it goes still further, and affords substantial grounds for believing that the Sikh army on the Jelum, lately so formidable, is in a military sense extinct, and that the close of the campaign will be the termination of the war.

The despatches, which are unusually numerous and full, contain all the details of this most important action, in which

the qualities of the British troops shone out in their pristine lustre.

The Sikh army, numbering 60,000 men, with 59 pieces of artillery, commanded by Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, with a body of 1,500 Affghan horse, under Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, was concentrated at Goojrat (between the Chenab and the Jelum, nearer the former river than the latter), their camp encircling the town, and their regular troops being posted between the town and the dry bed of a small river which passed round two of its sides. After a reconnoissance of their position, which was strong, but by no means so formidable as that previously occupied by them on the Jelum, Lord Gough commenced the attack early in the morning of the 21st February. The British army amounted to about 25,000 men.

The disposition of his forces is very minutely described in Lord Gough's despatch. Halting the infantry out of the fire of the enemy's guns, our artillery was brought forward, consisting of 96 guns, some of heavy calibre, and opened upon the enemy, as the Commander-in-Chief expresses it, "magnificently." Its effects were terrible, and although the enemy's guns were well served, and their resistance was obstinate, the Sikhs were forced to fall back; whereupon the British troops were ordered to advance, covered by their artillery and after one or two sharp contests, especially at the village of Burra Kaira, the key of the enemy's position, the Sikhs were driven back at all points, and finally expelled from Goojrat and the villages, some of which were stormed, and their retreat became a flight, the right wing of the British army, Brigadier Campbell's division, pursuing them to the eastward of the town, and the Bombay column, under Brigadier-General Dundas, to the westward. The result of the battle was, the capture of 57 guns (four being found since the date of Lord Gough's despatch), the whole of the ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage of the enemy, who must have suffered an immense loss of men (Akram Khan being severely wounded), whilst that of the British was 5 European officers killed and 24 wounded, and a total of 92 killed and 682 wounded.

A private letter says :-

"The battle on the 21st inst. was a well-fought, well-managed, and ne dattie on the 21st inst. was a well-rought, well-managed, and smashing affair. The old chief had determined to use his artillery freely, and he did so. Ninety-six of our guns 'opened the ball,' and played the very deuce with the enemy. The latter's artillery and played the very deuce with the enemy. The latter's artillery was well and pluckily served, but their gunners were all shot down, the carriages of their guns knocked about, and their horses, bulcoks, buffaloes, &c. all killed. I saw one team of six bay horses lying in their harness, regularly riddled by our shrapnel. Men also with their heads blown off by our big shot. I hear that their infantry (the regular) tried three times to come on, and make a dash at our guns, but each time, when they arrived within fire, they could not stand it, and went back again. The cavalry and the troops of horse artillery were then sent in pursuit and followed for about twelve coss never giving the enemy time to rally, for whenever they attempted it, bang went the guns into them. The cavalry lads say, in every field some twenty or thirty were shot down; arms, chogas, shoes, &c. were lying in hundreds all about, having been thrown away by the fugitives in order to travel lighter. The pursuit stopped only when the artillery horses were quite done up."

The engagement is represented in the private accounts as chiefly "an artillery affair," and this arm consequently suffered most. The 2nd Bengal European regiment had the heaviest infantry work to do, at the village of Barra Kaira, in conjunction with the 31st and 70th regiments of native infantry, and it sustained a considerable loss.

The plan of the battle, given in a succeeding page, will illustrate the details in the despatches.

A letter had been intercepted from Chutter Singh recommending Shere Singh to fall back on Jellalpore, on the further side of the Jelum, betwixt Russool and Pind Dadun Khan.

A letter from the camp states that the colour of the 24th Foot had been recaptured.

Early in the morning after the battle, a force under Major-General Gilbert resumed the pursuit of the enemy into the Khoree Pass, towards the Jelum, and a division of infantry, under Brigadier Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, on the borders of the hill country, whilst a body of cavalry, under Colonel Bradford, accompanied by Captain Nicholson, penetrated some miles into the hills.

General Gilbert's force reached the entrance of the Khoree Pass on the 23rd, and the Bombay division halting there, Brigadier Mountain went through the gorge of the pass, which was very strong, to Pooran, in the midst of a storm of hail and torrents of rain. The march was resumed on the 24th, but the wreck of the enemy's army had succeeded in crossing the river, and were seen when the British troops reached Noorungabad, on the left bank of the Jelum, encamped on the right bank of the river, on either side of the town of that name. Major Lawrence, who had arrived in the camp of General Gilbert, crossed the river, and communicated with Shere Singh, by whom he was charged with propositions with which he immediately started for the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. Akram Khan had continued his flight to Attok. On the the 27th General Gilbert passed a portion of his force across one of the branches of the Jelum, and this seems to have been the signal for the troops of Golab Singh, which had been quietly encamped at Meerpoor, to act against the losing party.

On the 28th, and following days, the rest of General Gilbert's force, with reinforcements, crossed the Jelum, with considerable difficulty, which is split into several channels, the current being extremely rapid. As soon as Shere Singh heard that the British troops were crossing the river, he retired with the relics of his army, not exceeding 8,000 or 10,000 men, with ten guns.

The latest intelligence of the operations of General Gilbert is scanty and hurried. He had obtained possession of the pass of Bukreealah, which had been occupied by Shere Singh; and a letter from his camp, dated "Rhotas, March 3rd," states that,—

"On the 1st more troops crossed the main stream, while others moved to the right bank of the river, and on the 2nd marched to Rhotas, which is a very large picturesque-looking place, and might have been strong before the days of gunpowder, but with artillery opposed to it, it could not resist two hours, being made of brick and commanded by several hills near it. The road from the ford to Rhotas lies through a very finely-cultivated country, and pretty scenery; but nothing that could have stopped the advance of our

army. Of the movements of the Seiks I know little; the villagers report them to have gone to Rowill Pinn, with only five guas, and that the Mussalmans have risen and thrashed Utter Sing, and many other things, which are to be doubted."

Amongst the matters "to be doubted" we may include a report of the death of Maharaja Golab Singh, stabbed, says one account, by one Jowahir Singh, because he refused to assist Shere Singh against the British; poisoned, according to another statement, by his khansamah, at the instigation of his nephew.

Brigadier Mountain had been compelled to relinquish his command, having been wounded in his hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol whilst he was placing it in the holster.

It is understood that the force of General Gilbert, which numbers about 16,000 men, with forty guns, would endeavour to occupy not only Rhotas, but Attok, Peshawur, and other places of strength up to the Khyber Pass. It is said that our political agents have succeeded in inducing the Khyburees to resist the return of the Affghans. The General Order of the Governor-General declares that "the war must be prosecuted with vigour and determination, to the entire defeat and dispersion of all who are in arms against us, whether Sikhs or Affghans."

The native correspondent at Lahore of the Delhi Gazette, states that the Commander-in-Chief had issued a proclamation, to the effect that, "if any person in Goojrat were found harbouring any of the rebels, a forced contribution of Rs.2,00,000 would be levied from the town."

The main body of the grand army, under the Commander-in-Chief, was expected to fall back upon Lahore and Ferozepore, and at the date of the latest advices from the camp, permission to leave had been granted to several officers. Lord Gough is said to have resigned the command, and to have set out for Simla. Major-General Whish had left the camp on the 1st for Lahore, and it was believed that he would proceed to Calcutta, to assume the command of the presidency division.

The ex-dewan Moolraj had arrived at Lahore.

It appears that if Brigadier-General Wheeler ever received any instructions to move across the Ravee, they must have been countermanded, as his camp was still at Deenanuggur on the 24th of February, but he was to march on the 1st to the Beas.

The troops remaining at Mooltan continued healthy; Scinde was tranquil, and India generally quiet and contented. The Governor-General was at Ferozepore.

The Calcutta and Bombay papers contain nothing noticeable at these presidencies. Those of Madras report from Goomsoor that Chokra Bisshye continues still at large; and from Hyderabad, that the approval by the Supreme Government of the nomination of Shums-ool-Omrah to the office of Dewan had been duly intimated; in consequence of which the ceremony of his installation took place on the 28th of February, when the Resident attended, and is said to have shown the utmost cordiality to the new minister. The appointment is to a certain extent popular.

A Bombay journal mentions that the district of Berar was being disturbed by the doings of a warlike Gosacen, who had raised the standard of revolt, and given out that he was the veritable Appa Rajah, come to claim his kingdom of Nagpore. He had succeeded in collecting some 1,000 men, Arabs, Rohillas, &c. The local authorities of the Nizam were taking steps to put him down.



The intelligence from China comprises few incidents of any moment. An interview had taken place between Governor Bonham and the Chinese Commissioner Seu, who, it is surmised, was not favourable to opening the gates of Canton. Nothing has transpired, but it is reported that Seu has sent to Pekin for positive and final orders from the Emperor.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. A. Lloyd, of the 14th Light Dragoons, killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.

BENGAL.—Capt. John Inglis, 11th Lt. Cav. at Mooltan, Feb. 16.—Capt. John Anderson, of the Artillery, killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Edward W. Day, of the Artillery, killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.—Lieut. George H. Sprot, 2nd Europ. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Robert Cox, 8th N.I. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.

MADRAS.—Sub-Asst. Surg. T. Peacock, of the Nizam's Army, at Hyderabad, Feb. 23.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. Macdougall, 3rd H. Art. at Kurrachee, Feb. 20.—Asst. Surg. Charles Thatcher, at Bombay, March 1.

# HISTORY OF MOOLTAN.\*

IN A.D. 1469, Sooltan Hoossein, son of Sooltan Kootub-ood-Deen, upon the death of the latter, obtained the government of Mooltan. Sheikh Yoosoof, who had been removed from the government on the appointment of Kootub-ood-Deen, came to Sooltan Belol Lodi, governor of Delhi, and entreated his assistance; and Belol sent his eldest son, Bareek Shah, with a wellappointed force. A battle took place between Sooltan Hoossein and Bareek Shah, in which the latter was discomfited, and returned to Delhi.

At this time, Mulik Sohráb, of the Dodace Beloch tribe, arrived from Kech Mekran, with his sons Ishmael Khan and Putteh Khan, with others of their tribe, and entered the service of Sooltan Hoossein. As the hill robbers were troublesome in the province of Mooltan, the Sooltan rejoiced at their arrival, and assigned to Mulik Sohrab the country from the fort of Kuror to Deen-kot. On this, many other Beloches came from Kech Mekran, and entered the service of the Sooltan, who assigned to them the lands along the banks of the Indus, and the revenue began to increase. Hajee Khan, his son Ghazee Khan, and many of their kindred and tribe, came from Kech Mekras, to enter the service of Sooltan Hoossein. When the tracts along the Indus were in the hands of Mulik Sohrab and Hajee Khan, the fermer founded a Dera, named after Ishmael Khan, and the latter another named Ghazee Khan.

During the indolent rule of Muhmood, the grandson of Sooltan Heosesia, Ghazee Khan seized the greater part of the dependencies of Mooltan, and assumed the government, and was succeeded by his son Hajee Khan, who, taking advantage of the weakness of the government of Hindoostan, then under Ibrahim Lodi, took possession of several districts on the Indus, towards the south, and became independent.

When Humayoon reigned at Delhi, and the countries of the Punjab, Mooltan and Sindh came into the hands of the Choogette princes, Ghazee Khan the fifth obtained from Humayoon Dera Ghazee Khan and its dependencies in jagheer, which were secured to his family in succession.

In A.D. 1739, Nadir Shah having conquered the emperor Mobunsated Shah, the latter resigned to him the fort of Attok and other places to the north and west; also Mooltan, the Dersjat,

Sindh and Cabul. When the Badshah came from Dera Ishmael Khan to Dera Ghazee Khan, on his march to Sindh, Ghazee Khan the tenth was confirmed by him in the tenure of the Dera and its dependencies. On the death of this Ghazee Khan, in A.D. 1758, without issue, his kindred became dispersed, and the Dera and its dependencies lapsed to the sovereign of Cabul and Maharaja Konra Mull, who had been nominated Soobahdar of Mooltan by the court of Delhi, in 1746, was appointed governor by Ahmed Shah.

In 1767, Nuwab Ali Mohummud Khan Khakawance received the Soobahdaree of Mooltan from Ahmed Shah, who, on his return from his expedition into India, being provoked by certain disrespectful acts of Ali Mohummud Khan, caused him and his son to be slain, sending their bodies into Mooltan as an example, and the Soobahdaree was conferred upon Nuwab Shooja Khan.

On the death of Ahmed Shah, the weakness of his successor, Timoor Shah, tempted Huree Singh and Chunda Singh, Sikh sirdars, who had obtained possession of some of the territories of the Daoodpootra chiefs, to attack Mooltan, but they were defeated by the Daoodpootras, headed by Mohummud Buhawul Khan, the chief of Buhawulpoor, founded by his family in 1746. In 1772, Hajee Shereef Suddozye was appointed Soobahdar of Mooltan by Timoor Shah; but, becoming careless, and not remitting payments to the Shah's treasury, he was removed in six months, and Mirza Shereef Beg and Lala Dhurm Das obtained jointly the government of Mooltan. They disagreed, and the Mirza caused his colleague to be shot. Dreading the consequences, he sent secretly for the two Sikh sirdars, Chunda Singh and Ganda Singh, who marched from Umritsur, with a large force, to Mooltan, and the Mirza, making a show of resistance to save his credit, fled to Khyrpoor, where he died, the sirdars becoming masters of Mooltan and its dependencies.

In 1777 the Khan of Buhawalpoor received an order from Timoor Shah to expel the Sikh Sirdars from Mooltan, and he accordingly, with his Daoodpootras, accompanied by Nuwab Mozuffur Khan, of Shoojaabad, which district had been invaded and plundered by the sirdars, laid siege to the city, into which, in twenty-three days, they gained an entrance, slaughtering the Sikhs and plundering the residents. The kiladar, placed in charge by the sirdars (who were at Umritsur), retired into the citadel, despatching intelligence to the sirdars; whereupon Gunda Singh, with a large force, hastened to Mooltan, and, after a battle, forced Buhawul Khan and Mozuffur Khan to retreat to Shoojaabad. Timoor Shah, hearing of their discomfiture, ordered Sirdar Behroo Khan to march against the Sikhs, and in 1778 he besieged the fort of Mooltan; but, owing to the invasion of Khorasan by the Toorkmans, he was recalled by Timoor Shah, and forced to raise the siege. Strdar Ali Muddud Khan was afterwards sent with a large army against Mooltan, Timoor Shah himself, in order to afford him support, encamping at Peshawur. Ali Muddud Khan had reduced the fort to extremity when he was recalled by Timoor Shah, in consequence of a conspiracy against his life.

In 1779 the Shah himself advanced with a great army against Mooltan, and having arrived at the Eedgah,\* laid siege to the city, which soon fell into his hands; Gunda Singh being at this time too much occupied at Umritsur, in α contest with his family, upon the death of Chunda Singh, to assist the kiladar, who, despairing of relief, conciliated the Shah's clemency by timely surrender of the citadel. The Shah, on obtaining possession, proclaimed his sovereignty, bestowed the Soobahdaree of the province upon Mozuffur Khan, and returned to Cabul. Mooltan thus had remained in the power of the Sikh sirders for seven years, from 1772 to 1779.

<sup>\*</sup> The very place where Mr. Vans Agnew and Liout. Anderson were murdered.



Abstracted chiefly from "Fragments of the History of Mookan, the Detast and Buhawuipoot," from Persian MSS. By Lieut. R. Maclagam.

In 1814, Maharaja Runjeet Singh took the Dera from Zeman Khan Barukye, and conferred it and its dependencies upon Mohummud Sadik Khan, father of the present Nuwab of Buhawulpoor, at an annual rental of four lakhs. In 1831, Runjeet took into his own hands the district of Dera Ghezee Khan, and the rest of the country on that side of the river, held by Nuwab Mohummud Buhawul Khan, and the administration was committed to General Ventura, who remained there two years, and after him Dewan Sawun Mull (appointed Governor of Mooltan in 1821) was nominated nazim. This dewan ruled well, but was shot by a robber in 1814, when he was succeeded in the nizamut by his son

The province of Mooltan, in the reign of the Emperor Akbar, was one of the largest provinces in the empire, comprehending, besides Mooltan proper, Beloochistan, Sindh, Sewestan, Tatta and Bakr. Since the domination of the Sikhs, its dimensions have been reduced; its present boundaries are the Sutlej to the east, the Indus to the west, the province of Lahore on the north, and the territory of Buhawulpoor on the south, to which in 1836 was added the Mazaree territory.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

From the Commander-in-Chief of India to the Governor-General of India.

Head-quarters, Camp, Goojerat, Feb. 26. My Lord, - By my letter of the 21st inst., written on the field of battle immediately after the action, your lordship will have been made acquainted with the glorious result of my operations on that day against the Sikh army, calculated, from all credible reports, at 60,000 men of all arms, and 59 pieces of artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chutter Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with a body of 1,500 Affglian horse, led by Akram Khan, son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan; a result, my Lord, glorious indeed for the very victorious army of India. The ranks of the enemy broken; their position carried; their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage, captured; their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from mid-day to dusk, receiving most severe punishment in their flight; and, my Lord, with gratitude to a merciful Providence, I have the satisfaction of adding that, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, this triumphant success, this brilliant victory, has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side.

The number of guns taken in action and captured in the line

of pursuit I now find to be 53.

The official report made by the adjutant general of the army on the 20th inst. will have informed your lordship that I had directed Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. H. Dundas to join me by forced marches, and that I had closed up to so short a distance of the Sikh army that they could not possibly attempt the passage of the Chenab, in order to put into execution their avowed determination of moving upon Lahore, make a retrograde movement by the Koree Pass (the only practicable one for guns), or indeed quit their position, without my being able to attack them and defeat their movement.

On the 18th inst. Brigadier Markham had proceeded from Ramnuggur, up the left bank of the river, to Kanokee, to which I had directed 47 boats to be sent up. On the morning of the 20th this officer crossed the Chenab by my instructions, and joined me at 11 o'clock A. M. At the same time Lieut.-Col. Byrne was directed to move down the left bank, from the posi-At the same time Lieut.-Col. tion he held in front of Wuzeerabad, with two corps of infantry and four guns, leaving two regiments of irregular cavalry to watch the fords, and to prevent any marauding parties or bodies of the routed enemy from effecting a passage. On the same day a reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, and it was ascertained that their camp nearly encircled the town of Goojerat, their regular troops being placed immediately fronting us, between the town and a deep watercourse, the dry bed of the river Dwara. This nulla, which is very tortuous, passes round nearly two sides of the town of Goojerat, diverging to a considerable distance on the north and west faces, and then takes a southerly direction, running through the centre of the ground I occupied at Shadiwal. Thus the enemy's position on the right was greatly strengthened, the nulla giving cover to his infantry in front of his guns, whilst another deep, though narrow wet nulla, running from the east of the town, and falling into the Chenab in the direction of Wuzeerabad, covered his left. The ground between these nullas, for a space of nearly three miles, being

well calculated for the operations of all arms, and presenting no obstacle to the movement of my heavy guns, I determined to make my principal attack in that direction, and disposed my force accordingly.

On the extreme left I placed the Bombay column, commanded by the Hon. H. Dundas, supported by Brigadier White's brigade of cavalry and Scinde horse, under Sir J. Thackwell, to protect the left, and to prevent large bodies of Sikh and Affghan cavalry from turning that flank; with this cavalry I placed Capt. Duncan's and Huish's troops of horse artillery, whilst the infantry was covered by the Bombay troop of horse artillery under Major Blood. On the right of the Bombay column, and with its right resting on the nulla, I placed Brig .- Gen. Campbell's division of infantry, covered by No. 5 and No. 10 light field batteries, under Major Ludlow and Lieut. Robertson, having Brigadier Hoggan's brigade of infantry in reserve. Upon the right of the nulla I placed the infantry division of Major-Gen. Sir W. Gilbert, the heavy guns, eighteen in number, under Majors Day and Horsford, with Capt. Shakespear and Brevet-Major Sir R. Shakespear, commanding batteries, being disposed in two divisions upon the flanks of his left brigade. This line was prolonged by Major-Gen. Whish's division of infantry, with one brigade of infantry under Brigadier Markham in support in second line, and the whole covered by three troops of horse artillery, Major Fordyce's, Captains Mackenzie's and Anderson's, and No. 17 light field battery, under Capt. Dawes, with Lieut.-Col. Lane's and Capt. Kinleside's troops of horse artillery, in a second line in reserve, under Lieut .- Col. Brind. My right flank was protected by Brigadiers Hearsey's and Lockwood's brigades of cavalry, with Capt. Warner's troop of horse artillery. The 5th and 6th light cavalry, with the Bombay light field battery, and the 45th and 69th regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Mercer, most effectually pro-tected my rear and baggage. With my right wing, I proposed penetrating the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the position of their force in rear of the nulla, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double upon the centre the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

At half-past 7 o'clock the army advanced in the order described, with the precision of a parade movement. opened their fire at a very long distance, which exposed to my artillery both the position and range of their guns. I halted the infantry just out of fire, and advanced the whole of my artillery, covered by skirmishers. The cannonade now opened upon the enemy was the most magnificent I ever witnessed, and as terrible in its effects. The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position; but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to full back. I then deployed the infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my artillery as before.

The village of Burra Kalra, the left one of those of that name. in which the enemy had concealed a large body of infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a spirited attack of the 3rd brigade under Brig. Penny, consisting of the 2nd Europeans, and the 31st and 70th regiments N.I., which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter. A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time, against a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about the second or Chota Kalra by part of Brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led

by Lieut.-Col. Franks, of H.M.'s 10th foot.

The heavy artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the horse artillery and light field batteries, which I strengthened by bringing to the front the two reserve troops of horse artillery under Lieut.-Col. Brind, Brigadier Brooke having the general superintendence of the whole of the horse artillery, broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. whole infantry line now rapidly advanced, and drove the enemy before it; the nulla was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction, the right wing and Brig.-Gen. Campbell's division passing in pursuit to the eastward, the Bombay column to the westward of the town. The retreat of the Sikh army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our troops for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewn with the wounded, their arms and military equipments, which they threw away, to conceal that they were soldiers

Throughout the operations thus detailed the cavalry brigades on the flanks were threatened and occasionally attacked by vast



masses of the enemy's cavalry, which were in every instance put to flight by the steady movements and spirited manœuvres of our cavalry, most zealously and judiciously supported by the troops of horse artillery attached to them, from whom the enemy received the severest punishment.

On the left a most successful and gallant charge was made upon the Affghan cavalry, and a large body of Ghoorchurras, by the Scinde Horse and a party of the 9th Lancers, when some standards were captured. The determined front shown by the 14th Light Dragoons and the other cavalry regiments on the right, both regular and irregular, completely overawed the enemy, and contributed much to the success of the day. The conduct of all in following up the fugitive enemy was beyond all

A competent force, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, resumed the pursuit towards the Jhelum on the following morning, with a view of cutting off the enemy from the only practicable gun road to the Jhelum. Another division of infantry, under Brig.-Gen. Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, scouring the country in that direction to prevent their carrying off the guns by that route, and a body of cavulry, under Lieut-Col. Bradford, successfully pushed on several miles into the hills, and twenty-four from Goojerat, accompanied by that most energetic political officer, Capt. Nicholson, for the same purpose; whilst I remained in possession of the field for the purpose of supporting these operations, covering the fords of the Chenab, and destroying the vast magazines of ammunition left scattered in all directions. I am happy to add that these combinations have been entirely successful, the detached parties coming at every step on the wreck of the dispersed and flying foe.

Having endeavoured to convey to your lordship the particulars of the operations of the battle of Goojerat, I beg now to offer my heartfelt congratulations to your lordship, and to the Government of India, upon this signal victory, achieved, under the blessing of Divine Providence, by the united efforts and ndomitable gallantry of the noble army under my command,a victory, my Lord, as glorious to the army that gained it as it must be satisfactory to yourself and the Government of India, from the very important and decisive results to be expected

fromit.

It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men, as well native as European, upon this occasion. brilliant service they have performed in so signally defenting so vastly superior a force, amongst whom were the élite of the old Khalsa army, making a last, united, and desperate struggle, will speak for itself, and will, I am confident, be justly estimated by your lordship. I cannot too strongly express to your lordship my deep sense of obligation to the general officers and brigadier-generals in command of divisions, who so ably carried out my views, and directed the operations of their troops on this I beg to annex for your lordship's information the reports I have received from them, and to bring most prominently to your lordship's notice the brigadiers commanding brigades, the commanding officers of the regiments, and of troops of horse artillery, and light field batteries, and the several officers of the divisional and brigade staff enumerated in these reports in terms of such just commendation. I feel much indebted to Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, for the able and judicious manner in which he manœuvred the cavalry with horse artillery attached, on the left, keeping in check the immensely superior force of the enemy, whose main object was to turn my flanks. I am also greatly indebted to this tried and gallant officer for his valuable assistance and untiring exertions throughout the present and previous operations, as second in command with this force. To Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, whose services upon this, as on all former occasions, were invaluable, and ever marked by energy, zeal, and devotion; as well as to Major. Gen. Whish, Brigadier Generals Campbell and Dundas, for their able assistance, I am deeply indebted. To Brigadier-Gen. Tennant, commanding that splendid arm, the artillery, to whose irresistible power I am mainly indebted for the glorious victory of Goojerat, I am indeed most grateful. Conspicuous as the artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy, its irresistible and annihilating power, more truthfully shown, than in this battle. The heavy batteries manœuvred with the celerity of light guns, and the rapid advance, the scientific and judicious selection of points of attack, the effective and welldirected fire of the troops of horse artillery and light field batteries merit my warmest praise, and I beg most earnestly to recommend their brave and gallant commanders, with the several officers named in Brigadier-Gen. Tennant's report, to your lordship's most favourable notice. From Brigadier Cheape, the chief engineer, and the talented officers in that department, as

named in the brigadier's report, I have received the most valuable assistance in reconnoitring the enemy's position, and on the field of battle. The sappers and pioneers, under that most able officer, Capt. Siddons, did excellent service, and were ever in front to overcome any obstacle to the advance of the artillery. To the officers of the general staff of H. M.'s service, Major Lugard, acting adjt. general, and Lieut. Col. Gough, qr. master general of H. M.'s forces in India, my best thanks are due; their exertions upon the present occasion and throughout the recent operations were most valuable, and I beg to bring them under your lordship's favourable notice. I am equally indebted to Capt. Otter, acting assist. adjt.-general of H. M.'s forces, for his valuable services. To the officers of the general staff of the army, Lieut.-Col. Grant, adjr.-general, and Lieut.-Col. Gardon, qr.-master-general, whose most onerous and very important duties have invariably been conducted to my entire satisfaction, I am under the greatest obligation. valuable assistance in the field, and their indefatigable exertions throughout operations of no ordinary character, deserve my warmest thanks and your lordship's approbation. To Lieut. Col. Birch, judge-advocate-general, I am much indebted for his assistance upon every occasion. To Major Tucker, deputy adjt.-general, a most gallant, energetic, and valuable officer, to Lieut.-Col. Drummond, deputy qr.-master general, whose services have been very praiseworthy, to Major Chester, assist. adjt.-general, and Lieutenant Tytler, assist. qr.-master general, Lieutenant Johnson, deputy judge-advocate-general, Major G. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, assistant commissary general, and Captain C. Campbell, paymaster to the army, I offer my best thanks for their services whilst attending me in the field, and the efficient manner they have performed their several duties. Mr. Franklin, inspector general of H. M.'s hospitals, has been unceasing in his exertions in rendering every aid to the sick and wounded of the Royal service, and giving the benefit of his long professional experience in such duties, as has Dr. Renny, superintending-surgeon of this army, who has been indefatigable in his professional exertions and well-organized medical arragements. I feel I cannot too prominently bring to notice the valuable exertions of Dr. Macrae, field surgeon, and of the medical officers of the army generally; they have been most unwearied and praiseworthy. To Capt. Ramsay, deputy commissary-general, and to the officers of that department, I am much indebted, and feel grateful for their unceasing and successful exertions amidst all difficulties to supply the troops, and thus preserve the efficiency of the army. officers of my personal staff have well merited my best thanks and your lordship's favou: able notice,—Capt. Haines, military secretary, who has rendered me most valuable aid; Brevet-Major Bates, nide-de-camp; Lieut. A. Bagot, aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. J. Hire, aide-de-camp; Capt. Gabbett, aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. Harding, aide-de-camp; and Lieut. W. G. Prender-gast, my Persian interpreter. I beg also to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from the political officers, Major Mackeson, Mr. Cocks, Capt. Nicholson, and Lieut. Robison, both in the field and throughout the operations. I regret to add that Mr. Cocks was seriously wounded during the action in a rencontre with a Sikh horseman. I would also bring to your lordship's notice the name of Lieut. Stannus, of the 5th light cavalry; this officer has commanded the cavalry party attached to my escort throughout the operations to my entire satisfac-tion. He was severely wounded on the 21st, when gallantly charging a party of the enemy's horsemen. Major Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery: Lieut. Mayne, of the Madras Cavalry; and Capt. Showers, of the 14th N.I., attended me in the field.

I have most unwillingly been delayed from sooner forwarding this despatch, from the circumstance of having only this day received Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. H. Dundas's report, and some of the casualty returns have not even yet reached me. As soon as the whole come in, a full amended general return shall be transmitted without loss of time, for your lordship's information.

I have the pleasure to enclose a plan of the battle of Goojerst, also a return of the captured ordnance.

I have, &c., Gough, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

P.S. The casualty lists having arrived. I have the honour to enclose the return of killed and wounded, which I am sorry to see is so much heavier than I at first anticipated. Several of these were occasioned by accidental explosions of the enemy's tumbrils and magazines after the action.

Gough, General.

THE ARTILLERY.

To Lieut.-Col. P. Grant, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Excy. the Right Hon, the Commander-in-Chief, the he Beingal



Artillery of the army of the Punjab were allotted as follows during the action of yesterday:—1st troop, 3rd brigade.—Capt. W. R. Warner. Lieut.-Col. C. Grant, attached to Brig. Lock-W. R. Warner. Lieut.-Col. C. Grant, attached to Brig. Lockwood, cavalry brigade, on the right. 4th troop, 1st brigade.—Capt. M. Mackenzie. 4th troop, 3rd brigade.—Capt. J. Anderson. Major Garbett, with the 1st division of infantry, commanded by Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B. 2nd troop, 2nd brigade.—Major J. Fordyce.—No. 17 light field battery.—Capt. M. Dawes. With the 2nd infantry division, commanded by Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B.—No. 5 light field battery.—Lieut. Robertson. Major Mouatt, with the 3rd division of infantry under Brig.—Gen. Campbell. C.B. 4th troop. 2nd brigade. under Brig. Gen. Campbell, C.B. 4th troop, 2nd brigade.—
Capt. F. Duncan. 1st troop, 2nd brigade.—Capt. A. Huisb.
With Brig. M. White, cavalry brigade, on the left.—2nd troop,
3rd brigade.—Lieut.-Col. Lane, C.B. 3rd troop, 2nd brigade.
—Capt. R. Kinleside. Lieut.-Col. Brind, composing the reserve under Brig. G. Brooke, C.B.—Four 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, drawn by elephants.—Major Sir R. Shakespear. Two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, drawn by elephants.—Capt. J. Shakespear. With Major Horsford, commanded by Brig. E. Huthwaite, C.B., two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers. With Capt. E. Masters, two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers. Capt. E. Austin, who, being unable from his wound to accompany his own battery, No. 10 did duty with the heavy guns. With Major E. Day, commanded by Brig. E. Huthwaite, C.B.

These batteries, engaged in action by those attached to the 1st and 2nd divisions, advanced within about 600 yards, and the heavy guns within 800 or 1,000 yards of the enemy's artillery, on which they opened their fire about 9 o'clock, A.M. Shortly after the action commenced, an opportunity was observed of enfilading one of the enemy's batteries, when the reserve artillery, under Lieut.-Col. F. Brind, was advanced and placed by Brigadier G. Brooke, C. B., so as to do so. The batteries of the 3rd division engaged as they came up, and those with the cavalry brigades supported their movements as opportunity offered. Nearly the whole engagement being a cannonade, no movement of importance took place among the batteries, which maintained their fire until half-past 11 A.M., when many of the enemy's guns were observed to be dismounted and their line broken, and an advance

was ordered in pursuit.

I have the honour to state, for the Commander-in-Chief's information, my perfect satisfaction with the professional exertions of the officers, and my high approbation of the steady conduct of both officers and men during the day. To Brigadiers Brooke, C. B., and Huthwaite, C. B., in general direction of the horse and foot artillery, respectively, under my orders; Lieut.-Colonels C. Grant and F. Brind, Majors R. Horsford, E. F. Day, and J. L. Mouatt, all of whom held commands, as well as to all the officers commanding troops and batteries above enumerated, I have to acknowledge my best thanks for their exertions, by which these results were obtained. To the divisional staff, Capt. J. Abercrombie, deputy-assist. adj. general, and Lieut. H. Tombs, deputy-assist. qr. master general, and to H. A. Olpherts, my aide de camp, I am much indebted for their exertions; and also to Capt. C. Hogge the commissary, and Lieut. P. Christie, deputy commissary of ordnance, for their excellent arrangement of their department, as well as for their assistance in the field. Brigadiers Brooke and Huthwaite mention their majors of brigade, Lieut. C. V. Cox and Lieut. E. Kaye remajors of origane, Lieur. C. V. Cox and Lieur. E. Raye respectively, as having afforded them able assistance. I have great pleasure, finally, particularly to bring to his Excellency's notice the zeal and attention of Mr. Deputy-Commissary Spencer during the day, and beg to recommend that old and deserving warrant-officer to his kind consideration. I have, &c.

J. TENNANT, Brigadier-General, commanding artillery division, army of the Punjab.

#### THE ENGINEERS.

To Lieut.-Col. P. Grant, C. B., Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-quarters, Camp Goojerat, Feb. 26. Sir,—In reference to general orders of the 21st instant, I beg to submit, for the imformation of the Right Hon. the Commander in-Chief, a report on the conduct of the engineer department during the late operations and the engagement of

Major Napier, attended by Lieut. Greathed, and Major Tremenhere, attended by Lieut. Glover, were employed on the 21st, the former with the right, the latter with the left column of attack, and were very useful from their previous examination of the ground, and in particular of the position of the nulla on our right flank. Capt. Western, Lieuts. Goodwyn, Crommeline, and Taylor, accompanied me, and to all those officers my acknowledgments are due for conveying communications and obtaining information on every point required during the day. have also the gratification to report to his Excellency the zealous and able manner in which Capt. Cunningham and Lieut. C. Paton performed the duty assigned to them, of bringing up the fleet of boats ordered by his Excellency from Ramnuggur, and placing them so as to enable the portion of the army on the other side of the Chenab to co-operate and to come up. The former officer arrived before the close of the action, joined Brig. Gen. Campbell's division. The other officers of engineers were detached with the different divisions of the army, and no mention of these officers is needed from me, as whatever service they may have had an opportunity of rendering, will be more appropriately reported to his Excellency, or acknowledged by the general officers commanding each division. Capt. Siddons, commanding the sappers and pioneers, was attached to the heavy guns with a portion of his corps, the remainder being detached by companies to the different divisions; such duty as was required from them I need hardly say was effectively performed; and I trust it may not be considered by his lordship out of place my mentioning here the gallant behaviour and unwearied exertion displayed by these men throughout the present service. I allude in particular to the siege operations at Mooltan, and the conduct of that portion of the corps who were employed there.

Prior to the engagement on the 21st instant, the officers of engineers were employed in collecting information, and in surveying and reconnoitring; and it is due to Capt. Longden, of H. M.'s 13th regiment, who is attached to the engineer department as surveyor and field engineer, to state the very sole assistance he has rendered in all these duties during the whole

operations since I have joined the army.

I beg to add, that I am much indebted to Lieut. J. H. Maxwell for the very zealous performance of his duties, on all occasions, as major of brigade of engineers, and to Lieut. J. E. Cracroft, brigade quartermaster, my acknowledgments are also due; and I hope I may be permitted to recommend to his Excellency's favour Lieut. Hutchinson, of the engineers, a very promising young officer, who had been lately acting as my aidede-camp, and who was very severely wounded on the 21st inst.

I have, &c., J. Cheape, Brigadier, Chief Engineer, Army of the Punjab.

#### THE CAVALRY.

From Major Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., commanding cavalry division, to Lieut.-Col. Grant, C.B., Adjutant-Gen. of the army.

Head-quarters, Camp, Goojerat, Feb. 25. Sir,-I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of the division of cavalry under my command, in the battle fought on the 21st inst. near the town of Goojerat.

The left column of cavalry, under the command of Brig. White, C.B., consisting of the troops named below,\* was assembled in column of troops at half-distance, right in front in deploying interval, on the left of the Bombay column of infantry,

at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The right column, composed of troops named below, tunder the command of Brigs. Hearsey and Lockwood, C.B., were formed in column left in front at the same hour. The 3rd division of infantry and the Bombay brigade, all on the left of the nulla leading towards Goojerat, being under my immediate superintendence, I remained on the left flank of the army, and I make no doubt that Brig.-Gens. Dundas and Campbell have made you fully acquainted with the operations of the troops under their command.

On approaching the village of Nurrawalla, just without the range of the enemy's batteries, the infantry deployed into line, range of the enemy's oatteries, the mainty deproyed into me, and Brig. White formed his cavalry in front of that village, with its left back and parallel to a gentle rising of the ground, on which was posted the enemy's right, consisting of a large body of Affghans and Goorchura horse. From this position a fire of round shot was opened, and the enemy's cavalry extended to the

Left column.—ist brigade of cavalry, Brig. White, C.B., commanding; H.M.'s 3rd dragoons, Major Yerbury; H.M.'s 9th lancers, Lieut.-Col. Fullerton; 8th light cavalry, Major Mackenzie: Scinde horse. Capt. Malcolm; Capt. Duncan's troop horse artillery. Hight column.—2nd brigade of cavalry, Brig. Lockwood, C.B., commanding; H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, Lieut.-Col. King; 1st light cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Bradford; 2 rissalas, 11th irregular cavalry, Capt. Masters; 2 rissalas, 14th irregular cavalry, Lieut. Robarts; Capt. Warner's troop horse artillery.

4th brigade of cavalry, Brig. Hearsey commanding; 3rd irregular cavalry, Major Tait, C.B.; 9th irregular cavalry, Major Christie. The 5th and 6th light cavalry were left in the rear to protect the baggage.

right, so as to threaten to turn our left flank. To oppose the enemy's guns, I ordered Capt. Duncan to move his troop of horse artillery to the front, which he did in good style, and opened his fire within 500 or 600 yards. This movement was followed by the advance of Capt. Huish's troop, and both did considerable execution upon the enemy, but did not prevent the attempt of the Affghans to outflank our left. The Scinde horse were on the left of my line, and I ordered them to advance, with a squadron of the 9th lancers, under Capt. Campbell; a part of the former to be in reserve, and supported by a squadron of the 9th lancers under Major Grant, C.B., in echellon on the right. These troops made a most brilliant charge upon the enemy; at the same time I advanced the guns and cavalry towards the enemy's line. The fire of the guns soon put the Ghoorchurms in retreat, and the glorious charge of the troops on the left caused their whole force to seek safety in retreat by the Burradurree. A gun was captured during these proceedings, but, as we were then considerably in advance of the left of the infantry, although Capt. Duncan was enabled to enfilade a battery opposed to them, and ignorant of the force the enemy might have between the Burradurree and the town-a space covered with trees,-it became necessary to proceed with caution, yet I soon was enabled to open a fire upon the enemy, both on the right and left of the former place, which caused them considerable loss, and hastened their retreat.

I may here observe that all the enemy's tents were left standing near the Burradurree, and on the Sikh right of the town, with probably much baggage in them, all of which were probably

plundered by the camp followers.

The enemy being now in full retreat, I moved Brig. White's brigade well to the left front, and soon forced the enemy from the Jhelum road, and eventually from that of Beember also, cutting off large oodies of the enemy, much baggage, and many guns, which were secured by this brigade, as well as the troops of the 2nd and 4th brigades, which had been ordered to join in the pursuit. At 20 minutes past 4 r.m., none of the enemy being in sight, and being, as was said by the villagers, nine or ten miles from Goojerat, I discontinued the pursuit and returned to camp at this place. In this pursuit Capts. Duncan and Huish's troops of artillery, latterly joined by Major Leeson and Major Blood's troop of the same arm, brought their guns to bear upon the enemy with good effect on several occasions, and their advance was as rapid as the intersected nature of the ground (by nullas) would admit, and the 9th lancers and 8th light cavalry made gallant attempts to close with the enemy's cavalry, which, however, were frustrated by the rapid retreat of the latter, yet a great number of the enemy were slain by this brigade in the pursuit. I witnessed the activity of Capt. Unett and part of his squadron of the 3rd light dragoons, and Brig. White mentions that the whole of that regiment was actively engaged in this work of retribution.

Being an eye-witness to all the movements of the 1st brigade, I have great satisfaction in stating that Brig. White conducted them very much to my satisfaction. I am also well satisfied with the manner in which Lieut.-Col. Fullerton and Majors Yerbury and Mackenzie commanded their respective regiments, and in which Major Grant supported the charge of cavalry on the left. The charge of the Scinde horse reflects the highest credit on Capt. Malcolm, and I have great pleasure in having witnessed the gallant bearing of all the officers and men of this brigade during the operations of the day; and I feel sure that their only regret was that the enemy's cavalry so often declined To Captains Duncan and Huish, and Majors Leethe attack. son and Blood, I am much indebted for the manner in which they brought their guns into action whenever an opportunity occurred, and the steadiness and good conduct of both officers and men were very conspicuous.

I have now the pleasing duty to state that I have received every assistance and support from my deputy assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Pratt, on the present occasion as well as during the campaign. To my deputy-assist, qu. master-general, Lieut. Tucker, I am greatly indebted for his zeal, activity, intelligence, and successful endeavours to procure intelligence of the movements of the enemy during the operations; he, as well as my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Thackwell, Lieut. Young, of the engineers, Lieut. Carter, of the pioneers; and Cornet Beatson, of the 6th light cavalry, accompanied me during the battle, and afforded me essential service in carrying my orders on various occasions during the operations of the day. Brig. White states how greatly he was satisfied with the conduct of his brigade-major, Capt. Cautley, and the whole of the officers and men of his brigade.

As the operations of the 2nd and 4th brigades of cavalry did not come under my observation, except towards the latter end of the pursuit, I have the honour to forward Brig. Lockwood's report, and it would appear therefrom that he conducted his brigade judiciously; and I am gratified to learn that both officers and men behaved greatly to his satisfaction, and that the 14th light dragoons and 1st light cavalry conducted themselves gallantly, and evinced every anxiety to close with the enemy. I am happy to observe that the brigadier has mentioned with great approbation the conduct of Lieut.-Colonels Bradford and King in command of their regiments; and I cannot avoid here stating, for the information of his lordship, that I observed with much satisfaction the zeal and judgment evinced by both officers when in command of considerable bodies of cavalry detached from the camp at Chillianwallah on important duties.

I regret that I have not yet received any report from Brig. Hearsey, or return of casualties from his brigade, or the Scinde

horse; these will be forwarded when they arrive.

I have, &c.,
J. THACKWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

Camp, Goojerat, Feb. 22. Sir,-I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, commanding the cavalry division, that on the morning of the 21st I formed my brigade, as directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the right rear of the first division of infantry, and parallel to Brig. Markham's reserve, advancing in this order until the opened their fire. I then deployed the brigade in the following manner: - In the first line, five troops of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, two squadrons 1st light cavalry, with the 1st troop 3rd brigade borse artillery, on the left, escorted by a troop of the 14th and a rissalah 11th irregular cavalry. In support the remainder of the 11th irregular cavalry, and in reserve one squadron 14th, and one squadron 1st, light cavalry. In the commencement of the action, I directed Capt. Warner to open his fire upon a large body of the enemy near a village in our front; but, as they returned a heavy fire within accurate range, I changed position left back, and the horse artillery ceased firing. The enemy's horsemen now appeared in great force upon our right, threatening to turn our flank, so I changed front to the right, directing the reserve to retain its front, and communicate with the infantry.

Capt. Warner's guns opened with great effect upon the horsemen and turned them, but they only retired a short distance, and then a regiment of their regular cavalry moved round by a circuitous route and got completely into our rear. I immediately detached towards them three guns, with a squadron of the 14th, who, in conjunction with Major Christie's corps of irregular cavalry, drove them off. About this time a large gol of horse came on towards me, and I prepared to charge, but as they turned at once from the fire of the guns, and as there was a nullah in our front, I refrained from advancing after them. The reserve also now advanced in support of Col. Hervey's brigade of infantry. then received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to bring on the brigade, which I did, and followed in pursuit of the enemy, until I found myself parallel to the cavalry under the majorgeneral, when I placed myself in communication with him. the pursuit the 14th dragoons and 1st light cavalry cut down or shot a considerable number of the Sikh infantry, both regular and irregular, and Corporal Wm. Pain, of the 14th dragoons, captured a red silk standard, killing in single combat the horseman who hore it.

I beg to state to the major-general that I had the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the steadiness of the troops composing the brigade in performing several manœuvres under a heavy fire of artillery. My best thanks are due to Capt. Warner, horse artillery, for the able and efficient manner in which he employed his guns; also to Lieut. Col. Bradford, commanding the 1st light cavalry; Lieut. Col. King, 14th light dragoons; Capt. Masters, 11th irregular cavalry; and Lieut. Roberts, 14th irregular cavalry; and Lieut. Col. Doherty, who commanded the reserve. I am also under the greatest obligations to my brigademajor, Capt. Yule, 9th lancers, for the essential assistance he rendered me, not only during the action, but during the period I have commanded the second brigade.

I have, &c.,
G. H. Lockwoon, Commanding Second
Cavalry Brigade.

To Capt. Pratt, Assist.-Adjt.-General, Cavalry Division. Camp, near Khoree, Feb. 23.

Sir, -I have the honour to report to Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.c.a. and K.H., commanding the cavalry division of the army of the Punjah, for the information of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that, agreeably to instructions received from Capt. Pratt, assist.adjt.gen., cavalry division, I joined, at about half past eight o'clock of the morning of the 21st instant,

the brigade of cavalry on the right, under Brig. Lockwood, with the 3rd and 9th irregular cavalry, and, as senior cavalry officer in the field on that flank, I assumed command of the whole of that arm as detailed below,\* and a troop of horse artillery under Capt. Warner. Soon after the action commenced by a cannonading and heavy bodies of horse, amongst them apparently a regular regiment showed in our front. The cavalry under mycommand advanced towards them, and the troop of horse artillery was sent to the front with its support (a squadron of H.M.'s 14th dragoons and a squadron of irregular horse) and opened a well-directed fire of round and shrapnell, which made the enemy fall back to a respectable distance. On this, very numerous bodies of horse went off to our right, apparently with the intention of turning that flank. I manœuvred to the right with the irregular brigade, and kept them in check. About this time I received orders from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief not to separate the left of the cavalry too far from the columns of infantry advancing in I was therefore necessitated to close to the left, that direction. which I did with Brig. Lockwood's brigade. At the same time, as they again pressed on my right, I ordered three guns to support it—the fire from which again made the enemy draw off. I now observed it was their determination to turn the right, and as I had been joined by Col. Doherty with two squadrons, I placed him to fill the gap on my left, and ordered Brig. Lockwood's brigade and three guns to join the irregulars on that flank. This checked the enemy, but a very large body now advanced on the space on our left. I immediately opposed it with the irregular brigade and Brig. Lockwood's, with a half-battery, and the enemy was again foiled, but they, perceiving I had only the artillery supports and rissalah of horse under the command of Lieut. Roberts on my extreme right, made a last effort to turn it. This was promptly met by the 3rd and 9th irregulars being sent in that direction—the 9th advancing to meet them with the half-battery; thus foiled, they returned to our left; Major Christie followed their movement. This was their last attempt. A troop of horse artillery, with supports of one squadron of the 9th irregulars, commanded by Lieut, and Adj. Tytler, pushed to the front and got under the fire of their artillery, when several men and horses suffered from round shot. It was now apparent from the distance of the sound of their guns that the enemy were in retreat, and Major Mackeson informed me it was his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief's wish that all the cavalry should pursue and prevent the enemy carrying off their guns. I immediately directed Brig. Lockwood's brigade to take a sweep to the right, and pushed on myself with the 3rd irregulars, and Lieut. Robart's rissalah, with Capt. Warner's troop of horse artillery, the 9th irregulars, and 11th, under Capt. Master, following as soon as they could get clear of a deep and quaggy nulla, and we perceived the enemy in full retreat after a canter of four miles. The artillery opened upon the masses of men, whilst the cavalry advanced on the flank, and overtook them near the village of Runnawall, where a great many of the Bunnoo troops were sabred and shot. In this manner the pursuit continued until a deep nulla prevented the horse artillery getting on without delay. Here I left them with two squadrons, and pushed on again, overtaking another body, and punishing them. I detached Capt. Biddulph, with half a rissalah, to ascertain the cause of a heavy cloud of dust on our left. He reported it was Sir J. Thackwell's division, and I soon after heard his battery of horse artillery open. Both divisions of cavalry were now closing on the enemy, and Capt. Biddulph was so fortunate as to capture five guns, and Major Christie another that had been left in a nulla by the retreating foe. (Major Christie informs me that this gun would have been left behind if he had not made great exertions in having it brought into camp. He disclaims the capture of it.—J. B. H.) The pursuit continued to the village of Sainthull, when I met and reported to Sir J. Thackwell, and whence we returned to camp. The distance the cavalry under my command went over in pursuit was 15 miles. We did not get to the camp of the irregulars, near the Burradurree of Goojerat, until 10 o'clock at night, and had thus been 15 hours on horseback.

I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of all the officers under my command. Some difference arose as to carrying my orders into effect by Brig. Lockwood, in consequence of his receiving direction from supreme authority, of which I was not at the time aware—but I found him most zealous and desirous of having an opportunity to charge the enemy at the head of H.M.'s 14th dragoons. The conduct of that regiment throughout the day was most exemplary and steady, and I have

not the least doubt, had an opportunity occurred, it would have been most eagerly seized, to the utter destruction of any body opposed to it. Brig. Lockwood's report will bear testimony to the energy of the officers commanding regiments in his brigade, as I do most assuredly of those officers commanding, and in the regiments of irregular cavalry. My thanks are due to Major Tait, C.B., commanding the 3rd irregulars; Major Christie, commanding the 9th irregulars; Capt. Master, commanding the llth irregulars; and Lieut. Roberts, commanding a rissalah of the 14th irregulars. The conduct of the horse artillery was be-yond all praise, and I feel much indebted to Capt. Warner, his officers, and men, for the able manner in which that noble arm was employed. I feel myself much indebted also to Lieut. Neville Chamberlain, brigade-major of the 4th brigade of irregular cavalry, for his assistance in the field during the forenoon, which I cannot too much appreciate, and for the example he set in several hand to hand affairs with a furious and exasperated enemy during the pursuit. Lieut. Crawford Chamberlain, second in command, 9th irregular horse, although still suffering from his wound, was present with the regiment the whole day, thus showing his usual energy. Lieut. and Adjutant Tytler 9th irregulars, also brought to my notice the steadiness of a squadron of that regiment when under severe artillery fire, by which one sowar was killed and several men and horses wounded.

I shall forward a list of casualties as soon as I can get them from the different officers in command of regiments and parties, but from the constant marching we have had since the battle of Goojerat, and the inclement weather we are now enduring, I have not as yet been able to get them.

I have, &c., J. B. HEARSEY, Brigadier of the 4th Brigade,

Commanding Cavalry on the Right Flank of the Army. P.S.—I have just got the return of the casualties of the 3rd and 9th irregular cavalry, which I have the honour to enclose.

THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

No. 1. To the Adjt .- General of the Army. Camp Goojerat, Feb. 22.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that the 1st infantry division, with horse artillery attached as detailed below (from right to left), marched at about half-past 7 A.M.; yesterday, the 1st brigade, commanded by Brig. Harvey, in quarter distance columns of regiments, right in front at deploying distance, with a troop of native horse artillery in either flank drawn up in corresponding order. 4th troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, Capt. Mackenzie; 1st infantry brigade, 52nd NI., H.M.'s 10th foot, 8th N.I., 4th troop, 3rd brigade horse artillery (Capt. J. Anderson, except two guns at Vizierabad); three companies of pioneers, Lieut, M'Mullen. In reserve.—2nd infantry brigade, 51st N.I., H.M.'s 32nd foot, 72nd N.I.

The 2nd brigade in reserve, commanded by Brig. Markham, and 300 to 400 yards in rear, proceeded in contiguous quarter distance columns.

After advancing about two miles or more, the enemy opened their fire, and after the enemy had made some further progress, both brigades, agreeably to his Lordship's orders (and taken up from the left) deployed, the horse artillery conforming thereto. Immediately afterwards the troops of horse artillery and skirmishers (of the 1st brigade) were ordered to the front, the latter at 300 yards distance. I then requested Brig. Markham to take ground to the left, that the interval made by the advance of Capt. Anderson's four guns might be covered by the 72nd N.I. Both troops began a spirited cannonade, and continued the formular three hours, until the enemy's guns in our front (like those, I believe, in front of every part of the line, through a similar treatment) were silenced. During the cannonade, on first receiving an order for the further advance of both troops, I learned from Major Garbett, who was in command of them, that the guns on our left front had had so many horses killed and disabled that they must await the arrival of others from the rear, which I observed were making quick progress to their troops, and which shortly afterwards, I regret to say, lost its gallant captain, who was instantly wounded by a cannon ball; the duties continued, however, to be sufficiently prosecuted under the superintendence of Lieuts. Francis and Mecham, to the former of whom the command immediately devolved. After this, both troops being well advanced to the front, and the enemy making one or two threatening demonstrations, I thought it right to make a requisition on the cavalry for a small detachment for their protection, which was promptly complied with by Brig. Lockwood. On the advance of the line being directed, the right brigade found the enemy's infantry in great force in its front, with a strong body of cavalry on their left,

<sup>\*</sup> Brig. Luckwood's brigade.—H. M.'s 14th dragoons, 1st light cavalry, Capt. Warner's troop of horse artillery, Capt. Fordyce's at the end of the action.

Irregular Brigade.-3rd irregular cavalry, 9th ditto, 11th ditto, 13th 1st

which rendered it necessary for Brig. Hervey to make a short Sank movement to the right, and throw back the 52nd No. 1, in order to counteract any attack the enemy might have in contemplation. As this unavoidably caused a great gap in the line, I thought it advisable to direct Brig. Markham at once to occupy it by his brigade, which was accordingly done, and the arrangement immediately reported to his Excellency. The enemy were otherwise preparing to take advantage of this opening, but on seeing the 2nd brigade advancing to it, halted, and gave a few rounds of grape and matchlock fire, which was returned with full effect by file firing from the right of divisions and Lieut. Francis's guns, which latter were being replenished with ammunition, and for the moment in the rear of the infantry. Lieut. Need, aide-de-camp, on noticing the enemy's cavalry and infantry immediately in front of the 2nd brigade, had made known the same to Lieuts. Francis and Mecham, who, on his suggestion, instantly galloped to the front through an interval made for the purpose by H.M.'s 32nd regiment, and with a few rounds of grape co-operated with the infantry (who were advancing to charge) in sending back the enemy in great confusion.

In the flank movement by the 1st brigade already adverted to, and which, under a heavy fire from the enemy of round grape and matchlock, with the reformation to line (in discovering that the enemy did not make the anticipated attack) was effected in the most steady and orderly manner, Capt. Mackenzie, by his able and judicious co-operations, made his troops particularly useful; and on the enemy's declining to receive the charge of H. M. 's 10th and the 8th and 52nd N. I., poured in such a continued fire of shrapnel and round shot upon their retiring masses as, with what had occurred from the 2nd brigade, effectually to prevent any further threat or molestation to the division under my command, and, as far as I could observe, every part of the line had been equally successful in defeating the purposes of the enemy, who long before noon must have discovered that the entire loss of their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and cattle, was inevitable.

On reaching Goojerat, the 2nd brigade, agreeably to his lordship's orders, commenced collecting the enemy's abandoned guns, 19 of which were sent in by them forthwith, and occupied the town with the following details under Major Case, H. M.'s 32nd regiment, which was afterwards reinforced by the 36th regiment (N. I.); two companies of H. M.'s 32nd regiment, under Capt. Pigott; two companies of the 51st regiment N. I., under Lieut. Wallace. Possession of the eight gates was first taken, and then of the fort, where about 80 of the enemy laid down their arms, and were made over as prisoners to the 36th regiment N. I., with other small parties found in different parts of the town, that, with few exceptions, made no resistance. The above four companies captured a gun, standard, and some horses, with the loss of one man killed of H. M.'s 32nd, and an officer of the same corps wounded, Lieut. Jeffrey. The lat brigade on halting here detached a subdivision of H. M.'s 10th regiment, and the grenadier company of the 52nd N. I., to expel a party of 200 of the enemy in occupation of the temple and garden, in rear of which the 8th regiment N. I. is now encamped, which was effected with trifling loss on our side, but the enemy had 30 or 40 killed and wounded, and a great number taken prisoners.

It is particularly satisfactory to me to bring to the favourable notice of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the division under my command during the services of yesterday, performed under his lordship's immediate orders and direction, and consisting of, in fact, the horse artillery and infantry of the (Bengal) Mooltan field force, with the exception of the 49th N. I. on detached duty. Brigadiers Hervey and Markham conducted their brigades under the various circumstances of the day (some of which I have briefly specified) in a manner that merits the strongest commendation, and they were, as heretofore, admirably supported by the officers in command of regiments, viz.:—Lieut. Col. Franks, C.B., H.M.'s 10th regiment; Lieut. Col. Brooke, H. M.'s 32nd regiment; Major Farquharson, 8th N.I., and, on his being severely wounded, Brevet-Major Williams; Brevet-Major Griffin, 51st N.I.; Capt. Jamieson, 52nd N.I.; Capt. Lloyd, 72nd N.I. I cordially unite with both brigadiers in the expression of thanks to the above officers for the intelligence and zeal with which they carried out their orders, and to all the officers and men under their command for the steadiness and prompt obedience so uniformly evinced throughout the division. Brigadier Hervey acknowledges the services of his brigade-major, Capt. Wiggins, in high terms of commendation, and the active assistance he received throughout the day from Lieut. B. Reid (34th N.I.), interpreter to H. M.'s 10th regiment; as does Brig. Markham those of his brigade-major, Capt. Balfour, H.M.'s 32nd regiment (who has happily re-

covered from the wound he received in the action of the 12th of September last), and of Ensign Fraser, 23rd regiment, appointed acting interpreter of the 49th N.I., who is waiting the arrival of this regiment from Mooltan, who gladly made his services useful to the brigadier. To Major Garbett, commanding the horse artillery, attached to my division, my best acknowledgments are due for his unremitting attention to both troops under his command, and particularly in matters the officers commanding them were not so able of themselves to give directions about. He mentions in the highest terms (as does Brig. Hervey) Capt. M'Kenzie and his troop, and notices that after the lamented death of Capt. G. Anderson, the four guns of his troop were well commanded by Lieut. Francis; and I heartily concur in the testimody he bears to the admirable conduct of the officers and men of both troops, who worked their guns with a rapidity and precision that would have been impracticable except from their uniform coolness and steadiness under a heavy fire from the enemy at both positions, first, at 1,000 yards, and secondly, at 500 yards. Major Garbett also notices in most favourable terms the able assistance rendered him by Lieut. De Tissier, acting adjutant 1st brigade horse artillery. Lieut. M'Mullin and his com-pany of pioneers deserve much credit, having continued with the 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, and rendered useful service whenever called upon.

Having but recently had my attention drawn to the circumstances I am about to mention, I think, in justice to the gallant officer affected by them, I may be permitted so to do, though they refer to anterior conflicts with the enemy. On the 12th of September last, after Lieut. Col. Pattoun was mortally wounded, the command of the six companies of H.M.'s 32nd regiment devolved on Major Inglis, and through the exertions of the gallan; troops employed, the enemy's strong position was carried; and a similar result occurred on the 7th of November last, when, from Lieut.-Col. Brookes having the command of one of the two columns of attack, that of H. M.'s 32nd regiment again devolved on Major Inglis, whose conduct in that important trustwas highly satisfactory to the brigadier commanding; and I have accordingly great satisfaction in soliciting the favourable notice of his Excellency to the same. Major Napier (attended by Lieut. Greathed) of the engineers, who was attached for the day to the two divisions on the right, aided me much by occasionally reconnoitring positions we were approaching, and in giving me the advantage of his reconnoissance of the preceding day. Capt. Glasfurd and Lieut. J. B. Smith, of the engineers, having been directed to join me, were extremely useful during the day; and I feel much indebted to both, as also to Capt. Cheape (51st N.I.), late treasurer to the Mooltan field force, who attended me throughout, and for whom it was not difficult to find frequent and active employment. Major Becher, assist. qr.master general, and Capt. Whish, dep. assist. adj. general of the division, as also my aides-de-camps Capt. J. C. Kennedy, H. M.'s 18th foot, and Lieut. A. Need, H.'M.'s 14th light dragoons, afforded me every assistance, and are entitled to my best thanks for their attention and zeal. The horse of the dep. assist. adj. general, from which he had just dismounted, having in the commencement of our cannonade been severely wounded by a cannon shot, it was some time before another could join from the rear, and intermediately a camel served him as a tolerable substitute.

I beg respectfully, in conclusion, to offer to the Right. Honthe Commander-in-Chief my hearty congratulations on the complete success of his lordship's arrangements for the day, and onan issue which, under Divine Providence, has been permitted to be most triumphant.

I have, &c.,

W. S. Whish, Major-General, commanding 1st Infantry Division, Army of the Punjab.

THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

To Lieut.-Col. P. Grant, c.B., Adj.-General of the Army. Sir, —I have to apologise for the delay which has taken place in complying with general orders of the 21st inst., directing reports of the proceedings of the troops employed against the enemy to be forwarded for the information of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief; but having been, as you are aware, constantly on the move since the morning after the action near Goojerat, in pursuit of the fugitive Sikh army, I have not had an opportunity of doing so.

I have now to report, for the information of his lordship, that the 2nd infantry division, consisting of the third brigade 31st N.I., 2nd European regt., 70th N.I., 4th brigade 30th N.I., H.M.'s 29th Foot, and 56th N.I., advanced from Shadawalla on the morning of the 21st inst., in line of quarter distance columns, at deploying distance, leaving a battery of heavy guns under Maj. Horsford, of the artillery, between the two brigades; No.17 light field battery, under con.mand of Capt. Dawes, and Brevet

Major Fordyce's troop of horse artillery between the right regiments of the left and right brigades respectively. Having received orders to push forward my light troops to force the enemy to show their position, I immediately advanced the troop of horse artillery and Dawes' light field battery, which instantly drew a very heavy and well-directed fire from two large batteries, which the enemy had established on either side of the village of Kalerah, by which they were nearly screened from the fire of our guns, which, with the light companies, were then still further pushed forward, followed by the division, which had deployed into line; the heavy guns in our centre at this time opening a very destructive cannonade. Up to this time the village above-named seemed to be unoccupied, and I directed a party of infantry to take possession of it. Upon the approach of this party a tremendous fire of musketry was opened from the walls, which were loopholed in every direction; the 2nd European regiment was then ordered up in support, under the command of Major Steel, and soon carried it after a most obstinate resistance, in which that gallant regiment suffered rather severely, as well as upon its emerging from the village; soon after which the enemy left many of their guns and fled in the greatest confusion.

It affords me the highest satisfaction to record the valuable services of Brig. A. S. H. Mountain, C.B., and of Brig. A. Penny, C.B., who led the second European regiment to the attack of the village in the most gallant and exemplary manner. I should wish particularly to mention the very great assistance I received from Major Horsford, commanding the heavy battery, and Major Fordyce, commanding the 2nd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery, and Capt. Dawes, commanding No. 17 light field battery. It is impossible to praise too highly their conduct, and that of all those under their command. I beg likewsie to bring to his Excellency's notice the valuable assistance I received from my divisional and personal staff; Brevet-Capt. J. A. D. Ferguson, deputy-assist. adj.-gen.; Lieut. A. S. Galloway, deputy-assit. qr. master general; Lieut. Cot, aid-e-camp; Capt. Sherwill and Lieut. M'Donnell, majors of brigade; and Capt. Goldie and Lieut. Irwin, of the engineers. Capt. W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I., who acted as my aide-de-camp during the action, afforded me great and active assistance, as did also Lieut. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I. (orderly officer). My warmest thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. Congreve, C.B., H.M.'s 29th foot; Lieut.-Col. Jack, 30th N.I., and Lieut.-Col. Holmes, 56th N.I.; and to Majors J. Steel, 2nd European regiment, W. R. Corfield, 31st N.I., and J. R. M'Causland, 70th N.I. (severely wounded in the attack on the village of Kalerah), for the exemplary manner in which they led their regiments. I trust I may be permitted to bring to his Excellency's notice the name of Brevet-Capt. G. Gordon, 50th N.I., officiating sub-assistcommissary-gen., who, at my request, destroyed the enemy's camp equipage and loose amunition. The conduct of the troops under my command, European and native, under a terrific and welldirected cannonade, was such as to call forth my highest com-

In conclusion, I regret that in consequence of our being so constantly on the move since the action, I am unable to forward herein the returns of casualties, but I shall do myself the honour to transmit them with the least possible delay.

I have, &c., W. R. Gilbert, Major-General Commanding

2nd Infantry Dixision, Army of the Punjab.

P.S. – In the absence of the regular returns, I may here add that the amount of loss is very trifling, considering the heavy fire kept up by the enemy's artillery on the centre of the division, where the heavy guns were; the 2nd European regiment having only lost 8 men killed, and 135 wounded; the 31st N.1., 11 men killed, and 131 wounded; and 70th N.I., 10 killed and 40 wounded. In the 4th brigade, H. M.'s 29th regiment lost only two men and six wounded; the 30th N.I., three men wounded; and the 56th N.I., only one man wounded.

THE THIED INFANTRY DIVISION.
To Lieut.-Col. Grant, C.B., Adj.-General of the Army.
Camp, Dowlutnuggur, Feb. 23.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Right Hon, the Commander-in-Chief, that, in obedience to the orders I received from his lordship at daylight of the 21st instant, I formed the brigades of the 3rd division, commanded by Brigadiers Carnegy and M'Leod, with the light field batteries attached to them, close to the left bank of the nullah, which passed in front of the village of Shadiwall a little after 7 A.M. The brigade under Brig. Hoggan was formed at the same time in rear, to act as a reserve to the whole force intended to be employed on that side the nullah.

In the advance to the attack of the enemy's position, his lordship desired me to keep close to the left side of the nullah, and to preserve my communication with the heavy guns, which

were placed on the opposite bank. His lordship further directed me to approach, but not to pass, that part of the nullah bebind which the right of the enemy's army was formed, without further instructions from him.

With a view to the effectual fulfilment of his lordship's wishes to maintain close communication with the heavy guns on my right, and to prevent their molestation by the enemy from the nullah, I directed the light company of H. M.'s 24th to eccupy and move along the nullah, in advance of the heavy guns; and to render the communication more secure, I supported this com-pany with two guns from No. 10 light field battery, which moved close along the bank of the nullah. The two brigades were formed in the first instance in contiguous columns of regiments (the brigade at full distance), covered by a strong line of skirmishers, and these immediately supported by Nos. 5 and 10 light field batteries attached to them respectively. These skirmishers communicated on the left with those covering the front of the Bombay division, which were likewise supported by the troop of horse artillery belonging to that force. The whole line moved horse artillery belonging to that force. forward at a quarter before eight A.M. in this order, with the regularity of troops at a review. The country we passed over in our advance was perfectly level, highly cultivated, and without an obstruction, being merely dotted here and there with an occasional tree. At balf-past nine the skirmishers having arrived within long range of the enemy's guns, the columns were deployed into line, when we again moved forward. At this moment the right wing of the enemy's army was plainly seen, formed directly in our front beyond a turn in the nullah. which seemed to run parallel to the front of their position, in the centre of which, and nearly opposite to Nos. 5 and 10 light field batteries, they had two very heavy guns, and several six and nine pounders field guns, which then opened fire; that from the former in the first instance caused some less in the batteries; and here it was, I regret to say, that Lieut. Day, of the artillery, a very brave and most promising young officer, was killed by a cannon ball. The line moved onwards to the front, keeping in communication with, and as much as possible in the alignment of the heavy guns, while the field batteries kept up so destructive a fire upon the enemy is their front, in positions behind the nullsh, that they finally obliged the whole force to abandon it, and take shelter under cover of the bank of the nullah, from which they were afterwards driven in confusion and flight by an enfilading fire from these same field batteries. About threequarters of an hour before the enemy had been finally driven in flight from the nullah and from the field, a great effort was made by many, apparently of the principal chiefs, to bring forward a large body of their cavalry, which was followed in a tumultnous manner by the infantry which had taken shelter in the nullah, to attack the centre of the Bombay division. This attack was taken in flank by No. 5 field battery, which caused great loss to the enemy, both in his short advance and subsequent retreat. The infantry of the 3rd division had not occasion to fire a shot. The enemy were driven from their different positions and from the field by the fire these two field batteries, aided by that of the Bombay troop of horse artillery.

I cannot find language to express my sense of the calm, steady, and admirable manner in which these two batteries were commanded and worked by Major Mouatt, the commanding officer, and by Major Ludlow and Lieut. Robertson, the former commanding No. 5, the latter No. 10, battery; nor am I able adequately to express my admiration of the bravery and gallantry of the other officers of these batteries, and of their non-commissioned officers and men, all of whom I beg to recommend, in an especial manner, to the favourable notice of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

After the troops had crossed the nulla I received his lond-ship's orders to follow the troops of the right wing in their movement towards the east side of Goojerat, while the Bombay division passed the town on the other side. After clearing the town the division again resumed its communication with the Bombay troops, and proceeded with them in advance, together with the troops of the 2nd division on our right, until ordered to halt and encamp.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conductof Brigadiers Carnegie and M'Leod, to whom I feel much indebted for the brave example they set their men, and for the officer-like manner in which they managed their respective brigades during the day. Brig. Hoggan, commanding the reserve, was under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General Dundas on the left. The two former brigadiers speak in strong terms of the merits and services during the day of their respective brigade-majors, Capt. Clerk, of the 25th N.I., and Capt. Keiller, of the 6th N.I.; and I can confirm their opinion of the zeal, activity, and value of these officers' services from my own personal observation

I beg also to recommend to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the several officers commanding regiments, who all set an example of the greatest gallantry to their respective corps, viz.—Lieut.-Col. Smith, H. M.'s 24th regiment; Lieut.-Col. Corbet, 25th N.I.; Lieut.-Col. Jones, H.M.'s 61st; Major Tudor, 46th N.I.; and Capt. Lang, 35th N.I. They are all truly deserving of his lordship's favourable notice and approbation. Lieut.-Col. Jones, of H.M.'s from the two majors of that regiment, Major Campbell and Major Stephens; and Lieut.-Col. Smith, of H.M.'s 24th regiment, in a similar manner notices the conduct of Major Blachford, of that corps. I received during the day the most cordial and valuable assistance from Major Ponsonby, assistant-adjutant-general of the division, with whom I have found a real pleasure in being associated on service, and to whom I owe great obligation for the able and careful manner in which he conducts the duties of his department. I beg to recommend to the particular notice of his lordship the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of Ensign Garden, deputy-assis. quar. master general, to whom I am also under many obligations for the zeal and ability with which he performs his various duties. Capt. Durand and Lieut. Morton, of the engineers, were attached to the 3rd division during the action, and accompanied me during the day. They rendered me valuable assistance, and I owe to them, accordingly, my warmest acknowledgments. I cannot conclude this report without also bringing to the notice of the Com-mander-in-Chief the willing and valuable assistance afforded me by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Haythorne, and also by my brother officer, Lieut. Shadwell, of H.M.'s 98th retiment, who was present in the action as a volunteer.

I beg herewith to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, together with a present state of the troops actually engaged, and returns of the quantity of ammunition expended.

I have, &c.,
C. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 3rd Division, Army of the Punjab.

THE BOMBAY COLUMN.

From Brig. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding Bombay Column, Army of the Punjab, to the Adj.-General of the Bengal Army, Head-Quarters.

Camp, Saikerwalla, Feb. 22.

-I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the orders I received, the Bombay infantry division was formed on the left of the line. I advanced for some distance in contiguous columns at quarter distance, the 60th Rifles, under Lieut .- Col. Bradshaw, and 3rd troop horse artillery, under Major Blood, being thrown in advance. The division deployed into line, and gradually advanced as the attack on the right developed itself. A party of the enemy's horse made a demonstration of attacking the line, but speedily moved off to their own right on receiving one or two rounds from Major Blood's troop. A battery of the enemy, which was in front of the Bengal division, was also quickly silenced by the troop, which made excellent practice.

The division kept gradually advancing without firing a shot, the enemy moving off so fast we could not reach him, the artillery taking every advantage of opening its fire that was afforded. The infantry kept constantly advancing, passing through the enemy's camp, which was left standing, and round the town of Goojerat The ground at the on the left, bringing up the left shoulders. first was studded with bushes and hedges of prickly pear, which caused some delay in getting through, and on reaching the open country again not a sign of the enemy was to be seen. Two guns were abandoned by him on the side of the town. Not a casualty occurred in the infantry division or in the troop, with the exception of two horses. The troop afterwards accompanied Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell's division of cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, and it has been reported to me by Brig. Leeson, commanding Bombay artillery, that it rendered good service. The Scinde horse, under Lieut. Malcolm, having been attached for the day to Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell's division, I had not an opportunity of witnessing a most successful and gallant charge which was made by that distinguished regiment against a party of the enemy's horse which was completely overthrown, with the loss of their standards, and the attempt to turn our left, which the enemy showed a disposition to try, alto-gether frustrated. This success was not gained without some loss, which amounted to three killed and sixteen or seven-teen wounded. The field battery under Capt. Turnbull was attached to the force protecting the baggage, where the troops never came in contact with the enemy, who moved off with the utmost rapidity. There is little room for remark on their conduct, beyond making a steady and regular advance and for a

long distance, and preserving a good order of formation. I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all, and my thanks are due to Brig. Capon, commanding the 1st infantry brigade; to Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw, commanding 60th rifles; Major Hallett, commanding 3rd N.I.; Major Mignon, commanding 1st Bombay fusileers; Major Mant, commanding 19th N.I.; Brigadier Leeson, commanding the artillery, rendering every assistance; and Major Blood, in command of the troop, is entitled to every credit for the efficient service the troop was enabled to perform. The steady and good order in which the brigade of the Bengal army moved under Brigadier Hoggan, which was in support of the Bombay division, was very praiseworthy. I am indebted to the officers of the divisional staff for the active assistance they afforded me. Major Green, assist.adj.-general; Capt. Hart, deputy assist .- adj.-general; Capt. Ramsay, the assist, qr.-master-general; Capt. Skinner, the deputy judge advocate-general; Major St. John, paymastergeneral; Lieut. Mules, the 1st fusiliers; Postmaster Lieut. Ward, 60th rifles, my aid-de-camp; and Lieut. Crawley, 15th hussars, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Aitchison, commanding Mysore division, who officiated as my aid-de-camp; Lieut. Stevenson, brigadier major of artillery, rendered every assistance in his department. The sappers and miners, under Lieut. Kendal, were kept prepared for any duty that might have been required in sloping down nullahs for the guns, &c., but the ground was so favourable for the movement of the troops, that their exertions were not required in this duty. My thanks are also due to Capt. Threshie, assist. commissiary-general, on this occasion, as also for the efficient manner in which the duties of his department have been conducted. Lieut. Henry, 19th N.I., aide-de-camp to the right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, and who was placed in political charge of the prisoner of war, the Dewan Moolraj, joined me in the afternoon, having ridden post from Lahore on purpose to be present, after delivering over charge of his prisoner on the 20th instant.

Herewith I enclose a list of casualties, which is principally in horses, together with a return of ammunition expended.

I have the honour, &c.

H. Dundas, Brigadier-General, Commmanding Bombay Column, Army of the Punjab.

From Major J. S. Leeson, Brigadier commanding Artillery Brigade, Bombay Division, to the Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Bombay Division.

Camp, Goojerat, Feb. 22.

Sir,—In compliance with your order, I have the honour to report that the 3rd, or Major Blood's, troop of horse artillery, was ordered to accompany the cavalry division under General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., at about half-past one o'clock yesterday, to follow the enemy, who were then retreating. With this troop I proceeded, accompanied by Lieut. Hamilton and my staff.

After proceeding at a trot and gallop for about nine miles, we joined the cavalry division and soon joined the enemy's rear, and at a distance of about 400 yards opened fire with manifest good effect; they were then attempting to carry off three guns, and a considerable body of cavalry were hovering round to afford them protection. This they were unable to effect, as our well-directed fire soon obliged the enemy to abandon their guns, camels, carts, bullocks, &c., and a great proportion of their baggage, which fell into our hands. The enemy still continuing to retreat in a most disorderly manner, we advanced at a gallop for about three miles, and again opened fire with such effect that they were compelled to abandon another gun. We again advanced some distance further, and were halted by order of the general commanding, who proceeded, and at a quarter to five F.M. we began to fall back towards camp, which we reached at half-past eight o'clock F.M.

I have, &c.,

J. S. Lreson, Major Horse Artillery, Brigadier Commanding
Artillery Brigade, Bombay Division.

E. GREEN, Major, Assistant Adjutant General F. F.

#### THE RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

General return of casualties in the army of the Punjab, in the action at Goojerat, on the 21st of February, 1849.

General Staff—1 provost marshal wounded.

Artillery Division.

Total—2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce driver, 3 syces, 97 horses or bullocks killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 4 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 50 rank and file, 19 lascars, 8 syce drivers, 7 syces, 37 horses or bullocks wounded; 1 syce, 6 horses missing.



Engineer department and sappers and pioneers-I European officer, I native ditto, 2 sergeants or havildars, 5 rank and file, wounded.

#### Cavalry Division.

Total-1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 1 syce, 19 horses killed; 3 European officers, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 33 rank and file, 18 horses wounded; I rank and file, 13 horses

#### First Infantry Division.

Total-1 European officer, 1 native ditto, 22 rank and file, I horse killed; 8 European officers, 4 native ditto, 6 havildars, 197 rank and file, I horse wounded.

#### Second Infantry Division.

Total-1 European officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 27 rank and file, I horse killed; Il European officers, 5 native ditto, 23 sergeants or havildars, 286 rank and file, I lascar, I horse wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

#### Third Infantry Division.

Total.-I trumpeter. 4 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants or havildars, 18 rank and file wounded.

#### Bombay Division.

Total.-1 sergeant or havidar, 1 rank and file, 25 horses killed; I native officer, I sergeant or havidar, 10 rank and file, Il borses wounded.

Grand total .- 5 European officers, I native ditto, 6 sergeants or havildars, I trumpeter, 76 rank and file, 2 lascars, I syce driver, 4 syces, 143 horses or bullocks killed; 24 European officers, 14 native ditto, 1 provost martial, 40 sergeants or havildars, 2 trumpeters, 599 rank and file, 11 lascars, 8 syce drivers, 7 syces or grasscutters, 68 horses or bullocks wounded; 4 rank and file, I syce, 19 horses or bullocks missing.

#### Nominal List of European Officers.

General staff. - Wounded. - Provost-marshal S. Dudd, severely.

#### Artillery Division.

4th Troop, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery .- Killed .- Capt. J. Anderson.

1st Company, 1st battallion Artillery.-Killed .- 2nd Lieut. E. W. Dav.

1st Company, 4th battallion Artillery. - Wounded. - Capt. and

Brevet-Major Sir R. C. Shakespear.
Corps of Engineers.—Wounded.—2nd Lieut. B. M. Hutchinson, very severely, leg amputated.

#### Cavalry Division.

H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons .- Killed .- Lieut. A. Lloyd. Wounded .- Capt. J. H. Goddard, severely; Capt. A. Scudamore, dangerously.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry. - Wounded. - Lieut. H. J. Stannus, severely.

#### First Infantry Division.

H. M.'s 10th Foot. - Wounded. - Capt. R. M. Best,

slightly.

H.M.'s 32nd Foot.—Wounded.—Lieut. G. Jeffrey, slightly.

8th Regiment N. I.—Killed.—Lieut. R. Cox. Wounded.—

Major G. Farquarson, dangerously; Ensign G. H. Griffiths,

slightly.
51st Regiment N.I. - Wounded - Lieut, T. C. Darnell,

52nd. Regiment N. I. - Wounded - Capt. J. W. H. Jamieson, severe contusion; Lieut. W. H. Lowther, ditto; Lieut. G. R. Smith, ditto.

#### Second Infantry Division.

2nd European Regiment. - Killed. - Lieut. G. H. Sprot. Wounded.—Capt. A. Boyd, slightly; Lieut. A. Elderton, ditto; Ensign A. D. Toogood, ditto; Ensign D. A. Sandford, ditto; Ensign J. G. S. Matheson, ditto.

31st Regiment N.I. — Wounded. — Ensign F. J. Gully,

slightly.
70th Regiment N.I.—Wounded.—Major J. K. M'Causland, severely; Brevet Capt. C. L. Edwards, slightly; Lieut. A. Fytche, ditto; Ensign R. C. Whiting, severely; Ensign C. Murray, slightly.

Then follows a list of ordnance captured from the enemy.

# COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE OF GOOJRAT. POSITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT THE

3d Bo.N.I. Bo. Pus. 60th Rif.	60th Rif. 46th N.I. 61st Foot. 36th N.I. 24th Foot.	t. 36th N.L. 28th N.L. 24th Foot. 56th N.L. 90th Foot. 90th N.L. 9	Control of France Court and Total Court
igadier-Gen. Dundas. 3d Dragoons.	Brigadier Gen, Campbell, c.B.	Gilber	Major-Gen. Whish, c. 8.
		45th N.1.	
th Lt. Cavalry.			
20th N.I. 5.	20th N.I. 53d Foot. 15th N.I.	5th Lt. Cav. Baggage. Htt 6th Lt. Cav.	72d N.I. 32d Poo 14th Lt. Drag 1st Lt. Car
rd Irregular Cavalry. th Irregular Cavalry.		6grh N.I.	11th Irreg. Car Squadron 14th Irreg. Car
Jetachment Scinde Horse.			

The double & denotes heary gunt, the single of horse artillery and light field hattery ditto.

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9th Lancers

8 |

Brigadier-Gen

# GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT Camp, Ferozepore, March I, 1849.—The Governor General having received, from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch, reporting the details of the brilliant victory which was gained by the British army at Goojerat, on the 21st ultimo, directs that it be published for the information of the army, and

of the people of India.

The Sikh army, under the command of Sirdar Chuttur Sing and of Raja Shere Sing, combined with the Affghan troops in the service of the ameer of Cabul, were posted in great strength near to the town of Goojerat. Their numbers were estimated at 60,000 men, and 59 guns were brought by them into action. On the morning of the 21st they were attacked by the forces under the personal command of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. A powerful and sustained cannonade by the British artillery compelled them, after some time, to retire from the positions they had well and resolutely maintained. The subsequent advance of the British army drove them back at once from every point; and retreat having been speedily converted into rout, they fled in the utmost disorder; and abandoning their guns and throwing away their arms, were pursued by the artillery and cavalry till the evening for many miles beyond the town. Fifty-three pieces of the enemy's artillery, his camp, his baggage, his magazines, and vast store of ammunition, left in the hands of the British troops, bear testimony to the completeness and to the importance of the victory that has been won.

The Governor-General, in the name and on behalf of the Government of India, most cordially congratulates his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the whole army, on the glorious success which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their skill and gallantry have achieved, and he offers to his Excellency, to the generals, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the force, his grateful acknowledgments of the service they have thus rendered to the Government and to their country.

The Governor-General begs especially to thank Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., Major-Gen. Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Whish, C.B., Brig.-Gen. Campbell. C.B., and Brig.-Gen. the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., for the ability and judgment with which they directed the operations of the divisions respectively under their command. To the chief the divisions respectively under their command. To the chief engineer, Brig. Cheape, C.B.; to the officers commanding brigades, Brig. Brooke, C.B., Brig. Huthwaite, C.B., and Brig. Leeson; to Brig. White, C.B., Brig. Hearsey, and Brig. Lockwood, C.B.; to Brig. Hervey and Brig. Markham; to Brig. Mountain, C.B., Brig. Penny, C.B., Brig. Capon and Brig. Hoggan; Brig. Carnegy and Brig. M'Leod, the best thanks of the Governor-General are due. The services of Brig.-Gen. the Governor-General are due. The services of Brig. Gen. Tennant and of the artillery of the force have been recorded in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, in terms of which they may justly be proud. The Governor-General cordially joins with his Excellency in acknowledging their merit, and in be-

stowing upon them the praise they have earned so well.

To Major Lugard, to Lieut.-Col. Gough, C.B., and to the officers of the general staff of her Majesty's army; to Lieut.-Col. Grant, C.B.; to Lieut, Col. Garden, C.B., and to the officers of the general staff of the army; to Capt. Ramsay and the officers of the commissariat department; to Mr. Franklin, inspector-general of her Majesty's hospitals; to Dr. Renny and the officers of the medical department, and to the officers of his Exc.'s personal staff, the Governor-General offers his best thanks, and assures them of his full appreciation of their ser-

And to all the troops of every arm, European and native, the Governor-General desires to convey his entire approbation of their steady and gallant conduct throughout the day, particularly to a portion of the 9th lancers and the Scinde horse for their charge against the Affghan cavalry; to the 3rd brigade of infantry, under Brig. Penny, C.B., for their attack on the village of Kalra; and to a portion of Brig. Hervey's brigade for their charge led by Lieut.-Col. Franks, C.B., all of which have been specially reported by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Thu Governor-General estimates highly the important results which the battle gained on the 21st ultimo is calculated to produce. He entertains a hope that the conviction which the events of that day must force upon all of the vast superiority which the British army derived from the possession of science and military resource, will induce the enemy shortly to abandon a con-

test which is a hopeless one.

The war in which we are engaged must be prosecuted with vigour and determination, to the entire defeat and dispersion of all who are in arms against us, whether Sikhs or Affghans.

The Governor-General has ever felt and feels unbounded confidence in the army which serves in India. He relies fully

on the conviction that their services will be given cheerfully and gallantly as heretofore, whatever may be the obstacles opposed to them: and he does not doubt that, with the blessing of Heaven, such full success will continue to follow their efforts as shall speedily give to the Government of India the victory over its enemies, and restore the country to the enjoyment of

The Governor-General will not fail earnestly to commend the past services of this army to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government and of the Hon. East-India Company.

A salute of twenty-four guns has been ordered at every prin-cipal station of the army in India. Head-Quarters, Goojerat, Feb. 22, 1849.—Extract from General order.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India having instructed the Commander-in-Chief to detach a force across the Jbelum on special service, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C.B., to command the whole of the troops to be employed on the occasion. The force will be composed as set forth in the following details:

General and Divisional Staff. Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K. C.B., commanding. Lieut. C. R. Colt, H. M. '8 3rd dragoons, A. D. C. Capt. W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I., extra A. D. C. Major H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., D. A. A. genl. —, quartermoster-general. Capt. -Capt. C. Hogg, commissary of ordnance.
Lieut. G. Johnstone, artillery, D. A. A. genl.
Surgeon J. C. Dempster, superintending surgeon.

Artillery. Brigadier E. Huthwaite, C.B., commanding.

Lieut. E. Kaye, Major of brigade.

2nd troops 2nd brigade Bengal, and 3rd troop Bombay horse artillery, 3rd company 1st battalion Bengal artillery, with No. l light field battery attached; and four reserve companies of artillery which Brig.-General Tennant will detail.

Engineer Department. Major Napier, commanding engineer.—Captains B. W. Goldie and W. Abercrombie, 1st Lieutenants C. B. Young and J. L. Irwin, 2nd Lieutenants W. W. H. Greathed.—Three companies of sappers and pioneers Bengal, and one ditto ditto Bombay.

Brigadier J. B. Hearsey, commanding. Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, major of brigade. H. M. 14th light dragoons; 1st L. C.; 3rd, 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th irregular cavalry.

Infantry.-Bengal. Brig.-General A. S. W. Mountain, C. B., Commanding. -, A. D. C.

Bt. Capt. J. A. D. Ferguson, 6th Cav. D. A. A. genl. -, Quartermaster-general.

Ist Division, 1st Brigade. Brig. G. Congreve, C. B., commanding. Lieut. C. E. Macdonnell, brigade major. H. M.'s 29th foot, and 30th and 56th N. I.

2nd Brigade. Brig. N. Penny, C. B., commanding. Capt. N. E. Showill, brigade major. 2nd European L. I. and 31st N. I. 2nd Division—Bombay.

Brig.-General the Hon. H. Dundas, C. B., commanding.

Major E. Green, C. B., A. A. general. Capt. J. Ramsay, A. qr. mast. gen.

3rd Brigade. Brig. D. Capon, commanding.

Capt. W. Stiles, brigade major. H. M.'s 6th rifles, 1st fusiliers, and 3rd and 19th N.I.

#### BENGAL.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to January 24, reached Calcutta March 7.

ESTATE OF PALMER AND Co. - The 12th dividend at the rate of Co.'s As. 14 per sicca rupees 100, is now in course of payment at the office of the official assignee.

AT THE OFICE SALE, held February 19, Behar averaged 937-14-2 rupees, and Benares 943-11-6 rupees, per chest.

LETTERS FROM MOVI.TAN state that the search for treasure has been far more successful than was anticipated, and that much more was expected to be found.



JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., barrister, was appointed official assignee, in succession to the late Mr. Gordon, on the 22nd Feb.
THE FANCY BALL, given to Sir Herbert Maddock prior to

his departure from India, came off at the Town Hall on the evening of March 6, and was very numerously attended.

SIR HERBERT MADDOCK having resigned the office of Deputy-Governor of Bengal into the able hands of Sir J. H. Littler, a plain and fancy dress ball and supper at the Town Hall testified the esteem of the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta for the public and private virtues of Sir Herbert.

MR. WILLIAM LIMOND, long the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, is succeeded by Mr. James Norman, late of the firm

of Gisborne and Co.

THE UNION BANK committee has declared another dividend of 25 per cent. "This dividend," it is stated, "will be calculated on the balance of each claim, i.e. on the amount of the claims as originally registered, less the former dividend and any other part payments which may have been made. This mode of calculation is adopted because the scheme of liquidation expressly provides for it, and it is moreover the fairest towards the general body of creditors, as particular claims have been in part adjusted independently of the dividend."

THE 14TH DRAGOONS. - A "Non-commissioned Officer' gives the following account of the conduct of the 14th Dragoons, in the "battle of the jungles," in reply to what he calls the "calumny" of "A Soldier" in the Delhi Gazette:—" On the 13th January, at about 2 r.m., the 9th Royal Lancers, the 1st and 6th Light Cavalry, and the 14th Dragoons (which latter corps was removed from the 1st brigade for the day, unluckily), were formed up together in the jungle, in a long line of two deep, in front of a number of guns, which were unknown by any officer or man to be in rear, as the bushes were too high to see them even on horseback, and which artillery, I suppose, might have shot us all, without the gunners seeing us or knowing anything about it. This was really and truly the Brigadier's disposition of his cavalry on the day in question. I will swear that no order was ever given to charge, nor could we have done so effectually, as the jungle would of course have broken us, and prevented our galloping in line where a section of threes could scarcely pass. A few of the enemy's horsemen appeared among the bushes, perhaps fifty or sixty, when retirement was com-manded, and the word given to the line of cavalry was 'threes We had been previously faced about all sorts of ways, and dodged about in all manner of directions, and when I heard the order, I thought at first it was a military manœuvre of the Brigadier's. We were 'all among the bushes' when the line went 'threes about' as ordered, and on looking, I saw the next moment that the light cavalry had been apparently shoved out of it, by pressure from the flanks upon the centre, and when we came to the guns in the jungle, the lancers, light cavalry, and dragoons were all mixed up together by the impeding artillery and trees, and which confusion was created by the improper word of command having been given to the line for retirement. I am told the retirement was ordered to move us out of the way of the guns, and to allow them to open: but may I be allowed to ask the reason we were ever placed in front of them? In the midst of the confusion into which we were thrown, the enemy advanced, when our regimental officers immediately commanded their trumpeters to sound the halt. The 14th Dragoons, with their officers, every one of them, excepting Mr. Cureton, who was killed, rallied within 600 yards of their first position, and was ready to charge by themselves, as they did at Ramnuggur, under their own regimental officers, if Lord Gough had permitted them; and the regiment, which was the first to halt, would have halted sooner, but in the confusion no one knew where to assemble, as neither a support nor reserve had been provided by the Brigadier to rally upon, although it is distinctly laid down that there should be in her Majesty's Regulations for the movements of her cavalry."

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H. M. SERVICE.

Fort William, Feb. 21, 1849.- The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the last paragraph of General Orders by the Governor General in Council, No. 386, dated the 17th December, 1817.

"Under no circumstances can any officer of her Majesty's service, belonging to a corps serving in India, promoted into, or removed to, one not actually on the strength of the Indian establishment, be permitted to receive Indian allowances when appointed, to suit his own convenience, to remain with his former regiment, or to do duty with another corps.'

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. res. ch. of off. Feb. 19. BECHER, S. J. to off. as mag. and coll. of Azimghur dur. abs. of Muir. Feb. 20.

BENTALL, E. addl. ses. jud. 24-Perg. and res. ch. of his off. Mar. 2. BRIGHT, G. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Midnapore, Mar. 1. CAMPBELL, C. H. assist. with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Moorshedabad, joined his station, Feb. 15.

CHESTER, C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoorie, and coat. to off. as mag. and coll. of Tuettehpoor, Feb. 20.

CLIFTON, A. asst. to be mag. and coll. of Pooree, to be register of

deeds in that dist. Feb. 26.

DRUMMOND, F. B. del. over ch. of offi. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, Feb. 24.

DRUMMOND, Hom. R. A. J. to exer. pow. on the E. Bygool trigation works, Feb. 19.

ELLIOTT, W. H. supt. and rememb. of legal affairs, made over ch. of his off. to the secy. to the Sudder Bd. of Revenue, Feb. 19; recv. ch. of off. of mag. of 24-Perg. and supt. of Allipore gaol.

GRANT, J. P. to be secretary to the govr. of Bengal fr. Feb. 10. HALKETT, H. C. resigned ch. of treasury of the Moorshedabad coll. fr. H. Pratt, Feb. 17.

JOHNSON, W. dep. coll. in zillah Saharunpore, pl. in ch. of the treasury of that dist. Feb. 23.

LEYCESTER, G. P. rec. ch. of the coll. of Rajeshahye fr. A. Swinton, Feb. 24.

LITTLEDALE, A. ree. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda fr. F. B. Drummond, Feb. 24

MACDONALD, A. G. mag. of Rungpore, made over ch. of his off. to W. T. Trotter, Feb. 17.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. to be coll. of Bhaugulpore fr. Feb. 26, but

cont. to off. as coll. of E. Burdwan, Feb. 27.

MACKAY, C. princ. sudder ameen of Jessore, to exerc. full powers
of a mag. fr. date on which he assumed ch. of his duties in that

MACTIER, T. B. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorab, resd. ch. of his treasury fr. A. W. Russell, Feb. 27. M'ARTHUR, Mr. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Midne.

pore, Feb. 19.

MELVILLE, A. L. to cond. duties of offic. coll. of Mymensing dur. abs. of G. D. Wilkins, March 2.

MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and ses. jud. of Backergunge, res. ch. of his off. Feb. 22.

MYTTON, R. H. to be civ. and ses. jud. of 24-Pergunnahs. PHILLIPS, A. M. to be an asst. to the commr. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; took ch. of his off. Jan. 4.

PRATT, H. del. over ch. of treasury of the Moorshedabad collec.
RAIKES, C. to be mag, and coll. of Myopoorie, Feb. 20.
RAIKES, H. T. civ. and ses. jud. of Midnapore, res. ch. of his cdl.
RUSSELL, A. W. del. over ch. of the treasury of the offic. jt. mag.

and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, Feb. 27. SANDEMAN, H. D. to offic as mag. and coll. of Banda dur. abs. of M. P. Edgworth, or till further orders.

SANDYS, T. to be coll. of Purneah fr. Feb. 25, but cont. to off. as

civ. and sess. judge of Behar, Feb. 27.

SCHALCH, V. H. offic. mag. of Midnapore, to be also register of deeds for that dist. Feb. 27.

Sconce, A. addl. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, rec. ch. of hisoff. Feb. 22. SKINNER, R. M. ree. ch. of coll. of Patna fr. Cockburn, Feb. 19;

to be coll. of Patna fr. Feb. 25. Skipwith, F. del. over ch. of off. of addl. civ. and sess. judga of

Chittagong to A. Sconce, Feb. 22.

SWINTON, A. del. over ch. of coll. of Rajeshahye, Feb. 24.
TIMINS, W. R. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mynpooria dur. abs. of C. F. Thompson, or till further orders.

TORRENS, R. commr. of the 16th, or Chittagong div. res. ch. of off. TORRENS, J. S. coll. of Midnapore, res. ch. of his off. fr. G. Bright. WESTON, J. del. over ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun.

WOODCOCK, E. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, res. ch. of his off. fr. G. A.

Pepper, Feb. 13.
Yule, G. M. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, made over ch. of off. to Dodgsou, Feb. 17.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAX. J. H. 3 mo. on m. c. BUCKLE, W. B. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 16. BUCKLE, W. B. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 16.
CHAPMAN, C. dep. mag. of Purneah, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 10, on m. c.
EDGEWORTH, M. P. 1 mo.
GOULDSBURY, F. 2 mo.
GRANT, J. W. 5 mo. fr. March 16.
MUIR, J. 1 mo.
THOMPSON, C. F. 6 mo. on m. c.
WILKINS, G. D. 8 mo. on m. c.

#### MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADDINGTON, Eas. H. R. doing duty with 48th, posted to 74th N.I. at Mhow, Feb. 6. ALEXANDER, Cornet R. cavalry, to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.



<sup>\* 2</sup>nd Supt. to Code of 1845, p. 225, art. 21.

BENGAL. ATKINSON, Lieut. G. F. eng. to be exec. eng. of 14th, or Saugor div. dep. of pub. works, March 3.

BARTON, Ens. N. doing duty with 65th, posted to 52nd N.I. attached to the army of the Punjab, Feb. 6. BATTY, Ens. Q. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

BEADLE, Lieut. J. P. eng. to be 2nd asst. and off. 1st asst. sec. mil. bd. fr. Dec. 31, v. Scott, Feb. 24.

BIRCH, Capt. W. C. asst. supt. for the suppress of thuggee, in the Hooghly circle, vested with powers of a jt. mag. in the Balasore dist. Feb. 26. BLUNT, Ens. A. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848; to do duty with 5th N.I. BLUNT, Ens. A. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848; to do duty with 5th N.1. at Dinapore, Feb. 7.

BOGLE, Maj. A. 2nd N.I. to offic. as commr. in the Tenasserim provinces, March 3.

BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

BOLLEAU, Lieut. G. W. to offic. as adj. to left wing of his corps.

BOLTON, Ens. A. W. doing duty with 48th, posted to 30th N.I. at Lahore, Feb. 10. BOSWELL, Lieut. A. C. 19th N.I. to be east. by brevet fr. March 1. Bradford, Lieut. col. J. F. 1st L.C. to assume com. of 2nd cav. brig. fr. Jan. 13, in consequence of the indisposition of Brig. A. Pope, c.B. BRANDER, Ens. M. J. int. and qr. mr. of 40th N.I. to del. over ch. of the Arracan dist. st. staff off. to Lieut. A. Ritherdon. BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. to offic. as princ. asst. to the com. of Arracan at Ramrce, appt. to take effect fr. Nov. 23.

BRIGHT, Ens. A. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848. BUIST, Eas. D. S. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1948.
BUBLTON, Ens. P. H. C. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.
CAMPBELL, Ens. A. F. M. doing duty with 65th, posted to the 69th N.I.; att. to the army of the Paujab, Feb. 10.
CARRY, Ens. De Vie F. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. CAULFIELD, Ens. H. to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848. COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. CRAIGIE, Ens. F. J. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. eng. to rank fr. June 11, 1847. DAVIES, Ens. W. G. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

Dobbs, Capt. R. S. supt. Chittagong div. res. ch. of eff. Dec. 31.

Dumbleton, Lieut. C. to offic. as adj. to left wing of 10th L.C. at Juliander, v. Cotton, Feb. 9. Enras, Ens. C. C. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. FISHER, Ens. A. J. C. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. FISHER, Ens. J. F. L. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. N.I. v. Palmer, dec. Feb. 7. FULLERTON, Ens. J. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. GAHAGAN, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

BLLIOT, Lieut. A. 5th L. C. to be asst. to the genl. superint. of the operations for the suppression of thaggee in the Azimghur dist. Feb. 23. FRASER, Lieut. G. L. 23rd N.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. to 49th GLEJG, Enc. H. L. at his req. fr. 69th to 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore, ms jun. of his rank, Feb. 10.

Groag, Ens. H. D. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

Gowan, Lieut. J. G. to be adj. to 18th N.I. v. Pearson, prom.

Grierson, Ens. W. M. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. HAINES, Col. G. supt. Bangalore div. res. ch. of off. Dec. 31.

HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

HARWOOD, 2nd Lieut. T. N. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. HORNE, Ens. J. C. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

HORSFORD, Ens. E. O'B. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. 7th N.I. to ch. of the Abkaric dept. and off. of castonment, it. mag. at Julindur, v. Hamilton, Feb. 7. LANE, Ens. C. S. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848. LEWIS, Eds. C. S. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

LOCKWOOD, Brig. posted to 2nd brig. cav. Feb. 7.

MACDONALD, Lieut. D. 20th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 69th N.I. v. Willes, Feb. 7.

MACKENZIE, Cornet N. K. J. cav. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1848.

REEVES, Ens. G. J. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. ROGERS, Ens. R. G. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848. SAUNDERS, Cornet H. W. cav. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. art. to be 1st asst. and act. sec. mil. bd. fr. Dec. 31, v. Dallas, dec. Feb. 24.
STAFFORD, Ens. B. Torriano, to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.
STEWART, Ens. W. F. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

OAKELEY, Cornet Sir Charles W. Bart. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1878.

M'LEOD, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

MEDLEY, 2nd Lieut. J. G. eng. to rank fr. June 11, 1847.

NORMAN, Ens. F. B. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

PARSONS, Eas. J. E. B. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. PRINSEP, Ens. H. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. S. eng. to rank fr. June 11, 1847.
TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. eng. to rank fr. June 11, 1847.
THUILLIER, Capt. H. E. L. art. to offic. as dep. surveyor gen.

and to the ch. of the surveyor general's off. at the presidency.
TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.
TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. A. appt. 2nd in comm. of 1st regt. Sikh local inf.
joined the corps Feb. 4.

TURTON, Ens. J. P. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

WARD, Cornet G. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, v. Alexander, inval.

WARDE, Capt. asst. to the gen. supt. at Azimghur, trans. to the Rajpootana circle, Feb. 23. WEALE, Ens. C. J. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848. WEMYSS, Ens. H. M. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. WHISH, Ens. E. S. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848. WILDIG, Lieut. H. P. to act as adjt. to his corps, Feb. 6.
WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. rec. ch. of the off. of 2nd asst. to the
pol. agt. in Maywar fr. Lieut. Baird, Dec. 31, 1848.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE. BAIRD, Lieut. to Neemuch, for the purpose of appearing before a

standing med. con CARTER, Lieut. J. W. 54th N.I. to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c. for 2 years.

Cotton, Lieut. C. McC. 10th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

JAOKSON, Capt. pol. supt. of Mullance, fr. Feb. 15 to June 1, on

KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. LAUGHTON, Capt. J. engs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. LEACOCK, Maj. H. W. 74th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. MEAD, Lieut. J. A. R. art. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Feb. 28. NEWMAN, Lieut. A. L. 3rd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. PATON, Lieut. J. S. fr. Feb. 10 to Aug. 10, to Juliundur and Allyghur, on m. c

PLUMB, Ens. S. E. 6th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, on m. c. to pres. to apply for leave to sea.

POPE. Brig. A. C.B. 1 year fr. Feb. 10, on m. c. to Simla and Mussoorie, and to proceed to the presidency, prep. to apply for furt. to Europe.

Scott, Brev. maj. T. H. c.B. 38th N.I. 1 year fr. March 15, to bills

N. of Deyrah and Simla, on m. c.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. to May 1, to Bombay, on
m. c. prep. to obt. leave to sea.

WROUGHTON, Maj. R. 69th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c. YULE, 1st Lieut. H. eng. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 7, to pres. on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. to rank fr. Nov. 29, 1848. COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. 1st fus. to staff at Caunpore, Feb. 10.
DALPRATT, Asst. surg. W. attached to the depot at Mooltan for

general duty.

DEMPSTER, Sup. surg. T. E. to take steps to furnish hosp. estabs. &c. and to make all necessary minor arrangements at Mooltan. DICKEN, Dr. W. S. to be a member of the Ferry Fund Com. of

Patna, Feb. 19. ELDERTON, Asst. surg. C. A. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of Gov.

Gen.'s body-guard, arrived at Calcutta, Jan. 23. GRIERSON, Surg. M. 4th L.C. to aff. med. aid to the civil estabs. at

Caunpore, Feb. 10.

JOWETT, Dr. J. to be register of deeds for dist. of Dinagepore.

LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. who has joined the army of the Punjab
with a detach. of European troops, to do duty with the field hosp. fr. Feb. 3.

MATHIAS, Asst. surg. C. on being rel. fr. duty with the Maywar Bheel corps, to proceed to Nusseerabad and aff. med aid to 2nd co. 1st. batt. art. Feb. 9.

NORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1848.
PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. and B.A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.
WAUGH, Asst. surg. J. N. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.
WETHERED, T. A. to be civ. asst. surg. and asst. to the polt. agent

at Pooree, fr. such period as the C.-in-C. can dispense with his services.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. attached to the field hosp. Mooltan, to assume med. ch. of native sick and wounded.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. 4 mo. to Darjeeling, on m.c. MORRIESON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. 36th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to Nov. 1, in ext. on m.c. to reside at the bills N. of Deyrah.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd It. drag. Lieut. col. Lockwood to be a brig. of the 2nd class, v. Pope.—10th hussars. Lieut. col. Bonham, March 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur.—15th hussars. Lieut. Crawley to be ex a .. d .- c. to Brig. Dundas.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Stowards, 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Lieut. col. Paynter and Capt. Williams to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah for 1 yr.; Capt. Macpherson, 2 yrs. to England; Maj. Harris, Jan. 15 to Nov. 31, to Landour and hills N. of Deyrah.—28th. Lieut. Shadwell, Feb. 1 to March 31.—29th. Major Brown, to Simlah and hills N. of Deyrah, fr. Feb. 8 to Nov. 1; Asst. surg. Macbeth, 3 mo. to Lahore and N.W. prov. on m. c.—32nd. Asst. surg. Moorhead, to assume ch. of Eur. post of depot at Mooltan; Lieut. Stewart, to rec. ch. of the sick of Bengal the still Northean Ster. Capt. Marca and Lieut. Northean Ste div. at Mooltan.—61st. Capt. Massey and Lieut. Nagel, to hills N. of Deyrah.—78th. Lieut. E. M. Smith, 1 mo. in ext.—86th. Lieut. Lecky, to be capt. fr. Jan. 15, v. Edwards; Ens. Lewis, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 15, v. Lecky.



PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS, late a brev.maj. in the 14th Beng. N.I., to the registrar of the Supreme Court.

ROBERT NEAVE, late a senior merchant in the civil service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto. ANNE BRISBANE, late of Collinga, Calcutta, spinster, to Henry

Gordon Oxborough, of Calcutta, assistant in the accountant-general's office. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

ELIZABETH MAY, late of Collinga, Calcutta, widow of the late Rev. Robert May, late of Calcutta, a missionary on the establishment of the London Missionary Society, ditto.

JEREMIAH CURTIN, late of Ferozepore, a serj. in H.M.'s 32nd

Foot, to Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, Esq., the eccles. registrar, Supreme Court. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

JOHN MACDOUGALL MASON, a British subject, and late of Bundelkhund, N. W. Prov., ditto. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

CHARLES AIKIN, late of Secrole, Benzes, an ensign, doing duty in the 9th Bengal N.I., to Robert Holmes Hunter, of Cal-

cutta, merchant. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

HENRY HENCHMAN, late a capt. in the 57th N.I., Bengal es-

tab., to Miss Catherine Henchman, of Calcutta. Ditto.

ROBERT HENRY HUET, late an inhabitant of Kishnaghur, Nud-

dea, and head clerk to the judge of zillah Nuddea, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Wm. H. Owen, proctor.

PAUL WILLIAM WALKER, late an ens. in the military service of the Company, to the Rev. Hastings Haws Harrington, of Dinapore, at present residing in Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM CROPLEY, late of Surbundea indigo factory, Fur-reedpore, indigo planter, to Edward Cropley, at present of Calcutta, indigo planter. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

RICHARD WILCOX, of Cawapore, a lieut. col., Bengal estab., to Thomas Wilson, of Ghazeepore, in the province of Behar, sub-

opium agent. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

JAMES BLAIR, heretofore a lieut. col., Bengal estab., to Francis
Jenkins, of Gawhatti, a maj., Bengal estab., and agent to the gov. gen., N.E. frontier, and commissioner for the division of Assam in Kamroop. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN CURNIN, late of Calcutta, to Maurice F. Sandes, esq., eccles. registrar, Supreme Court. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER, Mrs. George, s. at Lucknow, Feb. 25.
AVETOOM, the lady of T. C. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 3.
BARTON, the lady of Capt. C. d. at Umballah, Feb. 18.
BELL, the wife of J. E. d. at Allahabad, Mar. 1.
BEANSCOMBE, the wife of W. E. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
COKER, the wife of Major H. M. 29th, d. at Cawapore, Mar. 4.
COMEN, the lady of Powell, Lobel Seth, N. 1. d. at Allahaba COMYN, the lady of Powell John, 68th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Feb. 17.

DRIBERG, the lady of the Rev. C. E. d. at Barripore, Feb. 27.

FORD, the wife of Mr. s. at Meerut, Feb. 9.
FREDERIC, the wife of Charles, s. at Calcutta, Mar. 5.
GASTRELL, the lady of Lieut. J. E. 13th N.I. s. at Cawapore,

GASTRELL, the lady of Lieut. J. E. 13th N.I. s. at Cawapore, Feb. 22.

GLASS, Mrs. W. W. s. at Calcutta, March 2.

HAND, Mrs. s. at Ooterparrah, Feb. 26.

HARVEY, the lady of J. J. c.s. s. at Calcutta, March 4.

JENNINGS, Mrs. S. J. d. at Futteghurh, Feb. 15.

MAYOW, the wife of Capt. Wynell, 2nd Eur. regt. s. at Simla, Feb. 12.

MENDES, the wife of J. H. s. at Agra, Feb. 28. OAKLEY, the wife of Apoth. Charles, d. at Agra, Feb. 22.
PIDCOCK, the lady of Henry, c.s. s. at Bareilly, Feb. 1.
RANDOLFH, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, March 1.
Ross, the wife of Lieut. W. D. H. 28th N.I. s. at Hooshearpore,

Feb. 17.

Ross, the wife of R. d. at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 23. SEALE, the lady of Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. s. at Delhi, March 3. SHAKESPEARE, the lady of A. C.S. s. at Sabaruapore, Feb. 19.
SMART, the wife of G. B. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 20.
SIRET, Mrs. T. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
SMITH, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
STUDD, the lady of Edward, s. at Tirhoot, Feb. 13.

Swinton, the wife of A. A. c.s. d. at Beauleah, Feb. 27.

TAYLOR, the lady of Pierce, c.s. s. at Gyah, Feb. 16.
TUCKER, the lady of H. Carre, c.s. s. at Goruckpore, Feb. 28.
TURNER, the wife of Capt. Frank, art. d. at Agra, Feb. 14.
TYTLEE, the lady of Capt. Robt. C. 38th L.I. s. at Lucknow,

VETCH, the wife of Capt. H. 54th N.I. s. at Debrooghur, Feb. 16. VINING, Mrs. Frederick, s. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.

WARDEN, the wife of T. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 22.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLYTH, G. H. to Miss Aurelia Chamberlain, at Hochearpoor,

Feb. 17.
CROSSE, Robert, lient. 73rd N.I. to Meria, d. of Major C. J.
Lewis, at Labore, Feb. 1.

DUPEYBON, Louis Emile, to Sophia, d. of James Campier, at Mirgapore, Feb. 28.

ELLISON, W. to Miss Sophia Blyth, at Hoshearpoor, Feb. 17.
GRAHAM, Lieut. Frederick, 6th N.I. to Frances Elizabeth Baanalyne, d. of Dr. B. Macleod, at Agra, Feb. 22.
KEEGAN, Asst. apoth. P. to Miss Maria Louisa Flaherty, at Agra, Feb. 16. WALSH, D. to Miss Julia M'Carthy, at Ferozepore, Feb. 20.

ANDERSON, Capt. John, art. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21. CONNOR, Susannah, widow of David, at Agra, Feb. 5. Cox, Lieut. Robert, 8th N.I. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21. DAY, Lieut. Edward W. art. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.
GILLANDERS, Caroline, at Calcutta, aged 48, March 2.
HALL, Francis, s. of Lieut. J. F. of the Jodhpore legion, at Eris-

poorah, aged 1, Feb. 14.

HAND, Margaret Amelia, wife of K. H.C.M. at Calcutta, aged 28, Feb. 14.

HURTER, Frederick, at Bhagulpore, Feb. 17.

HUTCHINS, S. H. at Calcutta, Feb. 28.
INGLIS, Capt. John, 11th L.C. at Moultan, Feb. 16.
LLOYD, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 14th L. D. killed in action at Goojrat,
Feb. 21.

Feb. 21.

MORGAN, Joseph, at Agra, aged 61, Feb. 27.

MORGAN, Matidda, at Calcutta, aged 17, Feb. 28.

NAYLOB, Anne M. at Calcutta, aged 25, Feb. 23.

POULTERER, John, at Calcutta, aged 52, March 6.

REYNOLDS, Cecelia E. d. of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 23.

SPEAR, John W. at Hooghly, aged 45, Jan. 1.

SPROT, Lieut. George H. 2nd Eur. killed in action at Goojrat, Feb. 21.

STREIE. Thomas at Umballah aged 51, Feb.

STEELE, Thomas, at Umballab, aged 51, Feb.
TURNER, Ellen G. d. Capt. of the art. at Agra, aged 18, Feb. 20.

#### ARRIVALS.

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FEB. 23.—Sea Queen, Hall, Rangoon.—24. Duncan, Henrichson, Liverpool; Dorisana, Hurnell, Liverpool; Hero, Heuderson, Liverpool; Woodbridge, Coppell, Bombay; L'Orse, Volaire, Bourbon; Fanne, Cuvier, Cadiz; Ocean, Born, Bourbon.—25. Colonel Burney, Crisp, Rangoon; Limehouse, Chester, Rangoon.—26. McVicar, McCleod, Liverpool.—MARCH 1. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool; Markey, Bornick Core, Markey, Townson, Townson, Townson, March 1. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool; Markey, Bornick Core, Markey, Townson, Markey, Ma Mohusser, Powell, Mauritius; Enterprise, Cops, Moulmein; Taway, Hand, Madras.—2. Duke of Wellington, Duncan, London.—4. Steamer Pluto, Airey, China; Fyzel Curreem, Ballantine, Mauritius.—7. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Woodbridge.—R. Sealey.

Per Colonel Burney.—Mrs. Crisp and 3 children.

Per Enterprise.—Mrs. and Miss Dick, Mrs. Ritchie and child,

Mr. and Mrs. Bentall and child, Mrs. Jacobs, G. A. Avietick, and

Mr. Ross; Col. and Mrs. Vivian, of the 28th regt. M.N.I.; S.

Vandness, wife, and 2 children.

Per Moherer Mrs. Posel

Per Mohussur .- Mrs. Powell. Per Sea Queen .- Capt. G. H. Faldo; E. S. Greenstreet, Esq.;

Per Sea Queen.—Capt. G. H. Faldo; E. S. Greenstreet, Esq.; Rev. Karapeit Ajacob; Johannes Sarkies, Esq.; Arratoon Mathew, Esq.; J. Manook, B. Johannes, and Eliahoo Ezra.
Per Pluto.—Capt. Foster, and Mrs. Younghusband.
Per Fyzel Curreem.—H. Stakes, Esq.; C. A. Austin, mariner; Capt. J. Gardener, A. Sandall, and T. A. Cachick.
Per Duke of Wellington.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Dr. and Mrs. Swift and child, H.M.'s 98th foot; Miss Swift; Dr. James S. Grant, A. S., H.M.'s 53rd foot; Dr. Bousfield, A. S., H.C.'s service; Lieut. H. Sibling, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Mrs. Col. Moore, H.C.'s service; Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Cearns and child, and Mr. Dyer.
Per steamer Haddington.—Messrs. Durrant. Hume. Macleod. B.

Per steamer Haddington .- Messrs. Durrant, Hume, Macleod, B. Per steamer Haddington.—Messrs. Durrant, Hume, Macleod, B. N. Smith, J. Teil, Livingston, Morrison, Tennant, Boileau, Balmain, Norman, Harrison, C. Smyth, Gouger, Livingston, Withers, Chalwin, Sawers, Henderson, Medley, Walker, Lewis, F. Taylor, F. Woodhouse, and W. Power; Mesdames Cotton, Russell, and Harris; Misses Benwell, Barlow, Jarvis, and Burt; Rev. C. Sloggett, Lient. Rattray, Capt. Russell, and Col. Breton. From Galle.—Mr. Rawson, Mr. Leishman, and Mr. Stewart, Bengal artillery. From MADBAS.—Mr. Stokes, Lieut. Anderson and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Beirne.

Per Lord Elphinstone.—Capt. Mitchell.

#### DEPARTURES.

FEB. 23. Sophia Czard, Le Bozec, Havre; Arab, Nacoda, Muscat; Rajah, Lawson, Liverpool; Champion, Barker, Mauritius; Troubador, Blow, London.—24. Prince of Wales, Hopkins, London and Cape; Marlborough, Webb, London; Kurramanny, Hogg, Bombay.—25. Lawrick, White, China.—26. Hydroose, Nacoda, Juddah; Queen, M'Leod, London and Cape.—27. Thane, Crisp, Moulmein; Argum, Taitt, Clyde; Vigilant, Johnson, Mauritius and Cape; Arabia, Davis, Mauritius.—28. Assum, M'Alpine, London; Helen Wallace, Robertson, Liverpool.—Marketh 1. Georgiana, Nacoda, Bombay; Emma Colcin, Trail, Bombay.—2. Bliss Penelope, Shilstone, Penang and Singapore.—3. Fattle Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Harvest Home, Chappe, Liverpool; Edward Marquard, Marquard, Bombay.—4. Isa, Shepherd, Akyab; Flors Kerr, Longh-

ton, Liverpool. -5. Devon, Langley, Liverpool; Guy, De Latouche, Bourbon; Water Witch, Mann, China. -6. Flora M'Donald, Murch, Moulmein .- 8. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Dighton, Mrs. Dighton, 2 children, and 2 servants; and Dr. Forbes. For Point DE GALLE.—Lady Buller, 2 children, and E. female servant; and Mr. Campbell. For Suez.—Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Mr. McKintosh, and servant, and Saleh Ezra Joseph, and Mr. Maurell. For Southampton.—The Hon. Sir Herbert Maddock, Kt. and manservant; Mr. Blake, Mrs. Blake, and Miss. Disher, Mrs. Herbert Maddock, Mrs. Hor will and servant and Mrs. and Mrs. Limond; Dr. Blake; Mrs. Hay, child, and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. Limond; Dr. Pitcairne, Mrs. Pitcairne, Mrs. Pattoon, and servant; Mr. Austin, Mrs. Pitcairne, Mrs. Pitcairne, Mrs. Pattoon, and servant; Mr. Austin, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Udney, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Dallas, Capt. Guise, Capt. Forgan, Lieut. G. Kempland, 56th N.I. Mrs. Rob Roy Campbell, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. Adam, Mr. Field, Mr. B. A. Macpherson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Bonnivet, Mr. Ed. Johnson, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Jas. Watson, Mr. Jas. Harman, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Smither, Lieut. J. A. Richmond Mead, Capt. Mitchell.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Calcutta, March 8, 1849.

Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent		Comem				ies.	9	Sell.		Bu	7.
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Bombay 5 per cent.	Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per ce	ent.				-				
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos					, (	disc.			• •		
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Bank Shares.   Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)     prem. 1530   to 1580						do.	1	78		18	0
Bank Shares.   Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)     prem. 1530   to 1580						do.	1	68	••	17	0
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) prem. 1530 to 1580	746# CO. 8 4 do.	••									
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) prem. 1530 to 1580		Ba	ınk S	har	es.						
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) do. 10 15  N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) par.  BANK OF BENGAL.  Discount on government acceptances (3 months) 4 per cent.  Do. on private bills and notes do 7 per cent.  Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper 5 per cent.  Do. on cash credit accounts 6 per cent.  PRICES OF BULLION, &c.  Sycce Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 11 p. 100 sa. wt.	Themsel Bank (Co 'e					DE	em.	1530	to	1	580
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) par.  Bank OF BENGAL.  Discount on government acceptances (3 months) Do. on private bills and notes do 7 per cent.  Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper 5 per cent. Do. on cash credit accounts 6½ per cent.  PRICES OF BULLION, &c.  Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 11 p. 100 sa. wt.	Bengui Dank (Co. 3	e 600)	٠,						٠		15
BANK OF BENGAL.  Discount on government acceptances (3 months) Do. on private bills and notes do	Agra Dank (Co. 8 to	3. 500)		•	•	_					
Discount on government acceptances (3 months)  Do. on private bills and notes  Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	N.W. Bank (Co. 8 1	LS. 500)	••			ν	••				
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Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper 5 per cent.  Do. on cash credit accounts 6 per cent.  PRICES OF BULLION, &c.  Sycce Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 11 p. 100 sa. wt.	Discount on governm	nent acce	ptano	es	(3 n	nonu	15)	••	7 2		, u te
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RXCHANGE

Quotations are 1s. 101d. to 1s. 101d. for Bills of first-class, at 6 months' sight.

### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to Londou, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.

#### MADRAS.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—We take the following from the Athenaum of Feb. 24:—" A salute of seventeen guns from the saluting battery announced the departure of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who embarked from the Custom-house yesterday morning for Calcutta, accompanied by the archdeacon, the master attendant, Rev. A R. Symonds, and the domestic chaplain, on board the Hon Company's brig Tavoy. The vessel gotunder weigh immediately on his lordship's arrival. Several of the clergy and gentry were present on the beach to witness his lordship's departure."

OCCURRENCE IN THE INSOLVENT COURT. - The Spectator relates the following singular occurrence which took place lately in the Insolvent Court, when an officer of the Madras army applied for the benefit of the Act:—" Among the debts put down in his schedule, was one for a large amount, on account of a verdict against him in the Supreme Court, several years ago, in an action brought by a husband whose rights he had invaded. Now, it so happens, that there is a clause in the New Insolvent Act, which awards two years' imprisonment to any party taking advantage of it, for a debt of the above peculiar description; provided he is opposed on the score of it, which was the case in the present instance. The learned judge had therefore no alternative, but to pass sentence accordingly, and he did so. Just afterwards, however, the officer obnoxious to its execution, who

appears not to have been in the custody of any person, withdrew quietly from the court, leaving its functionaries in great amazement, and has not since been heard of !"

MR. D. BREMNER, the deputy manager of the Oriental Bank, has been appointed to the control of that branch of the institu-

tion established at Madras.

THE 51st N.I. have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Straits on or about the 20th instant. Athenæum, March 15.

THE 6TH N.I. arrived at Dharwar on the 3rd March.

#### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of the N. div. of Arcot, Feb. 23. Bell, J. H. subor. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor, resum. ch. of

court fr. Binning, Feb. 27.

BIRCH, S. D. to be sub. treasurer fr. date on which Mr. Cherry

wacates his appt.

BOURDILLON, J. D. to be coll. and mag. of the N. div. of Arcot.

BRETT, H. A. retd. to duty, Feb. 25.

CHRISTY, Eas. A. to join and do duty with 48th N.I. March 9.

COPLESTON, F. sub. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, res. ch. of his

off. Feb. 14.

DAVIS, W. D. coll. and mag. of the S. div. of Arcot, res. ch. of the dist. fr. H. Wood, Feb. 22.

DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and ses. jud. of xillah of Masulipatam, res. ch. of the court, March 6.

GOLDINGHAM, J. to be 3rd memb. of the Board of Revenue.

GORDON, J. R. to be asst. to the principal coll. and mag. of Coimbeter March 13.

batore, March 13.

HALL, A. to act as civ. and ses. jud. of Honore dur. abs. of Las-

celles, or till further orders.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and ses. jud. of Chingleput, res. ch. of the court fr. the princ. sudder ameen, Feb. 23.

MALTBY, E. rec. ch. of the court of the zillah of Caddapah.

MAYNE, D. act. sub. jud. of the zillah of Cuddapah, assum. ch. fr.

Maltby, Feb. 28.

MINCHIN, J. I. to act as sp. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. abs. of P. Grant, or till further orders. MORRIS, H. civ. and ses. jud. of the zillah of Calicut, del. ov. ch.

of Court to Goodwyn, March 3.

ONSLOW, T. sub. jud. of the zillah of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of the court to E. Maltby, Feb. 20.

PURVIS, A. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, March 13.

RATCLIFFE, J. to act as sub. jud. of the zillah of Madura dur. abs.

of Woodgate on leave, March 6.
STORY, E. to be sub. jud. of zillah of Bellary fr. date of Mr. Harris's embarkation to Europe, but to cont. to act as civ. and seas. jud. of the zillah of Salem until relieved, or till further orders, Feb. 27.

TWEEDIE, A. G. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary dur. emp. of the Hon. D. Arbuthnot on other duty, or till further orders, fr. Feb. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRETT, H. A. perm. to reside at Bangalore and the Neilgherries. CHERRY, A. J. to Cape on m. c. for 2 years.

CLARKE, T. 1 mo. to Neilgherry Hills.

CUNLIFFE, B. perm. to reside on the Neilgherry Hills, March 6. GRANT, P. 6 mo. to Neilgherries on m. c. KNOX, W. perm. to proc. to Bangalore and the Hills, March 6.

LASCELLES, 1 mo.
THOMAS, E. B. 1 mo. to Colombo and Tutacorin.
WOODGATE, C. H. 1 mo.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. adm. to the serv.—arr. Mar. 3; 3 mo. to Coimbatore and Neilgherry Hills. -arr. Mar. 3. POPE, Rev. J. P. adm. to the serv.—arr. Mar. 3. TAYLOB, Rev. H. B.C.L. 3 years to Europe on furl.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Mar. 7.

ARROW, Capt. J. R. 15th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 31st L. I. until arr. of Chesney, Feb. 26.

AUSTIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 22.

Balfoud, Bt. capt. G. art. retd. to duty, Mar. 3.

Bamford, Ens. E. J. 25th N. I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 23, v. Bris toy. res.

tow, res. BARNARD, Ens. D. T. to rank fr. Sept. 11, 1848; doing duty with

BARNARD, Ens. D. T. to rank fr. Sept. 11, 1848; doing duty with 52nd, posted to 52nd N.I. as 5th ens. Feb. 26.
BAYNES, Capt. W. H. 3rd L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
BELL, Ens. H. R. to join and do duty with 1st fus. March 9.
BENWELL, Ens. J. L. to join and do duty with 1st fus. March 9.
BIDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani presc. for off. of companies, March 1.
BLOMFIELD, Eus. C. G. to join and do duty with 1st fus. March 9.
BOSWELL, Capt. W. H. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, March 3.

BRISTOW, Lieut. H. C. 25th N.I. perm. to resign fr. Feb. 23.
CADELL, Lieut. A. T. art. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 10, v. Evans,

CARR, Brev. capt. G. 2ad N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 25. CLARK, Lieut. P. 49th N.I. to take ch. of young officers to Bangalore, v. Browne.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. Sept. 11, 1848; doing duty with 14th, posted to 51st N.I. as 5th ens. Feb. 26.
COLLYER, Brev. capt. G. C. eng. to act as civ. eng. 4th div. dur

abs. of Headerson on leave, March 13.

DERVILLE, Lieut. col. F. art. ret. to duty, March 3; to be com-mandant of art. with rank of brig. and a seat at the military and

clothing boards, fr. March 3.

DE WET, Capt. O. G. 51st N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 10, v. Evans, dec.

DOWEER, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. to cont. to do duty with 48th N.I.

until June 30, and then join his corps.

B'OYLEY, Ens. W. R. to join and do duty with 14th N.I. Mar. 9.

DYNELEY, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani,

Mar. 12. EAGAR, Ens. H. T. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Littlehales, sst. fr. Feb. 25.

FITZGERALD, Maj. J. 42nd N.J. to be lieut. col. v. Steinson, ret. fr. Feb. 14; posted to 42nd N.I. Mar. 9.

GARSTIN, Maj. R. 2nd cav. to offic. as mil. assist. to commr. of Mysore dur. abs. of Maj. Macleod on leave.

GROMBE, Capt. 5th L.C. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Jaulnah, Feb. 27.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 42nd to 43rd N.I. Mar. 9 HILL, Ens. E. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 23. HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42ud N.I. to be fort adjt. at Masuli-

patam, Mar. 9. INNES, Ens. J. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of

companies, March 6.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J. F. 3rd L.C. returned to duty, March 3. JOHNSTONE, Lieut W. 51st N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Ussher, inval. fr. Feb. 24.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 18th to 14th N.I. March 9. KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. to join and do duty with 31st N.I. March 9. LAVIE, Eas. R. C. to join and do duty with 21st N.I. March 9.

LITTLEHALES, Capt. W. B. 52nd N.I. perm. to retire fr. Feb. 25.

MACLAGAN, Ens. W. D. 51st N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Ussher,

inval. fr. Feb. 24. MACLEAN, Cornet J. N. 7th L.C. exam. in Hindustani, qual.

as adi.

MADDEN, Capt. J. M. 51st N.I. to be major, v. Ussher, inval. fr. Feb. 24.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. but to appear for final exam. when he may visit the pres. March 3; to be qr. mr. and interp. to 1st N.I. March 6.

MAGRATH, Ens. B. H.W. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join Mar. 9.

MCMUNN, Eas. T. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Fitzgerald, prom.

MERCER, Ens. W. W. to join and do duty with 1st fus. Mar. 9. MICHAM, Ens. C. H. to join and do duty with 18t los. Mar. 9.
MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 24.
MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. F. J. eng. to act as 1st assist. civ. eng. and have ch. of distr. of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Mar. 13.

MOTTET, Ens. E. A. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848; posted to 42nd N.I. as 5th ens. March 5.

O'NEILL, Ens. T. to do duty with 1st fus. Mar. 9.

OUCHTERLONY, Brev. capt. J. to assume ch. of 7th div. civ. eng.

OUCHTERLONY, Brev. capt. J. to assume ch. of 7th div. civ. eng. dur. abs. of Cotton, Mar. 2.

PATON, Ens. W. to join and do duty with 48th N.I. Mar. 9.

PAYNE, Ens. G. M. to join and do duty with 31st N.I. March 9.

PEARS, Brev. maj. T. T. c.B. eng. to act as stipendiary member of the military board dur. abs. of Hitchins, or till further orders.

PEYTON, Ens. H. A. to join and do duty with 1st fus. March 9.

PHILLIPPS, Lieut. C. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies. March 2

of companies, March 2.

PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. 34th N.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to the commr. of Arracan, Feb. 20.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, March 3; fr. 43rd to 18th N.I. March 9.

RITHERDON, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to rec. ch. of the Arracan dist. st. staff off. Feb. 10.

ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. R. A. eng. passed exam. in Tamil for off. of companies, March 3.

ROBERTS, Cornet G. B. 7th L.C. prom. to lieut. made in G. O. G. Jan. 16, is to have effect fr. Dec. 31, 1848, that being the date of

Lieut. Pellew's decease.

ROUND, Eds. W. R. to join and do duty with 52nd N.I. Mar. 9.

RUSSELL, Capt. A. 46th N.I. ret. to duty, Mar. 3. SMITH, Eus. C. B. L. to join and do duty with 15th N.I. Mar. 9.

STAFFORD, Maj. C. 51st N.I. retired, to rank fr. Jan. 10, v. Evans, dec.

STUART, Capt. J. C. G. 42nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Fitzgerald, prom.; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty. TAYLOR. Capt. C. 2nd N.V. batt. to ch. of pensioners and holders

of family certificates at Rajahmundry, Mar. 6.

THERIGER, Cornet C. W. fr. 2nd to 5th L.C. to stand next below Helbert, Feb. 27; to join und. Lieut. Clark, Mar. 13.

Top, Brev. capt. A. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to

Fitzgerald, prom.

TROTTER, Brev. major A. 35th N.I. perm. to res. appt. of aast. com. gen. prep. to appl. of leave to retire, March 13.
Tucker, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L.C. to be adjt. March 9.

USSHER, Maj. E. 51st N.I. trans. to inv. estab. Feb. 24; posted to N. V. batt. March 2.

WADDELL, Lieut. C. D. art. ret. to duty March 3. WAHAB, Ens. W. L. to rank fr. Nov. 20.

WILSON, Lieut. R. S. 52nd N.I. to be capt. v. Littlehales, ret. fr. Feb. 25.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

BELL, H. B. March 3. BENDWELL, J. L. March 3. BLOMFIELD, C. G. March 3. Christy, A. March 3. D'Oyley, W. R. March 3. KENNEDY, R. B. March 3. MERCER, W. W. March 3.

MICHAM, C. H. March 3. MOTTET, E. A. Feb. 1. O'NEILL, T. March 3. PATON, W. March 3. PAYNE, G. M. March 3. PEYTON, H. A. March 3. ROUND, W. R. March 3. SMITH, C. B. L. March 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Maj. gen. J. com. Mysore div. 3 mo. to Neilgherries. Bamford, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. Feb. 20 to July 1, to Cuddalore, on m. c.

BORRADAILE, Brev. maj. A. 4th L.C. March 3 to July 1, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

BOULDERSON, Capt. W. L. 29th N.I. fr. date of his embarkation at Vizagapatam, fr. 6 weeks to presidency.

Bremner, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. to proceed from Calcutta to

Europe, on furl. on m. c. BUCHANNAN, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. March 3 to Sept. 1, to Neil-

gherries, on m. c. CLARKE, Cornet W. C. 2nd L.C. in ext. to Sept. 15, to rem. on the Neilgherries, on m. c.

CLARKE, Brev. maj. F. A. 52nd N.I. fr. March 10 to Sept. 10, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and W. coast.

CLARKE, Lieut. col. A. 17th N.I. in cont. to May 31, to Madras and Bangalore.

COTTON, Brev. maj. F. C. eng. 2 mo. to Ceylon, and 2 years to W. coast. DAY, Lieut. J. A. 37th gren. fr. date of departure to Aug. 31, to

presidency, on m. c. DEEY, Lieut. W. A. 41st N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, to rem. on the

Neilgherrics, on m. c. DREVER, Lieut. T. 2nd E.L.I. fr. Feb. 14 to June 30, to Banga-

lore, Neilgherries, and pres. March 2. EWART, Lieut. J. A. P. 16th N.I. fr. March 1 to April 30, to

FRYE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. March 5 to April 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c. GALWEY, Capt. M. 1st fus. 6 mo. fr. March 5, to Madras and E.

coast.

GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. T. 30 days to Neilgherries.
GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. F. 43rd N.I. fr. April 2, for 6 mo. to Neilgherries.

HANDS, Ens. W. E. D. 18th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 17, to rem. on the Neilgherries, on m. c. HENDERSON, Brev. maj. R. 18 mo. to sea and Cape, on m. c. HODSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

HOUGHTON, Ens. R. R. 19th N.I. to March 19, 1850, to Nell-

gherries and sea, on m. c.

Jackson, Brev. capt. W. B. 31st L.I. furl. to Europe.

Jepson, Lieut. H. J. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. March 13.

Johnstone, Lieut. col. J. 18th N.I. Feo. 1 to May 3, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

KENNEDY, Capt. J. H. to Europe, on m. c.

LAURIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th N.I. perm. to proc. to Waltair and

Madras, Feb. 24. LOCKHART, Capt. W. E. 45th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to Cudda-

lore, on m. c. MASON, Lieut. and gr. mr. F. J. M. 29th N.I. fr. date of embark-

ation at Vizagapatam 3 mo. to Mysore, Bellary, and Presidency,

to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.

MOLYNEUX, Brev. capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, to rem. on the Neilgherries, on m. c.

MULCASTER, Lieut. W. T. S. 6th L.C. April 1 to Sept. 30, to pres.

and E. coast. NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Feb. 24 to Dec. 31, to Neil-

gherries, on m. c. PERRY, Col. J. 31st N.I. to Europe on furl.

RICKETS, Major R. R. 48th N.I. April 11 to May 3, to Bangalore.

RIVAR, Cornet C. P. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. March 8, Madras.

SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. fr. March 8 to April 8, to Madras.

STOLL, Lieut. W. G. 2nd Eur. L. I. fr. Feb. 17 to July 1, to Tranquebar, on m. c. Sullivan, Capt. B. S. 4th L. C. March 5, 1849, to March 15,

1850, to Neilgherries, on m.c. WALKER, Brev. capt. W. L. 4th L.C. March 20 to April 19, to

Madras

WARD, Capt. M. B. 26th N.I. to Europe on m. c. WOOLLEY, Lieut. P. 35th N.I. to Europe on m. c. vid the Cape, and to embark fr. Bombay.

#### MEDICAL.

CANNAN, Surg. T. H. fr. 43rd to 38th N.I. March 7. CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. doing duty with 4th L.C. posted to brig. art. March 10.

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty under the surg. of the 2nd

batt. art. Feb. 27.

EASTALL, Asst. surg. G. F. H. fr. 34th to 22nd N.I. Feb. 24.

GOODALL, Surg. A. fr. 1st fus. to 6th L.C. March 3. HARRISON, Surg. T. D. to proceed and join 38th N.I. at Saugor, vid Calcutta, March 3.

Howe, Asst. surg. A. H. M.D. fr. 46th N.I. to do duty in gen. hosp. Madras.

MACLEOD, Asst. surg. A. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 7; fr. 43rd to 46th N.I.

O'NEILL, Surg. T. ret. to duty, March 3; fr. 50th N.I. to 1st fus. March 3.

PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. fr. 30th to 43rd N.I. March 7. SHEWAN, Surg. A. fr. 6th L. C. to 56th N.I.

SMITH, Assist. surg. G. M.D. fr. h. batt. No. 1, to B troop h. brig. Feb. 24.

STEVENS, Assist. surg. J. B. fr. 22nd to 34th N.I. Feb. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED DAVIDS, W. H. Feb. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARTHUR, Assist. surg. J. M.D. 2 mo. to Bombay, to apply for furl. to Europe.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 8, to Madras. MILLARDET, Surg. J. W. 15th N.I. 2 mo. to Presidency. SHEWAN, Surg. A. to Europe on m. c. Feb. 28. TAPLIN, Surg. T. 6 mo. fr. Mar. 20, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, the wife of William, d. at Belgaum, Jan. 23.
BARROW, the wife of Apoth. R. s. at Vepery, Feb. 19.
EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. George Rowland, 2nd L.C. d. at Bangalore, March 7.
GAUDOIN, Mrs. C. W. A. s. at Pursewaukum, March 2

GOTTON, the lady of the Rev. J. s. at Secunderabad, Feb. 19.
SHERARD, the wife of Serg. John, d. at Vizinnagram, Feb. 26.
SHEIEVES, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at Bellary, Feb. 24.
TWIGG, the wife of Reuben, s. at Vepery, Feb. 24.
VANDON, the lady of Capt. T. C. h. art. twin sous, at Bangalore,

Feb. 18. VAN DERWART, the wife of G. D. d. at Madras, Feb. 9. WATKINS, the wife of Benjamin, s. at Black Town, March 7.

MARRIAGES.

BURBY, George, to Miss Annette Heintjies, at Madura, Feb. 16.
COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. art. to Adelaide Maria, d. of the late
Capt. T. S. Senior, at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 24.
DE ROZARIO, S. Augustus, to Mary, d. of J. F. Abrev Honore,

BVANS, Lieut. E. L. M. 51st N.I. to Anne Maria, d. of J. H. Velge, at Malacca, Jan. 16. GILLIES, Apoth. Joshia Dashwood, 48th N.I. to Miss Jemima

O'Neil, at Madras, Feb. 19. LANE, Lieut. 40th N.I. to Danser, d. of J. M. Le Febures, at

Madras, Feb. 14. M'NAMARA, Corporal Patrick, 2nd L.I. to Miss Caroline Jabar,

at Black Town, Feb. 19.

PERREIRA, Jonathan, to Jane, d. of the late J. W. Burden, at
Madras, Feb. 14. RIELEY, St. John Patrick, to Miss Cicelia Margaret Eliza Perry,

at Madras, Feb. 19.

#### DEATHS.

BATLEY, Mrs. Anna, relict of the late John, at Egmore, Feb. 27. BELL, William, s. of Alex. at Fort St. George, aged 1 year 9 mo. Feb. 8.

BENNETT, Charles, s. of William, of the art. at Madras, Feb. 9. COULTMAN, Emma, d. of Humphery W. at Madras, March 8. CRAWFORD, Thomas, at Trevandrum, aged 63, Jan. 25.

DANIEL, Murray P. c.s. at Adyar.

DE FONTAINE, Henry B. s. of M. B. at Chintadrepettah, aged
5 mo. March 7.

DE FONTAINE, Charlotte Grace, d. of M. B. at Chintadrepettah, aged 5, Feb. 23.

EATON, Eleanor A. wife of Charles W. at Kilpank, Feb. 28. HUGHES, Janet, wife of Lieut. Spien, H.M.'s 84th, at Secundera-

bad, aged 24, March 1.

MARTINSEN, Louisa D. d. of W. at Madura, Feb. 25.

PRACOCK, Sub-asst. surg. T., H.M.'s Nizam's army, at Hyderabad, Feb. 23.

REGEL, George Edward Stanley, s. of F. at Madura, aged 4, Feb. 12.

SETON, Miss Virginia J. E. at Teroomany, Feb. 18.
SHERARD, infant d. of Seregant J. at Vizianagrum, aged 3 days, March 1.

STEEL, the lady of Brigadier, c. B. at Paulsamoodrum, Feb. 15. STEVENSON, Mrs. M.M. relict of the late Daniel, at Madras, Feb. 27.

TRAVELLER, Thomas, at St. Thomé, aged 53, Feb. 23. VARDON, John, infant s. of Capt. F. C., H. art. at Bangalore,

Feb. 18. VARDON, William, infant s. of Capt. F. C., H. art. at Bangalore, Feb. 18.

WATES, Montgomery E. s. of Presonby, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 10.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 24.—Duke of Bedford, Thornbill, Port Adelaide.—25. Trafalgar, Roberts, Calcutta.—27. Samarang, Buckle, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—MARCH 1. Sea Serpent, Songpee, Maulmain.—3. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez; Ann Falcon, Browness, Mauritius; Medora, Prouder, Mauritius.—4. Rockeliff, Clendon, Mauritius.—6. Alibi, Rhodes, Mauritius; Alexander, Inglis, Mauritius.—7. Lady Kennaway, Santy, Port Phillip; Mary Nixon, M'Donnell, London; London, Seales, Table Bay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

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Per Trafalgar.—Mesdames Brett, Carr, and David; H. A. Brett, Esq. c.s.; Capt. Carr, D. David, and Lieut. Cooper; Mesdames Tulloch, Anderson, Cormick, and Cooper; Capt. Brown, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Peil, H. M.'s 53rd regt.; Capt. Burgh, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Lieut. Croasdaile, H. M.'s 61st regt.; 75 men, women, and children H. M.'s service.

Per Ext. M. Berches, M. Stakes, and 620 cooling.

Per Fazel .- Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Stokes, and 230 cnolies.

Per Fazet.—Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Stokes, and 230 coolies.

Per Samarang.—Six discharged Hong-Kong police and their wives and children, 32 in number, and five natives.

Per Haddington, from Suez, Aden, and Galle.—From Suez.

—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Capt. Rosell, Miss Alexander, Col. and Mrs. Derville, Mr. Benwell, Major and Mrs. Balfour and Eur. servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Round, Mr. Mecham. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss O'Neill, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Payne, Mr. D'Oyley, Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Christy, Mr. Peylon, Mr. Paton, Col. Prescott, Mr. Mercer, Mr. L. Smith, and Mrs. and Mrs. Kennedy. From Gally.—Mr. Frees and Mr. Ranson. GALLE .-- Mr. Frere, and Mr. Ranson.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 24. Tavoy, Hands, Calcutta.—25. Gloriana, Bristow, London.—26. Fazel Currim, Ballantyne, Calcutta.—27. Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Calcutta.—28. Caroline, Freywer, Negapatam.—MARCH 1. Vernon, Voss, London.—2. Sarah Metcalfe, Yorston, West Indies; Deconshire, Consitt, London.—3. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Calcutta; La Felice, Balfour, northern ports; Trafolaga, Robertson, London.—8. Lady, Kenngway, Sarty, Calcutta, Calcutta, La Relicet, Balfour, Despaty, Calcutta, Calcutta, Lague, Kenngway, Sarty, Calcutta, Calcutta, Lague, Kenngway, Sarty, Calcutta, Cal Trafalgar, Robertson, London.—S. Lady Kennaway, Sauty, Calcutta.—10. Alexander, Inglis, Calcutta; Ostrich, Parker, London. -15. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tavey.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his suite.

Per Gloriana, for the Cape.—J. C. Wroughton. Esq. and A. Miller, Esq. For London.—Mrs. Kennedy and three children, Miss Sanderson, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Van Someron's two children and servant, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Drury and family; family of W. A. Morehead, Esq.; Mrs. Bell and servant, Mr. Thomas's family, Mrs. Ilgen and child, Miss Anna Regel, Mrs. Lathan and two children. Lieut. children, Lieut.

Per Caroline.-Rev. W. Coombes and Mr. C. J. McCarthy.

For JAFFNA.—Rev. T. C. Mills and wife, Rev. J. T. Noyse and wife, Mr. C. S. Burnell and wife, and two servants.

Per Veraon.—Mrs. Col. Wilford, Miss Wilford, Mrs. Gosling and 5 children, Mrs. Nicolay and 3 children, Mrs. Maule and 3 children, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Neill and 3 children, Mrs. Biogg and 2 children, Mrs. Voss, Mrs. Lechler and 2 children, Mrs. Bronssarts, Miss Bronssarts, 3 Misses Bronssarts, 2 children of J. G. S. Ruere eag. Mr. Dawson Lieut col. Wilford Mai. H. C. J. G. S. Bruere, esq. Mr. Dawson, Lieut. col. Wilford, Maj. H. C. Gosling, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Capt. Tweedie, Rev. Mr. Field, and Mai. Henderson.

Per Deronshire.—A. I. Cherry, esq. and 2 servants; Mr. Phillips, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Matthews, Maj. Ditmas, child, and servant; 3 children of Dr. Lorimer and servant, Mr. Highmoor, Maj. Adam and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, 7 children, and servant; Mrs. Shaw, child, and servant; A. Shawn, esq. and Mr. Leeth

A. Shewan, esq. and Mr. Leath.
Per steam ship Haddington.—Mr. T. Stokes, Lieut. A. J. Anderson and servant, Capt. C. D. Case and lady, P. Dudgeon, esq.; P. D. Harrison, esq.; Mr. O. Beirne, and Abbo Buker Lubbay.
Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Rich and family, Maj. Maclean, Capt.

Kennedy.

Per steamer Bentinck, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Udney, 2 infants, and female servant, Dr. Pitcairn, Mrs. Pitcairn, Mrs. 2 infants, and female servant, Dr. Piteairn, Mrs. Piteairn, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Pattoun and servant, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Begg, Mr. G. U. Adam, Captains Forgan and E. Thompson, Messrs. Mead, Field, Barker, J. Patton, Kempland, Harman, Watson, Roberts, Johnson, R. R. Campbell and servant, Brigadler G. Tomkyns, Mr. W. Waller, Mr. Lemond, Mrs. Hay and child, and servant, Lieut. G. F. Macbean, D. Pugh, Esq. Lieut. J. Lawder, Miss Giberne, Mrs. Pharoah and child, Capt. W. B. Littlehales and Lieut. H. J. Jepson.



Sovereigns . . . .

To Suzz.-Colonel B. R. Hitchins and servant, Capt. A. Mottet, and 2 children.

t, and 2 condend.

To Apen.—Mrs. Brig. Cunningham, 2 infants, and 2 servants.

To Hong Kong.—H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq.

To Point de Galle.—A. J. Brown, Esq. and Rev. J. Cany.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, March 15, 1849.

	Governme	nt Sec	urities.	-,	
5 per cent. loan o	f 1825-26	2 j t	o 23 pe	r cent. dis.	•
-	1829-30	21	21	do.	
	1841	3	#	do.	
4 per cent	1832-33	18	19	do.	
_	1835-36	18	19	do.	
5 per cent. tre book debt	nsferable }	8 to 9	per cen	t. prem. a	nd no trans.
Tanjore Bonds		164 to	17 per	cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras	Shares	Par t	o l per	cent. pren	1.
Agra and U.S. Ba of Rs. 500, Ma		1	er cent.	•	
Steam Shares		29 to	30	do.	

PRICE OF BULLION. &c. ...... Rs. 11-5 to 11-6

Bank of England Notes ..... 35 per 16 Dollars Spanish Dollars .....

# BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—In Loans.	
On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•
Quicksilver, &c	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton	
and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	81,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England. ... 1-94 a 1-10 according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days'

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
,, Sell, 1 do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, 2 do. do.
Sell, 3 do. do. do.

#### PRRIGHTS.

Quotations are 31. 10s. to 31. 15s. per ton. of 20 cwt., but the quantity of goods for shipment is small.

#### MONBY MARKET.

Money continues to be obtainable on easy terms. Prices of Government Securities remain as before. Of Bank Saares there have been a few sales, and the price is improving.

#### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, by the Ajdaha, with letters from London to Feb. 7, reached Bombay March 8.

THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with their respective staffs, were expected to leave the presidency for the Mababuleshwur Hills about the 24th March.

H. M.'s 44-GUN FRIGATE CAMBRIAN, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Plumridge, anchored in the harbour on Sunday evening. The gallant vessel was saluted with eleven guns from the battery, which compliment was of course immediately returned.—Bombay Times, March 16.

Da. Thatchea. — We notice with regret the death of Assistant-surgeon Charles Thtacher, which took place at Kaira, in Goo-jerat, on the 1st March. Dr. Thatcher was greatly estsemed by his brother-officers on account of his kind and obliging disposition and gentlemanlike deportment. He was the senior assistant-surgeon on the list, having entered the service in 1683.

SERGEANT BENNETT .- We are glad to learn that the recommendation forwarded to Bombay by Generals Dundas and Whish, that a commission should be conferred on Sergeant Bennett, of the Bombay fusiliers, for his gallantry in planting the British flag on the walls of Mooltan, has been forwarded on to the Supreme Government, strongly backed by that of Bombay; there

can therefore be little doubt but that the rank of ensign will be conferred on the gallant sergeant, and well he deserves it .-Bombay Times.

FREIGHT. - An advertisement, signed by twenty-four of the FREIGHT.—An auvertisement, eights of the leading houses of Bombay, has been published, intimating that when it is stated in English bills of lading that freight is to be paid at the current rate of exchange, they will pay and re-ceive such freight at ld. per rupee under the rate of exchange at which the Honourable East-India Company was drawing on Bombay at the date of the bill of lading.'

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS .- From the Mofussilite, we learn that the munificent donations of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000, by Lords Dalhousie and Gough respectively, have been made to the fund "for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the late campaign." The fund, if we remember rightly, was originated by the Rev. Mr. Whiting, chaplain to the army of the

NAGPORE CONVERSION CASE. - In our last volume (p. 751) we inserted, under this title, an article from the Friend of India, which appeared to have been founded on the statements of the Rev. Mr. Hislop, the missionary concerned, which have been impugned, apparently upon good grounds, by a writer at Nag-pore "anxious for the success of missions," in the Friend of India of Feb. 15. The writer observes, in conclusion: "The apostles themselves, and even their divine Master, did not escape disappointments in their holy calling, and surely Mr. Hislop might reasonably have been a little more patient under what he has met with from the natives of Nagpore than he has shown himself to be. The consequence of his want of this essential quality has been a sad blow to the introduction of Christianity among the people of Nagpore, which it will take years of the nicest and most discreet management to remedy. The city school must ultimately have proved an engine of immense power. Its establishment and apparent success were objects of the greatest interest to all Christians as well as to those who, while they could not openly support it, showed themselves its well-wishers, as to those who felt themselves constrained to hold aloof from it altogether on account of their conscientious disapproval of Mr. Hislop's proceedings. Its over-throw (only partial and temporary it is to be hoped) is a thing to be lamented. Mr. Hislop has shown himself not to be the

man to restore it to vigour."

Dost Mahomen. —When Moolraj was some way on the march with our troops, the mysterious fondness with which a cushion which he kept near him constantly was cherished, excited attention: it was opened, and found to contain a variety of stuffing widely different from the material usually employed for such purpose. Gold coins, chiefly European, papers and letters, tumbled out; the most important of them all being a missive from Dost Mahomed, dated so recently as the 22nd December, urging Moolraj to hold out, and assuring him that relief was at hand; that the British troops had already suffered severely, and would speedily be compelled by the heats to withdraw; and that then Mooltan would be relieved, and Whish and Gough driven beyond the Sutlej. A translation of this document has been forwarded to Bombay, and unless it can be shown that the original is a forgery, or the whole a trick-which seems extremely unlikely-the Dost stands as fully committed against us as did Lall Singh when Sheikh Emaum-ood-deen presented his letters. - Bombay Times, Feb. 24.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANDERSON, H. L. offic. superint. of Holapoor, assd. ch. of his

duties, Feb. 20. BARRA, R. prin. assist. to coll. of customs at pres. resum. ch. of

duties, Feb. 18. BAZETT, R. Y. to be sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkan for stat. of Rutangherry on dep. of Campbell.

Brown, H. jud. and ses. jud. of Poona, and agt. for Sirdars in the

Deckan, del. over ch. of his off. to his asst. H. Newton, Feb. 24.

HEBBERT, H. assum. ch. of off. of dep. coll. of Continental Customs and Excise, Mar. 4.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. to be actg. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of

Abmedauggur, Mar. 1. Lockett, H. B. 3rd asst. to coll. at Belgaum, to proc. on deputation to Chickonee, &c.

MANSON, C. J. offic. asst. pol. agt. in Mahratta country, assd. ch. of his duties, Feb. 14.

PELLY, J. H. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, Mar. 5; appt. as actg. sen. asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Surat for the detached st. of Broach, is cancelled, Mar. 7.

ROGERS, A. to be actg. asst. jud. and sess. jud. at Surat, March 7. SHAW, A. N. rec. ch. of depart. of the Rev. Commiss. N. div. TUCKER, L. H. B. to be actg. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, March 1.



WARDEN, A. B. to be actg. sen. asst. jud. and seas. jud. of Surat, for the detached st. of Broach, March 7.

WILLOUGHBY, Hon. J. P. to be chief jud. of the Sudder Dewance and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, March 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, L. to pres. CAMPBELL, A. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
Goldfinch, W. A. 1 mo.
HAVELOCK, W. H. fr. March 1 to July 1, on m. c.

> ECCLESIASTICAL. ALLEN. Rev. G. L. 1 mo. fr. March 3.

> > MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. March 13.
ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. D. G. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. March 13. BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. March 13.
BELL, Brev. capt. G. K. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. March 13.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to act as adj. to marine batt. in succ. to Macdonald, March 1.

CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. from 2nd to 3rd troop h. brig. Mar. 13. CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. March 13.

D'ARCY, Lieut. ret. to duty, Feb. 15.
DES VORUX, Cadet A. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join. GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. March 13.

HEATHORN, 2nd Lieut. L. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. March 13.

HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Mar. 13.

HEWETT, Lieut. res. ch. of his duties as postmr. March 3.

HOBSON, Cadet J. C. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join

March 8. KRATINGE, Lieut. R. H. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. March 13.

KINLOCH, Lieut. J. D. to ree. vet. ch. of horses and mules attach. to No. 8 light field batt. fr. Davidson.

LANCASTER, Lieut. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 8.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. 9th N.I. to charg. of 1st. div. Scinde camel baggage corps, fr. Jan. 1, v. Hunter. LITCHFIELD, Ens. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam.

LITTLE, Lieut. 25th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. in Candeish, dur. abs. of Capt. C. Wilson.

MAINWARING, Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to act as asst. to baggage

master at Mooltan, v. Gray.

MARK, Lieut. A. R. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. March 13.

MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to act as commt. of the Rutnagherry rangers, v. Christie, March 5, to be an asst. maj. in the Rutnagherry collectorate.

MULES, Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to be post mr. to field force Mooltan, v.

Henry.

NICHOL, Lieut. G. A. F. 22nd N.I. to proceed in ch. of a compy. of the marine batt. proceeding to Scinde, Mar. 10, to relieve the compy. at present st. at Kotree, and will return with the relieved

compy. to the presidency.

POPE, Brev. maj. J. ret. to duty Feb. 19.

REID, 2nd lieut. J. H. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. Mar. 13.

RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. Western Bheel agent, resum. ch. of duties Feb. 27; passed exam. in Arabic.

ROWAN, Capt. A. T. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. Mar. 13.

SHEKLETON, 2nd lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd batt. to h. brig. Mar. 13. SIMSON, Lieut. J. D. passed colloq. exam. Mar. 3. THATCHER, Lieut. T. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Beelooch batt.

TURNBULL, Capt. S. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. Mar. 13.
WELLS, Capt. F. C. commt. of the Poona police corps, and superint.

of the city police, to be an assist. maj. in the Poona collectorate. WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. pl. at disp. of C .- in-C. for court martial duty, Mar. 14

WOOLCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. Mar. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. INFANTRY BRUCE, M. R. Feb. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, Lieut. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 28th to Mar. 31, to Bombay on m. c.

BATTISCOMBE, 2nd lieut. art. fr. Mar. 5 to Apr. 5, to Bombay on m. c.

BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. Mar. 10 to May 30, to Bombay. BILLAMORE, Lieut. M. P. unexpired leave is cancelled fr. Mar. 5.
BRASSEY, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 mo. fr. Mar. 10, to Mahabu-

leshwur and Rutnagherry.

COTGRAVE, Brev. maj. T. E. fr. Mar. 15 to Apr. 10, to Bombay.

COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. to rem. at pres. until Mar. 31; S yrs. to Europe on m.c.

DENNIS, Capt. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur Hills; 1 mo. on m.c. BLDER, Ens. J. J. 6th N.I. fr. Mar. 15, in ext. to remain at pres. FERGUSSON, Lieut. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Apr. 1 to May 31, to Bom-

bay and Mahabuleshwur Hills.
FORD, Capt. Sir F. Bart. 20th N.I. to Neilgherries, on m.c. for 2 years.

FORSTER, Capt. H. 1st troop b. art. Apr. 15 to June 30.
FULLER, Lieut. eng. fr. Mar. 7 to 31, to Mababuleshwur Hills, OR 28.C.

HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd gren. N.I. 3 yrs. to Egypt and

Europe on m.c.
IRVINE, Ens. C. 51st N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m c.
JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. March 15 to May 10, to Bombay.
LITTLEWOGD, Major, N.V. batt. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.
MUNGAVIN, Lieut. vett. batt. 2 yrs. to Egypt on m.c. and
eventually to Europe for 3 yrs.
PALMER, Lieut. 21st N.I. fr. March 7 to 31, to Bombay on m.c.
PARERE Lieut. invalids. furl. to Europe fr. 3 yrs. on m.c.

PARKER, Lieut. invalids, furl. to Europe fr. 3 yrs. on m. c. POTTINGER, Brev. capt. J. art. March 20 to April 1, to Bombay. ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. fr. Feb. 22 to March 31, to Nassick on m. c.

SANDWITH, Lieut. 1st gren. N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Bombay and Mahabuleshwur Hills.

TAYLOR, Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. fr. March 20 to June 20, to Bombay

and Mahabuleshwur Hills.

TURQUAND, Lieut. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 10 to May 10, to
Mahabuleshwur and Rutnagherry.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. Mar. 12 to May 31, to Bombay,

on m. c.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. to Mar. 31, in ext. to remain at

WATEINS, Maj. J. J. 23rd L.I. fr. April 15 to May 15, to Bombay.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ALLENDER, Staff surg. to med. ch. of 26th N.I. and 6th. co. 4th batt. art. on dep. of Murray.
ARBUCKLE, Assist. surg. W. R. M.D. to be surg. fr. Fcb. 26, v.

Steward, dec.

CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. W. to be surg. of lunatic asylum at pres. ELLIOTT, Surg. to med. ch. of staff and details at Mooltan. FRASER, Assist. surg. to aff. med. aid to details of Poonah irr.

horse. MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 24th N.I.

THOM, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 24th N.I. WALLER, Civ. surg. J. qual. for the transaction of magisterial duties, March 7.

WESTON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of staff and details at Suckkur. WILMOT, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd co. 4th batt. and 4th co. 2nd batt. art.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. March 20, to pres.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. HARRIS, A. Feb. 19.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. of the Constance, to perf. duties of clerk in charge fr. Jao. 12.

CATTLEY, Volunt. A. C. arr. Feb. 24.

CHILD, Sept. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1847, v. Ralph.

DELPRATT, E. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 4, 1848, v. Ball.

EVANS, Volunt. G. E. arr. Feb. 24. FOULERTON, Lieut. of the Mahee, to perf. duties of clerk in add.

fr. Jan. 7. LEWIS, Lieut. of the Clive, to be store acct. fr. Dec. 15. LYNCH, Capt. H. B. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. NIXON, J. G. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1847, v. N. Nott. STIFFE, Volunt. A. W. arr. Feb. 24.

DOMESTIC.

BLAKE, the wife of Capt. E. S. art. d. at Sholapoor, March 9. CABRAL, the wife of George, d. at Aden, Feb. 25. HUSSEY, the wife of James, s. at Poons, March 8.

JEFFERSON, Mrs. s. at Malabar Hill, March 9.

MORGAN, the wife of F. J. art. s. at Ahmednuggur, March 10.

PALIN, the lady of Lieut. C. T. 19th B. N.I. s. at Kurrachee, Jan. 16.

RAITT, the lady of Lieut. 16th N.I. s. (since dead), at Sholapoor, March 6.

STEWART, the wife of A. s. at Broach, March 10. TAYLOR, the wife of Capt. Stanly, d. on board the ship Braha &: in Bombay barbour, Feb. 28. Whay, the lady of Lieut. E. horse art. s. at Poona, March 8.

MARRIAGES.

HARDING, Lieut. Geo. W. 2nd gren. to Elizabeth, d. of Dr. Kays, at Bombay, March 6. TAPP, Wm. to Sophia, d. of Prince Grant, at Bombay, March 6.

BURNS, David, M.D. at Montrose, Feb. 2.

JONES, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Kalbadavy, aged 50, Feb. 28.

MACDOUGALI, Lieut. D. 3rd h. art. at Kurrachee, Feb. 20.

MAYCOCK, Francis William Mellowes, s. of Lieut. Joseph, H.M.'s

22nd, at Kurrachee, aged 1, Feb. 19.

MENJERT, infant s. of the Rev. J. H. at Bombay, aged 17 mos.

March 4. MUNGAVIN, Mary Anne, the wife of Lieut. J. inv. estab. at Bombay, March 3.

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MURZELLO, Philip, at Bombay, aged 59, March 9. PALIN, Caroline Sarah, wife of Lieut. C. S. 19th B.N.I. at Kurrachee, Feb. 21.

RIVETT, Isaac, at Bhooj, March 7.

TANNER, Thomas William, s. of J. at Bombay, aged 21, Feb. 23. THATCHER, Asst. surg. Charles, at Bombay, March 1.
TAYLOR, Margaret Eliza, infant d. of Capt. S. of the ship Brahmin, March 6.

WILKINSON, William, at Mazagon, aged 40, March 8.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 4. William Gillies, Brown, Liverpool. — 5. Margaret Skelly, Topping, Glasgow; President, Meshvish, Aden; Lord Western, Rice, Calcutta.—6. Eliza Pirie, Darley, Liverpool; Lady Colebrooke, Hamilton, Glasgow; Mayaram Dayaram, Puddicombe, Siam and Singapore.—7. Sovereign, Lontis, Aden; Kusrovie, Rodgers, Singapore and Cochin; Sefinatulla, Penang; Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Tankaria.—8. H.C. steamer Ajdaha, Campbell, Suez and Aden; steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat; Charles Porbes, Wills, China.—9. Steamer Bombay, Downes, Kurrachee; Euphrates, Stradling, Persian Gulf; Herculean, Overend, Liverpool.—11. Cambrian, Plumridge, Trincomalie; Hope, Calcutta.—14. Julia, Rane, Mauritius; Mahi, Lieut. Foulerton, Kurrachee; Bussorah Merchant, Edwards, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ABRILYED.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per G. R. Clerk.—Mr. St. Amour.

Per Eliza Piric.—Mr. Fletcher.

Per Mayaram Dayaram.—Mrs. Puddicombe.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Bulkley, Col. Bulkley, 2nd grens.; Major C.

Benbow, Mr. Bulkley, and J. W. Robertson, Esq. c. s.

Per Charles Forbes.—Mrs. Basilie and child.

Per Bombay.—Mrs. Goodfellow and family, Mrs. Richards, Mrs.

Magrath, Dr. Magrath, Capt. Fitzgerald, Licuts. Burrowes and Wright, and Lieut. J. W. Playfair, engs.

Per Euphrates.—Mr. E. W. Francis.

Per Julia.—Mrs. Rane.

Per Ajdaha.—Mrs.! Graham, Capt. W. D. Graham, Bombay engs.; Capt. G. G. Malet and party, 3rd Bombay cavalry; Capt. W. K. Babington, 17th M.N.I.; Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 24th M.N.I.; Capt. W. Topham, 7th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. J. T. Norgate, 69th Bengal N.I.; Ens. Elrington, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Chapman, Bombay C. S.; Cadets A. Des Noeux, T. C. Hobson, F. T. Cornwell, Bombay army, and the hon. G. A. Hobart, c. s. and Mr. Audson. Hobart, c. s. and Mr. Audson.

#### DEPARTURES.

MARCH 7. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Madras and Colombo. - 8. Hope, Grange, Liverpool .- 10. Childers, Pitman, to sea; steamer Hope, Grange, Liverpool.—10. Childers, Pitman, to sea; steamer Atalanta, Hopkins, Kurrachee; steamer Dwarka, Hazelwood, Colombo; steamer Victoria, Collier, Kurrachee.—11. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Tankania.—12. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—14. Charlotte, Thompson, Liverpool.—16. Steamer Sesostris, Poster Carnage and Porter, Cannanore .- 17. Steamer Moozuffer, --, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Phlox .- Adjt. J. A. M. Macdonald, 15th N.I. Miss

Spens, and Mrs. Spens.

Spens, and Mrs. Spens.

Per steamer Moozuffer.—Mrs. Bailey and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Harding, S. D. Murray, Eq., Major J. Finnis, 51st Ben. N.I.; W. R. Parker, Esq., G. G. Stewart, Esq., H. Wyld, Esq., Ens. C. Irvine, 51st regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Cottell, 26th N.I.; C. Bruce, Esq., Lawford Acland, Esq., A. Campbell, Esq., c.s.; and Mr. Harding.

#### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, March 17, 1849. Government Securities.

	5	per cent.	transfer loan			Rs.116	5} per 100 S	ia.
	5	Do.	do.	1825-26		Rs. 10		
	5	Do.	do.	1829-30	••	Rs. 10	24 to 103 d	ło.
	5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 99	to 991 Co.	8
	4	Do.	do.	1832-33	••	Rs. 87		
	4	Do.	do.	1835- <b>36</b>		Rs. 82	to 83 Co.	's.
	4	Do.	do.	1842-43		Rs.	do.	
•			BANK	SHARES.				
bay	ŀ	Bank	Rs. 1,000 ea	ch 1,000 pd	l. up	294	per cent. pu	٥.
tal	l	Bank	,, ĺ,000 e	ach 500	do.		er cent. di	

			••	
•	BANK	SHARES.		
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 e	ach 1,000 pc	l. up	294 per cent.pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000	each 500	do.	
Commercial Bank	1,000	each 500	do.	16 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500	each 500		
Bank of Madras		each 1,000	do.	
Apollo Press Com	12,500	each 12,500		
Colaba Press Com	7,000	each 7,000	do.	9,100
Colaba Land Com		each 10,000		4,500 to 5,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500	each 500	do.	50 to 55 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50	each 2	depo	
	PRICES	F BULLIO		

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3 to 11 4 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £	11
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221
German Crowns,	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 to 1044
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	167 to 174
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17

	n Lond				HANGES.		
6 m	onths'	sight, p	er rupe	e 1s. 1	10 d. nomir	nal. For documen	it bills.
6	••		•••	18.	10∯d.	For credit	do.
6	••			ls.	10∦d.	For bank	do.
3	• •			ls.	9 <del>7</del> d.	Do.	do.
2	••					Do.	do.
1			••			Do.	do.
1 da	y's			ls.	9åd.	Do.	do.
On	Čalcutt	a at 60	days'	ight, r	per 100 Rs.	Par.	
		30	days'	sight	·	. 4 to 6 as. per cent	
••••	• • • • •	• • • • • •	at:	ight		12 to 14 as. per ce	nt. pm.
							-
						. 12 to 14 as. per ce	at. pm.
On	China	a <b>t</b> 60 (	days's	ight pe	r 100 dirs.	Rs. 207 to 209.	•

PREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. per ton; to China, Rs. 15.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, MARCH 16, 1849.-During the week succeeding the date of our last report scarcely any business was transacted, owing to the celebration of the Hooli holidays. After these had closed, however, a considerable amount of activity prevailed in the import market, and sales to a large extent have taken place in piece goods of all descriptions-but in particular for those in the Grey.

#### CHINA.

THE MALTA (steamer), with the London mail of Dec. 23 reached Hong Kong Feb. 16.

Early in the month an interview between the Chinese commissioner and the British plenipotentiary was fixed for the 17th instant. On the 15th H. M. S. Hustings started for Anson's Bay, where the interview was to be held. On the following day, the governor embarked in H. M.'s steam-vessel *Medea*, and proceeded to the place of meeting. The meeting between the representatives of royalty was on board H.M.S. *Hastings*. After the customary ceremonials had been disposed of, Seu and Mr. Bonham retired, and were in close conference for a lengthened period. The greatest care was taken to preserve secrecy; the only parties present with the commissioners being Dr. Gutzlaff and Mr. Medhurst as interpreters. Grave matters were unquestionably discussed; but the result and conclusions come to are unknown. Mr. Bonham is said to have looked very serious after the interview, from which it is surmised that Seu was not prepared to carry out the agreement made by his predecessor in April, 1847, and that Canton will not be opened on the 1st of April. We give this merely as gossip; it was evident that both envoys were anxious to keep private what took place (while closeted with Mr. Bonham, Seu had not a single attendant), and current reports do not merit much attention. Three days previous to the meeting with Mr. Bonham, Seu had an interview with the American commissioner on board the U. S. S. Plymouth. - Friend of China, Feb. 26.

#### DOMESTIC.

DEATHS.

MILLER, Frances Emily, d. of Lieut. T. Ceylon rifles, at Victoria, aged 4 mo. Feb. 12.
M'IVER, W. W. at Victoria, Feb. 25.

TARRANT, inf. d. of William, at Victoria, Jan. 30.

SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

FEB. 4. Blundell, ——, New Zealand.—11. Isabella, Noble, Bombay.—13. Euphrates, Wilson, London.—15. Kensington, Boxter, New York.—16. Steamer Malta, Potts, Bombay; Sughalien, Machell, Liverpool; Grindlay, Partins, Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Malta.—Capt. Fisher, Dr. Horne, and Mr. Sillar, from Gibraltar; Mrs. and Mr. Pallas, and Sen. Cassel, from Bombay; Messrs. Wilkinson and Baumback from Ceylon; Messrs. Crooke

DEPARTURES.
FEB. 2. Constance, Golfrey, London.—6. Sarah Tratman, Brown, Singapore.—13. Elf, Lyell, Halifax.—15. Sir Robert Sale, Brown, Bombay.—21. Blackfriar, Williams, London.—27. Steamer Malta, Potts, Pointe de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Constance.-Mrs. Constance and children and Mr. Lind. Per steamer Malla, for Southampton .- Messrs. John Wise, E. H. Levine and Fraser, Sen. Pereira, four children, and servant; Lieut. H. T. Lyon, and Mons. F. Le Morry. For Gibraltar.—Sen. A. P. Casal. For Suez.—M. D. Matheson, Col. De Santos, and Rev. M. Minano. For Bombay.—Capt. Mason and Jaffa Commissa. For Singapore. - Mr. A. Lena.

COMMERCIAL. Hong Kong, Feb. 26.

RATES OF EXCHANGE. On London at six months' sight, 4s. 01d. to 4s. 11d. Company's accepted commenced at 216, but ran up to 214. FREIGHTS.

To England ship plentiful at 31. 3s.



# LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, late Resident at the Court of Nepal, the indefatigable investigator of the natural history and ethnology of India, has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a Comparative Vocabulary of the Aboriginal Languages of Central Ladia, which is published in the Society's Journal, and forms a complement of his summary view of the affinities of the Sub-Himalayan aborigines. The languages from which the present vocabulary is collected are seven in number,—namely, the Siahbbam Kol, the Sontal, the Bhamij, the Uraon, the Mandala,

the Rájmahali, and the Góndi. The affinities of these tongues," Mr. Hodgson observes, are very striking; so much so, that the first five may be safely denominated dialects of the great Kól language; and through the Uraon speech we trace without difficulty the further connection of the language of the Koles with that of the 'hill men' of the Rajmahal and Bhaugalpur ranges. Nor are there wanting obvious links between the several tongues above enumerated -all which we may class under the head Kol-and that of the Gonds of the Vindhia, whose speech again has been lately shown by Mr. Elliot to have much resemblance both in vocables and structure to the cultivated tongues of the Deccan. Thus we are already rapidly approaching to the realization of the hypothesis put forth in my Essay on the Koch, Bodo, and Dhimél,—to wit, that all the Tamulians of India have a common fountain and origin, like all the Arians; and that the innuexable diversities of spoken language characterizing the former sace are but the more or less superficial effects of their long and atter dispersion and segregation, owing to the savage tyranny of the latter race in days when the rights of conquest were aynonymous with a license to destroy, spoil, and enslave. That the Arian population of India descended into it about 8,000 years ago from the north-west, as conquerors, and that they completely subdued all the open and cultivated parts of Hindoctan, Bengal, and the most adjacent tracts of the Deccan,\* but failed to extend their effective sway and colonization further south, are quasi historical deductions,† confirmed daily more and more by the results of ethnological research. And we thus find an easy and natural explanation of the facts, that in the Deccan, where the original tenants of the soil have been able to hold together in possession of it, the aboriginal languages exhibit a deal of integrity and refinement; whilst in the north, where the pristine population has been hunted into jungly and malarious recesses, the aboriginal tongues are broken into innumemble rude and shapeless fragments. Nevertheless, those gments may yet be brought together by large and careful induction, for modern ethnology has actually accomplished elsewhere yet more brilliant feats than this, throwing upon the great antihistoric movements of nations a light as splendid as useful. But if I hold forth, beforehand, the probable result of this investigation in the shape of a striking hypothesis, in order to stimulate the pains-taking accumulator of facts, and even intimate that our present materials already offer the most encouraging earnest of success, I trust that the whole tenour and substance of my Essay on the Koch, Bodo, and Dhimal, will canfice to assure all candid persons that I am no advocate for esweeping conclusions from insufficient premises, and that I desire to see the ethnology of India conducted upon the most extended scale, with careful weighing of every available item of evidence that is calculated to demonstrate the unity,1 or otherwise, of the Tamulian race."

At the meeting of the Geographical Society of Bombay, held on the 22nd February, a paper was read on certain meteorological phenomena observed from the Mozuffer steam-vessel, betwist Bombay and Aden, on the 23rd January (mentioned p. 219), by Commander G. B. Kempthorne, I.N. The following

are the principal facts contained in the paper:-

At 6.30 r. m. observed a very remarkable milky appearance in the water, the colour assuming the same tint as a shallow mud or sand bank. The sea, which had a few minutes before been turbulent and confused, suddenly became smooth and placid, and the air felt cold and chilly. In an hour the whole verge of the horizon, as far as the eye could reach, was most brilliantly The vessel shortly after entered a vast body of illuminated. water of the most dazzling brightness, and of a highly phosphorescent nature; it looked as if we were sailing over a boundless plain of snow, or a sea of quicksilver. The surface of the

\* Telingána, Gajerat, and Maharáshtra, or the Maratta country.
† Brachmanes nomen gentis diffusissimæ, cujus maxima pars in montibus
(Arison Cabul) degit, reliqui circa Gangem. Cell. Geogr.
‡ This unity can, of course, only touch the grander classifications of language, and be analogous to that which aggregates, for example, Sanacrit, Greck, Teutonic, and Celtic.

ocean for miles in extent was unbroken,—not a wave or ripp disturbed it, and the waters seemed so dense and solid that the Mozuffer appeared as if she was forcing her way through matter That part of the surface which was broken by the streke of our huge paddle-wheels, resembled small patches of thick milk or cream. The sky and everything around us were quite lighted up by it. The weather was peculiarly fine, though the atmosphere was damp and moist; the wind was light from the N.W.; stars overhead clear and light, but those of a lesser altitude were rendered dim by a haze. The horizon nearly the whole time was dark and ill-defined; a few thin cumuli, floating very low down, occasionally swept past, but no other peculiarity in the atmosphere could be perceived until about 10 o'clock, when a singular light was seen in the heavens to the northward, as if day was dawning, or the full moon was either setting or just rising. It strongly resembled a faint Aurora Borealis, being of a roseate tinge near the horizon, and was a steady fixed light, but without those coruscations which are usually observed in the higher latitudes. It extended along the horizon in the form of a segment of a circle from N.W. to N.E., and the altitude of the centre of the arch was 15°. It continued visible until a few minutes after midnight, when it disappeared as suddenly as it appeared, and the sea about the same period lost also its luminous quality. The light in the heavens, and the lightness of the sea, were, however, again seen, for about ten minutes, at 2 A.M., when both became once more invisible. The horizon, except where the light appeared, was everywhere dark and indistinct, and could not be made out: the sky and sea were apparently blended together. The phenomenon was altogether as beautiful as it was extraordinary. I could have stood on the deck gazing at it the whole night; there was something grand and sublime in such a scene. We were upwards of aix hours in passing through this vast body of luminous water, and during that time we ran a distance of upwards of forty miles. Our lat. on first entering it was 16° 13' S., and long. 61° 51' E.; so that our position was exactly abreast of the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and in the fair channel to the Red Sea. From the fact of our having seen immense quantities of sea-weed floating past whilst in this luminous water, I should conclude the aces mulation of this and other decayed matter, whether vegetable or animalculæ, was the sole cause of this phosphorescent appearance; and that all this matter might have been swept out of those narrow seas by strong currents, which meet no doubt about this spot; and I am still more inclined to believe that this is the case, as a luminous stream of water has often been noticed nearly in the same lat. and long., and about the same season of the year. Several buckets of water were drawn up by Dr. Wilson, of the Mozuffer, but nothing whatever could be seen. It seemed as clear as crystal; on taking a bottle of it, however, in the dark, it became highly phosphorescent, giving out a strong light. It was full of animalculæ: some were in the shape of most minute globules of gelatinous substance, and others were not unlike small worms, about an inch in length, and about the size of a fine hair. On removing the bottle to the light, the animalculæ became instantly invisible. The light seen in the heavens I cannot account for, unless it was the low fleecy clouds which hung on the verge of the horizon reflected back the brightness of the sen; but why the whole sky should not have assumed the same appearance, I cannot imagine. It continued to shine in one spot only, and disappeared at the same time the sea lost its brilliancy.

It is worth noticing, that on the same day a violent thunderstorm occurred at Delhi, and heavy rain fell on the Chenab and Jelum, and at Lahore; and that on the 22nd an earthquake was felt at Calcutta.

"The main results of our visit to Tibet," observes Lieut. Strachey, "are that the plains are very evidently produced by lakes or sea, the great mass of them being perfect gravel to a depth of 800 or 1,000 feet, to which extent the great ravines cut into them. The part of the country towards the long lake of Gyanima seems to have been much more recently under water than the other, and in fact appears to be in many places even now imperfectly drained and subject to flood. The whole of the country from the lake to Rakas Tal, and along almost the whole of the southern edge of the latter, is a great eruption of volcanic rock, and the bar between the lakes is probably also caused by this trap eruption, as it consists of gravel (exactly such as now exists in the lakes) to a height of 600 or 800 feet above the present level of the water."

The conjecture, that the discrepancies in the different copies of the Persian translation of Tabary (which are so great that the various readings cannot be reduced to a certain number of original texts) are owing to attempts of copyists to improve the



obsolete expressions of the original, has been confirmed by the discovery, in the King of Oude's library, of a work of Imam Gazzaly (who died A.H. 505), entitled, "A History of the Prophets," of which a very full account, with extracts, is given by Dr. Aloys Sprenger, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for October.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON,

THURSDAY, April 19, 1849.

Sir Charles Napier's letter to Sir John Hobhouse, upon "the baggage of the Indian army," has provoked a rather smart reply from Colonel Burlton, late commissary-general of the Bengal army, who, possessing excellent practical knowledge of the subject, has disputed some of Sir Charles's propositions, considering that "some good and wholesome truths" are adulterated with "fallacies and crudities." He thinks the proposition, "that all private baggage should be carried by the public," open to serious objections; and he attacks vehemently Sir Charles's pet project, very favourably received in certain quarters, of establishing a camel baggage-corps as the grand remedy for all the evils attending the enormous impedimenta of an Indian army. Colonel Burlton says that, from the first, the success of the baggage-corps was more than doubted by those best acquainted with the subject, and that "time and experience have stamped it a failure."

The off-hand style of all Sir Charles Napier's literary compositions exposes them to hostile criticism, and Colonel Burlton has made some good hits at the letter in his "Few Brief Comments," which are almost as amusing as the letter itself, before he deals hand-to-hand with the panacea, namely, the baggage-corps, which he describes as "a given number of ordinary baggage-camels, organized, after a fashion, into a kind of mounted and loaded regiment, every camel having its rider armed and disciplined." Colonel Burlton admits that there is no reason why a body of camels thus organized should not do as much good service as the same number of other camels in carrying baggage; but he doubts if they would do more; and he shows why it has happened, and must happen, that, after trial, the experiment has failed in Scinde. The utility of this plan must consist chiefly in its general adoption; whereas Colonel Burlton shows that there are comparatively few stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies where camels will live; and they will not live in the lower stations of the Bengal presidency; so that the scheme could be worked out only in the upper provinces, from Benares

Surmising that Sir Charles Napier is not practically acquainted with the system under which baggage-cattle are provided for the troops in that part of India, he has given a brief explanation of it, and he shows that there was no obstruction on account of baggage in the grand movement of troops upon the Sikh invasion. He accuses Sir Charles Napier of admitting a "prominent fallacy" into his pamphlet, when he compares the advantages of his baggage-corps, not with the regular establishment of public cattle, but with the common class of hired cattle, and their attendants picked up at random.

The result of the "Comments" is to show that such a corps would be little or no improvement on the existing system, whilst it would be enormously expensive. Colonel Burlton adds some valuable remarks upon the general question of the baggage of the Indian army (apart from the subject of the baggage-corps); but this is a matter into which, encumbered as our columns are at present, we cannot enter. The subject is, however, of great importance; and although Sir Charles Napier may have discussed it too much in the spirit of a controversialist, he has done much service in noticing it. The fact mentioned in our last issue (p. 194), that, prior to the battle of Goojrat, Lord Gough had been able to reduce the quantity of baggage in his army to such an extent that no less than 7,000 or 8,000 carriage camels were dispensed with, proves the enormity of the evil, and that it is capable of a remedy.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sia,—I in common with many others have been much surprised to find that no notice has been taken of the departure for India as a volunteer of so distinguished an officer as Major-General George Hunter, C. B., who, on the 17th ult. was invited by the Court of Directors to meet Sir Charles Napier at dinnes, and who was on the Wednesday following presented to the Queen

by Lord Ellenborough.

General Hunter was selected for a very important command in Upper Scinde in April 1844, where he continued under that gallant officer Sir Charles Napier for nearly three years, during which time he distinguished himself in various ways, and so completely gained the good opinion of Sir Charles, that he was requested by this officer to accompany him to India, an offer which the major-general joyfully accepted, and at a few days' notice left England with the new Commander-in-Chief. Whilst in Scinde the major-general was employed in a very arduous service, a campaign in the barren hills of that country; he also had the command, on the departure of Sir Charles, of the army, above 12,000 strong, destined to co-operate with Lord Gough in the Punjab; and he had, of all others, the most trying duty to perform, the suppression of a very serious mutiny; in this he exhibited such patience, temper, and discretion as to elicit the highest praise from Sir Charles Napier and Lord Ellenborough in general orders.

The general in early days was a volunteer at Java, where soon after landing he was wounded, and afterwards, at the storm of Jaquecallia or Cornellis, he was blown up, and rendered helpless for a long time. The gallant Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie placed him on his personal staff. In the Nepaul war in 1815, 1816, and 1817, he was employed in various ways, and acted as staff to a native regiment, and a flank battalion composed of Europeans. In 1826 he commanded the old 21st N.I. at the storm of Bhurtpore, where he was very severely wounded, having lost the use of the left arm. He was selected for a high command at Loodiana and Ferozepore, when the services of an experienced officer were deemed most necessary; in short, throughout, he has zealously and faithfully performed his duty, meriting on all occasions the approbation of his superiors; but as he is one of those men who never bring forward their services, he remains without reward.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A FRIEND OF GENERAL HUNTES.

In Sumatra, eggs are preserved in a peculiar manner: when fresh, they are covered with a paste of red earth, that keeps them good for many months. The earth is of an extremely saline nature, so that, when the eggs are prepared for use, they are so salt that it is not every European palate that would relish an earth-preserved egg.

Moolaaj's New Gold Coins, recently struck in Moolaan, have been obtained in the bazar at Loodianah—so rapidly have these symbols of sovereignty got into circulation! According to the native merchants, Moolraj has coined from eighteen to twenty lakis of these pieces, which are of very rude coinage. They have been used by him for the payment of his troops, and considerable quantities of them have been already brought into British territory; and several have been brought to England.



# EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

A special meeting of this company was held on the 10th of April, for the purpose of considering the terms and conditions posed by the East-India Company, and deciding thereon.

The Chairman (Mr. Aglionby) said he knew there was a general feeling in favour of the undertaking, and that it was the intention of all the authorities, both here and in India, to give every fair construction to the terms, and to agree to any reasonable modification that might be requisite in detail. He felt a strong conviction, from the information he had received, that such modifications would not be less favourable than the general

Mr. Hickins considered the terms satisfactory, and the security so good that there was not the possibility of a loss. He hoped the proprietors would readily subscribe the 1,000,000l., and any further sum necessary to carry out the extension of the line. He moved-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the terms offered in the letter of Mr. Meivill, of the 28th March, 1849, are such as this maceting approves, and the directors are requested to conclude a contract in accordance therewith, subject to such modification as they may think expedient."

He thought they were greatly indebted to the directors for their exertions, and proposed that 3,000 of the unappropriated shares be given to the directors.

The Chairman said the directors could not under any circumstances accept of them. They felt a very high reward from the success that had attended their labours. They would have no objection to dispose of the unappropriated shares for the benefit It was very probable that they might be called of the company. It was very probable that they might be called upon to enlarge the capital, but the directors would on no account accept an allotment of shares, to dispose of them at a premium in the market.

Mr. Flood seconded the motion. The proposition of the East-

India Company he considered was highly satisfactory.

Capt. Henderson inquired whether the guarantee of 5 per cent would be extended to more than 1,000,000l. of capital? He believed the line to Rajmahal would be more advantageous to construct than that leading to Mirzapore. The proposed capital would only construct a portion of the line, which he feared would not be remunerative unless extended.

The Chairman said the proposed terms were not inflexible. He had reason to know that such modifications would be made with regard to the direction of the line and the amount of capital as would be favourable to the company. The line would start from Calcutta, and terminate, in the first instance, at This portion of the line would be equally available for the extension to Rajmahal in a northerly direction, or to Mirzapore in a north-westerly direction. The exact course of the line would be decided by the authorities in India.

It was stated that a charter would be granted to the company, and what could not be embodied in the charter would be provided for by Act of Parliament. The shares would be reduced from 50l. to 20% each. All the scrip upon which only 5s. per share had been paid had been forfeited, but the shares upon which only Il. per share had been paid would not be forfeited, provided the holders would shortly pay up the call of 21. per share which was overdue.

The resolution was carried unanimously, as were the following:-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that all shares on which the call of 2! shall not be paid on or before the 20th April inst. should be forfeited, subject to a discretion of the board in particular

"That the cordial thanks of the proprietors be returned to the chairman and directors of the company for the energy, disinterestedness, patience, and perseverance which they have throughout manifested in the conduct of the company's affairs, and which have anabled them finally to overcome difficulties of no ordinary character, and to meet the shareholders to day under circumstances and prospects as promising as formerly they were gloomy and adverse.'

LUMINOUS ANIMALCULES. - We observe that the sea is at present covered with those light red animalcules, which every now and then make their appearance, and give so strange a tinge to the colour of the water,—which, generally speaking, all around, is at present so remarkable for the brightness and purity of its Large patches of a reddish tint lie side by side with those of the deepest azure, all over the harbour, and around Back Bay. When myriads of creatures such as these appear over leagues and leagues of ocean, we cease to wonder at the formation of such rocks as the chalk, the nummulite, colite, or tripoli, which are made up literally of one mass of skeletons. - Bombay Times, Feb. 24.

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			انج	ā,	LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
	1		1860	, e	OF THE
ż	D.		7	dict	EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
267	1	5	2 2	ie, Judicial Legislative	For the Year 1849, with the dates when first elected.
Years to serve.		rinance and trome.	Political and Military	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	To the real roll, who are
A K	ì	5	Po	ž	
2	1	Chai	rma	n.	Majgen. Sir Archibald Gallowsy, K.C.B., Sept. 24, 1840
3	1	Dep.	Cha	irmas	John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
4	I	Н			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817
1	1	78			John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821
1	t		_	RJI	Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822
1	1	FH			John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
	1		PM		Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., April 12, 1826
	3			RJI	Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826
-	1	_	_	RJ	Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830
-	2	FH			Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
1	2	FH			Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832
-	7			RJ	John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833
-	2		_	RJ	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833
	3	_	PM	-	Francis Warden, Esq., July 13, 1836
	4	FH	_	-	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.s., Jan. 30, 1838
1	4	FH	-	-	Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839
	1		-	RJ	Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., Apr. 14, 1841
	4	_	PI	<u>.</u>	Lieutcol. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840
	3		PI	M -	Major Jas. Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
1	4	FH		-	John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., May 15, 1847
	3	_	PI	M	Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845
	2	-	1	R.	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
П	3		P	M -	Major-general James Caulfeild, C.B., April 12, 1848
	4	-	P	M -	Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847

The following gentlemen are out by rotation in April, 1849, viz. Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 23, G.C.B., July 25, 1827
Geo. Lyall, Esq., April 14, 1830
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P. Lt.-gen. Sir James C.
G.C.B., July 25, 1827
Geo. Lyall, Esq., April 14, 1830
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8,

Dec. 12, 1838 William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1869

"THE PLAIN OF MARATHON looks very dreary," says Dr. Wordsworth, writing on the spot; "it has no hedges, and few prominent objects of any kind. In this level solitary place, the eye is naturally arrested by one object, which raises itself above the surface of the plain more conspicuously than anything else. That object is the Tumulus which covers the ashes of those Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon. It produces a sensation of awe to find oneself alone with such an object as this. It was a wise design which buried these Athenians together under such a tomb in the place on which they fell."

HEIGHT OF THE HIMALAYAS. - The Great Trigonometrical Survey has determined the elevations of the great peaks of the Himalaya range. The highest (supposed to be the highest spot on the surface of the globe) is Kunchinginga, West Peak, 28,176 feet; the East Peak is 27,825 feet. The following are the elevations of other peaks:—Junnoo, 25,311; Kabroo, 24,004; Chumalari (in Tibet), 23,929.

The Asiatic Society has obtained an aerolite, or a mass of meteoric iron, found imbedded in the soil on the top of the Kurruckpore hills, near Monghyr, which had been exhumed and worshipped by the natives for many years. It is a block, weighing about 160 lbs., of a somewhat conical, oviform, disk shape, standing on a sort of foot, and slightly truncated at both ends; it contains iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, silica, alumina, and traces of arsenic and selenium.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. - On the 11th April, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of Lieut. General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Mr. George Lyall, Mr. Elliot M'Naghten, Mr. John Petty Muspratt, Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., and Mr. William Wigram, who go out by rotation. The scrutineers remr. Joseph William Eastwick, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M. P., Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sykes, Mr. John Clarmont Whiteman, and Sir Henry Willock, K. I. S. A Court of Directors was also held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Lieut. General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman, and Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K. C. B., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year. On the following day, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the new Directors took the oath and their seats. Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K. C. B., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. John Shepherd, Deputy Chairman, for the year ensuing.

THE INDIAN ARMY. - Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K. C.B., has presented an infantry cadetship to the son of Major-General Whish, in testimony of the general's services. The youth has been in his father's camp during the late siege opera-

tions before Mooltan.

THE REV. WALTER JOHN WHITING, so distinguished in the reports of the battle of Chillianwallah, as the Padre, joined Lord Gough's army as a volunteer: he considered that he had no right to comparatively inglorious ease, as one of the Company's chaplains, when death was likely soon to be abroad, and thousands might need ghostly comfort to prepare them for the battle or its consequences. The step was highly agreeable to Lord Gough and the troops generally. When the cry "Forward!" gave impulse to the mighty power that confronted the Sikh forces on the 13th of January, Mr. Whiting busied himself in preparing a hospital for the wounded, as well as in making preparations to perform the sacramental rites for all who might desire to partake of the privilege of consolation in the hour of peril. It was when occupied in ministering double aid to the sick and the dying that a report reached the hospital that H. M.'s 14th dragoons were hurrying from the field of blood with their backs to the enemy. Our gallant soldier-priest in an instant leaped on his own horse, pistol in hand; he met a party of the regiment named with their chargers' heads turned in the direction of safety. The rev. gentleman rallied them,-upbraided them for their want of firmness,-reminded them of home and honour-and finally led them back to where blows were ringing. Having achieved thus much, he hastened again to his own vocation, and took his place once more by the side of the wounded. -Church and State Gazette.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT .- This fiction, like many other European tales, has been borrowed from the East. A named Keis, the son of a poor widow of Siraf, in the Persian Gulf, embarked for India with his sole possession, a cat. Arriving at a place where the mice or rats were so numerous that they swarmed in the king's palace, and even devoured the meats off his table at dinner, Keis, by means of the animal in his possession, drove away and exterminated the intruders, was enriched by the king, and, returning to the Gulf, settled as a merchant upon the island of Keis or Keish, which is called after his name.

DESERT PHANTOMS. - The passage in Milton's Comus, in which

Of calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire, And acry tongues, that syllable men's names, On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses,

is supposed by Dr. Warton to refer to an Eastern superstition recorded by Marco Polo, that, in deserts and wildernesses, a solitary traveller hears himself sometimes called by his name, in a familiar voice, or accosted by a friendly stranger, with a view of leading him out of the way to perish, the agents being "desert phantoms," who sometimes delude whole caravans by filling the air with bewitching music.

PERSIAN HYPERBOLE. - The Persian language allows, and even requires in some cases, hyperboles which appear extravagant and ridiculous to the colder funcies of Europeans. A servant in Persia, observing that a piece of hay had stuck upon his master's beard, gave him notice of it by remarking that "a nightingale had perched upon the stalk of his rose!"

#### SHIPPING.

APRIL 2. Mary Ellen, Porter, Mauritius; Deva, Cadenkead, Whampoa.—3. Amy Robsart, Alkins, Mauritius; Holmes, Jones, Mauritius.—4. Seringapatam, Lovell, New South Wales; Effort, Broomhead, Maulmain; H.M.'s S. Elphinstone, Holton, Bengal.—7. Viscount Sandon, March, Whampoa; James Scott, Sutter, Shanghai; Anna Maria, Smith, Bengal.—9. Burham, Gimblett, and Ellenborough, Toynbre, Bengal; Oriental Queen, Thomas, Mariana Libertalone, Elizartana, Electrick, Carlon, Sir Horgard, Dauglas, Mada-Ellenborough, Toynbre, Bengal; Oriental Queen, Thomas, Mauritius; Ulverstone, Brodrick, Ceylon; Sir Howard Douglas. Henderson, Maulmain; Euphrates, Gifford, Hong-Kong (not 2nd inst. as reported in our last); Minden, Crawford, Bengal; Thomas Hughes, Huddart, Port Philip.—11. Samuel Spycee, Franklin, Maulmain; Falcon, Dawson, Algon Bay.—12. May Hartley, Donough, Muuritius; Earl Durham, Patterson, Ceylon.—13. Calcutta, Wrankmore, Hobart Town; Bangalore, Aiton, Aourabaya; Ellen, Rodger, Shanghai.—14. Thomas Lee, James, Beugal; Fleetwood, Richardson, Mauritius.—16. Himalaya, Lock, Adelaide; Brisk, Hardie, South Seas; Secret, Miller, Bengal; Pauline Houghton, Owen, Mauritius; Kate, Scott, Ceylon; Allandale, Brodie, Mauritius.—17. Sabina, Cousens, Mauritius; Mary Ann Johnstone, Johnstone, and Free Trader, Wade, Bengal; Tyrer, Heelis, Singapore; Salacia, Webster, Bengal; Thomas Worthington, Mauritius.—18. Pucific, Kray, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer Indus (about the 24th instant).—Rev. Mr. Kiscen, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Irvine, Mrs. Bailey, 2 children and 2 servants; Mr. J. Williams, Mr. H. Egan, Mr. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Rolland, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mrs. Hart. 3 children and 1 servant; Mrs. Annesley, 1 child and servant; Mrs. Marpherson, Mr. Spottiswoode, and 1 servant; Capt. Withers, Miss Benrice, Miss J. N. Benrice, Lord Schkirk, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, 2 children and 1 servant; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, child and servant; Mr. Abrowne, Mrs. Clare, Dr. Wood, Benjamin Glover, G. Petrier, M. Harrigan, John Troud, Henry Hughes, W. Jack, Francis Jogan, Mr. Field, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Patten, Mr. Kempland, Mr. Hannan, Mr. Watson, Mr. Robert Bronnge, Mr. Johnson, Mr. R. R. Campbell, and 2 servants; Capt. Mitchell, Mr. D. Pugh, Brigadier Tomkins, Lieut. Lander, Mr. W. Walker, Capt. Littlehales, Lieut. Jepson, Lieut. Lander, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Miss Giberne, Mrs. Pharson, and child; Per steamer Indus (about the 24th instant) .- Rev. Mr. Kissen, Capt. Littlehales, Lieut. Jepson, Lieut. Maclean, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Miss Giberue, Mrs. Pharaoh, and child; Lieut. H. J. Lyon, Senr. Casal, Mr. J. Wise, Mr. Levin, Mr. A. M. Periena, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Jeviges, 4 children and servant; Mr. Galton, Mr. Gace, Mr. Galton, junr., Mr. Saul, Mr. Inosiaro and nephew; Mr. Angel Incir, Senr. J. Saler, Mr. Pontsford, Mr. Blake, Senr. J. Gonsalez, Senr. J. Minano, Mr. and Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Udney, 2 children and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Lemvud, Mr. Hay, child and servant; Dr. Pitcairn. Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Pattoun, and servant; Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Begg, Mr. Adam, Mr. Forzun, Mr. Mead.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—April 2. Warlock, Pagen, Adelaide.—3.
Promise, Hoseason, New South Wales; Richard Thornton, Marwell, Batavia.—4. Paragon, Bennett, Mauritius.—6. Countess of Scafield, Leask, Hong Kong; Richard Dart, Potter, Auckland.—8. Lady Honden, Chalk, Hobart Town; Jane Pirie, Booth, Cape and Calcutta; Ochierlyre, Robb, Cape; Henrietta, Brown, Swaa River; Canada, Williams, Trincomalee and Bimlipatam.—11. Indian, English, Adelaide.—12. Persia, Broadfoot, Calcutta.—14. Plantagent, Bird, Madras and Bennal.—15. Narthenburghal dian, English, Adelaide.—12. Persia, Brondfoot, Calcutta.—14. Plantagenet, Bird, Madras and Bengal.—15. Northemberland, Parish, Madras and Bengal; Queen of England, Cawkett, Calcutta; Countess of Zetland, Jones, Cape and Penang; Symmetry, Richardson, Ceylon; Eleanor, Strettell, Bombay.—16. Richmond, Greengrass, St. Helena; Mohauk, Morrison, Hong Kong.—17. Blue Bell, Wilson, Algon Bay.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 31. Hydaspes, Grebow, Port Phillip and Port Adelaide.—APRIL 2. Harriet Humble, Bevis, Calcutta.—4. Autumnus, White, Calcutta.—5. England's Queen, Alleyne, and Glencairn, Fowle, Shanghai.—9. Nwo Licerpool, Rowles, Plymouth and Port Phillip.—10. P. Dean, Dean, Algon Bay.—11. Blorenge, Banks, Calcutta; Captain, James, Bombay.—14. Negociator, Young, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 30. Janet Wilson, Robertson, Batavia and Singapore.—31. Franklyn, Abbott, Maulmain.—APRIL

tavia and Singapore.—31. Franklyn, Abbott, Maulmain.—Afrit 3. Victory, Picken, Port Phillip.—7. Gondola, Byes, Mauritius.— 9. Birman, Guthrie, Batavia, Singapore, and Manila.—10. Akbar,

9. Birman, Galcutta.

From Kingstown.—April 5. Maria, Plank, Hobart Town.

From Plymouth.—April 8. Mary Bannatyne, M'Kirdy, New South Wales; Prince Regent, Jago, Port Phillip.—10. Cromrell, M'Pherson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—11. Elizabeth, Alexander,

From FALMOUTH .- APRIL 2. Canton (steamer), Cowie, Hong-

From FALMUTHI. AFRIL 2. Cunton (canadity), Conto, 1998.

Kong. — 5. Richard Cobden, Stewart, Bombay.

From GRAVESEND. — APRIL 9. Henrielts, Rains, South Seas.

From CARDIFF. — APRIL 5. Mary Stewart, Bullman, Singapore.

From BRISTOL. — APRIL 12. Lady Valiant, Thompson, Man-



From FLEETWOOD .- APRIL 11. Elinor Chapman, Johnston,

From SHIELDS .- APRIL 11. Nizam, Calcutta .- 12. John Pan-

ter, Hamphreys, Cape.
From GUERNSEY.—APRIL 11. Amicus. Arthur. Adelaide.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, s. at E.I.C. Herts, April 15. DAVIS, the lady of Vaughan, s. at Frognal Hampstead, April 3. EDEN, Lady, s. at Windlestone, Durham, April 4.

HARVEY, the lady of George Frederick, Bengal C.S. s. at Halifax,

MACNAUGHTAN, the lady of William, s. at 31, Bernard-street, Russell-square, April 6.

MAITLAND, the wife of J. G. d. at 53, Guildford-street, April 4.

#### MARRIAGES.

DREW, James, to Helen Mary, d. of Major James Buchanan, at Marylebone, April 12.

GORDON, John, to Mary M. d. of Rev. Dr. Roberts, at Prestbury, April 11.

#### DEATHS.

AUSTIN, Mrs. Elizabeth, at 36, Great James-street, Bedford-row, April 3.

BOWEN, Capt. E. late of the 26th Bombay N.I. at Brompton, aged 35, March 30.

BUTTER, Eliza, wife of Donald, M.D. at Hastings, aged 48, March 20.

GOODWYN, Capt. Walter F. late H.E.C.S. at Ilfracombe, aged 33, April 10.

GREGORY, Lieut. col. Arthur Charles, on board the ship Ellen-borough, April 3.

HEYMAN, Frederic James, s. of John, on board the ship Pottinger,

aged 23, Nov. 10.

HODGSON, Major gen. Christopher, Bombay art. at Tunbridge Wells, aged 66, April 16. LEVERTON, John, infant s. of the Rev. John, at Cheshunt,

April 12.

LLEWELYN, Jenkin, at Euston-square, April 3.
RANKEN, Mary, widow of Charles, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment, at 7, Windsor-terrace, Clifton,

aged 82, April 1.
YNYARD, Septimus B. W. s. of Rev. M. J. at Madras, aged 38,

Feb. 16.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 4th and 11th, 1849.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Hamilton Fergusson. Madras Estab.—Mr. Charles Reade.

Mr. Gordon S. Forbes.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. William Jones, engineers.
Lieut. col. Henry L. Worrall, 4th cavalry. Lieut. col. Archibald Richmond, C.B., 33rd N.I.

Capt. Robert Price, 67th N. I.

Lieut. Frederick Wale, 48th N.I.

Capt. Ynyr Lamb, invalids.

Madras Estab.—Maj. H. Inglis, 2nd cavalry. Lieut. col. Peter Steinson, 18th N.I.

Capt. Arthur Howlett, 27th N. I. Capt. Digby Roberts, 36th N. I., retired. Capt. William Cross, 38th N. I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. George A. Pruen, artillery.
Capt. Adam A. Drummond, 11th N.I.
Lieut. James T. Jameson, 28th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Quintin Kennedy Jollisse, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. Thomas W. Seager, 27th N.I. Lieut. Lewis Munro, 43rd N.I., per Northum-Lieut. Joseph McCarty, 53rd N.I., per Persia. Madras Estab .- Capt. Charles Ireland, 11th N.I., per Persia. Assist. surg. George E. Aldred, M.D., over-land, 20th inst.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. De Lacy M. Gleig, 2nd N.I.

#### MARINE

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Wilham Balfour, Indian Navy.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. Charles Forbes, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab. - Capt. Walter S. Ommanney, 2nd cavalry, 6 months.

Lieut, Blackett Revell, 31st N.I., 6 months. Bombay Estab .- Lieut. William F. Marriott, engineers, 4 months.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab .- The Rev. Richard Panting, 6 months.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. Joseph S. Draper, Indian Navy, 6 months.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. John Buchanan.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab .- Capt. Gordon Rippon, 21st N.I.

#### APPOINTMENT.

#### ECCLESIA STICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Digby Henry Cotes, B.C.L., of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

#### MARINE.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Edward Worthington, appointed a volun-

teer for the pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Augustus Hyndman Macaulay, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

Mr. Henry Marjoribanks Chester, ditto.

Mr. James Arthur Gayer, ditto.

#### HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. Robert Barclay Chapman, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Bombay to that of Bengal.

#### LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1849.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of that dated 13th September, 1848.)
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked, and in the following order :-

Richard Rouse Bloxam, per Sutlej, sailed 3d Oct. 1848. To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 31, dated 18th Oct. 1848):

Richard Wall, sent vid Southampton, 19th Oct. 1848 To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, vis.-

George Shilling, per Alliance, sailed 14th Dec. 1848. Charles Parry Melvill Brewer, per Malabar, sailed 27th Dec. 1848.

#### (No. 1 of 1849.)

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAVY.

(In continuation of that dated 29th December, 1848.) To rank from the date of the sailing from Cork of the ship on which he embarked, and in the following order: Williams Tyner Taylor, per Bombay, sailed 17th Jan. 1849.

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To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Alfred Cresswell Cattley, per Indus, sailed 20th Jan.

1849.

George Richard Evans, ditto, ditto.

Arthur William Stiffe, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

Joseph Timpson, per Swithanley, sailed 24th Feb. 1849. Robert George Hurlock, ditto, ditto.

Morgan Price Smith Tozer, ditto, ditto. Alfred Yelf, ditto, ditto.

Park Goff, per India, sailed 25th Feb. 1849. Alexander John Clark, ditto, ditto.

Daniel Quayle, per Zion's Hope, sailed 6th March, 1849. To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.-

George Edward Stanley Bell, per Indus (s.), sailed 20th March, 1819.

#### (No. 1 of 1849.)

#### CAPTAINS' CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of that dated 29th December, 1848.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz .-William Johnston, per Earl Balcarras, sailed 31st Dec.

Lindsay Wilson, per Swithamley, sailed 24th Feb. 1849.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Liverpool of the ship by which he proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Edwin Francis Lipscomb, per Duke of Lancaster, sailed

26th Feb. 1849.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10th APRIL, 1849.

Bengal, 10th Foot. - Ens. Frederick Beatty, from the 90th Foot, to be ens. vice Travers, promoted in the 24th Foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

Thomas Chevallier Robertson, gent., to be ens. v. Goodsellow, promoted in the 24th Foot. Dated

10th April, 1819.

. 18th Foot.-Ens. Bernard McCabe, to be lieut. without purch., v. Halahan, appointed to the 24th Foot-Dated 10th April, 1819.

Henry Mitchell Jones, gent., to be ens. v. McCabe. Dated 10th April, 1849.

24th Foot. - To be Lieutenant Colonels without purchase. Major Howell Paynter, v. Brookes, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1819.

Major John Harris, v. Pennycuick, killed in action. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

#### To be Majors.

Brevet maj. John Harris, v. Paynter. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Capt. Augustus George Blachford, v. Henry William Harris, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Capt. William Gustavus Brown, v. John Harris. Dated 15th Jan. 1819.

#### To be Captains.

Lieut. Francis Spring, v. Lee, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. John Henry Lutman, v. Travers, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. George Ellis Lloyd Williams, v. C. R. Harris, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. Francis Charles Skurray, v. J. Harris, promoted.

Dated 14th Jan. 1849. Lieut. Sweton Grant, v. Blachford, promoted. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. Andrew John Macpherson, v. Shore, killed in

action. Dated 14th Jan. 1819.
Lieut. Richard Aubin Croker, v. Brown, promoted.
Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

#### To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William Douglas Hall Baillie, v. George Phillips, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Ensign Henry John Hinde, v. Payne, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Ensign Robert Geoffery Augustus de Montmorency, v. Woodgate, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Lieut. Robert Halahan, from the 18th foot, v. Spring. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

Ensign Alexander Robert Mowbray, from the 29th foot, v. Lutman. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

Ensign James Stewart, from the 98th foot, v. Williams. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

Ensign Joseph Charles Goodfellow, from the 10th foot, v. Skurray. Dated 15th Jan. 1849. Ensign Francis Stanford, from the 53rd foot, v. Grant.

Dated 15th Jan. 1819.

Ens. Richard Henry Travers, from the 10th foot, v. Macpherson. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

Ens. John Nagel, from the 61st foot, v. William Phillips, killed in action. Dated 15th Jan- 1849.

Ens. Thomas Airey, from the 80th foot, v. Croker. Dated 15th Jan. 1819.

#### To be Ensigns.

Ens. George Wedderburn, from the 53rd foot, v. Collis, killed in action. Dated 14th Jan. 1849.

Ens. Lord Frederick Montagu, from the 12th foot, v. Pennycuick, killed in action. Dated April 10, 1849. Ens. William Vesey Munnings, from the 67th foot, v.

Baillie. Dated 10th April, 1849. Ens. Robert Hamilton Montgomerie, from the 76th

foot, v. Hinde. Dated 10th April, 1849. Ens. John Augustus O'Neill, from the 75th foot, v. De Montmorency. Dated 10th April, 1849.

29th Foot.-Frank Browne, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Mowbray, prom. in the 24th foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

53rd Foot .- To be Ensigns without purchase.

Wale Rymer Byrne, gent., v. Stanford, prom. in the 24th foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

Graham Taylor, gent., v. Wedderburn, app. to the 24th foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

61st Foot. - Qr.-master serg. Stephen McDonough, be ens. without purch., v. Nagel, promoted in 24th Foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

80th Foot .- Thomas Prendergast Quill, gent., to be ens. without purch. v. Airey, promoted in 24th Foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

98th Foot. -Jonas Harper Reade, gent., to be ens. v. Stewart, promoted in 24th Foot. Dated 10th April,

Bombay, 86th Foot.-Ens. Richard Bulkeley Twyford Thelwall, from the 65th Foot, to be lieut. without purch. v. Fitzgerald, appointed to the 87th Foot. Dated 10th April, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regt .- James Campbell Fielding, gent., to be second lieut. without purch. v. Derbishire, who resigns. Dated 10th April, 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 13rh April, 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot. - Ens. Acton de Veulle, from the 17th Foot. to be lieut. by purch. v. Graham, who retires. Dated 13th April, 1849.

Madras, 94th Foot.-Lieut. Joseph Alfred Sykes to be capt. by purch., v. Desborough, who retires. Dated 13th April, 1849.

Ens. Henry Vansittart Stonehouse to be lieut. by purch., v. Sykes. Dated 13th April, 1849.
Ramsay Cunlife Sladen, gent., to be ens. by purch.,

v. Stonehouse. Dated 19th April, 1849.

Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Ensign William Cumming Sheils, from the 67th foot, to be lieut. by purch. v. Gage, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1849.

86th Foot.—Lieut, Alexander Lecky to be capt, with-out purch. v. Joseph Edwards, deceased. Dated

15th Jan. 1819. Ensign George Sherman Nunn to be lieut, without

purch, v. Lecky. Dated 15th Jan. 1849.

Hugh Stewart Cochrane, gent., to be ensign, v. Nunn. Dated 13th April, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment. - Lieut. Edward John Dickson, from the 91st regiment, to be capt. by purch. v. Brevet-Major Bonner, who retires. Dated 13th April, 1849-



#### BOOKS.

An Inquiry into the Proper Mode of rendering the Word "God" in translating the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese Language: with an Examination of the various Opinions which have prevailed on this important Subject, especially in reference to their influence on the diffusion of Christianity in China. By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P. Booth.

PERSONS unacquainted with the religious tenets of the Chinese, and with the genius and structure of their written language, cannot conceive the importance of the subject to which this accomplished Chinese scholar has here directed his attention. The question, as to the proper term for presenting to the Chinese mind the Christian idea of the name of the Deity, is of the deepest moment. " A mistake on this point," observes Dr. Boone, the Missionary Bishop in China of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, "affects almost every question of theology, especially our testimony against Polytheism, and our teaching on the subject of the Trinity." Teen, 'heaven,' implying the Great One dwelling in Heaven; Teen.choo, 'Lord of Heaven;' Shang-te, 'the Supreme Ruler;' Shin, 'Spirit,' have had their advocates and their objectors. selection has, however, been reduced by recent discussion to two,-namely, Shin and Shang-tc, and between these it has been found impossible to come to a decision satisfactory to all parties, the former being capable of being understood in the sense of 'a false god,' and also 'the spirits of deceased parents; and the latter is the term employed by the Chinese in their ancient books to denote the object of their worship (said to be synonymous with Teen), and the use of it was expressly interdicted by the Pope to the Roman Catholic Christians in China.

Sir George Staunton, after carefully examining the arguments for and against the use of each of these terms, concludes that it is but a choice of difficulties. "In the Chinese language," he observes, "there neither is, nor could there well be expected to be, any word which fully and correctly conveys the idea which we Christians attach to the word God. Words are nothing but the symbols of ideas, and we have not yet implanted the idea itself in the Chinese mind. All, therefore, that we can do, in respect to a choice of words, is to take the best word which the language supplies, and then to make the best use we can of it. I think I have shown that the term, or phrase, Shang-te, has, from time immemorial, been employed in China in a sense more nearly approaching to that which we attach to God, than any other which at present exists in the language of the country. I, therefore, conclude that we ought to employ it for this purpose, not only because it is the most appropriate phrase, but also because its rejection will be attended by the various positive incongruities and inconveniences to which I have alluded." Shang-te, he adds, is not only the most faithful rendering of the word, but "it is also idiomatic, graceful, and in harmony with Chinese notions and feelings."

A Discourse on the Study of Oriental Languages and Literature.

By CHARLES M'DOUALL. Edinburgh. Clark.

THIS Discourse was prepared to be read as introductory to a course of study in Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, of which the author had been appointed Professor, in the University of Edinburgh; but, being precluded by the University tests, he has published it.

"While at the present day," Mr. M'Douall remarks, "the utility of studying foreign languages generally, and the living languages of the East in particular, is fully acknowledged by all who advert to the cosmopolitan relations and the grave responsibilities of British subjects, as well as by those who can appreciate the rich magazines of noble literature to which these languages afford access, it seems to be expedient, if we propose to base our future researches, as has been the practice in this place hitherto, upon ancient tongues,—say, those of Palestine and India,—not to rest satisfied with a vague reference to the authority of our forefathers, but to suggest, with due brevity, such reasons as may justify and recommend our choice."

He then takes a brief comprehensive glance at the whole subject, with the view of showing the importance of studying the dead languages of the East, preparatory to the acquisition of the modern, living dialects, throwing out, by the way, in striking

and eloquent language, observations upon the most venerable of the Oriental tongues, and suggesting strong inducements to their study on their own account.

#### The Anglo-Saxon. Longman.

This is a periodical work of an entirely new character. Its object, as shadowed out, for it is not very distinctly traced, in the Prospectus and in its first part, is to establish a rallying-point for what we may venture to term Anglo-Saxonism, by means of a publication which shall serve as a receptacle for the concentration, and a vehicle for the dissemination, of Anglo-Saxon principles of civilization, which have been already planted in so many remote and widely dissociated portions of the four great divisions of the globe. The motto of the conductors is the celebrated saying of the Great Gregory, on beholding at Rome the "angelic forms" of certain "early leaflets of the mighty Anglo-Saxon Branch," exposed for sale in the market-place, "Non Angli, sed Branch," exposed for sale in the market-place, "Non Angli, sed Angeli;" from which time, "the tree of the Anglo-Saxon race took root and flourished, and the Anglo-Saxons have been accomplishing their destiny;" the surface of the planet is dotted over by these Angli, or Angeli, or "messengers, hitherto of civilization and commerce, but now destined to become messengers of better tidings even than these, the future heralds of light and knowledge, about to work out some realization of the words 'Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men,' " which the conductors of this work "believe to be the Destiny, the Mission, of the Anglo-Saxons." As the first and most important step, there must be some common bond of union amongst the Anglo-Saxon race; they differ in political interests, in social institutions, in religious observances; but, rejecting these and all other topics of this nature, which are matters of difference and disagreement, because they are such, "there is one field upon which we may all meet as brothers; one platform from which we may all teach without confusion; one bond of union which can embrace all our race, - our Mother Language, - the kindly English tongue.'

If the object in view be carried out in this catholic spirit; if no infusion of nationalities, and above all of theological controversies, be suffered to adulterate the articles, the work may strike a chord that will vibrate far and wide.

Too little is yet before us to warrant a decided opinion as to the literary merits of the work; but one thing strikes us as inconsistent with its avowed scope and aim, namely, the frequent use of foreign languages,—Greek, Latin, and French. If "there is no language so rich as the English," surely it is objectionable to interlard such a work as this with common-place quotations or trivial phrases from other tongues, which is, generally speaking, a pedantic and affected practice.

"One of the prettiest optical phenomena I have witnessed," says Dr. Hooker, "is frequent in the clear skies of these elevated regions (in the Vindhya hills); that of the false sun-rise and sun-set, often consisting of beams converging from the opposite horizon, and meeting at the zenith the direct sun's rays. I have seen it equally vivid against a pure blue sky and against dark lowering clouds."

BURIED TREASURES, in the shape of jewels as well as the precious metals, to the extent of millions, are supposed still to exist in the East, the inhabitants knowing no other mode, in ancient and even modern times, of securing their property from plunder in wars and invasions. Hence the jealousy with which they view the explorations of English antiquaries. They believe that a fatality awaits the appropriation by the discoverer of a hidden treasure.

THE YAJURVEDA.—Dr. A. Weber, of Berlin, is now publishing the whole Yajurveda; it will be finished in seven years, at the rate of one volume yearly.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th March, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 10jd. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen

E beg to offer you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon us by re-electing us into the Direction.

Trusting that the Proprietors will ever find us deserving of the confidence they have reposed in us,

We have the honour to be, with great respect,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very humble Servants,

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Wm. J. EASTWICK, J. W. HOGG, W. H. SYKES, JOHN C. WHITEMAN, HENRY WILLOCK.

East-India House, 11th April, 1849.

East-India House, 11th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th inst., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

LEATHER GLOVES, SOLDIERS' HELMETS, and WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 25th day of April, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 18th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

EPAULETTES and LACE, WORSTED and COTTON LACE, REGIMENTAL BUTTONS, and SOLDIERS' CAPS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forencon of the said 2nd day of May, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 18th April, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

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AND

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Ajdaha, with the mails, left Bombay April 3, made Aden on the 10th, whence she sailed for Suez on the following day, and arrived on the 18th. The mails reached Alexandria, and were put on board H.M. steamer Merlin, which left on the 22nd, and arrived at Malta on the 26th. From Malta the whole of the mails were despatched by H.M. steamer Medusa, which arrived at Marseilles on the 29th.

The London mail of April 7, for Bombay, &c. reached Alexandria April 17 by H.M. steamer Merlin.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Monday, May 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and Chins, vid Southampton, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, May 19, or, vid Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, May 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 3.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta ....... March 24 | Madras ....... March 26
Bombay ....... April 3.

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE fruits of the victory at Goojerat are, the entire surrender of the Sikh army, including the commander, Shere Singh, his father, Chuttur Singh, his brothers, and most of his chiefs, and all their artillery, without a shot fired!

Our last accounts left Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert,

with 15,000 men and forty guns, in pursuit of the wreck of the Sikh army, which had crossed the Jelum. General Gilbert passed this river without opposition, though with some difficulty. The Hydaspes, though no longer "fabulous," is a capricious stream; in some seasons it is confined to a single channel; in others, when rains fall, or the mountain snows begin to melt, it assumes the form of five. six, and even seven rapid currents, boiling round small interposing islands. The British troops had upon this occasion to cross in succession five of these streams before they reached the right bank, and this operation consumed four days, being completed on the 5th March. Being informed that the enemy were but eighteen miles ahead, General Gilbert posted on without waiting for the heavy guns, which did not cross the river (with Brigadier McLeod's force) until the 9th. On the 4th March, the Bengal troops marched for Rotas, and were followed next day by the Bombay division. On the 6th, Major and Mrs. Lawrence and family, Lieutenants Bowie and Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and other prisoners. who had been for some time in the hands of the Sikhs. arrived in General Gilbert's camp, and announced that the Sikh chiefs and their army were prepared to lay down their arms. The fort of Rotas was found to be evacuated by the enemy, and was occupied by the British troops. This fortress is described as an old structure of immense extent, which must have been built long before the use of artillery; the walls, which are seven or eight miles in circumference, are of immense thickness. On the 7th the Bukreealah pass was traversed without much difficulty. On the 8th Raja Shere Singh came into camp to make his personal surrender, and to enter into arrangements for that of his army, and he returned to communicate the terms to them, which were unconditional surrender. Some delay taking place, rumours were afloat that the Sikhs had changed their minds, and were determined not to lay down their arms, which was the primary condition, without another struggle, their force being still far from contemptible.

General Gilbert put his troops in motion and advanced in battle-array, in order to indulge their wishes, or to accelerate their decision. On the 11th our troops reached a place called Hoormuk, where the Sikhs were to have come in and resigned their arms; and soon after their arrival, Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and Aoctar Singh, came in, with the principal Sirdars, the guns taken from us at Chillianwallah being brought in the same afternoon. Shere Singh returned to his people, and next day (the 12th) a wing of the 3rd and one of the 19th regiments of Bombay native infantry proceeded to the ford near the camp, where the

Sikh soldiers crossed and delivered up their arms, passing through the wing of each regiment, and receiving one rupes each to subsist them on their way home; and being allowed to retain their horses. The number of chiefs of note who delivered up their swords was thirteen; the number of guns surrendered was forty-one, making the quantity of artillery taken and surrendered since the commencement of the outbreak 158 pieces.

As soon as this business was despatched, General Gilbert left Hoormuk for Rawul Pindee, where a large body of Sikhs had assembled, mostly horsemen and old veterans of Runjeet Singh's army, who likewise surrendered, the process of disarmament being completed at Manikyala, a place celebrated for its ancient tope, on the 14th March, when the whole of the Sikh troops, to the number of 16,000 men, had surrendered their arms.

The indefatigable General now turned his attention to the Affghans, and on the same day pushed on, by forced marches, towards Attock, in hopes of overtaking them before they had crossed the Indus. When about six miles from the river, intelligence was received by Major Mackeson that Attock had just been evacuated by the Affghans, who were about to destroy the bridge of boats on the river, to check the pursuit. Upon this, the General, with Major Mackeson and a small escort of Nicholson's Irregulars, and the whole staff, galloped towards the river, and from an eminence observed a party of the enemy busy in the work of destruction, 5,000 or 6,000 being drawn up on the right bank. The sight of the British, supposed to have been two marches distant, caused a sudden commotion among the Affghans, and fifteen of the best boats forming the bridge were secured. The artillery being brought up, the enemy retired, after firing some guns. The fort of Attock was occupied on the 17th, and on the following morning, the small fort of Hyderabad, on the right bank of the river, and which commanded the town, was also taken.

The Governor-General's "General Order," it will be seen, declares that "the war is not yet concluded; nor can there be any cessation of hostilities until Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan army are either driven from the province of Peshawur or destroyed within it." In accordance with this declaration, preparations were made by General Gilbert for following up Dost Mahomed and his people to the Khyber Pass, the guardians of which, it is said, have been negotiated with to close that dreaded defile. Brigadier Campbell joined the Major-General's camp on the 17th, and Brigadier McLeod, with a detachment, consisting of the heavy guns, a troop of horse artillery, the 1st light cavalry, the 12th and 13th irregular cavalry, H.M.'s 53rd and 61st foot, and the 13th and 22nd N.I. was expected soon to join. The latest intelligence from Six Walter Gilbert's camp is dated the 19th March, when the troops were crossing the Indus as expeditiously as possible (the river being at this part deep, rapid, and dangerous), three regiments being at that time encamped on the right bank, and the ensuing day the whole force was expected to be across. The Affghans were in full retreat, and if the Khyberries should obstruct their passage, they would probably be made prisoners to a man.

The operations of General Gilbert appear to have been very materially assisted by a movement of Captain Abbott, in the rear of the Sikhs, the advance of Colonel Steinbach, with some of Maharaja Golab Singh's men, on the right,

and the march of Shaikh Emam-ood-Deen on the left, by Chukoowal.

The Commander-in-Chief, having been in person to inspect Rotas and Jelum, made up his mind to erect cantonments at the latter place; and a force under Lieut.-Col. Mercer, consisting of the 20th, 53rd, and 59th N.I. with six guns, has accordingly been directed to be stationed there. At Wuzeerabad cantonments are also to be formed, where a portion of the troops recently forming "the Army of the Punjab" will be located.

The captive Sikh chiefs were sent under a guard to Lahore. Their lives are to be spared, but their estates are forfeited, and they are to be removed to a distance from the Punjab, with moderate allowances.

Great interest is felt respecting the future fate of the vast territory now at our disposal. The Governor-General's intention regarding the Punjab had not been made known at Agra on the 28th March; but the order for so many civilians to repair to Loodiana, to report themselves to the resident at Lahore, was considered at Agra conclusive as to the annexation of the country, and the opinion of official men at Calcutta is said to be uniform, that no plan which does not embrace annexation of the greater part of the Punjab would be a wise policy. The Bombay Telegraph says, "There seems every reason to believe that the Punjab is to be annexed; orders are said to have been issued to the 14th Irregular Cavalry, and to a troop of the Governor-General's body-guard, to be in readiness to escort the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, together with Moolraj and Narain Singh, to the provinces. It is further added that Mr. John Lawrence had come to Lahore, with the supposed intention of receiving the final instructions of Lord Dalhousie regarding the removal of the youthful ruler of the Punjab." The north-west papers announce a fact, from which annexation is concluded to be certain; namely, that the government of the Punjab is to be conducted by a council, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Lawrence is to be president, and Messrs. John Lawrence and C. G. Mansell, members; that they are to have four commissioners under them, namely, Messrs. R. Montgomery, Edward Thornton, M. P. Edgworth, and D. F. Macleod; and that the following deputy commissioners and assistants are likewise to be appointed, namely, Messrs. Jas. Barnes, F. B. Pearson, and J. R. Carnac, to be deputy commissioners; Mesers. P. Egerton, Forsyth, H. P. Fane, Brereton, Simpson, Henderson, and Macleod to be assistants. Mr. Montgomery to have the Jullundhur Doab, Major Mackeson, Peshawur and the districts beyond the Indus. It is added: "The Governor General has not issued his Proclamation, as yet, annexing the Punjab, but the measures that have already been taken, prove to us that the Punjab is to be annexed, as clearly and as certainly as if we had the proclamation before us." On the other hand, the Bombay Times infers that there is no intention to annex, otherwise the country would have been placed, like Scinde and the Deccan, for a time, under a commissisioner, until arrangements could be made for its management as a British province.

All was quiet throughout India. The King of Oude is said to be so seriously ill, that his ultimate recovery is not expected. From the Nizam's Court the intelligence is, that the Governor-General's letter about the appointment of the new minister Shums-ool-Omra had been received, and it is



said to express neither approval nor disapproval, but a hint is given that the debt due by the Nizam to the Company's Government ought to be liquidated.

There is scarcely any intelligence from the Presidencies which calls for notice. Several legislative measures have been published; one for the registration and better regulation of seamen in India; another to enable the Government to dispense with the attendance of civil servants on petty juries.

An action was tried in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, on the 21st March, which is of a class that has created very great interest in the commercial world, both in Calcutta and London—an action upon two of the bills of exchange drawn by the directors of the Bengal Indigo Company. We subjoin an outline of the case from the Hurkaru:—

"The amount of these bills afloat in the end of 1847 was not far short of twenty lakks of rupees. The drawers were the directors and the drawees the trustees of the company, viz. Sir George Larpent, Mr. R. S. Brownrigg, and Mr. John Cockerell, all of whom were present or former partners of the firm of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. of London, and therefore affected by the failure of that firm. The result of that failure was, that all the Indigo Company's bills then current, came back upon the drawers in Calcutta, some dishonoured for non-acceptance, but the great majority accepted, but protested for non-payment. The Bengal Indigo Company repudiated the whole of the latter, on the ground of an alleged informality in the acceptance, one of the trustees having taken upon himself to accept in the name of all, without (it is said) any authority whatever. The whole of the unaccepted bills, however, were taken up by the drawers, except the two bills to which yesterday's action related. These bills, which were for 5,0001, each, were in the hands of Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, & Co., the great London bankers, who claim to be large creditors of the Bengal Indigo Company on other accounts, and (amongst others) upon debentures for a very large amount received by them from the London firm of Cockerell, Larpent, & Co. The company wholly contested the right of Cockerells to pledge these debentures, and contended that Glyns had received them under such circumstances as to acquire no right to recover anything upon them; and on this ground they refused to treat in respect of the bills unless the debentures were given up. Heace arose the action, in which, however, only two main points were raised, viz. first, whether the bills were in form the bills of the company; and secondly, if they were, whether the deed authorized the issuing of such bills, so as to bind the whole company.

were raised, viz. first, whether the bills were in form the bills of the company; and secondly, if they were, whether the deed authorized the issuing of such bills, so as to bind the whole company.

"The Court was of opinion that there ought to be a nonsuit. The plaint averred the bills to have been drawn by the defendants, payable to the order of T. Dickens and F. Bailey (therein described as directors), and to have been indorsed by the said T. Dickens and F. Bailey personally. But in proof of this the plaintiffs had put in two bills of exchange payable to the order of 'ourselves,' i.e. the drawers. If then the defendants (i.e. the Bengal Indigo Company) are the drawers, they also are the persons to whose order the bills are payable, and the plaint should have averred the bills to have been drawn by the defendants, payable to the order of themselves, and not to the order of T. Dickens and F. Bailey. It appeared to the Court that this form was adopted intentionally in order to get rid of the difficulty of the indorsement being made by those gentlemen personally. But the plaintiffs could not be allowed to blow hot and cold. The Court would, however, allow the plaint to be amended by stating the bill payable to the order of the defendants, and that the defendants then indorsed."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.— Lieut.-Col. H. R. Osborne, 12th N.I. at Ferozepore, March 8. — Capt. Thomas Dixon, 43rd L.I. at
Moradabad, March 10.—Capt. Charles H. Marley, of the
Inv. Estab. at Buxar, Feb. 22.—Lieut. B. M. Hutchinson, of the Engineers, from wounds received in action,
Feb. 21, at Goojrat, March 12.—Matthew Morris, Riding
Master, 8th L.C. at Goojrat, March 5.

MADRAS.—Capt. Charles H. Wilson, 32nd N.I. at Calcutta, March 5.—Lieut. Hinton Shand, 22nd N.I. at Midnapore, March 13.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

GEVERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Ferozepoor, March 17, 1849.

The Governor-General has the utmost satisfaction in directing that the despatches which he has this day received from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, and from Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, x.c.s., be published for the information of the army and of the people of India.

The British subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the enemy have all returned in safety. On the 14th inst., Sirdar Chutter Singh, Rajah Shere Singh, and the principal Sikh sirdars and chiefs, delivered their swords into the hands of Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert. Forty-one pieces of artillery were at the same time surrendered, and the remains of the Sikh army, to the number of 16,000 men, laid down their arms in the presence of the British troops.

The Governor-General offers to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-Gen. Gilbert, and to the whole army, his heartfelt congratulations on this glorious result of the battle of Goojerat, and of the operations subsequent to it, so admirably conducted by the major-general, in fulfilment of his Excellency's instructions.

But the war is not yet concluded; nor can there be any cessation of hostilities until Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan army are either driven from the province of Peshawur or destroyed within it. The British army has already resumed its march upon Attock; and the Governor-General confidently hopes, than the entire success which, with God's blessing, will attend it, may enable him soon to announce the restoration of peace-

The Governor-General directs that, in honour of the important events which have now been notified, a salute of twenty-one guns be fired from every principal station of the army in India.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India, (Signed) H. M. Ellior,

Secretary to the Gov. of India, with the Gov.-General. From the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India, &c. &c. &c.

Head quarters, Camp Kullallah, March 16, 1819.

My Lord,—I have the greatest gratification in reporting to your lordship the further happy results of the decisive victory obtained at Goojerat on the 21st ult.

Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, with that energy and judgment which induced me to select him to conduct the ulterior operations subsequent to that action, has well fulfilled the trust reposed in him, by rapidly pressing the routed enemy, which has led to their unqualified submission, the surrender of their remaining guns, and about 16,000 stand of arms, all of which are now in our possession; and I rejoice to add, that this fortunate consummation has been obtained without a single shot being fired. The whole of the Sikh force with their sirdars have now come in, with the exception of Bhai Maharaj and Colonel Richpaul Singh, who have absconded, but without followers. We have now in our possession fifty-six guns, taken lowers. at Goojerat, and abandoned by the enemy in his retreat on the 21st February; forty surrendered to Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert since that event; twelve captured at Chillianwallah, and fifty at Mooltan; making a total of 158 pieces of ordnance which have fallen into our hands during the present campaign.

Again heartily congratulating your lordship at this most satisfactory termination of the Sikh war, I have, &c.

(Signed) Gough, General. Head-quarters, Camp Kullallah, March 16, 1849.

No. 282.

From Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding Field Force on Special Service, to H. M. Elliot, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Camp Rawul Pindee, March 14, 1849.

Sir,—Since I addressed you on the 11th inst. from Hoormuch, I have advanced to Rawul Pindee, which place I reached to-day.

I have now the high gratification of reporting for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, that the disarmament of the Sikh army, commenced at Manikyala, has been this day completed by the surrender of their swords by the Sikh sirdars, in presence of the commanding officers of divisions and brigades and their staff. The total number of guns surrendered is forty-one, of which a return shall be forwarded hereafter, and the number of stand of arms laid down before the force under my command, is about sixteen thousand. I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force on Special Service.

Camp Rawul Pindee, March 14, 1849.



(Supplement to the London Gazette of 23rd of March.)

India Board, March 21.

The following Despatches, relating to military operations in the Punjaub, have been received at the East-India House:

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary with the Governor-General.

Camp, Chillianwalla, January 23, 1849.
I have the honour, by direction of his Exc. the Right. Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India a copy of a despatch of the 7th inst., from Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding the Mooltan field force, and of the detailed reports which accompanied it, of the assault upon that city on the 2nd inst.; and I am to add, that his Excellency has instructed me to communicate to the Major-General his cordial approval of the arrangements ordered for the attack, which appears to have been made with a spirit and gallantry highly creditable to the officers and troops of every arm employed.

Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 7, 1849.

Having now received the report of the Bombay column, during

the assault of the city, on the 2nd inst., I have the honour of forwarding that received from Brigadier Markham on the 3rd inst., and associating with it the letter of this date received from Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay division of the field force, both of which I shall be obliged by your submitting to the Right Hon. the Commanderin-Chief.

The steady advance of both columns under their respective commanders, Brigadier Stalker, C.B., and Brigadier Markham (which, as regarded that under the latter, was but temporarily checked from the necessity of entering the city by the left breach), ensured the early realization of what each had been directed to aim at, and by sunset the city was in complete possession of our gallant troops, whose conduct throughout was remarkable for humanity to the unarmed inhabitants they occasionally met, and not less so for the severity with which the opposition of the enemy was overcome from street to street, many of which were narrow and intricate, and several barricaded.

In the letters accompanying, the gallantry and good services of various officers are particularized, and, on the fall of the citadel, it will be my pleasing duty to take up that strain regarding many. It will, however, be better timed now to mention the spirited proposition, on the lst instant, of Lieut. Col. Franks, C.B., to escalade the citadel during the assault of the city, provided I placed 500 of each regiment of the 1st brigade under his command. After due consideration of this suggestion, I deemed it most eligible to forego it, as I had not time to examine into the difficulties that might have attended it; nor would the hour fixed for the assault have been auspicious, unless I had deferred it till dawn of the 3rd.

Brigadier Stalker has brought to Brigadier Dundas's notice the conduct of Colour-Serjeant J. Bennett, 1st fusiliers, on the 2nd inst, and I cannot forbear my testimony to the joyful feelings which it excited in myself, and officers of the staff around me, when noticing his planting the British standard in the crest of the breach, and maintaining it there, in the midst of the mus-ketry fire of the enemy, until the troops had passed.

The troops of the Bombay column suffered much from an explosion, during the night, of a magazine in the city.

I beg to enclose casualty lists, of which the total of each column is as follows:

7 European rank and file, and 23 native rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 5 serjeants, 78 European rank and file, and 2 native officers, 5 havildars, and 127 native rank and file, wounded; 1 native rank and file missing.

Grand Total—Killed 30, wounded 218, missing 1. Total 249. Names of Officers wounded.

Bengal Column.—H.M.'s 32nd Foot—Capt. J. D. C. Smyth, slightly; Capt. C. T. King, slightly.

Engineers—Lieut. Garforth, M.B., dangerously.

Bombay Column.—Capt. R. W. Leith (dangerously), Lieut. W. Gray (dangerously), Lieut. E. Dansey, Lieut. G. E. Herne, 2nd-Lieut. E. A. Law, all 1st fusiliers; Lieut. T. S. Warden, 4th rifles; Ens. J. Gordon, 19th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Fuller,

Brigadier F. Markham, commanding 2nd Brigade of Infantry, Mooltan Field Force, to Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 3, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for your information, that, according to division orders, at one o'clock on the 2nd, I proceeded with the brigade under my command to the Mundee Awa, the point of rendezvous, with the left column. At two o'clock we received orders to move to the Delhi gate, from whence the assault was to be made. At a quarter past three o'clock, a salvo being fired from the Delhi gate battery (the signal agreed upon for the assault), the leading companies of H. M.'s 32nd regt. under Capt. Smyth, commanding the grenational content of the same of the bases. the broken ground and ruined out-works of the gate, under a heavy fire of matchlocks, they descended a deep hollow, and found, to their surprise, the city wall in front, about 30 feet in found, to their surprise, the city wall in front, about 30 feet in height, unbreached, and totally impracticable, being fairly concealed from view, from the nature of the ground, until directly upon it. Capt. Smyth immediately, and with great judgment and promptitude, decided upon retiring, and rejoined the column, with the loss of several men, which loss, however, would have been very seriously increased, both to the leading companies and the sellows had these been very seriously increased, but to the leading companies and the sellows had these been are best to the sellows.

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nies and the column, had there been any hesitation on his part.
I proceeded at once to the breach at the Khoonee Boorj, which I found had already been entered by the left column, and made our way down the ramparts and streets on our right to the Delhi gate, and from thence to that part of the city close to the Dowlut gate, and directly in front of the fort. The enemy offered considerable opposition in the narrow streets, and on the ramparts, which were strongly barricaded; but the troops carried all before them, and before dark that part of the city was in our possession, and we connected our posts with those thrown out from the left column.

To Col. Brooke, Major Lloyd, and Capt. Lloyd, in command of regiments, and to all under my command, both officers and men, I have to return my thanks for their steadiness and prompt obedience throughout to my orders.

To Major Napier, of the engineers, who accompanied me, P am deeply indebted for the very valuable services he rendered me

throughout the afternoon.

Return of Casualties, &c.

H.M.'s 32nd Regt. -3 killed, 20 wounded.

49th N.I.-I wounded.

72nd N. I .- l killed, 5 wounded.

Capts. J. D. Smyth and C. T. King, H.M.'s 32nd, wounded:

Brevet-Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., to Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding Mooltan Field Force.
Beegee Bagh, Jan. 3, 1849.

I have the honour to report that, in conformity with your instructions to create a diversion on the south and west of the city, preparatory to the storm of the breaches by the regular force, Lieut. Lake threw out a large skirmishing party directly in his front, and close up to the Pak gate, Gen. Cortlandt another on the left of the Daoodpootras, and I a third on the left of Gen. Cortlandt's, thus opening a smart fire nearly down to the Bohur gate, and securing the attention of a large portion of the enemy's soldiers on the walls. In front of the village of Darra, I also moved out a large body of cavalry and a troop of horse artillery, while the remainder and main body of the infantry were in reserve at the Beegee Bagh and See-dee-loll-ke-Bed.

At about half-past one r m. the Daoodpootras, under direction of Lieut. Lake, and my own and Gen. Cortlandt's, under direction of Lieut. Young, of the engineers, Mr. Hugo James, and Mr. Quin, opened their fire from the most advanced suburbs, and drew a smart return from the ramparts and the gun on the Mootee bastion. This was kept up until the advance of the British to the breach, and was, I trust, of service in distracting the enemy's attention.

When the city was completely in your possession, Lieut. Lake and I withdrew our men to their respective posts; but subsequently, on being applied to by Major Scott, of the Bombay engineers, Lieut Lake occupied the Pak gate with Daoodpootras, and a small party from the company of the 3rd Bombay N.I., which was on duty at See-dee-loll. The vigilance of this detachment of Daoodpootras, while in charge of the gate, I was myself a witness to, at night, when I visited the post with Lieut. Lake, and it did great credit to irregular troops. After with-drawing our skirmishers, I ordered the cavalry from Darra to make a patrol to the westward, and they succeeded in intercept-ing a party of the enemy's infantry, who had escaped from the city, twenty of whom they killed, when the rest surrendered, and were disarmed.

I cannot conclude this report without bringing to your notice the zeal of Lieut. Pollock, assistant resident, and Mr. McMahon, a volunteer; the former joined his corps, hearing it was in the storming party at the Delhi-gate breach, and the latter volun-teered to accompany Capt. Smyth, who led the right assault.



Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., H.M.'s 60th Rifles, commanding Bombay Column Mooltan Field Force, to Brevet Capt. G. P. Whish, Assist. Adj. General, Bengal Column.

Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 7, 1849.
I have the honour to forward the report of Brigadier Stalker,

C. B., commanding the 2nd brigade Bombay division, which was engaged in storming the city of Mooltan on the afternoon of the

The brigade, formed in three columns, as directed by the instructions from the Assist. Adj. General, assembled in rear of the Mundee Awa, and, about 3 r.m., moved down to storm the left trench at the angle of the Khoonee Boorj. The storming party, headed by Capt. Leith, of the lat Bombay fusiliers, speedily mounted the breach, but, on arriving at the summit, found some difficulty in descending, the enemy having retrenched the breach, and dug deep ditches, into which several of the lead-ing men and officers fell. The obstacles to the advance of the party having been overcome, the column, having succeeded in passing the trench, pushed on to the ramparts and streets of the town through a very narrow passage, by the aid of some scaling ladders placed against a house by a party of Bengal sappers, under Lieut. Oliphant. I regret to state that, soon after mounting the breach, Capt. Leith was severely wounded, and Lieut. Gray, taking command of the party, moved to the right towards the Delhi gate, to clear away obstacles between the breach and that point at which it was intended the Bengal column should Major Mignan, with the 1st column, moved to the left, clearing the ramparts, while the columns under Major Mant and Major Honner, pushing for the centre of the town, established themselves in the grain market. The narrowness of the streets rendering the preservation of regular formation impossible, the enemy was followed up by the troops in the best mode in which they could move, and without giving him time to halt, until the town was completely carried, and the several columns established; the left having succeeded in reaching the Lahore gate.

Brigadier Stalker speaks most highly of the conduct of the troops, and nothing can be more honourable to their character than the humanity and kind treatment shown by them towards the unoffending inhabitants.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conduct of Major Mignan, commanding 1st fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th regt.; and Brevet-Major Honner, commanding the 4th N.I. (rifles). Brigadier Stalker also reports most favourably of the conduct of Major Hobson, 1st fusiliers, and of the assistance he received from Capt. Tapp, dep. assist. adj. general, who was unfortunately wounded in capturing a gun; Capt. Hart, major of brigade; Lieut. Pollexfen, dep. assist. qu. master-general, and Lieut. Henry, of the 19th regt. N.I., postmaster to the division. To the commanding engineer, Major Scott, every praise is due for his untiring exertions during the operation; as well as to the several officers of that corps employed with the Bombay division. The conduct of Capt. Leith, Lieuts. Dansey, Daly, Gray, and Mules is particularly noticed by Brigadier Stalker. I am sorry to add that Lieut. Gray was severely wounded after entering the town, and lost his right arm. Lieuts. Dansey, Herne, and Law are also among the wounded, as also Lieut. Warden, of the 4th rifles, and Ens. Gordon, of the 19th regt. N.I.

Several acts of gallantry have been brought to my notice, particularly on the part of Colour-Serjeant Bennett, of the 1st fusiliers, which I shall take an opportunity of reporting to the pro-

per quarter.

The suburbs between the Delhi gate and the left breach were occupied by pickets from the 1st brigade, under Major Dennis, Oth rifles—a company of the 60th rifles, under Capt. Douglas, being stationed in the houses opposite the breach, in the "Khoonee Boorj," to cover the advance of the storming party, and two companies, under Capts. Young and Sibthorpe, to cover the advance of the Bengal column.

Returns of casualties are herewith inclosed.

Brigadier F. Stalker, C.B., commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Bombay Column, to the Assist. Adj. General, Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force. Camp before Mooltan, Jan. 7, 1819.

I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay column, Mooltan field force, that on the afternoon of the 2nd of January, the brigade under my command was formed in the order laid down for them under cover, within about 200 yards of the breach, the approach to which was fully exposed to a fire from musketry and zumbooruks.

The column gained the top of the breach at about 1 past 3 P.M., with much regularity, under a very galling fire, but, when they reached the summit, found themselves in a sort of inclosure, from which there was only one regular exit, by a narrow

lane on the right, and over a low house into the "Khoonee Boorj." The enemy had excavated a trench parallel to the breach, which contracted the space still more; the nature of the ground, therefore, rendered it utterly impossible to preserve any regular formation; and the officers pushed on with the men nearest them, to carry out, as far as possible, the instructions to advance in three columns. The column was detained nearly twenty minutes by the obstacles at the top of the breach. leading column of three companies of the fusiliers, having lost their commander, Capt. Leith, who was dangerously wounded soon after crossing the breach, pushed down the lane to the right, under Lieut. Gray, and was in part the cause of the enemy abandoning the "Khoonee Boorj." It fortunately happened that two short ladders were procured and placed by Bengal sappers, under Lieut. Oliphant, against the house on the left, just as the enemy found their communication with the town threatened; they were therefore obliged to defend both the lane and the tower, and their resistance was consequently less energetic. As soon as the ladders were placed, the column which had to advance by the ramparts to the south, pushed its way along for some distance, but fortunately followed the retreating enemy along one of the streets which eventually led them to the end of the town, near the Lahore gate. A company being left at this point, the column returned along the streets nearest the ramparts to the Bohur gate, where it remained during the night, as it was known that the Pak gate was in possession of the Bengal 72nd, and a company of the 4th rifles was sent back to the Hurun gate. During the night one of the enemy's powder magazines, close to the gateway, blew up, burying several of our men in the ruins. It was impossible to guard against such an accident-indeed it is only surprising it was the only one on the south side; for the enemy's ammunition was lying about in great quantities, and there was nothing to distinguish their magazines from the other houses. In the morning Lieuts. Pollard and Maxwell, with the Bengal sappers, removed a considerable quantity of powder from another magazine, close to a burning house, and threw it over the wall, where it exploded without doing any mischief. The proceedings of the other column were similar: they all pushed quite through the town, left parties in advance posts, and retired to more open ground in the centre of the town.

When the left column, which was intended to go by the ramparts, and leave guards at the gates, had struck into the town, an application was made to Col. Dundas, who sent two companies of H. M.'s 60th rifles, to hold the gates. The other columns had, however, exceeded their instructions; for a company of the 72nd Bengal N.I. had crossed the town, and obtained possession of the Pak, and the road to the Hurun gates, before the 60th rifles arrived. The Puk gate was cleared, during the night, by the Bengal sappers, the Hurun gate by the Bombay sappers, and the Bohur gate was nearly opened, when the explosion took place, which rendered it impossible to go on. It was opened next morning by the Bengal sappers.

It is quite impossible to say where the engineer officers were the troops were so scattered by the narrow lanes that there were no distinct columns. The only real guide was to follow the retreating enemy, which was done. Not only are the ramparts soincomplete as to render a passage round them by a column of men quite impracticable, but the parts which are complete were, at the time of the assault, crossed by traverses, and cut up by small trenches. The night closed before the communication between the different bodies could be effected, but by morning the troops were in communication with each other. It is to be regretted that we had not a couple of hours daylight, as we should then have probably avoided the explosion of the magazine, but the town was as completely cleared of the enemy by dark as it is at the present moment.

The steady and well-directed fire of H. M.'s 60th rifles kept down that of the enemy very considerably, while the troops-were approaching the breach, and a discharge of grape thrown on the top of the breach by Lieut. Keir, Bombay artillery, just over the heads of the fusiliers, as they advanced, was of the utmost advantage to us; but when the top was gained, and our men became mingled with the enemy, the fate of the day depended on the steadiness and courage of the fusiliers, and both men and officers answered nobly to the call.

Where all behaved so well, and the operations were on such an extended scale, it would be impossible for me to particularise each act of gallantry. I would therefore beg to refer the brigadier commanding the division to the report of officers commanding regiments and posts, and merely mention such as came under my notice. The gallantry of the following officers was conspicuous: Capt. Tapp, deputy assistant adjutant-general, attached to my staff, who was wounded in capturing a gun on our first entering the town, whereby I was early deprived of his



valuable assistance. Capt. Leith, 1st fusiliers, commanding the storming party, who was very severely wounded; and Lieuts. Daly and Mules, 1st fusiliers. I would also bring to special notice the conduct of Colour-Serjeant John Bennett, 1st fusiliers, who volunteered to accompany the storming party, and rushing up the breach, planted the Union Jack on its crest-standing beside it until the whole brigade had passed. The colour and Major Mignan, commanding 1st fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th regt. N.I.; Major Honner, commanding 4th rifles; and Major Hobson, 1st fusiliers; all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost, and were most successful in their different arrangements. To Major Scott, commanding engineer, I am particularly indebted for his able assistance and untiring zeal, throughout the operations.

My best thanks are also due to the following engineer officers, for the zeal and activity they displayed in the different duties on which they were employed: displayed in the different duties on which they were employed. Capt. Abercrombie and Lieut. Taylor, and other officers of the Bengal engineers, whose names I am unfortunately unable to give; Lieuts. Kendall and Berthon, of the Bombay sappers, and Display and Fuller, of the same corps. To the fol-2nd-Lieuts. Playfair and Fuller, of the same corps. lowing officers temporarily attached to my staff my best thanks are due: Lieut. Pollexsen, dep. assist. qu. master-general; Lieut. Henry, postmaster to the force. I am much indebted to my major of brigade, Capt. Hart, for the able and zealous assistance he afforded me in his arduous office throughout the operations.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the humanity and forbearance of the troops under my command. Not a single instance of wanton cruelty or ill-treatment of the peaceable inhabitants of the town has been brought to my notice.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in the 2nd Infantry Bri-

gade, on the 2nd January, 1849. 1st Bombay Europ. Regt. Fusiliers—4 killed, 59 wounded. 4th N.I. (Rifles)-8 killed, 43 wounded.

19th N.I.-4 killed, 37 wounded.

Total-16 killed, 139 wounded.

List of European Officers wounded.

1st Fusiliers—Capt. R. W. D. Leith and Lieut. W. Gray, dangerously; suffered amputation of an arm each; Lieuts. E. Dansey and G. Herne, slightly; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Law, slightly. 4th Rifles—Lieut. T. S. Warden. 19th N. I.—Ens. J. Gordon, severely.

Casualty Return of the Engineer Staff and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Engineer Staff-I wounded.

Sappers and Miners-10 killed, 51 wounded, 1 missing. European Officer wounded .- Engineer Staff-2nd-lieut. J. A.

From Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 21, 1849.

In my letter of the 19th inst. I mentioned having had another messenger from Dewan Moolraj, with a note requesting permission to send a confidential agent to me. In reply, I desired his unconditional surrender at 8 A.M. next day; and when I received the answer from Major Edwardes to sign and send, I took occasion to notice emphatically to the messenger, that I should confine to the guard any men that brought any documents or message from the Dewan, who were not authorized to the above effect. Nothing transpired regarding it yesterday, and I issued the orders for making the assault on both breaches at daylight this morning. The counterscarp on the city side not having, however, been blown in, as was calculated upon, I postponed the attack until 6 a.s. to-morrow. However, at 11 a.s. to-day, just as Major Edwardes had called to speak on matters connected with our march hence, the vakeel who had waited on me on the 9th inst., Dia Bux, came under a guard from our picquets with a letter from the Dewan to each of us, the purport of which was, that he required assurance of his life, and that the females of his family should not be disgraced. I said in reply that, regarding the former, I had only authority to require the Dewan's unconditional submission to the justice of the British Government, and that no stipulation was necessary regarding the latter, for women and children, as a matter of course, would not be molested. Dia Bux then said that his master would certainly come in, and suggested 9 A.M. to-morrow for the time of his doing so; but I could not agree to so late an hour. I told him the fire of all my batteries would continue until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the Dewan must, at latest, present himself and garrison at the Dowlut gate of the city at sunrise, where arrangements would be ready to facilitate their surrender, and to afford protection to their families.

I will, in conclusion, venture my opinion that the Dewan is now sincere in his desire to submit. His followers are leaving him in large numbers, and our cavalry took prisoners about 300, who stole from the citadel last night; but, if it prove otherwise, I shall have nothing to regret in having attended to a third reference from him for the sake of humanity, and for the welfare of my troops; and the only difference it will make in my arrangements will be, that the assault on the citadel will commence an hour later, and be equally attended, under Providence, with, I trust, complete success.

Major-Gen. Whish, C. B., to the Adj. General of the Army. Camp, Mookan, Jan. 23, 1849.

Although I have in due course taken leave to bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, from time to time, the services rendered by the allied troops under Major Edwardes, C.B., assistant resident, as I am about to part with that officer, whose willing and valuable aid I have frequently experienced since our first encamping before Mooltan, I will venture upon the brief recapitulation of what has been done by the forces under him and Lieut. Lake, engineers, respectively; the latter officer having had unassisted charge of the contingent of the Nawab of Bahawulpore until he was wounded on the 12th of September last, when he was for a month believed by Lieut. Taylor, 11th light cavalry, assistant resident, who was prevented from continuing during the siege by a chivalrous expedition he undertook to recover our captives from Peshawur. General Van Cortlandt commanded the regular regiments and artillery of the Durbar, and, as far as came under my observation, executed an arduous task, under occasionally critical circumstances, with much judgment and zeal. Lieut. Lumsden, assistant resident, with a detachment of the guide corps, performed useful service for the two months he was in the allied camp. Lieut. Pollock, 49th regt. N.I., assistant resident has more than once distinguished himself at the head of a detachment during the siege, and joined his corps for the storm of the city on the 2nd inst. Lieut. Young, engineers, had charge of the irregular cappers and miners, and, under the orders of Major Scott, chief engineer, Bombay division, was eminently useful on the line of attack on the city side. Dr. Cole has been, as usual, foremost in the cause of humanity; and, after attending to his own sick, a very large hospital of the wounded of the enemy experienced the benefit of his skill and care.

Before I conclude this brief notice of the officers attached to the allied forces that, exclusive of, on various occasions, having been successfully engaged with the enemy, maintained our communication with the Sutlej and Chenab, and furnished escorts munication with the Sutley and Chenab, and furnished escorts for our supplies, &c., I beg to notice two gentlemen, at present non-military, who have done good service, Messrs. Hugo James and McMahon, volunteers: the former having joined Major Edwardes in the hot season, and thence done duty with three companies of infantry, that he had raised and drilled; the latter having joined early last month, and on the 29th ult. distinguished himself, when the enemy twice unsuccessfully attacked the troops commanded by Major Edwardes and Lieut. Lake, by cutting down the leader of the Sikh infantry in single combat, and by joining the storming column of Brigadier Markham in the assault of the city on the 2nd inst.

As the detachment of Bombay troops under Major Hallett, consisting of five troops of Scinde horse (under Lieuts. Malcolm and Merewether), Capt. Turnbull's light field battery, and 3rd regt. N.I., joined me a fortnight before the main body, and performed, during that time, most useful service, I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Major Hallett for the same.

> Major-Gen. Whish to the Adj. General. Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 23, 1849.

In the haste of despatching to you my letter of yesterday's date, I had not leisure to examine the fair copy previous to signature. I find to-day a clerical error in the omission of Major Day's (of artillery) name immediately before that of Brev. Major Blood, in the fifth paragraph thereof, which I shall be obliged by your causing to be corrected, previous to its transmission to higher authority, should such a measure be deemed suitable.

The Adj. General of the Army to the Secretary with the Governor-General.

Camp, Chillianwalla, Jan. 28, 1819. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Governor-General of India, a copy of the despatch of the 22nd\* inst. from Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding the Mooltan field force, reporting the surrender, on the morning of that day, of the garrison and citadel of Mooltan. I am further to add, for communication to his Lordship, that on the receipt of this despatch his Excellency was pleased to issue to the army of the Punjaub an order

\* See p. 199.

(a copy of which is herewith transmitted) expressive of his sense of the great services thus brought to a brilliant and successful termination by the major-general and the admirable troops under his command.

(Then follow "General Orders to the Army of the Punjauh," most heartily congentulating Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, and the brave officers and troops under his command, on the very important success their intrapidity, valour, and exemplary discipline have thus achieved.)

Commander Powell, I.N., commanding the Indus Flotilia, to the Commodore commanding the Indian Navy.

Camp before Mooltan, Jan. 11, 1849. Since the despatch of my letter, dated the 3rd inst., announcing the fall of the city of Mooltan, I have the honour to report that the siege has been carried on against the fort, and that our batteries are now within 180 yards of the ditch. In one of these, mounting seven 18-pounders, the officers and men of the Indian Navy were employed on the 9th, when, unfortunately, fascines, of which the lower part of the battery was formed, took fire by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells. Every exertion was made by Lieut. Berthon, and the officers and men under his command, to extinguish it, but without avail, and it became necessary to move the guns out of the battery into the trench, when the enemy opened a very heavy fire of all arms on them, and I regret to state the men as per enclosed casualty return were wounded, and Mr. Elder, acting master, had his foot crushed by one of the guns, but he is not seriously hurt. It is also my painful duty to report the death of Alexander Johnstone. quartermaster, who died yesterday, a little after noon, of the wounds he received in the morning. This is the same man who was slightly wounded on the 31st ult., and had gallantly returned to duty. The rest of the wounded, I am glad to say, are doing well.

The Comet and Conqueror steamers are still above Mooltan, stopping all water communication. The former vessel will be despatched to Kurrachee in a day or two for Lady Lawrence and her party. The Napier and Meteor are stationed off Raj Ghaut, protecting the bridge and pontoon-boats, also those the siege-train came up in; and the Meeanee is towing up commissariat grain-boats to the same ghaut. The Planet also arrived there yesterday, with two 10-inch mortars, 630 shells, and 44 bales of clothing; she is now having a few repairs made good,

and will be held ready for service down river.

It is not yet decided what portion of this f

It is not yet decided what portion of this force is to go to the north-east after the fall of the fort, and I am afraid the flotilla will be able to afford it but very little assistance beyond protecting the boats, and that only to the junction of the Jelum, as the water is lower than I have ever seen it.

List of killed and wounded of the Indian Navy during the siege of the city and fortress of Mooltan.

Alexander Johnstone, quartermaster, slightly wounded, Dec. 31; Henry Sandford, A.B., severely wounded, Jan. 2; John Chandler, A.B., severely wounded, Jan. 9; Henry Jones, A.B., wounded severely, Jan. 9; Alexander Johnstone, quartermaster, wounded, Jan. 10 (since dead); George Elder, acting master, slight contusion, Jan. 9.

Commander Powell, of the Indus Flotills, to the Commodore commanding the Indian Navy.

Mooltan, Jan. 25, 1849.

(Extract.) I have great pleasure in reporting the occupation of the fort of Mooltan, by the troops under Major-Gen. Whish, C.B., on the morning of the 22nd; the Dewan Moolraj, during the night of the 21st, when both breaches had been made practicable, having agreed to an unconditional surrender of himself and garrison, who laid down their arms on the glacis, and marched out at 9.30 A.M. on that date.

During the latter part of the siege, the officers and seamen of the Indian Navy were constantly employed in a battery within the city, in two watches, under Senior Lieut. Berthon and Mr. Acting-master Davis; and the services of all have been very handsomely acknowledged by Brigadier Leeson, commanding

the artillery.

The Meteor and Comet steamers left Raj Ghaut on the 14th and 16th inst. for Sinde, the former to bring up treasure from Sukkur, and the latter, with a number of wounded officers, for Kurrachee, where she is to receive on board Lady Lawrence and party, and bring them to Bukree, at the junction of the Sutlej and Chenab rivers. Since the withdrawal of the Comet, the Conqueror has been employed above Mooltan, stopping all communication by the river; but as this is no longer required by the assistant resident, orders were sent yesterday directing Mr. McLaurin to drop down to the junction of the Ravee, and assist in making a bridge of boats over that river. The boats in

charge of Mr. Acting Second-master Somerville left Raj Ghaut this morning, accompanied by the Mecanee steamer, with the engineer officers and a company of sappers, who are to make the bridge. The Planet steamer is still at Raj Ghant, where she has been employed with the Napier for some time past in guarding the fleet of boats with Government stores on board, and preventing the enemy crossing the river. The Satellite, Assyria, and Nimrod steamers have been chiefly employed in Lower Sinde, under the orders of Senior Lieut. Drought, who, as well as all the officers in charge of the tenders and their crews, together with the other officers and men of the flotilla, have evinced the greatest zeal in the performance of the arduous duties which have devolved on them during the recent move of the Bombay division to Mooltan; and I beg to submit the enclosed copy of a letter from Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., conveying his thanks to myself, and the officers and men whose services he did me the honour of accepting, which will be duly communicated to them.

Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, commanding Bombny Column of Mooltan Force, to Capt. Powell, I.N., commanding Detachment of Seamen serving with the Force before Mooltan.

Camp, Mooltan, Jan. 25, 1819.

The operations before Mooltan having been brought to a successful termination, I have the honour to request you will accept for yourself, and convey to the officers and seamen under your command, my thanks for the assistance you so willingly rendered, and the service they gallantly rendered, in serving the batteries, and sharing the fatigues which devolved on the artillery, with the order and intrepidity so truly characteristic of the British sailor.

General Order by the Governor-General of India. Ferozepore, Feb. 1, 1849.

The Governor-General, having received a despatch reporting the surrender on the morning of the 22nd inst. of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan, directs that, together with other despatches relating to the operations against the city and fort, it shall be published for the information of the army and of the people of India.

The capture of this important fortress, which, during a protracted period, has resisted the powerful armament brought against it, and has been defended with gallantry and endurance, is a just subject of congratulation to the Government of India

and to the army.

The Governor-General desires to convey to Major-Gen. Whish, C.B., his warmest thanks for the valuable service which has thus, under Providence, been rendered to the Government by the united forces which he commands, for the steady, and skilful, and successful prosecution of a siege which, at comparatively small loss to ourselves, has inflicted most heavy loss upon the enemy, and has utterly destroyed his strongest for-tress. Brigadier Cheape, C.B., the chief engineer of the army, is entitled to the best thanks of the Governor-General for the zeal and ability with which he has fulfilled the important duty intrusted to him, and in the discharge of which he has been well supported by Major Napier, chief engineer of the Bengal division, and Major Scott, chief engineer of the Bombay division of the force. To Brigadier Markham, whose services have been conspicuous; to Brigadier Salter, and to Brigadier Hervey, the Governor-General tenders his warm acknowledgments. Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay division; to Brigadier Capon, and Brigadier Stalker, the best thanks of the Governor-General are due, for the ready and effective assistance they have rendered upon all occasions, as well in the attack upon the suburbs, on the 27th of December, as in the assault of the city, which their troops were the first to enter; and in all the subsequent operations of the siege. To Major Garbett and to Major Leeson, commanding the artillery of the Bengal and Bombay divisions; to Commander Powell, of the Indian navy, and to the heads of the various departments, the Governor-General offers his thanks. And to all the troops of each division, European and native; to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the Governor-General renders his hearty thanks for the gallantry, perseverance, skill, and discipline which they have displayed throughout the service on which they have been employed. With equal cordiality the Governor-General offers his best thanks to Major Edwardes, C. B., with the irregular force under his orders, and to Lieut. Lake, who has commanded the forces of our ally, the Nawab of Bahawulpore. The Governor-General congratulates these officers on their having been enabled, with their matter troops, to witness, in the capture of Mooltan, the campiles in dication of the supremacy of British power, which during the past summer, their own gallantry and enterprise so materially contributed to sustain.

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The Governor-General will have the utmost satisfaction in bringing the services of the force at Mooltan under the favourable consideration of H.M.'s Government and the Hon. East-India Company.

A salute of twenty-one guns has been ordered to be fired at

every principal station of the army in India.

The Adj. General of the Army to the Secretary with the Governor- General.

Camp, Chillianwalla, Jan. 30, 1849. (Extract.) By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Governor-General of India, a copy of a despatch of the 21st inst., from Brigadier-Gen. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., commanding the Punjaub division and Jullundur field force, reporting the success of

his operations against the rebel Ram Sing.

Brigadier-General M. H. Wheeler, C.B., commanding Jullundur Field Force, to the Adj. General of the Army

Camp, Puttankote, Jan. 21, 1849. (Extract.) On the 8th inst. I marched from Puttankote with my whole force, excepting the 4th regt. N.I. and a ressallah of irregular cavalry, which I sent under the command of Lieut. Col. D. Downing, up the bed of the Chukkee river, to take post at the opposite end of the Dulla mountain, where I had ascertained that the ascent was more facile than near Shahpore. At Shahpore I found that a range of hills was to be crossed to reach Dulla hill, and I hoped to be able to take the troops up the bed of the Ravee, and thus avoid it. On examination, it was found that the fords were too deep, with a violent stream, and I was compelled to turn my attention to a gorge which crossed the intervening hill. This presented great difficulties for guns, but in three days a practicable road was made, under the skilful and indefatigable exertions of Capt. J. R. Oldfield, field engineer, admirably aided by Lieut. M. J. Turnbull, 7th light cavalry, brigade quartermaster, and I had the extreme pleasure of seeing the whole of the artillery pass it and descend into the valley, under the mountain of Dulla. I take this opportunity of expressing my high opinion of both these officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for aiding me in my reconnoissances, and obtaining information.

On reaching the valley, the positions of the enemy were found to be admirably chosen, and I at once saw that a direct attack was out of the question, more particularly as they showed in The 12th, 13th, and 14th, were passed in reconnoitering and obtaining information; and I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Lieuts.

Lumsden and Hodson, who aided me most cordially.

On the evening of the 14th, I made the following arrangements:-Lieut. Hodson (Lieut. Lumsden having sprained his ankle), with his corps of guides, to move at noon on the 15th up the right bank of the Ravee, recross the river, and move up to a high peak of the mountain, visible from my camp; with him went 400 rank and file 3rd regt. N.I. I at the same time wrote to Lieut. Col. Downing, that my arrangements were definitively settled, and that the sound of my heavy guns was to be the signal for him to co-operate and attack the enemy's position; but that, as it was possible (owing to the intervening hills), he might not hear them, he was not to delay his ascent beyond 8 o'clock A.M. of the 16th. Another column was formed of the head-quarters 3rd regt. N.I., and a party of the 2nd irregular cavalry (Capt. Jackson having volunteered the services of his corps, dismounted), under Lieut. Swinton, 2nd in command; the whole under Major Butler, commanding 3rd regt. N. I. Mr. Lawrence, on joining me, brought with him a party of the 16th irregular cavalry and 1st Sikh local infantry: the former the head-quarters and 60 sowars; the latter, under Lieut. J. Peel, second in command, 152: the whole under the command of Capt. W. W. Davidson, of the former, who volunteered for his sowars to act on foot. These were formed into another column to join that under Major Butler, when he passed that point of the hill where it ascended. Lieut. Hodson quitted camp at 12 at noon on the 15th, and at 2 r.m. rain began to fall, slightly at first, but it increased and poured all night, and fell more or less until past 1 r.m. of the next day. This so greatly interfered with his progress, the road being a most difficult path over cliffs, and the Ravee having swollen, he was unable to reach his post until noon on the 16th, instead of 6 r. sr. on the 15th, as reckoned on. Of this he could give me no intimation, in consequence of the weather preventing any one from coming round, and the occupation of the mountain by the enemy equally preventing any one from coming across. All were ready in my camp at 8 A.M., and, although it poured, moved off in capital spirits to be ready to ascend at the signal.

Lieut. Col. Wilson has written so modestly of the artillery, that it is my duty to state, that his own exertions, and that of

all under him, were most zealous and successful. Capts. Sissmore and Burnett deserve the greatest credit for getting up 24pound howitzers and mortars on steep shoulders of the hill, and bringing them to act on the positions of the enemy. These officers have, on every occasion, elicited my praise, and I beg mostly strongly to recommend them to the favourable consideration of Lord Gough. The column under Major Butler carried out my wishes with great coolness and courage, and I am indebted to that officer for the judgment which he evinced, and which was crowned with complete success. The enemy has lost severely; thirty-five bodies were counted, and many more must have fallen on different parts of the hill, which have not been seen. Of their wounded I know nothing. Major Fisher and Capt. Jackson, with the mounted portions of their corps, followed me up the mountain,—where, I'll venture to say, cavalry never were before,—in the hope of being able to pursue the enemy when beaten, but did not reach in time.

I have had on this, as indeed on every other, occasion the most hearty and cheerful aid from the staff of all grades, the whole of whom accompanied me. I received the most cordial aid in all points from Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Melvill, and am most grateful to those gentlemen. I am, in a word, pleased with all, and of all ranks, who were under my personal com-

mand.

Ram Sing's party is utterly broken up for the present, and he has recrossed the Ravee with two followers.

Return of killed and wounded in the assault and capture of the heights of Dulla, Jan. 16, 1849.

3rd regt N.I.-1 wounded.

2nd regt. Irregular Cavalry-1 killed, 2 wounded.

16th regt. Irregular Cavalry-Capt. Commanding W. W. Davidson severely wounded, 4 wounded.

lst regt. Sikh Local Infantry—Lieut. (second in command)
J. Peel dangerously wounded (since dead), 3 killed, 11 wounded. Total—4 killed, 20 wounded.

N. B.—Cornet Christie, 7th light cavalry, killed.

General Order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Mukkoo, Jan. 24, 1849.

The Governor-General having received from the Commanderin-Chief a despatch, dated the 16th inst., directs that it shall be published for the information of the army and of the people of India.

In this despatch, his Exc. reports the successful operation of the troops under his immediate command on the afternoon of the 13th inst., when they attacked and defeated the Sikh army under the command of Rajah Shere Sing. Notwithstanding great superiority in numbers, and the formidable position which he occupied, the enemy, after a severe and obstinate resistance, was driven back, and retreated from every part of his position in great disorder, with much slaughter, and with the loss of twelve pieces of artillery.

The Governor-General congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the victory thus obtained by the army under his command; and, on behalf of the Government of India, he desires cordially to acknowledge the gallant services which have been rendered on this occasion by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, the generals, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army

in the field.

The Governor-General offers his thanks to Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., for his services; and to Brigadier White for his conduct of the brigade of cavalry on the left. Major Gen. Sir W. Gilbert, K. C. B., and Brigadier-Gen. Campbell, C.B., are entitled to the special thanks of the Governor-General, for the admirable manner in which they directed the divisions under their orders. To Brigadier Mountain, C. B., and to Brigadier Hoggan, the Governor-General tenders his acknowledgments for the gallant example they offered in the lead of their men; and to them, to Brigadier Godby, C.B., and Brigadier Pennycuick, C.B., for their able conduct of their respective brigades. The warm thanks of the Governor-General are due to Brigadier-Gen. Tennant, commanding the artillery division, to Brigadier Brooke, C.B., and Brigadier Huthwaite, C.B., for their direction of the operations of that distinguished. arm, and for the effective service which it rendered. heads of the various departments, and to the officers of the general and personal staff, whose services are acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General offers his thanks. The Governor-General deeply regrets the loss of Brigadier Pennycuick, C.B., and of the gallant officers and men who have honourably fallen in the service of their country. It has afforded the Governor-General the highest gratification to observe, that the conduct of the troops generally was worthy of all praise.

The Governor-General, indeed, is concerned to think that any order, or misapprehension of an order, could have produced the movements, by the right brigade of cavalry, which his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief reports.

To the artillery, European and native, to the cavalry on the left, and to the European and native infantry, the Governor-General offers his hearty thanks; especially to those corps, European and native, which his Excellency reports to have acted, under trying circumstances, with a gallantry worthy of the greatest admiration.

The Governor-General will have sincere satisfaction in bringing the services of this army under the favourable notice of H. M.'s Government and the Hon. East-India Company.

A salute of 21 guns has been ordered to be fired from every

principal station of the army in India.

The Governor-General repeats to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the army, the assurance of his cordial thanks; and expresses his confident belief that the victory which, under Divine Providence, they have won, will exercise a most important influence on the successful progress of the war in which they are engaged.

The Secretary with the Governor-General to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Ferozepore, Jan. 31, 1849.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief's despatches, dated the 5th, 10th, and 16th ult., reporting the particulars of an action with the enemy at Sadoolapore, and the passage of the Chenab, by Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B.

The Governor-General regrets to find that he inadvertently omitted to issue instructions founded on a minute which he had recorded on the subject of the despatches under acknowledgment. His Lordship begs to congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the success of the measures which he adopted for effecting the passage of the Chenab, and to convey to him the assurance of his satisfaction with, and his best thanks for, the judicious arrangements by which he was enabled, with comparatively little loss, to carry into execution his plans for the passage of that difficult river, and for compelling the retreat of the Sikh army from the formidable position which they occupied on its further bank, after they had been engaged, and beaten back, by the forces under Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell. sult of his Excellency's movements, in driving the Sikh army from their entrenchments, and forcing them to retire on the other extremity of the Dooab, was of much importance.

The Governor-General offers his best thanks to Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell for his successful direction of the force under his command, and for the dispositions by which he compelled the enemy to retire, and ultimately to quit the ground he had occupied. The Governor-General tenders his best thanks to Brigadier-Gen. Campbell for the able assistance which he rendered to Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, and to Lieut. Col. Grant for the powerful and effective use which he made of the

artillery under his command.

The Governor-General has had much gratification in observing the terms in which the Commander-in-Chief has spoken of the army under his command in the field; and he concurs with his Excellency in bestowing upon them the praise which is their

Errata in the Gazette of March 7 (see p. 168).
For "19th" Bombay fusiliers, read "1st" Bombay fusiliers.
For "Superintendent of Brigades," read "Superintendent of "Bazaars."

For "Major Jackson," read "Major Leeson."

#### BENGAL.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE PRIZE PROPERTY. — The remaining portion of the Scinde prize property is in course of sale by auction in Calcutta. It has brought very good prices so far as the sales, nearly closed, have proceeded. The great diamond brought Rs. 37,600 after a brisk competition, and was knocked down to a nawaub of Lucknow.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay), with English letters to Feb. 7, reached Calcutta March 15.

EARTHQUAKE.—Singapore papers contain accounts of a dreadful earthquake in New Zealand on the 15th Oct. last, by which the town of Wellington had been almost entirely destroyed.

THE GAZETTE OF MARCH 7 promulgated Act No. V. of 1849, "for the better defining the Duties of Customs;" also two drafts, one for the protection of the Abkaree, and the other of the salt revenue in Calcutta.

MESSES. LTALL, MATHESON, AND Co.—At a meeting of the creditors of Messes. Lyall, Matheson and Co., held March 7, it was resolved to put the estate into the Insolvent Court, the representative of one creditor finding himself compelled by his instructor to adopt proceedings which rendered the further management under inspection impossible.

agement under inspection impossible.

REGISPRY OF BRITISH SEAMEN.—The Gazette of March 8 contained drafts of the long-expected Acts for the registry and encouragement of British Seamen. The first, if ever it becomes law, will provide for the establishment of a registry office at the various ports in India, and the latter gives the registrar many powers for the protection and regulation of seamen, European

The Mesmeric Hospital.—The first half yearly report of the Mesmeric Hospital has been published. It is a very interesting document. From the abstract statement appended to it, it appears that the number of mesmeric operations performed during the six months has been 31, of "minor miscellaneous operations," 278, of dispensary patients prescribed for, 455, while the average monthly expenditure has been only Rs. 285.

Mr. H. M. Elliot, of the civil service, has begun the publication of a Bibliographical index to the History of Mahomedan

India, to be completed in four volumes.

THE BENGAL HORSE ARTHLERY.—No less than four troops of this distinguished branch of the service have been placed recently at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The first by the lamented death of Major Christie at Chillianwallah, the second by the promotion to a regimental majority of Lieut.—Col. Lane, the third by the death at Goojrat of Capt. John Anderson, and the fourth by the appointment of Capt. Swinley to be asst. adjutant general of artillery, in the room of Lieut.—Col. Lawrenson, promoted. The first has already been conferred on Capt. Kinleside, while for the three others, no appointment has as yet been made. It is surmised, however, and we believe correctly, that two will fall to the lot of Capts. Austin and J. D. Shakespear, and that the fourth will be bestowed on Capt. G. L. Cooper, at present commissary of ordnance at Cawnpoor, by which a step will be obtained in the department.—Delhi Gazette, March 7.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS OF OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LATE ACTIONS.—So many contributions have flowed into the fund for the relief of the widows of those who fell in the recent actions, that the Rev. J. Whiting has written to the N. W. papers to request that the subscriptions may be stopped until further demands for relief are made.

A LETTER from Lucknow states that the king is sick, and not expected to recover, though he may linger for a twelve-month longer.

OFIUM.—At the Opium sale held March 19, Patna brought Rs. 998 and Benares Rs. 1,014, being an advance of Rs. 60 for each brand over the result of the last sale. The proceeds of the sale were about thirty lakhs.

Mr. W. H. Bolst was sentenced, on the 19th March, to one year's imprisonment, and a fine to the Queen of Rs. 1,500.

THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have, it is said, written home for two steamers of from 50 to 80-horse power, to ply in the upper part of the line in the dry season. Should the experiment succeed, as it probably will, the navigation of the Ganges will be much less liable to interruption.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT BARRACKPORE. - There has been for some days at Barrackpore considerable excitement in consequence of a quarrel which has broken out among the troops stationed there. It appears that certain sepoys of the 16th were ordered out of the lines of the 35th, and they in revenge during the night killed two recruits of the latter regt. A strong jealousy has always existed between them, and this blew the spark into a Various rencontres have taken place, in which some six or eight men have been slain, and it is feared that more serious consequences may follow, as the regiments, the 16th in particular, are much exasperated. Yesterday a bheesty was killed at the tank, apparently for no conceivable reason. The best plan in all such cases is to separate the regiments at once. Ill blood among natives seldom cools, and it is to be feared that there will be constant repetitions of the same, if not of worse scenes, till one of the parties is removed. The men are at present afraid to approach each other, and pickets have been stationed at all points, in hourly apprehension of an outbreak. An order from the brigadier, to march one of the two parties to Calcutta, or Dum-Dum, may prevent a serious quarrel, which would bring discredit upon the Government. - Friend of India.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

FINSIGN EDWARD HUNTER, 24TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Camp, Goojerat, 3rd March, 1849.

At a court-martial at Fort William, Feb. 13, 1849, Ens. E.

Hunter, 24th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges: viz.



1st. For having been absent from his regt. without leave, from Oct. 1, 1848 (when the leave to visit Calcutta and Dinapore, granted to him by the general orders by the C.-in-C. Mar. 16, 1648, expired), until on or about Jan. 4, 1849, when he was placed in arrest in Fort William.

2nd. For having disobeyed the positive order of the Right Honourable the C.-in.-C., conveyed to him by the officiating assistant adjutant general of the army at the presidency, on or about Nov. 16, 1848, and by which he was directed to proceed

forthwith to rejoin his regiment at Lucknow.

8rd. For having neglected to obey the division order of Brig. W. R. C. Costly, com. the presidency div., dated Nov. 26, 1848, by which he was directed, at his own request, to do duty with a detachment of recruits proceeding to the upper provinces.

Finding. - Guilty of all the charges. Sentence. - To be dismissed the service. Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Gouge, General, C .- in-C Recommendation by the Court. - The court having adjudged a sentence adequate to the serious offence of which Ens. Hunter has been found guilty, beg to submit his case to the clemency of his Excellency the C.-in-C., in consideration of the circumstances under which Ens. Hunter was placed at the time.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.all the circumstances of the case, and in compliance with the recommendation of the court, the C.-in-C. is pleased to remit the sentence. Ens. Hunter is to be released from arrest, and

will forthwith proceed to join his regiment.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. to be commr. of Abkarry for the 2nd or Dacca div. fr. March 10.

BIDWELL, A. C. to be private sec. to president of council of India,

and to dep. govr. of Bengal, March 12.
BORTHWICK, Capt. to offic. as post mr. at Kamptee dur. abs. of Shakespear.

CARNAGIE, Mr. P. to be post mr. of Goruckpore, March 5. CARNAC, W. J. R. to be an asst. to chief comm. cis and trans-

Sutlej states, and to resident of Lahore, March 10.
CHAPMAN, G. C. dep. mag. in Purneah, vested with special powers.
COUPER, G. del. over ch. of treasury of coll. of Dinapore to C. Steer, March 17.

DAVIDSON, Mr. A. to be prin. sudder ameen of Midnapore. DIROM, W. M. rec. ch. of the off. of addl. jud. of Behar fr. T.

Sandys, March 16.

FORBES, Mr. S. J. to be an asst. in Meerut div. March 7.
HARRISON, R. P. ret. to duty March 7, re-attached to Bengal
div.; to be mag. of Meershedabad, March 8.
KEANE, Mr. H. G. to be an asst. in Agra. div. March 6.

LAUTOUR, Edward, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly, fr. March 10.

LAUTOUR E. F. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Forreedpore, fr.

March 10. LOCHNER, W. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan, vested with

ep. powers, March 20.

MACDONALD, A. G. mag. of Rungpore, rec. ch. of his off. fr.

W. T. Trotter, March 17.

MADDOCK, Sir T. H. knt. resigned the service fr. March 10.

Muir, J. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Cawnpore, dur. abs. of A. Speirs, March 13.

PATERSON, W. S. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Boolund-

shuhur, March 12.

PHILLIPPS, A. M. to be dep. comm. 3rd class in Saugur and Ner-budda territories, v. Warde, March 6.

PORTER, Mr. H. to be a dep. mag. at Moorshedabad, March 8, RAIKES, G. D. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckabad, fr.

Feb. 20. REILLY, Mr. J. to be add. prin. sud. ameen of Chittagong. Rose, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar, vested with special

RUSSELL, A. W. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bancoorah, March 9.

SANDYS, T. del. over ch. of off. of addl. jud. of Behar to W. M. Dirom, March 16.

SHAKESPEAR, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpere, fr.

Feb. 20. STEER, C. coll. of Diaagpore, res. ch. of his treasury fr. G. Couper, March 17.

THORNTOR, R. to be asst. sec. to govt. and asst. accountant to N. W. provinces, fr. Feb. 20.

TRAVERS, W. to be coll. of Shahabad fr. March 10, reed. ch. of

TROTTER, T. C. res. ch. of Lohurduggan div. S. W. frontier. TROTTER, W. T. del. over ch. of off. of maj. of Rungpore to A. G. Macdonald, March 17.

WHITTAL, R. to be a mem. of Ferry Fund committee of Shabad.
WINGFIELD, C. J. to offic. as asst. to agent to lieut. gov. at Delhi, and as asst. to agents to Gov. Gen. in Rajpootana and N. W. frontier, dur. abs. of Capt. Robinson, March 12.

WYATT, T. eiv. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, March 1.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Boldero, E. J. 1 mo.

Bracken, W. 1 mo. Cartwright, C. R. to Nev. 10, on m.c. DEVERRUX, Hon. H. B. 1 year to Europe.

INGLIS, H. six weeks in ext.

LIMOND, C. leave cancelled. LINDSAY, C. R. 1 mo. REILY, J. 1 mo. in ext.

Speirs, A. fr. April 10 to Dec. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

STRONG, C. R. leave concelled fr. March 8. TAYLOR, B. fr. April 3 to Dec. 3, on m. c.

Todd, G. 3 mo.

TULLOH, C. R. leave cancelled, March 1.

Wood, B. lowe cancelled.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS. &c.

GARBETT, C. 1 mo

SLOGGETT, Rev. C. admitted to the service, arrived March 7, placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. P. March 17.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ALEXANDER, Cornet R. to proc. and do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore, March 7.
ANDERSON, Major W. C.B. art. fr. 2nd 40 6th batt. Feb. 26.

BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. left wing 34th N.I. to act as adjt. as a temp. arr. pending app. of an officer to succeed Lieut. G. W. Boileau. BAYLEY, Lieut. J. M. 50th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1849, v. Gordon, prom

BENNETT, Unp. ens. I. S. doing duty with 65th, rem. to 1st N.I. at Goviadgurh, Lahore, Marchi.

Bignell, Lieut. T. D'O. 10th N.I. to cont. to offic. as 2nd in

com. of 8th irr. cav. after the arrival of Ens. D. J. Macleod, 12th N.I.

BISHOP, Capt. G. W. 71st N.I. to offic. as executive officer of Beauleah div. public works with cb. of public works at Darjeeling, on staff salary of Re. 300, and Rs. 190 for ch. of roads.

BOILEAU, Maj. A. H. E. supt. eng. central provinces, to ch. of executive eng. offic on dept. of Capt. Laughton, on leave.

BRACKEN, Capt. J. asset, adjt. gen. of div. posted to pres. div. BRIGHT, Rns. A. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares. BYNG, Capt. Hoa. R. B.R. 62nd N.I. to com. of Sebundy sappers at

Darjeeling, and to offic. as asst. executive officer to complete mil. buildings at that station.

CAMPBELL, Brig. gen. C. c.B. fr. 3rd div. army of the Punjab to 1st div. of field force emp. on spec. service under com. of Maj.-gen. Gilbert, Mar. 5.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. on stoff emp. rem fr. 2nd comp. 4th batt. art. in Punjab, to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. Mar. 1.
CARY, Ens. A. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
CLARK, Eas. W. W. doing duty with 48th rem. to 36th N.I. in the

Punjab, Mar. 1. CLARKE, Capt. J. 25th N.I. to be brig. maj. of 5th inf. brig. army

of the Punjab, v. Campbell, on leave.
COLEBROOKE, Capt. T. E. 13th N.I. to be mil. sec. to president of

council of India and to dep. gov. of Bengal, Mar. 12.

COOKES, Lieut. C. H. art. to do duty with heavy guns with force attached on sp. service under Gen. Gilbert, March 2.

CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. inv. estab. app. to charge of depot of 2ad Eur. reg. at Subathoo, in room of Capt. H. J. Houston, to join Eur. reg. without delay, Feb. 28.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. to ch. of pontoon train with Gen. Gil-

bert's force.

CRUIKSMANK, Ens. E. G. G. 50th N.I. to be licut. v. Gordon, pro. to rank fr. Jan. 16, 1849, v. Bourchier, dec.
CUNNINGHAM, Licut. F. 2nd asst. to commr. of Mysore, res. ch. of his duties, Jan. 29.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. Capt. A. appt. to ch. of pontoon train att. to force under Gen. Gilbert, is canc. replaced at disp. of chief eng.

at army h. q. March 3.

CURRIE, 2nd Lieut. M. E. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 21, 1849, in

suc. to Anderson killed in action.

DANIELL, Capt. J. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 3rd

DAWSON, Ens. John, 43rd L. I. to be lieut. fr. March 10, 1849, in succ. to Capt. T. Dixon, dec. March 17.

D'OYLY, Lieut. E. A. C. art. to do duty with heavy guns with the force attached on sp. service under Gen. Gilbert, March 2.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. P. interp. and qr. mr. 22nd N.I. to be a brig.

qr. mr. at Ramnuggur, Feb. 14.

DUFFIN, Ens. J. F. rem. at his req. fr. 73rd to 56th N.I. as the jun. of his rank, March 1.

DUNBAR, Unp. Ens. F. W. doing duty with 65th, rem. to 37thN.I. at Lahore.

DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. fr. 4th tr. to 2nd tr. 3rd brig. Feb. 25. EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. EKINS, Ens. C. C. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Barrackpore. FORBES, Lieut. W. 27th N.I. to act as adjt. v. Gowan, prom.

FORBES, Upp. Ens. L. doing duty with 48th N.I. rem. to 21st N.I. at Bandah, March 1. FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. doing duty with 57th, rem. to 25th N.I.

in the Punjab, March 1.

FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. art. to offic. as brig. qr. mr. Feb. 25.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. 22nd N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. illuess of Adj. J. W. Smith, March 4.
FULLERTON, Ens. J. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Berhampore.
GARDNER, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to temp. com. of 6th com. of

GAYNER, Lieut. G. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. of a co. from March 10, 1849, in succ. to Lieut. col. H. Osborn, dec. March 24.
GODFREY, Brev. capt. J. 43rd L.I. to be capt. of a com. Mar. 17.
GORDON, Ens. J. C. rem. at his req. fr. 4th to 56th N.I. as jun. of his rank, March 1.

GORDON, Brev. capt. G. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 4, 1849, in succ. to Furnie, dec.

GRAHAM, Brev. maj. J. 50th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 4, 1849, in

succ. to Furnie, dec. GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to offic. as adj. with the wing of the 4th batt. Feb. 25.

GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. to duty with 67th N.I. at Cawnpore. GRUBB, Lieut. E. A. to be interp. and qr. mr. to 24th N.I

HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. a. to act as adje and qr. mr. of div. of art. Feb. 28.

HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 1st to 2nd co. 4th batt. Feb. 25.

HORNE, Ens. J. C. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, March 7.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. to be acting a.-d.-c. to the president of the Council of India and to the dep. gov. of Bengal.

HUGHES, Capt. H. J. 62nd N.I. to be acting a.-d.-c. to dep. gov. of Bengal, March 13.

IMPRY, Capt. E. H. rec. ch. of the commissionership of the Tenasserim provinces fr. J. R. Colvin, Jan. 23, and has since offic. as commr. and will continue to offic. until arrival of Maj. Bogle, or till further orders.

till further orders.

JAMES, Ens. T. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1848, in suc. to Capt. R. D. Kay, dec. March 24.

LANCE, Ens. W. H. 74th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, 1849, in suc. to Maj. H. W. Leacock, tr. to inv.estab. March 24.

LATTER, Lieut. T. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C.-in. C. March 8.

LEACOCK, Maj. H. W. 74th N.I. invalided, fr. Feb. 1, 1849.

LYSTER, unp. Ens. H. H. doing duty with 48th N.I. rem. to 72nd N.I. in the Puojaub, March 1.

MACKENZIE, Corn. N. K. J. to proc. and do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnoure. March 7.

at Cawnpore, March 7.

MACMULLIN, unp. Ens. C. N. doing duty with 48th, rem. to 73rd N.I. at Lahore, March 1.

MACPHERSON, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. maj. of brig. 6th inf. brig. army of the Punjaub, at his own req. joins his corps under orders to join the force det. on spec. serv. under com. of Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.c.B. Feb. 28.

MARA, Ens. P. qu. mast. reg. of Loodianah, to be adj. v. Lieut. B. B. Lloyd, app. to a civ. situation, Feb. 28.

MASTER, Capt. E. P. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.; fr. 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art. to 2nd comp. 4th batt. in the Punjaub, March 1.

MAXWELL, Ens. H. rem. at his req. fr. 21st N.I. to 1st Eur. Ben. fusiliers, as jun. of his rank, March 1.

MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. G. art. fr. 2nd tr. to 1st tr. 2nd brig. Feb. 25.

MAYOW, Capt. J. H. 2nd Eur. regt. to be a.-d.-c. to the president of the Concil of India, and to the dep. govr. of Bengal.

McDowall, Ens. C. T. M. 2nd Eur. reg. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 10 1849, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. R. Osborn, dec. March 24.

MICHELL, Capt. G. B. 2nd Eur. reg. to be maj. fr. March 10, 1849, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. R. Osborn, dec. March 24.

MILL, Lieut. J. art. to assume ch. of the adjutancy of 3rd brig. H.A. March 2.

MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. rem. at his own. req. fr. 1st Eur. Beng.

fusiliers to 30th N.I. as jun. of his rank, March 1.

MOUNTAIN, Brig. gen. A. S. H. C.B. fr. 1st div. of field force under com. of Gen. Gilbert, to 3rd div. army of the Punjab.

MOWATT, Major J. L. art. fr. 6th to 2nd batt. Feb. 26.
OAKELEY, Cor. Sir C. W. A. to proc. and do duty with 4th L. C. at

Campore, March 7.

OIDFIELD, Capt. T. W. 74th N.I. to be maj. fr. 1st Feb. 1849, in suc. to Maj. H. W. Leacock, trans. to inv. estab. March 24.

Parsons, Ens. J. E. B. to do duty with 39th N.I. Dinagepore.

PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to act as qr. mr. to detach. of recruits of H. M.'s and Hon. Co.'s service proc. to upper provinces.

PRINSEP, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, Mar. 7. QUAYLE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd co. 3rd to 2nd co. 3rd batt. RAPER, 1st Lieut. J. F. art. fr. 2nd co. 2nd to 3rd co. 3rd batt. March 5.

RATTRAY, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty March 8, to be capt. of a co. fr. Dec. 8, 1848, in suc. to Capt. R. D. Kay, dec. March 24. REES, Capt. C. M. 65th N.I. to offic. as fort adj. at Chunar, v.

Mackenzie, March 4. RIDDELL, Capt. T. 60th N.I. to offic. as post mr. to force under com. of Maj. gen. Hill.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. 65th N.I. to offic. as station staff at

Secrole, March 5.

SAYERS, Mr. R. T. com. of conval. dep. at Darjeeling, to relieve Lieut. C. A. Nicolson, 25th N.I. who joins his corps, fr. charge of station staff (retrosp. fr. 16th Oct. 1848), Feb. 28.

SEPPINGS, Cornet E. J. 11th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 16, 1849, in suc. to Inglis, dec.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. J. D. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd, and posted to 2nd

co. 4th batt. and com. of heavy battery attached.

Swinley, Brev. maj. G. H. art. to be assist. adj. gen. v. Lawrenson, Mar. 9

SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. fr. 4th co. 3rd to 4th co. 4th batt. SIMPSON, Ens. C. F. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. R. Cox, killed in action, March 17.
SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. app. maj. of brig. to 6th inf. brig.

SLADEN, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. to join and do duty with 2nd troop 2nd brig. H.A. Feb. 18.

Spurgeon, Ens. S. doing duty with reg. of Ferozepore, to be gr. mast. v. Mara, Feb. 28.

STEEL, Maj. Jas. inf. to be lieut. col. March 24. Thomson, Brev. maj. G. assist. commy. gen. to gen. ch. of the army commt. dept. attached to the force under com. of Maj. gen. Gilbert, Feb. 25.

TOOGOOD, Ens. A. D. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, 1849, v. Sprot, killed in action.

TROTTER, Lieut. R. A. 43rd L.I. prom. to capt. by brev. fr. March 10, 1849.

VIBERT, Brev. capt. E. 11th L.C. to be capt. fr. Feb. 16, 1849, in suc. to Inglis, dec

WALLACE, Lieut. W. F. N. 74th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. from Feb. 1, 1849, in suc. to Maj. H. W. Lencock, tr. to inv. estab. WARBURTON, Brev. capt. R. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, 1849, in

suc. to Anderson, killed in action.

WEALE, Ens. C. J. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Bennres, March 7. WHITE, Brev. lieut. col. H. J. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 4, 1849, in suc. to Furnie, dec.

WILDIG, Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. to be adj. v. Mund, prom. Feb. 13.

WILSON, Licut. T. F. adj. 13th N.I. to off. as major of brig. at Ramnuggur, Feb. 13; to be detach. staff, Feb. 14.
WORTHINGTON, Licut. J. Y. 6th comp. 7th bat. art. with 1st div. army of the Punjab, to do duty with 4th tr. 1st brig. N. art. (temp.) March 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

HENDERSON, W. March 7. MEDLEY, J. G. March 7. TAYLOR, F. S. March 7. TENNANT, J. F. March 7. ARTILLERY

MACLEOD, F. H. March 7. CAVALRY DURRANT, H. March 7.

INFANTRY.
LEWIS, E. D. F. March 7. SAW SAWERS, J. L. March 7. NORMAN, F. B. March 7. SMITH, B. N. March 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAIRD, Lieut. and act. adjt. of Meywar Bheel corps. on m.c. from Feb. 1, 1849, to Feb. 1, 1850, to visit hills north of Debra.

Begle, Maj. A. 2nd gren. fr. Jan. 7 to Feb. 15, to Lahore.

Brewster, Capt. D. E. 62nd N.I. 1 yr. fr. March 1, to Simla and

hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. 30th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Delhi and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

CARLETON, Capt. F. A. 36th N.I. fr. Feb. 12 to April 1, to Ram-

nuggur and Lahore, on m.c.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 8th irr. cav. 10 mo. fr. Jan. 12, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. CHRISTIE, Capt. R. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to pres. on m.c.

prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe. CLIFFORD, 1st Lieut. G. H. h.a. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to pres. prep.

to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

DANIEL, Capt. J. T. in ext. fr. March 1 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

DELAMAIN, Lieut. J. W. 56th N. I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c DEMPSTER, 1st Lieut. C. art. fr. Mar. 10 to Nov. 20, to hills north

of Deyrah, on m. c. Dennis, Lieut. E. S. 62nd N.I. 1 yr. fr. April 1, to Simla and

hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
Dundas, 1st Lieut. C. S. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. (Punjaub) fr.

26th Feb. to 26th Nov. to visit the hills north of Deyrah and Simla, on m. c. ELLIOT, Lieut. A. P. C. 5th L. C. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Nusseera-

bad, on m. c.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Delhi and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Almora, on m. c.

GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N. I. 1 yr. fr. Feb. 10, to Simla and hills

north of Deyrah, on m. c. GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N. I. 9 mo. fr. Mar. 1, to hills north of

Deyrah, on m. c. Gott, Lieut. W. C. 56th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah

GOWAN, Col. G. E. C.B. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to remain at pres.

GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. eng. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 27, to Ferozepore and prov. on m. c. HALDANE, Capt. R. 45th N.I. 2nd in comm. 1st irr. cav. 1 vr. fr.

Feb. 10, to Delhi, Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c. ARRIOTT, Col. D. c.B. 6th L.C. to Europe, on furl. m. c.

HOPPER, Lieut. H. B. 31st N.I. fr. March 6 to Dec. 1, to pres. on m. c.

JAMES, Capt. J. A. 69th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Ferozepore and prov. on m. c.

JERVIS, Lieut. F. V. R. 56th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Simla and Dinapore, on m. c.

JONES, Lieut. L. B. 56th N.I. 9 mo fr. Feb. 10, to Simla, on m. c. MACKENZIE, Capt. A. fortadj. at Chunar, 1 year, fr. Feb. 25, to hills north of Deyrah, Nynee Tal, and Simla, on m. c.

MCAULIFFE, Lieut. R. vet. est. 7 mo. fr. April 1, to Landour and

Mussoorie, on m. c. Mountain, Brig. gen. A. S. E. c.B. 3 mo. fr. Mar. 6, to hills, on

LEICESTER, Ens. M. F. 30th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Delhi, on

LOFTIE, Brev. maj. M. E. 30th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Frrozepore and Delhi, on m. c.

MACDOUGALL, Ens. M. C. 72nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Feroze-

pore and Simla, on m. c.

NASH, Licut. col. J. c.B. 72nd N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 18, to Ferozepore and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. regt. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to

pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.

NISBETT, Lieut. J. C9th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to prov. on m. c.

OSBORN, Lieut. col. H. R. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Jan. 31, 1650,

to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. SAMPSON, Maj. T. E. 22nd N.I. to Eur. on full on m. c.

SANKKY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 17, to Lahore, on

m. c. SHAKESPEAR, Major Sir R. to Nov. 20, to Nynee Tal.

SMITH, Leut. H. S. 1st N.I. from March 4 to June 4, to pres.

prep. to furl. to Eur. on m. c. томкумs, Lieut. col. G. 61st N.I. of Nizam's army, to Europe on m. c. embarking at Madras.

WILLIAMSON, 1st Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. 1 year, fr. Feb. 6, to Dar-

WOOD, Eas. J. C. 30th N.I. adjt. 5th irreg. cav. 9 mo. fr. Nov. 12, to Meerat and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WROUGHTON, Ens. H. R. 40th N.I. 1 year, fr. Feb. 20, to Allyghur

and Musscorie, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Allan, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 56th N.I. to affd. med. aid to left wing of 17th irreg. cav. March 2.
Atkinson, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. 11th L.C. to join and do duty

with H.M.'s 29th foot.

CUMBERBACH, Asst. surg. W. S. in med. ch. of a detach. proc. to up. prov. rem. to 58th N.I. att. to res. force; to join on being rel. from present duty, March 1.

EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to join field hosp. proceeding under

Gen. Gitbert.

FARQUHAR, Aest. surg. T. M.D. to join field hosp. proceeding un-der Gen. Gilbert. GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. G. M.D. to be med. store keeper to force proceeding under Gen. Gilbert.

HARPER, Asst. Surg. G. 13th N.I. to affd, med. aid to a detach, consisting of 4th tr. 3rd brig. h. art. 2nd co. 73rd batt. art. and No. 6 lt. field battery, Feb. 28.

HOLMES, Surg. S. 19th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. 61st N.I.

JEFFREY, Vet. surg. S. W. to proc. and do duty with 4th L.C. at

Campore, March 7. LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to med. ch. of reserve companies of art. attached to force under com. o (Maj. gen. Gilbert, proc. towards the Indus, Feb. 24.

MACLEAN, Asst. surg. A. A.M. and M.D. to join and do duty with left wing H.M.'s 25th foot, March 2.
M'Cosu, Surg. J. M.D. rem. fr. 31st N.I. to 2nd Eurp. reg. March 1.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. to join and do duty with left wing H.M.'s 25th foot, March 2.

PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. to do duty with the art. at Dum-Dum, March 2.

SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. 2nd brig. h. art. to afford med. aid to 2nd tr. during its abs. fr. h. qr. in the Punjab, fr. 22nd Feb.

SMITH, Sirg. J. C. new prom. posted to 7th N.I. at Juliundur. SPENCER, Surg. W. rem. fr. 5th L.C. to 7th bat. art. March 1.

SPENCER, Surg. W. rem. fr. 5th L.C. to 7th bat. art. March 1.

STR. VER. Asst. surg. T. R. to return to his civ. npp. at Mundlaisir,
on completion of the mil. duty he is employed on, March 1.

SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. fr. 46th N.I. to med. ch. of 2nd inf.
recruiting depot at Cawapore.

TOKE, Surg. J. S. rem. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 6th L.C. March 1.

TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to join and do duty in field hospital
of army of the Punjah, Feb. 19.

THEFER Asst. surg. S. R. w. p. nosted to let troop 3rd brig. H. A.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. posted to 1st troop 3rd brig. H. A. TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to med. ch. of eng. dep. park and est. at head qrs. camp. Truckhur fr. Asst. surg. Tressider, Feb. 19. WALLICH, Asst. surg, N. D. S. to do duty with the art. at Dumdum, March 2.

WHITE, Asst. surg. M.D. doing duty with H.M.'s 3rd lt. drag. app. to temp. med. ch. of 13th irr. cav. to join forthwith, in room of Asst. surg. J. P. Walker, M.D. unfit for duty, March 1. WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. F. G. to do duty with 3rd batt. art. at

Dum Dum, March 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BOUSFIELD, March 3. CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. March 7. WALLICH, N. D. S.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo. fr. March 1. CARTER, Lieut. W. 5th Scindiah's cont. fr. Feb. 1 to May 1, to Presidency on m. c.

FLEMING, Surg. 72nd N.I. fr. Feb. 27 to April 1, to remain at Umballah.

MITCHELL, Surg. E. to New South Wales, 2 years on m. c.

NUGENT, Asst. surg. H. N. to Europe on m.c. VANS DUNIOP, Surg. A. M.D. 71st N.I. fr. March 8 to Feb. 6, 1850, to Cherra Poonje, on m. c.

WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. to the provinces, on m. c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 3rd Lt. Drags. Asst. surg. Franklin, 2 yrs. to Eng-CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drags. Asst. surg. Franklin, 2 yrs. to England.—14th. Lieut. Prettejohn, to act as riding master, v. Thompson, pro.; Com. W. D. Blyth, to be lieut. without purch. v. Lloyd, killed in action; Asst. surg. Wigstoom, to Lahore and Simla, from 1st March to 1st Nov. on m. c.—15th Hussars. Lieut. Brett, 2 years to England; Lieut. Nolan to be A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Berkeley.

INFANTRY.—10th regt. Asst. surg. Macbeth, to med. ch. of 98th, at Ferozepore; Lieut. Amiel, 3 mo. to Calcutta, fr. Feb. 10, and 2 years to England fr. dute of emb. Eng. and Adi. G. T.

98th, at Ferozepore; Licut. Amiel, 3 mo. to Calcutta, fr. Feb. 10, and 2 years to England, fr. date of emb.; Ens. and Adj. G. T. Whitaker, to rank as lieut.; Ens. W. H. P. Bluett, to be lieut. without purch. v. Herbert, dcc.—22ad. Lieut. Smith, 2 mo. fr. March 25, to Ahmedabad; Lieut. Cotton and Ens. King, fr. March 1 to May 31, to Malubuleshwur; Ens. A. J. Butt, to be lieut. without purch. v. Carrow, dcc.—24th. Lieut. O. T. Graham, perm. to resign, 6 mo. fr. date of dept. fr. regt. and to England, pending confirmation of his retirement fr. the service.—29th. Lieut. the Hon. H. M. Moncton, to be capt. by purch. v. Croker, who retires; Ens. C. A. Ferris, to be lieut. by purch. v. Moncton.—32nd. Lieut. Straubenzie, fr. Jan. 24 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.; Capt. Brine, to rem. at Mooltan in consequence of his wounds; Lieut. Brine, to rem. at Mooltan in consequence of his wounds; Lieut. Stewart, to ch. of sick and wounded left at Mooltan.—51st. Capt. Scott, I year to England.—53rd. Lieut. col. Byrne, c.B. to Simla, &c. fr. March 2 to Dec. 31, on m. c.; Capt. Chester, to Calcutta and to England, 2 years, on m. c.—61st. Maj. Campbell, to the hills N. of Deyrah, fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, on m. c.; Capt. Riley, to New South Wales, pending retirement fr. serv. arranged.—53rd. Capt. Brown and Qu. mr. Peel, 2 yrs. to England.—61st. lieut. Example of the property of 53rd. Capt. Brown and Qu. mr. Peel, 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Lieut. Fenwick and Ens. Strode doing duty, to join their regt.—
53th. Capt. Mitchell, to England, 2 yrs. m. c.—80th. Lieut.
G. D. Pitt, to be capt. by purch. v. Riley, who ret.—25th.
Capt. Lindsell, to England, in antic. of exchange, to 28th,
promulg.—84th. Capt. Seymour, 1 yr. to England; Ens. Foster, 2
yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. F. B. Cowper, to take ch. of unfts
to England.—94th. Capt. Desborough, leave to England.—96tb.
Lieut. McCarthy, lately arr. to join and do duty with detach. of his
regt. at Fort William.—98th. Lieut. Grantham, to act as adj.;
Lieut. D. Cleveland to act as intern. to 24th foot. to join: Assist. Lieut. D. D. Cleveland, to act as interp. to 24th foot, to join; Assist. surg. Batt, to do duty with 9th Lancers.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG, the wife of H. s. at Futtehpore, March 17. BLYTH, the wife of D. L. s. in camp at Roodurpoor, Bareilly, Feb. 25.

BOYLE, the lady of the Rev. William, B.A. d. at Delhi, March 13. BROWN, the lady of Assist. surg. J. C. s. at Simla, March 14. BURKE, the wife of Qu. mas. serg. William, 59th N.I. s. at Bareilly, March 11.

CHEVERS, the wife of Assist. serg. Norman, M.D. d. at Calcutta, March 14.

CHILL, the wife of R. W. d. at Calcutta, March 15. CHRISTIAN, the wife of E. D. s. at Dacca, March 16. DELANOUGEREDE, Mrs. E. s. at Howrah, March 20. ELLIOTT, the lady of Amyard, s. at Nusseerabad, March 18. FERRES, the lady of Licut. W. Speller, 12th N.I. s. at Allyghur, March 6.

GILL, Mrs. George, d. at Calcutta, March 4. GOLLAN, the lady of John G. s. at Ballygunge, March 11.
GUINNESS, the lady of F. H. V. s. at Tirhoot, March 3.
JARVIS, the wife of Apoth. James, H.M.'s 24th, s. at Agra, Feb. 26.

LINDSAY, the lady of Capt. W. 10 N.I. s. at Saugor, March 10. MACPHERSON, the lady of Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. s. at Umballah, March 17.

MAHER, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, March 9. MALACHI, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Maich 14.
MALDIN, Mrs. Richard, d. at Ballygunge, March 14.

MARRIOTT March 5.		lady o	f Capt.	<b>E.</b>	57th	N.I.	d. at	Dinapore,
MURRAY,	he wi	fe of Jo	hn, m.d	. d. at	Agr	a, Mai	rch 17.	
PARRY, M	rs. Jo	seph Ch	atwin, d	l. at	Agra.	Marc	b 17.	
Piesse, M								
PORTER, th								
Powell, t	he wife	e of W.	H. d. a	t Calc	utta.	Marc	h 13.	
SIMEON, M								
SHAKESPE, cutta, Ma	AR, t	he lady					d, art.	d. at Cal-
SWALLOW, March 20		wife of	Serjt.	maj.	J. 73	3rd N	.I. s.	at Lahore,
WALLACE	Mrs	John a	at Cale	ntte	Mar	ch 11		

WALLER, the lady of J. G. d. at Calcutta, March 11.
WALLER, the lady of J. G. d. at Calcutta, March 7.
WHITE, M. A. wife of Conductor T. s. (still-born), at Calcutta,
March 11.

WISE, the lady of T. A. M.D. s. at Dacca, March 10.

#### MARRIAGES

BOWLING, H. H. civ. surg. to Jane Catherine, d. of B. R. Perry, at Calcutta, March 20.

EDIN, Alfred Septimus, to Mary Jarvis, at Calcutta, March 14.

LEGGETT, Joseph, to Emily Meridith, at Calcutta, March 10.

SMITH, J. to Elizabeth Ann McQuire, at Meerut, March 14. WARWICK, James, to Catherine Harriet, d. of Thomas Burke, at Meerut, Jan. 8, ٠

#### DEATHS.

BOWERS, James W. at Calcutta, aged 60, March 8.
BOARD, Mary, wife of George, at Calcutta, aged 60, March 7.
BOWSER, John George, s. of Steward J., H. M. 53rd foot, at
Labore, aged 1, March 5.
DIXON, Capt. Thomas, 43rd L.I. at Moradabad, March 10.
GERKIN, James, at Calcutta, aged 24, March 11.
GOARD, Mrs. Ast Berbanger, aged 58, March 9. GOARD, Mrs. A. at Berhampore, aged 58, March 8.
GOGERLY, George. at Calcutta, aged 28, March 2.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. B. M. of the engs. from wounds received in action Feb. 21, at Goojrat, aged 21, March 12. Acobs, James, at Calcutta, aged 58, March 5.

MARLEY, Capt. Charles, H. of the inv. estab. at Buxar, Feb. 22.

Missr, Caroline, d. of the late R. at Agra, aged 22, March 13.

Morris, Matthew, riding mast. 8th L.C. at Goojrat, March 5.

OSBORNE, Lient. coll. H. R. 12th N.I. at Ferozpore, March 8. SAVI, Louisa D. d. of Robert, at Jessore, aged 2, March 8. SIMEON, Catherine, d. of M. at Calcutta, March 9.
THOMSON, R. M. M. marine surg. at Calcutta, aged 50, March 23.
WADDELL, Priscilla O. d. of J. at Calcutta, aged 9 mo. March 6.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

MARCH 9. Sir George Pollock, Thornbill, Cape of Good Hope; Robina Mitchell, Evett, Glasgow; Rustomjee Cowasjee, Wright, China and Singapore; Ayrshire, Miller, Singapore; Napoleon, Laroche, Bourbon.—11. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Penang.—12. Mor, Alston, China and Singapore; Luminy, Audibert, Marseilles.—13. Teak, Morgan, Singapore; Aurora, Ryan, Port Philip Lady Kennaway, Santry, Port Philip and Madras; Jovin Corina, Mills, Moulmein; Cecilia, Erland, Bordeaux; Bellone, Bernard, Bourbon.—15. Audubon, Winsor, New Bedford.—16. Alexander, Inglis, Mauritius and Madras.—17. Eagle, Lovett, Macao and Singapore.—19. Culloden, Ferguson, Aden.—20. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Madras.—22. Almahamady, Nacoda, Bombay; Tamerlane, McKenzie, Glasgow.—23. Bowditch, Pike, Boston.—Rockcliffe, Clendeoo, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir George Pollock .- Mrs. Smith, Dr. Smith, Dr. Lazarus, and Mr. Marks.

-Lieut. W. S. Kenny, 27th M.N.I. Per Clarissa.

Per Lord Elphinstone.—Captain Mitchell.
Per Robina Mitchell.—Mr. Peter McKinnon.
Per Rustomice Cowasjee.—Mrs. Wright and 2 children.
Per Hosanna.—Mr. W. Pearsor.
Per Napoleon.—Madame Grangiers, Mr. Grangier, and 3 children.

Per Tamerlane .- Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Cunnon.

#### DEPARTURES.

MARCH 9. Cather ine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius; Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Mauritius; Kim Hock Kim, Robarts, Singapore; Zemindar, King, Bombay.—11. Industry, Shepherd, Madras; Pontiac, Selsby, Boston.—12. Joseph Manooh, Hicks, Colombo; Monarch, Sheppard, Moulmein; Mangosteen, Pentresth, London.—13. General Chasse, Rehling, Batavia; Mary Cannon, Remy, Liverpool.—14. Argo, Meacom, Boston; Sullej, Aldham, London; Blenheim, Close, London.—15. Reflector, Manning, Cape of Good Hope.—16. Stella del Mare, Descars, Genoa; Agnes, Scowcroft, Bombay; Erin, Plum, Penang and Singapore: Mauverlius, Rosse, Bordeaux.—17. Comdel Mare, Descars, Gesoa; Agnes, Scowcrott, Bomoay; Brin, Flum, Penang and Singapore; Mauperlius, Rosse, Bordeaux.—17. Commodore, Broadfoot, London; St. Anne, Gerandeau, Muscat; Fanny, Short, Bombay.—18. Ormelia, M'Encharm, London.—19. Bolivar, Bernard, London.—20. Parsee Merchant, Edward, Bombay; Princess Royal, Younghusband, Bombay; Recorder, Sharpe, Liverpool; London, Wightman, Liverpool; Brothers, Eillay, London.

#### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 24, 1849.

	Government Securities.					n.	Buy.		
Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per ceut.			••	disc.	3	4		3	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accor				do.	3	4		3	12
New Co.'s 5 do.		• •		do.	0	8		0	12
Third Sicca 4 do.	••		••	do.	17	8	••	18	0
New Co.'s 4 do.			••	do.	16	8	• •	17	0

#### Rank Shares

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	ďo.	10		15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• -	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months	3)	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.		7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	••	• •	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	••		6 percent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.					
China Gold Bars	16	5	 16	11	1
China Gold Bars	16	4	 16	10	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	4	 220	12	} per 100.
Sovereigns	11	0	 11	1	1
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	 16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	5	 21	6	j

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills of Exchange have remained scarce. Our quotations are, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10ld. On China exchange has advanced to Rs. 214.

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 4l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 4l. 12s. 6d.; and the demand for tonnage has been good.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Steamer has been started between Madras, Ganjam, and Bombay. This is the first time Madras has started a steamer of her own.

A LARGE METEOR was seen over Kilpauk last Monday evening, March 5th, near eight o'clock. The crescent moon, and the planet Venus near it, were going down in a dull haze, when suddenly a brilliant light shone out beneath them. It lasted a few seconds, then fell in fragments, as it seemed, near Col. Pratt's residence, but possibly further to the westward. It was not dissimilar in appearance to the artificial electric light, and may be taken as a further indication of the surcharged state of the atmosphere. - Calculator.

A LETTER from Arcot mentions that cholera, measles, and small-pox are prevalent there at present among the natives. Dr. Mackintosh, of the 1st Cavalry, cured a bad case of spasmodic cholera with chloroform the other day. The man was brought into hospital in the evening, and was quite well the following

morning .- United Service Gazette, March 23.

NEW BARBACK AT PERAMBORE.—We understand that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the proposed estimate of 90,000 rupees for raising the site of the barracks at Perambore, but if it were not improper to doubt, we should feel almost inclined to question the wisdom of "the constructive department" of the Madras Government, in advising such an outlay for such a purpose. It would have been much better had the locality of the cantonment been changed to Kilpauk, as at first proposed. The works will be commenced as soon as the contracts can be made, a task, of all others, the heaviest in this country.—Athenæum, March 20.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. OGILVIE, W. C. perm. to resign, March 20. PHILLIPS, H. D. ag. to gov. at Kurnool, resum. ch. of off.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
NESBITT, W. S. 1 mo. to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Kinloch, Rev. A. to act as chap. at Cannanore dur. abs. of Taylor, March 16. MACFARLANE, Rev. J. R. adm. as jun. minister of Church of Scotland, March 8.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Capt. W. K. 17th N.I. ret. to duty, March 20. BARROW, Eds. F. O. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allow.

Bell, Lieut. col. James, 11th N.I. to be brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Masulipatam dur. abs. of Brig. Dun, or till further orders. Benson, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. March 14.

BLAIR, Brev. capt. D. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 5, v. Wilson, dec.

Brown, Ens. E. P. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for

officers of companies, March 14.

CLAGETT, Lieut. T. W. 3rd L. C. to 5th Nizam's cav. dur. abs. of

Orr on m. c. CORSAR, Lieut. J. H. 3rd L. C. to be capt. by brev. fr. March 1. FULTON, Ens. J. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 5, in suc. to Wil-

son, dec. GARDNER, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. and sub. asst. com. gen. to be

dep. asst. com. gen. v. Miller, from March 20.
GODFREY, Eus. W. H. R. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, March 19.

GRAHAM, Ens. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed in Hindustani, Mar. 22. HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. J. P. 1. fus. passed in Hindustani, Mar. 22. HANDYSIDE, Ens. R. V. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, March 19.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. 6th N.l. to be sub. assist. com. gen. v. Gardner, prom. March 20.

JENKINS, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. to be qu. mast. and interp. Mar. 20. KENNEDY, Ens. rem. fr. doing duty with 31st L.I. to do duty with 14th N.I. and relieved fr. joining the detach, of young officers proceeding under orders of Lieut. Clark, 49th N.I.

KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interp. March 14; to act as qu. mr. and int. to 20th N.I.

LOMAX, Ens. H. A. 35th N.I. will join the party of young off. under Lieut. Clark, 49th N.I. and march with it to Bangalore, on route to join his corps.

LUSHINGTON, Col. Sir J. L. C.B. fr. 3rd to 4th L.C. March 19. MACLEOD, Lieut. col. comdt. D. fr. 4th to 3rd L.C. March 19. MASON, Lieut. C. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for adj. MILLER, Capt. E. E. 1st L.C. and dep. asst. com. gen. to be asst.

com. gen. v. Trotter, res. March 20.

Nicolls, Capt. W. T. 24th N.I. ret. to do duty, March 20.

Nixon, Licut. John, 2nd N.V.B. to be in charge of native pensioners, and at Trichiopoly, v. Capt. Herford, res. March 20.

sioners, and at Trichnopoly, v. Capt. Herford, res. March 20. O'NEILL, Eas. T. rem. fr. doing duty with 1st Mad. fus. to do duty with 49th N.I. March 17.

RAMMELL, Lieut. H. S. 29th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.

Sansom, Brev. capt. F. H. 42nd N.I. to be adj. March 20.

TAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, with moonshee allowance.

with moonshee allowance.

TAYLOR, Lieut. S. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindanist for ad-

jutant.
USSHER, Maj. E. fr. 1st N.I.V. batt. to Eur. inf. vet. comp.
WAHAB, Ens. W. L. 25th N.I. to proceed to join his corps as far
as Bellary, with the party of young off. under ch. of Lieut. P. Clark, 49th N.I.

WATSON, Lieut. col. comdt. L. W. 13th N.I. has perm. to reside and draw his pay on the Neilgherries, March 20. WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. exam. in Hindust. qual. as adjt.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOND, Lieut. F. W., H. A. 2 mo. to Madras. BREMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. to Europe, m. c. CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. sappers and miners, 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
DEVEREUX, 2rd Eur. L.I. fr. 1st Apr. to May 31, Neilgherries.
DREVER, Ens. W. S. 31st L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
DUN, Brigadier C. D. com. Masulipatum, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

1 year, fr. date of quitting his station.

FFRENCH, Lieut. M. T. 34th L.I. in continuation, to Presidency, to

apply for leave to Europe on m. c.

GILL, Capt. R. 44th N.I. 2 mo. to Berhampore, &c.

HARRIS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 8, to Sandoway, on m. c.

INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. fr. April 1 to June 30, to Madras. JEFFERIS, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries. McNeill, Lieut. col. M. 7th M.L.C. from March 10 to Nov. 10, to the Carnatic, on urgent priv. aff.

MURRAY, Licut. H. 30th N.I. 6 mo. to Jubbulpore.

PEARSE, Licut. and qr. mr. J. L. 5th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras.

RANKEN, Licut. and qr. mr. R. 35th N.I. 5 mo. to Madras.

RUTHERFORD, Licut. J. W. 47th N.I. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Tuticorin.

SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to Bombay 2½ months from departure from Mangalore.

STEELE, Brig. gen. S. W. c.B. to pres. priv. aff. one month, from date of his quitting C. die tricts Paulsamoodium.

VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. J. H. 28th M. N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to Jan. 31, 1850, to Neilgherry hills, on m. c. Young, Capt. F. 24th N.I. fr. Mar. 20 to June 30, to Beitool.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. dur. abs. of Hamlyn.

EYRE, Surg. E. M. fr. 18th N.I. to 1st fus. Mar. 21.

O'NeILL, Surg. T. to act as med. storckeeper at the Presidency, dur. abs. of Taplin on leave, Mar. 16; fr. 1st fus. to 43rd N.I. March 21.

PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. fr. 43rd to 18th N.I. March 21.
PENNY, Assist. surg. H. J. fr. doing duty, Mysore div. posted to
43rd N.I. March 21.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.
BORGONHA, the wife of E. P. d. at Bangalore, March 16. COX, the lady of Capt. E. T. 5th N.I. s. at Kurnool, March 14. Cullen, the wife of E. d. at Cochin, March 15. FRANKLIN, the lady of J. J. d. at Madras, March 10. Gager, the wife of Frederick Dugald, d. at Black Town,

March 16.

GARDNER, the lady of Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. s. at Cannanore,

GORMAN, the wife of Serj. maj. T. 2nd L.I. d. at Trichinopoly, March 18.

HUNTER, the wife of Lieut. S. 30th N.I. s. at Cuttack, March 1. MALTBY, the wife of Edward, C. S. d. (still born) at Cuddapah, March 13

MARCH 13.

MORTON, Mrs. R. H. s. at Madras, March 17.

MULLER, the wife of C. A. d. at Black Town, March 22.

ORR, the lady of J. H. s. at Bolarum, March 19.

PHILBERT, the wife of R. d. at Madras, March 18.

TAYLOR, the wife of Arthur, s. at Black Town, March 8. THOMPSON, the lady of W. B. s. at Madras, March 18. THOMPSON, the lady of J. s. at Madras, March 22.

#### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. Lucy, at Pursewalkum, aged 95, March 13. ALEXANDER, Mrs. Lucy, at Purswankin, aged 93, March 9. COLLINS, Philippa V. wife of James, at Madras, aged 23, March 9. JAMIESON, Samuel, at Masulipatam, aged 47, March 14. ORR, James W. s. of Alexander, at Madras, aged 8, March 17. SHAND, Lieut. Hinton, 22nd N.I. at Midnapore, March 13. WILSON, Capt. Charles II. 32nd N.I. at Calcutta, March 5.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVAL

MARCH 14. Stenmer Tenusserim, Dicey, Calcutta.—15. Alexander, Primrose, Glasgow.—16. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Singapore.—20. Sovereign, Hains, Mauritius.—22. Emma, Dickson, Point de Gaile.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Tenasserim .- Hon, Sir Herbert Maddock and Capt.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15. James Hall, Coleman, Northern Ports.—16. Bowditch, Pike, Calcutta and Boston; steamer Tenaesrim, Dicey, Calcutta.—17. Medora, Pounder, Calcutta; Rockeliff, Clendon, Calcutta.—20. Sea Serpent, Longpee, Maulmain.—21. London, Scales, London.—22. Sir Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Coringa; British Sovereign, Harris, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per James Hall.—Lieut. Huddleston and Capt. G. Hodson. Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Ensign Turton, 47th N.I.; Rev. Mr. Ragland, Rev. Mr. Neyret.

#### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, March 24, 1849.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 .... 2 to 21 dis. 

4 per cent. Loan of 1832 .... ... 18% dis.

4 per cent. Loan of 1843 ... 17 dis. Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan No trans. Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt . . 16} dis. Bank of Madras Shares ... 1 prem.

#### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL of February 24 reached Bombay March 30. A MAGNIFICENT FIRE-BALL was seen at Bombay on the 19th, and appears to have burst near Aurungabad; it was visible over a space of nearly 300 miles from north to south, and as much more from east to west.



LORD AND LADY FALKLAND left Bombsy on the evening of the 23rd of March, at six o'clock, for the hills, on board the steamer Medusa. His lordship left the Apollo Bunder under a salute of nineteen guns—the same compliment being paid him from the Hastings and Cambrian, as the steamer seased them. The Right Hon. the Generator is accompanied by Mr. A. Malet, and Colonel P. M. Melvill, secretaries in the political and secret, and military and marine, departments, and secretaries in attendance. From Mahabuleshwur the Governor will proceed in May to Poons, where his lordship will remain during the monsoon, and return to the presidency about the end of September. It is said that the arrangements for the annexation of Sattara will be immediately entered on by Lord Falkland, on his reaching the hills .- Bombay Times.

SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON and the General Staff left Bombay for the Mahabaleshwar hills March 25.

THE BARQUE Colchester, of Liverpool, Commander Withers, bound to Maulmain, frem Adea, struck on Rathowhaff Point on the lat of April about midnight. The weather was very thick at the time. The vessel was deserted next day about ten o'clock, and all hands proceeded in boats to Aden. The Colchester was bumping on the rocks for ten hours before she made a drop of water, when she became a total wreck. The commander, carpenter, and two apprentices, are at Aden; the rest came round to Bombay by the H. C. steamer Victoria.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

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CORFIELD, A. K. act. men. asst. judge, &c. of Koncan, for det. stat. Ratnagherry, joined his app. on March 9.

COURTNEY, W. acting sec. to govt. in rev. and financial depts. to conduct duties of political and secret depts. at pres. March 17.

DAVIKS, J. M. collector of Broach, to rem. in his districts on deputat. till end of season, March 28.

PAWCETT, E. G. assum. ch. of app. of coll. of Surat on March 19.

Gebson, E. J. to be post mr. in Kamdeish, March 21.

German, Brev. capt. W. D. app. superint. road, &c. dep.

HARRISON, F. G. to be post mr. at Belgaum, March 21, allowed to change appt. with L. C. Moore.

INVERARITY, G. asst. to com. in Sciade, rec. ch. of that offic. fr.

INVERARITY, G. asst. to com. in Sciade, rec. ch. of that offic. fr.
Lieut. Lester on 19th idem, March 27.
LUMSDEN, J. G. sec. to gavt. ia gen. and judicial depts. to conduct
duties of mil. and marine depts. March 17; to act as mem. of
mint committee dur. abs. of Malet fr. pres. March 20; to act as govt. director of Bank of Bombay, March 20.

MALET, A. chief sec. to govt. and sec. in pol. and secret dep. to accompany the Rt. Hon. the Gov. to the Mahabulesbwur hill, as

accompany the Rt. Hon. the Gov. to the Mahabuleshwur hill, as secretary in attendance, March 17.

MOORE, L. C. to be postmr. in Guzerat, March 21, and F. G. Harrison, ditto Belgaum, allowed to ex. situations, March 28.

OGILVIE, T. to be postmr. in Tannah, March 21.

PARKER, R. to be postmr. in Tannah, March 21.

REID, L. 2nd asst. to coll. of Poona, res. ch. of duties, March 12.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURTON, Lieut. Scinde survey, one month to Bombay, on m. c. DAVIDSON, D. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c. WOODCOCK, J. W. 10 days in ext.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Lieut. W. G. to be qr. mr. and int. to 28th N.I. Feb. 17.

BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to be adj. v. Thompson.

BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. to be staff off. to detach. at Mooltan.

BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. to act as interp. March 14.

BBIGGS, Lieut. W. L. 22nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. March 14.

BBOWN, Capt. app. as post mr. of Belgaum cancelled, placed at

disp. of C. in C.

disp. of C. in C.

BROWN, Maj. L. to be political agent in the Rewa Kanta, Mar. 21.

BROWN, Capt. G. S. 27th N.I. directed to join, March 28.

BROWN, Capt. app. of post mr. at Belgaum is cancelled, and he is pl. at disp. of the C. in C. March 23.

CAMUSAC, Lieut. W. L. 11th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Beelooch batt. fr. Feb. 19.

CAMERON, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as sub. asst. com. gen. March 23.

CAPON, Brig. to 1st class brig. com. of Deesa.
COMYN, Lieut. 15th N.I. to act as fort adjt. and commt. agt. at
Surat dur. abs. of Kane, or till further orders on that officer's responsibility.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. sub. asst. commissary gen. to ch. of the

bazars at Mooltan, fr. Jan. 28.
Graham, Brev. capt. W. D. eng. ret. to duty, March 8, app. superint. of roads and tank dep. March 27.
HASELWOOD, Capt. A. M. to act as int. to 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 6, v.

RAYETTY.

HEATHORN, Lieut. L. app. asst. eng. camp Jellalpoor, v. Lieut. J.

A. Fuller, to Bombay, m. c. March 27.

HEWETT, Lieut. H. app. as post mr. in Kandeish cancelled, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. March 21.

HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. directed to join, March 28.

KELLY, Capt. J. R. to be political supt. at Pahlunpoor, March 31. KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. app. as post m. in Guzerat, cancelled, placed at disp. of C. in C. March 21, to join.

placed at disp. of C. in C. March 21, to join.

KNELLER, Lieut. 11th N.I. to act as int. to 27th N.I. March 23.

LAURIE, Lieut. app. as post mr. at Poona, cancelled, placed at disp. of C. in C. to join March 28.

LECKIE, Capt. J. D. to be supt. of the Gackwar contingent and asst. to the political agent in the Myhee Kanta, March 21.

MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N. I. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg.

duty, March 21.

MALET, Capt. G. G. 3rd L. C. ret. to duty, March 8.

MELVILL, Lieut. col. sec. to govt. to accompany the Rt. Hon. the
Govr. to the Mahabuleshwur hills as sec. in attendance, Mar. 17. ONEIL, Lt. G. O. M. to act as adjt. to 2nd gren. N. I. dur. abs. of Harding, or till further orders.

PALGRAVE, Ens. 8th N. I. perm. to retire from the service from

March 19.

POWELL, Capt. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. March 23.
ROBERTSON, Brig. to offic. as 1st class brig. com. of Deesa.
SOPPITT, Lieut. M. J. to act as adjt. 12th N. I. dur. abs. of
Carter, March 14.

Carter, March 14.

Stather, Capt. 1st. gren. N. I. to perf. duties of paymr. Poona div. of the army dur. abs. of Whitelock.

Thornbury, Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. (at Mooltan) to act as assist. F. engr. v. Lieut. J. W. Playfair, to Bombay, m.c. March 27.

Topham, Capt. W. 7th N.I. ret. to duty March 8.

Watkin, Capt. H. S. appt. of post-mr. at Tannah is cancelled, and he is pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. March 23; to join March 28.

Willoughby, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as paymr. in Scinde dur. abs. of Maclean, March 21.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CORNEWALL, F. T. March 8. DES VOEUX, A. A. March 8. Hobson, J. C. March 8.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTYE, Ens. A. F. 25th N.I. to Mar. 31, to pres. BRYANS, Ens. P. W. 22nd N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years

BURTON, Lieut. R. T. 18th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years on m. c.

COLEBROOKE, Ens. R. H. to May 15, to pres. for ex. in Mahratta language. DOBREE, Lieut. 5th N.I. March 19 to April 39, to Mahabuleshwar

bills on m. c.

HOLMES, Capt. J. 2nd Beeleech batt. to April 20, in ext. to Maha-buleshwur on m. c. KENYON, Capt. 2nd L. C. March 31 to April 30, in ext. to Maha-

buleshwur hills on m. c. Leith, Capt R. W. D. 1st. Eur. reg. to Europe, 3 years m. c. MacDougall, Capt. N. P. 13th N.I. March 26 to April 30,

MUNGAVIN, Lieut. J. vet. bat. to Europe, 3 years m. c. ROBINSON, Eas. H. L. 20th N.I. 3 years' furl. Europe on m. c. SHAW, Lieut. col. M. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ex. to Bombay. SIDLET, Maj. H. E. D. B. fr. April 10 to June 10, Mount Aboo. SMITH, Cornet, 2nd L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Nellore and Madeau. STRATHER, Capt. W.C. 1st gren. N.I. leave case. March 6.
TESCHMAKER, Lieut. T. R. art. to Europe, on furl. for 3 yrs. on m.c.

WHITELOCK, Capt. to Presidency on m.c.
WRIGHT, Lieut. P. C. 29th N.l. to Europe, 3 yrs. on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

MCALISTER, Asst. surg. J. app. civ. surg. at Bushire, March 27.
PELLY, Asst. surg. S. M. to med. ch. of 25th N.I. in succ. to Wright, March 20.

SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. McS. to be surgeon to the Guzerat horse, March 23.

STYLE, Asst. surg. W. placed in temp. ch. of treasury at Broach, fr. departure of Asst. surg. C. G. Wiehie, on leave, March 24.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEHAN, Surg. R. J. 20th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Wichie, Asst. surg. fr. April 1 to May 15, to pres.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BODE, Lieut. of the Clive, to reside on shore, m.c. from Feb. 14. CRANE, Lieut. of the Sesostris, to resideon shore, m.c. from Feb. 20. HAWKINS, Capt. J. C. to act as mast. attend. on dep. for Eur. of

Capt. Lynch, March 23. HENDERSON, J. prob. pilot from a pilot of Bombay Harbour, from Feb. 16.

GARDNER, Lieut. A. H. fr. Euphrales to com. of Elphinstone, from Dec. 16, 1848.

STRADLING, Lieut. fr. Elphinstone to com. of the Euphrales, fr. Dec, 16, 1848.

#### DOMESTIC.

BARROW, the lady of Capt. C. M. 19th N.I. d. at Tardoe, March 23.



Bell, the lady of Lieut. H. W. B. eng. s. at Malligaum, March 26. BELL, the lady of Lieut. H. W. B. eng. s. at Malligaum, March 26. ELSAM, the wife of William, d. (still-born), at Colaba, March 26. ERBKINE, the lady of C. J. c.s. d. at Bombay, March 24. HEWETT, Mrs. P. W. s. at Bombay, March 18. MITCHELL, the wife of the Rev. James, d. at Poonah, March 22. MOYLE, the lady of Charles, 21st N.I. d. at Deesa, March 22. SHORE, the wife of Conductor T. s. at Kurrachee, Feb. 17. STOCKLEY, the lady of Capt. G. C. 7th N.I. d. Sirdapore, March 19. TODD, the lady of Asst. surg. Mark Stanley, s. at Deesa, March 18. WORGAN, the wife of John. srt. s. at Ahmedouggur. March 10. WORGAN, the wife of John, art. s. at Ahmednuggur, March 10. WHEATSTONE, the lady of Lieut. R. W. 7th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur, March 21.

MARRIAGE.

LEIGHTON, David C. R. c.s. to Jane, d. of Capt. Andrew Creagh, late of H.M.'s 62nd regt. at Tannah, March 19.

#### DEATHS.

BANKS, infant d. of F. at Colaba, aged 3 mo. 13 days, March 27.

JONES, Anne Eliza, d. of Capt. Edward, ship Prince of Wales, at Cochin, March 13.

RICHARDS, Harriette Margaret, d. of Capt. Henry, 3rd N.I. at Bombay, aged 9 mo. March 18. Wellis, John s. of Wm. at Bombay, aged 6 yrs. 11 mo. March 31.

#### SHIPPING.

# ARRIVALS

MARCH 19. Hampshire, Beatta, Aden; Auckland, Batt, Singa-MARCH 19. Hampshire, Beatta, Aden; Auckland, Batt, Singapore.—20. Johannes Sarkies, Gillam, Calcutta and Colombo.—21. James Watt, Turpie, Aden.—23. Steamer Malla, Potts, China and Singapore.—24. Boyne, Vincent, Point de Galle.—25. John Wood, Sheddings, Liverpool.—29. Steamer Dwarka, Hazlewood, Colombo.—30. Steamer Victoria, Collier, Sucz; Surge, Maurice, China and Singapore.—31. Charlotte Jane, Lawrence, Singapore.—APRIL 2. Sir Herbert Compton, Browne, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Phlox.—Lieut. T. C. Alban, 8th N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Battiscombe, art.; F. Williams, Esq.

Per Auckland.—The Rev. F. Honnan.

Per Atalanta. — Mesdames Taylor, Grant, and Wood; Lieut.

Per Atalanta. — Mesdames Taylor, Grant, and Wood; Lieut. Holland and Dr. Allender.
Per Johannes Sarkies. — Mrs. Gillam.
Per Sesostris. — Lieut. A. Campbell.
Per steamer Malta. — Mrs. O'Grady, Capt. Mason, R.N.; and

Per Victoria.—Lieut. Moore.
Per Sir Jamseljee Jejeebhoy.—Dr. Kinnis.
Per Phlox.—Mrs. Cormack, Capt. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I.;

and Dr. Davidson.

and Dr. Davidson.

Per Dwarka.—Mrs. Twopeny, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Vanderstrattan and daughter, his Grace the Archbishop of Goa, Col. Twopeny, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; W. Gray, Esq.; Major Paterson, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Major H. Stamford, art.; Capt. Southey and Lieut. Hodson, Madras army; Lieut. Schneider, Lieut. Knight, H.M.'s 64th regt.; W. Simson, Esq.; W. Robinson, Esq. Per steamer Victoria.—Mrs. Willing, Capt. Bignell, 69th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Ellice, Lieut. Evatt, 36th Bengal N.I.; Asst. surg. Nellson, Bombay army; Lieut. T. T. Trevor, Bombay eng.; Cadets of Infantry—F. Anderson, G. S. Hammond, E. Jones, G. L. Mills, E. Brandt, C. L. R. Glassford; Artillery Cadet—A. G. Newall; Messrs. Wilkins, Pottinger, Deane, Parsons, Gabrielli, and Gutrof.—From Aden.—Lieut. Winfield, 2nd Eur. L.I. Per Bombay.—Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Mercer, Dr. Musgrove, Capt. Thornby, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Fanning, and Lieut. Mignon.

Per Carnac.—Lieut. R. P. Warden, 16th N.I., and Mr. Smith. Per Charlotte Jane.—Mrs. Lawrence and child.

#### DEPARTURES.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per J. Jejeebhoy.—Mrs. and Mr. Fawcett. Per Regina.—Mrs. and Miss Quinton. Per Pekin.—Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Blamner, Miss Peek, Messrs. Ladd, Blamner, Palgeare, and Heard.

Per Bombay.—J. W. Dillon, esq.

Per Lady Sale.—Mrs. Capt. Thomson, and Mr. Simpkins.

Per Duke of Cornwall.—Mrs. Whitehead and child.

Per Margaret Ann.—Charles J. Farnham, esq.

Per Brahmin.-Lieut. Stoward, Lieut. Wooley, Ens. Robinson, and Dr. Elliot.

Per Sir Jamsetjee Jejechhoy .- Capt. Hogg.

Per Gazelle.-Mrs. Wood and family.

Per Cazene,—Mrs. wood and sammy.
Per Eliza,—Capt. G. Briggs, Madras H.A.; Capt. A. W. Fraser,
H.M.'s 29th foot; and Lieut. R. F. Burton, 18th Bo. N.I.

Per Phlox.—Capt. Davidson.
Per Victoria.—Capt. Fitzgerald.
Per steamer Ajdaha.—Mrs. H. B. Lynch and three children; Mrs.
Cook, and ditto, with servant; Mrs. Twopeny and servant; Mrs.
Cotgrave and four children, with servant; Mrs. Behan and child; Cotgrave and four children, with servant; Mrs. Behan and child; Mrs. Abbott and four children, with servant; Mrs. Wood; Donna Anna Henriques; Mrs. C. J. Grant; Mrs. Jourdan and three children, with servant; Mrs. Millett, two children, with servants; Miss Millett; Hon. F. Millett, late B.C.S.; Capt. H. B. Lynch, I.N.; Major H. Stamford, Bombay art.; Archbishop of Goa and servants; Dr. R. J. Behan, 20th Bo. N.I., and servant; Major R. J. Littlewood, Bo. N.I.; Brigadier C. B. James, Bo. army; Lieut. Col. E. Twopeny, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Major Paterson, H.M.'s 94th foot; Rev. Mr. Cook; A. D. Chapman, Esq.; Major C. Benbow, Bo. army; Mons. Paira; Lieut. T. R. Teschemaker, Bo. art.; J. E. Winterbottom, Esq.; Capt. G. Hogg; and Lieut. J. Mungavin, Bo. army; H. C. Henriques, Esq.; F. J. P. de Torres; Mons. Jourdan; M. Casimer; Col. Bartolini; Mogul Anjee Mahomed; and Mogul Mahomed Hadee.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Bombay, April 3, 1849.

		Governmen	it Securiti	CB.	
5 j	per cent.	transfer loan	••		Rs.116 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825- <b>26</b>		Rs. 103 to 104 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 992 to 994 Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 864 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 83 to 83 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	••	Rs. do.

	DANK GRAKES.	
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	30 per cent.pm.
Oriental Bank		10 to 12 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank		16 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank		1 per cent. dis.
Back of Madras	,, 1,000 each 1,000 do.	Par.
Apollo Press Com		11,000
Colaba Press Com	., 7,000 each 7,000 do.	9,100
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 each 10,000 do.	5,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500 do.	50 to 60 nominal
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.		it.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 6
Bank of England Notes, per £	11 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	., 221
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17

#### EXCHANGES.

0	n Lond	lon, at					
6 m	onths'	sight, j	per rup	ee 1s. 10‡d. :	nominal.	For documen	t bills.
6	••		••	ls. 10gd.		For credit	do.
6	••	••	••	1s. 10d.		For bank	do.
3	••			1s. 9 <del>1</del> d.		Do.	do.
2	••	••		1s. 94d.		Do.	do.
1				1s. 9åd.		Do.	do.
1 da	y's			1s. 9d.		Do.	do.
On (	Čalcutt	a at 60	davs'	ight, per 10	0 Rs. 1 pe	r cent. dis.	
		30	days'	ight	3 De	r cent. dis.	
• • • •			at s	ight	Par		
On	Madra:	s at 30	days' s	ight	🖠 F	er cent. dis.	
						per cent. dis.	
On (	China	at 60	days's	ight per 100	dirs. Rs.	207 to 209.	

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 2s. 6d.; to London, 3l. 15s.

#### MARKETS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, APRIL 2, 1849.— Our markets generally, both for imports and exports, continue in a healthy state, owing to the former being only equal to the consump-tion, and the latter having been maintained at their corresponding value in England; and both these results are attributable to the prudence of our merchants. The Money Market also continues easy.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Piece Goods were in a healthy state.—Manchester Goods readily disposed of.—Fine qualities Woollens, scarce.—English Bar Iron in good inquiry.—Sheet and Nail Rod prices lower.—Copper steady, moderate stock.—Spelter improved in value.—No Pig or Sheet Lead, and the demand good.—English Bar Iron at Re.33. 12as. per candy; Spelter, Rs. 10. 12as. per cwt.



#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE lexicography of the Chinese is a part of their literature which has been hitherto very imperfectly explored, yet, with reference to so peculiar a language as that of China, native dictionaries are of great importance, not merely to enable Euro-peans to comprehend fully the force and meaning of the characters, but to mark the changes they have undergone in form and signification at different periods. The Chinese Repository, for September, 1818, supplies a list of the titles of the principal Chinese dictionaries from a work published in China by imperial authority, and the European reader will be surprised to hear, and perhaps disinclined to believe, that the list in the original work, accompanied with a general summary of each dictionary, its date, and the name of the author, fills four volumes, and that the number of dictionaries is two hundred and eighteen. Several of them date so far back as the Han dynasty; others were composed in the Tang, Wei, Sung, and Yuen dynasties; the majority are of the Ming and the reigning Manchu dynasties; some of the latter having been compiled by imperial authority in the reigns of Kang-he and Keen-lung. One of the dictionaries is recorded in the original list as having been made by an European, named Kinnikoh, under the Ming dynasty, which ruled China from A.D. 1368 to 1644.

The origin of the practice in China of compressing the feet of females has been ascribed to Tan-ke, an infamous empress, B.C. 1100, who was born with club-feet, and, having great influence with the emperor, she induced him to issue an edict, adopting her feet as the model of beauty, and requiring the compression of infant females' feet so as to conform to that model. This is not only an improbable account, but, as the custom is not mentioned in any of the classical books, it is not likely that it existed in the time of Confucius. Another account refers the practice to the example of Pwan, a concubine of the emperor Yang-te, of the Suy dynasty, A.D. 605. The custom is generally understood to be of still later origin, and to have owed its introduction to the whim of Le-yuh, the licentious and unpopular prince of Keang-nan, whose court was at Nan-king, and who ruled from A.D. 961 to 976, having been subdued and poisoned by the founder of the Sung dynasty. It is said that he was amusing himself in his palace, when he indulged the freak of having the feet of a favourite concubine "improved," by being bent, so as to raise the instep into an arch, to resemble the new moon. The form was much admired by his courtiers, who began to introduce it into their families. Soon after, the province of Keang-nan becoming again an integral part of the empire, the new practice gradually spread amongst all ranks until it became a national custom. Those females whose feet had not been bound were sacrificed by their mothers-in-law, or, being despised by their husbands, committed suicide. About 150 despised by their husbands, committed suicide. About 150 years after the origin of this practice, we find a Chinese poet celebrating the beauty of the "Golden Lilies," which he makes six inches long, whence it would appear that, six centuries ago, the model foot was of the same size as at the present day. According to the theory of Lord Monboddo and M. Lamark, such continued compression for centuries would have occasioned a material alteration in the structure of Chinese feet; but this is not the fact, for, until the females attain their seventh or ninth year, when the painful process of bandaging commences, the feet are perfectly natural, both in size and figure. The practice has been condemned by several Chinese writers, and it has been sometimes partially suspended; but habit, co-operating with vanity, amongst such a people as the Chinese, has been too strong for nature. The practice causes sometimes the loss of strong for nature. The practice causes sometimes the loss of the feet. In the Report of the Canton Hospital, by Dr. Parker, published in the Chinese Repository for March, 1848 (from which work most of the previous facts are taken), amongst a variety of very curious cases treated at that excellent institution is that of an interesting little girl of Honan, seven years of age, whose feet were compressed, in the usual mode, but, at the end of a fortnight, her sufferings became insupportable, and the parents reluctantly removed the bandages, when the toes were found to be discoloured, and she was brought to the hospital. Gangrene had then extended to the whole of the left foot, which separated in a few days, and in about ten days, the right also. Dr. Parker states that he has heard, on good authority, of several similar cases resulting from this barbarous and absurd prac-

There was a partial eclipse of the sun at sunrise on the 23rd February, visible at Benares; on which occasion a large concourse of pilgrims attended, and purified themselves at the ghats of the holy Ganges!

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A CONSTANT READER."—The officer alluded to died in camp at Juggiahpet, on the 18th January, 1846.

"AN OCCASIONAL READER."—The official despatches relating to the battle of Chillianwallah were given in a second edition of the Mail of March 5.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, May 3, 1849.

THE 24th of April, 1849, was a proud day for the Indian army, when, in both Houses of Parliament, and in the Hall of the East-India Company, its heroic deeds were the theme upon which the eloquent delighted to dwell. In the House of Peers, the public sentiment found the fittest interpreter in the first warrior of the age,—a soldier who in India commenced that career of glory which he consummated at Waterloo. A brief summary of the tributes paid to the victors at Goojerat and at Mooltan will show that, looking at their exploits from different points of view, the speakers all concurred in one general harmony of praise.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in a speech equally distinguished by clearness of detail and elegance of diction, commemorated in a particular manner the services of the subaltern officers in the Punjab campaign, with which he acknowledged he had been deeply struck, who had displayed not only the gallantry of the British soldier, but a skill which demands high qualities of mind and judgment, in dealing with the passions and prejudices of the natives of India. Lord Stanley joined in the expression of public gratitude to the gallant men who had upheld the military reputation of England and promoted her interests and honour in remote regions. But the speech of the Duke of Wellington, whilst it evidently attracted most attention in the House, upon such a topic, must no doubt be read with peculiar interest by the country.

His Grace declared that he had, as a matter of duty, been called to consider and appreciate the difficulties under which the war in the Punjab had been conducted; and he confessed he had never seen stronger instances of good conduct; particularly mentioning the operations of Major-General Whish before Mooltan, and his expeditious movement to support Lord Gough upon the Chenab. As a military man and the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke was bound to notice the unfortunate retrogression of the 14th Dragoons, a matter into which, he said, an inquiry had been made; whence it appeared that the commander of the brigade having been wounded in the head and the officer next in rank being at a distance, the word of command was given by some unauthorized person, "of whom no trace can be found," and "some confusion took place." This may happen, he said, to any troops, and, the character of soldiers must not be taken from "scraps in the newspapers," for which, and we fear their conductors, this illustrious personage seems to entertain no great respect. The Duke highly eulogized the conduct of Major Edwardes, and drew the attention of the House to the corps of Scinde Horse, raised by Sir Charles Napier, expressing his surprise that they could be put in line to meet the formidable cavalry of the Sikhs and Affghans.

The Duke of Richmond gave testimony, from personal



knowledge, in favour of the regiment of dragoons, and of the two gallant officers of that corps who fell at Ramnuggur; and noticed the compliment which was paid to the Indian army by the presence of so many peers, to evince "the gratitude of that House to the men who had so well and so nobly maintained the honour and glory of the British army." He was followed by two ex-Governors-General of India, Viscount Hardinge and the Earl of Ellenborough, the former of whom referred specially to the "admirable conduct" of the artillery at the battle of Goojerat, which had been so effectually employed, he observed, that "the Sikh artillery was defeated without its being necessary for the infantry to fire in line, and, with the exception of two regiments of Europeans and four of native infantry, not a single regiment fired a shot." This, by the way, confirms the accuracy of the "newspaper scraps," which stated that the battle was "chiefly an artillery affair." This circumstance, Lord Hardinge added,

"Was most creditable to the Indian artillery, which was of the most splendid character, and second to none that he had ever seen; it was the instrument by which Lord Gough had gained one of his best and most splendid victories. The statement of Lord Gough was, that the heavy artillery, the 18-pounders, were moved and handled with the ease of field-guns. He (Viscount Hardinge) had seen the same thing, because these 18-pounders were, during the aperations on the Sutlej, drawn each by two elephants in harness, which carried those guns during the whole of that campaign over every sort of ground, without, too, causing any impediment or any delay to the infantry. That campaign of 1846 was the first occasion on which the 18-pounders were so conveyed, and they came up from Delbi, a distance of 300 miles, without impeding the infantry, or giving them any trouble. Such a sight had never been seen in India before."

Lord Hardinge added his testimony to the merits of Major Edwardes, with whom, he said, he had had some conversation in India, and "found him a most clever and sensible young man." The merits of the young officers in the East-India service were very highly eulogized by this noble lord, an excellent judge of military talents; he observed that "there was no service in the world which possessed more able and active officers than were the young men who were sent out on the East-India Company's service." Lord Hardinge coincided in the encomium pronounced by the Dukes of Wellington and Richmond upon the 14th Light Dragoons, remarking that that gallant corps had been placed in difficult circumstances; that the matter had been sufficiently explained, and that, when that explanation was known, there was nothing to hurt the reputation of the corps.

The only speaker in the House of Peers who deviated from military into civil topics, and from the past into the future, was Lord Ellenborough, who, with something approximating to criticism, professing to "say nothing of the past," added,

"He would not inquire how far, under the last treaty of Lahore, it might have been possible for us to prevent the growing up of a numerous, well-appointed, well-disciplined, and well-prepared army of Sikhs, openly to contend with us on the fields of the Punjab in doubtful contest, without suffering from us an ignominious defeat. But this he did say with confidence, after the experience they had had, that it would be the most utter and shamcless fatuity to place trust hereafter in Sikh chiefs or Sikh troops; and he trusted that the Government would not again permit the consolidation of hostile strength capable of contending with us."

His lordship adverted to the responsibility attached to our present position, as now "the sole military power in India, capable of controlling all things by our own single strength;" and to the dangers, equal in amount to, though different in character from, those attached to our past position, and he inculcated the policy of not adding to those dangers by

blindly permitting the reconstruction of an army we had twice had to subdue. "Let not pusillanimity," he said, "be in our councils, to deprive us of the result of victory in the field—let us not again permit the formation of an army to contend for the dominion we had twice won; and in that contest let us not risk again, as we had done, our present position and empire."

In the Commons, the President of the India Board gave a more circumstantial narrative of the campaign in the Punjab, which he prefaced by a reference to a remarkable prediction contained in the notes to Dr. Robertson's Dissertation upon India, that the Sikhs were the nation with whom the final struggle for the dominion of India would take place. Sir John Hobhouse read some highly interesting letters from the camp, recording curious incidents relative to the battle of Goojerat. An aide-de-camp writes: - " A splendid regiment of regular horse, headed by an Affghan chief, one of Dost Mahomed's nephews, came down to the attack, and were charged by a wing of the Scinde Horse and a squadron of the 9th Lancers in the most gallant style. They met us, and were cut down and driven back like sheep, their chief and a host of others killed." Speaking of the feats of the artillery, Sir John says :-

"Addiscombe has reason to be proud of her scholars. I find that all the 100 guns were manned by Addiscombe pupils; and these hundred guns kept up for three hours a continual fire from field batteries and heavy guns; not from one fixed position merely, for they continued to advance as the Sikhs retired and took up fresh positions. This, of course, was calculated to check the severity of their fire, yet, on an average, they discharged no less than forty rounds in an hour, which I find was the average of firing at Waterloo."

He mentions a remarkable incident which took place in reference to Lord Gough himself:—

"Thirty Affghan horsemen, armed in mail, were appointed with orders to capture Lord Gough. Watching their opportunity, they made a dash, and were met by the body-guard, commanded by Leut. Stannus. Our men, finding their swords made no impression, sheathed them, and took to their firearms, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which ended in the destruction of the Affghans, one man excepted."

Sir Robert Peel bore strong testimony to the character and merits of Lord Gough, and he remarked that great exploits had been performed, not by veterans inured to the service, but by young men, assuming great responsibilities, and giving examples worthy of the name of Englishmen. "When such things are done by the aged, and such examples are set by the young," said the right hon. baronet, "I never will despair of the security of our Indian empire."

Sir James Hogg said a more complete victory than that of Goojerat was never obtained; the retreat was almost immediately converted into a flight, and the Sikh soldiers flung away their armour, and even their uniform, that they might escape detection. "If the House," he said, "desired further proof how complete and final this victory was, and how little chance or possibility there was of the Sikhs ever reassembling in force to contend with the British army, they had it in Lord Gough's applying to be relieved from his office of Commander-in-Chief, which he would assuredly not have done if more remained to be done."

The lustre of this great and decisive victory seems to have shed an illumination over all portions of the campaign, and we shall not undertake the invidious and ungrateful office of pointing out the dark spots. A campaign must be judged of as a whole, and if the end is fully accomplished, minute criticism upon isolated parts is seldom acceptable, and not always just.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, April 24.

The Marquess of Lansdowne moved that the thanks of the House be presented to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the late actions. In the course of a very eloquent speech he recapitulated the train of events which had rendered a series of military operations inevitable in the Punjab, and touching lightly on the earlier parts of the campnign, called the attention of the House to its brilliant termination by the capture of Mooltan and the crowning victory of Goojerat.

Lord Stanley had the gaeatest pleasure in seconding the motion, because he wished it to appear that, on such an occasion, party spirit had no power, and that every one in that House was anxious to do honour to those gallant soldiers who had contributed so much to sustain the glory of their country

abroad.

The Earl of Galloway having recommended the celebration of

the victory by a day of general thanksgiving,

The Duke of Wellington addressed the House with great energy and earnestness. It had fallen to his lot to know and to consider the great difficulties under which the war had been conducted, and he could therefore bear testimony to the ability with which the combinations had been carried out which had resulted in the triumphant victory upon which they were now called to pronounce their approbation. The success that had attended the operations of Gen. Whish and Col. Dundas against Mooltan was the first point which called for the thanks of the House, and though some untoward accidents, which it was impossible to avoid, had attended the earlier actions of Lord Gough, the result of the whole series of operations had been brilliant in the extreme. The noble duke also expressed h s admiration at the conduct of Major Edwardes and those young officers who, he was happy to say, had immortalized themselves in the late campaign; and having called the attention of the House to the effective service rendered by the Scinde Horse in the battle of Goojerat, he sat down reiterating his hearty concurrence in the vote of thanks

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Hardinge, and the Earl of Ellenborough also spoke in approbation of the vote of thanks, and the resolutions in which it was embodied were then agreed to.

#### House of Commons, April 24.

Sir J. Hobhouse moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, engaged in the recent operations in the Punjab, in the battle of Goojerat, and at the siege of Mooltan. He observed that, acquainted as we had become with the Sikh people, it was superfluous to preface his motion by any preliminary remarks upon the character of that people, with whom it had been long foreseen that the great struggle for dominion in India would take place. It was due to the Sikhs to say that they had contended against us with an energy, a courage, and a perseverance worthy of a better end and of a better cause. Sir John took a rapid glance at the relations established by Lord Hardinge between the British Indian Government and the state of Lahore; the new arrangements subsequently entered into, the treacherous murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, men of the highest hope and promise; the revolt of the Dewan of Mooltan, and the general insurrection which followed. He then gave a brief narrative of the early exploits of Major Edwardes and Lieut. Lake; the expedition againt Mooltan under General Whish; the events which delayed its operatious; the march of the Bengal and Bombay divisions to reinforce the besieging army; and the promptitude with which General Whish resumed operations against Mooltan, which was taken by storm, whereby, according to the Duke of Wellington, the great object of the war was accomplished. Sir John then took up the proceedings of Lord Gough against the Sikh army under Shere Singh, who had separated from Moolraj and collected a formidable force of 35,000 men upon the Chenab, whilst Chuttur Singh had broken into Peshawur, and the Sikh troops in Bunnoo revolted. He then described the march of Lord Gough to the Chenab; the expulsion of Shere Singh from his post upon that river, and his retreat upon the Jhelum; the bloody battle of Chillianwallah, and the concentration of the Sikh army at Russool, where it was joined by Chuttur Singh. A new cause of apprehension now arose; the Affghans took the field. Dost Mahomed Khan had unfurled the green banner on the banks of the Indus, in cooperation with the Sikh army, then numbering 60,000 men. Whilst Shere Singh with his large force was meditating a movement across the Chenab upon Lakore, by a most fortunate circumstance, showing the judgment which had dictated the arrangements, and the celerity with which they had been executed, this movement was defeated by the appearance of the advanced force of General Whish's army, which had accomplished a march of twenty-one days in seventeen, arriving on the left bank of the Chenab at the critical moment to prevent the passage of the Sikhs. Sir J. Hobhouse then read some highly interesting details of the battle of Goojerat, which the Governor-General had characterized as one of the most memorable ever fought by British troops in India. After a tribute to the merits of the officers who had distinguished themselves in action, and others employed upon detached services, and to the memory of those who had fallen, he closed his speech with an animated panegyric upon Lord Gough.

The Marquis of Granby seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel, in a few words, expressed his cordial concurrence in the vote, and bore testimony to the merits and services of Lord Gough, who had four times received the thanks of this house, Hc (Sir R. Peel) had never doubted that the campaign would redound to the honour of Lord Gough, and would give new security to the British power; and he rejoiced, not only at the glorious termination of the campaign, but that great exploits had been performed, not only by veterans, but by young men, who had nobly discharged the responsibilities cast upon them. Whilst such acts were performed by the aged, and such examples set by the young, he should not despair of the permanence of the British power in India.

Sir J. W. Hogg, observing that a more complete victory than that of Goojerat had never been fought, panegyrized the conduct of Lord Gough, and gave some further details respecting Lahore politics. He distinguished between the Sikh troops under the mutinous sirdars and the four regiments placed under British officers, not a man of which had joined the insurgents; and he expressed his belief that the Sikhs, so officered and well treated, would make able, zealous, and faithful soldiers.

Sir R. Inglis concurred in the vote, and hoped that some further marks of royal approbation would be bestowed upon Lord Gough.

Mr. Hume complained of the limitation of the number of the Company's officers admitted to the honours of the Bath.

Some explanations were given by Sir J. Hobhouse and Lord John Russell upon this subject; and after a few remarks from Mr. Mangles, Mr. Grattan, and Colonel Dunne, and a warm eulogium upon the character and conduct of the Earl of Dalhousie from Sir R. Peel, the several resolutions were agreed to nem. con.

#### EAST INDIA HOUSE

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 24th April, to consider the propriety of passing votes of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army in India, for their services in the recent military operations in the Punjab. The chair was taken by Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, Chairman of the Court of Directors.

The Chairman.—It is a peculiar pleasure to me, at this early period of my duty in this chair, to have the honour to announce to you the achievement of a great and decisive victory by our army under our Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, on the 21st of February last, over the combined forces of the Sikhs and Affghans, near the town of Goojerat, in the Punjab. Gentlemen, it will be my duty to propose to you resolutions embracing votes of thanks to our Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the generals and officers, both European and native, and the non-commissioned officers and privates, who in their several stations contributed to the attainment of this great and decisive This is the sixth time in which you have assembled to perform the agreeable duty of returning your thanks to the Indian army for their gallant and great services within a period of ten years. The Indian army have won for you an empire, and earned for themselves imperishable renown. Governor-General our thanks are particularly due for the zeal and ability with which he applied the resources of the British empire in India to the prosecution of the war in the Punjab, by which means an army was assembled, which, whether we consider its numerical strength, its composition, or its equipment, has certainly never been surpassed in any period of our Indian history. An army of 25,000 men was assembled and encamped on the banks of the Indus-a spectacle of which the British power in India—nay, even yourselves, may be justly proud; but when that army was assembled, not for the purpose of aggressive war, but for the purpose of humbling an ungrateful and treacher-ous enemy, surely your pride may be more than usually elated. It was this army, under the personal command of Lord Gough, which overthrew, with irretrievable destruction, the army of the Sikhs, consisting of 60,000 men, with sixty pieces of cannon. It

is hardly necessary for me, in this assembly, to call to your re-collection the distinguished services of Lord Gough. The history of this country and of his military achievements contain a sufficient monument of those services in every quarter of the globe. But it is with his services in the eastern hemisphere that we have to do. China submitted to his powerful arm; but it is to the services in India of our noble Commander-in-Chief that I wish to call your particular attention. Lord Gough has fought and conquered in no less than six general actions—six great battles. These have been the fruits of his glorious persegreat battles. verance and his energetic gallantry. And, in resigning into your hands the command which he has with so much glory to himself held, he has placed on record a battle-a model of a battle-a battle which will prove a model to the gallant army he has so often led-it is an example of the practical exactness of science united with discipline and unflinching courage, which exhibits in a striking light the tremendous efficiency of the Indian It is a peculiarly satisfactory part of the carcer of Lord Gough that this glorious victory was gained at a comparatively small cost. It was, nevertheless, of the most decisive character, because it showed clearly to the presumptuous enemy that he was entirely unable to stand on equal terms for one moment before us. Thousands of his men were slain on the field of battle-his guns, ammunition, and his entire camp-not merely the camp equipage-were left in our hands, and so complete was their defeat and dispersion that they were seen throwing away their arms and clothes in order to disguise themselves and escape pursuit. Never was there a more complete proof of the decision, energy, and efficiency of our army in India. Such was the result of this great battle, and I feel assured that, while our thanks are justly due to the Governor-General, you will come forward and with the utmost cheerfulness tender your thanks to Lord Gough for his most conspicuous and distinguished ser-I have also to bring to your notice the distinguished services of the generals and other officers, both native and European, belonging to our army in India, and to the non-commissioned officers and gallant soldiers by whom this great victory was achieved. There were Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, whose services in India are well known; Sir Walter Gilbert, who has been a distinguished member of our army for nearly half a century; Major-General Whish is another officer of our Indian army who has highly distinguished himself in another officer of the control of t ther quarter; Brigadiers-General Dundas, Campbell, Wheeler, Tennant, and other European and native officers, are included in this vote of thanks. On such occasions as this the names only of those in the highest rank are mentioned; but in every rank of our army, high and low, from the general to the subaltern, our army abounds with men of distinguished ability. have, on various occasions during this war, had proof of the uncommon talents, gallantry, and judgment of our youngest officers. The services of those gentlemen can never be forgotten by us, and they will some day or other shed additional lustre on the army of India. I have also to bring to your notice the services of the gallant general and the army who achieved the conquest of Mooltan. Major-General Whish and his army on that occasion displayed the power of science blended with discipline in a more than ordinary degree. The energy with which, on the junction of the Bombay division, Major-General Whish executed the attack of the fort of Mooltan was such, that it was impossible it could have escaped your notice; but a few days elapsed after the arrival of that army when the town was in our possession, and a few days later the place surrendered to us. During the siege, that brave army of Bombay, under the command of Brigadier-General Dundas, joined them, and the conduct of both armies on that occasion was particularly exemplary. I have also to bring to your notice the services rendered by a detachment of the Indian navy. That distinguished body, under Capt. Powell, rendered efficient service, and of the most important character, during the whole of the campaign. I would also bring to your notice the conduct of some of the-I will not call them wild tribes, for we have no fair reason to think that they are so, but the brave—tribes beyond the Indus, led by the gallant Edwardes, who, with incredible rapidity and the greatest valour, rendered most important services to India on that occa-These men, after their services were no longer required, were permitted to remain at Mooltan, in order to witness the tremendous and irresistible efficiency of the British army. I need not say how much these distinguished officers and men are entitled to your warmest acknowledgments and gratitude. army of India has on all occasions shone with the greatest distinction, but I do not remember any occasion on which it has exhibited greater lustre than on the present. It is peculiarly gratifying to me that among these distinguished men my old and excellent friend and comrade, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, has been particularly distinguished. Few men have seen more

varied or desperate service. He has, in addition to the distinction he has acquired in the field, been placed at the head of a large army, for the purpose of following out the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, so as to subdue and entirely humble the presumptuous individuals who had collected the large army I have mentioned, and to drive the confederated chiefs beyond the limits of the Indus. The composition of the Indian army is the best that can possibly be imagined. It consists of some of the finest troops in her Majesty's service and our own European soldiers, which are as fine an army as any in the world; but the great beauty of our European force consists of that splendid arm-our artillery-which has shown its efficiency not only in the capture of Mooltan, but on the field of Goojerat. Never was a corps of artillery better appointed-never did a corps do its duty more zealously, successfully, and scientifically - than the artillery of Bengal. So also with regard to the native army; the sepoys possess every qualification of a good soldier; they are active, brave, and obedient, and when led by brave officers-men who understand discipline, and, while conciliating the affections of the men, know bow to enforce the performance of duty-led by such men, there is no service they are not ready to perform with honour-no amount of danger they are not ready to face; with an army of 250,000 such men-for such is the extent of the Indian army-with boundless resources, what have we to fear from any military enemy? Such is our establishment in India, and I am sure you will all unite with me this day in returning to this army, and to those individuals who have been exerting themselves in the accomplishment of this great victory, our heartfelt thanks and acknowledgments. (Cheers.) I shall not say more, but shall now propose to you resolutions embracing the votes of thanks to these individuals, which I hope will be carried unanimously. Renewed cheering.)

The Secretary then read the resolutions, as follow:-

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon, the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of India, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjab.

That the thanks of this Court be given to General the Right Hon. Lord

empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the minitary operations in the Punjab.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to General the Right Hon. Lord Gough, Knight G. and Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjab, and especially for his conduct on the 21st of February, 1849, in the battle of Goojerat, when the British army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Waiter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Waiter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Both; then then then then the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; them throughout the recent campaign.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldlers, European and native, for the service rendered to the British empire by the signal overthrow of the numerous enemies combined in arms against them; and that the opinion of this Court be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, for his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the fort and city of Mooltan.

"That the thanks of this Court

On the first resolution being put,

Captain Shepherd, the Deputy-Chairman, said, his hon. friend had gone so fully into the question, that it would be unnecessary to detain them with any lengthened observations. He thought it right, however, to say, that his noble friend the Governor-General of India, to whom their thanks were first given, had only a very short time previously to the outrage of Mooltan arrived in India, and that that and subsequent events required a considerable amount of talent, zeal, and energy to bring to bear the resources of India upon that important crisis. noble friend had scarcely time to become acquainted with the several departments of the administration, and had exhibited throughout so much talent, zeal, discretion, energy, and firmness, that it was only equalled by the confidence he felt in the resources of the country, as he never once entertained any doubt as to the result. No doubt some parties were a little alarmed, but, as had been well said by his hon, friend, with such an army and such officers it was impossible to entertain any fears for the result. He had not the advantage of the experience of military affairs, or knowledge of military tactics, but he could appreciate

the peculiar circumstances of the struggle in the Punjab, and it required no military knowledge to know that they had no mean or despicable enemy to contend with, and that the Sikhs were a brave and determined race, and, under the training of European officers, well acquainted with all the usages of modern warfare. It was also well understood that, with a perfect knowledge of the country, they were enabled to choose their position with unerring judgment and skill; and yet, with all these advantages, they were obliged to succumb before the indomitable bravery of British troops. No man had so well known how to conciliate the affection and attachment of his men as Lord Gough, and he remembered well reading the incident of the thrilling cheers with which he was received when he rode along the lines to review the troops. He thought that no panegyric he could pronounce could be more complimentary to both the leader and his men than that incident. He believed that the special thanks of the Court were also due to the gallant leader who commanded at Mooltan. True, some delay took place in its capture, but when it was recollected that 5,000 of his allies deserted him in one day and went over to the enemy, the difficulties he had to contend against might be appreciated. Ultimately, however, that im-portant fortress was taken in the most skilful and brilliant manner, and it had a most important result upon the whole campaign. Indeed, they had the highest military authority,—that of the Duke of Wellington,—that such was the fact. It relieved a large body of the army, and enabled them to join their Commander-in-Chief at the most important period at which their services were required. Whether they looked at the victory or the results that had followed, the conclusion was equally satisfactory, and he trusted it would have the ultimate result of effecting the pacification of the Punjab. It was needless for him to say that there was nothing they more earnestly desired than to see the blessings of peace and good government diffused over India; they were desirous of seeing the unexampled resources of that country developed, in order that they might contribute to the comforts and ameliorations of the condition of the people. He was aware that the gallant victory that had been achieved would produce the most important moral effect in India; and, under those circumstances, he hoped that the resolutions would not only be carried with unanimity, but with accla-

The Chairman.-I have many apologies to make for having omitted to mention one of the most distinguished corps of the army of India-I mean the engineers. I must apologise for having, while enumerating the troops, quite forgotten to refer to the valuable services of that important branch of our army, because it has distinguished itself before Mooltan, and on every other occasion on which its services have been called into requisition, in a manner which is hardly to be paralleled in the records of the Indian army. That corps has always retained the highest character for science, and for bringing into practical effect their scientific attainments, and I do not believe there is any corps in any part of the world that is superior to the engineering corps of the Indian army. Col. Cheek, who commanded that corps at the siege of Mooltan, deserves most particular mention from me; and I do think, that the way in which the operations of that siege were conducted sheds imperishable lustre on that particular and valuable branch of the service.

Mr. Lewin rose to propose an amendment, that the circum. stances connected with the battle of Chillianwallah be inquired into. ("No, no." "Order.") Had hon. proprietors forgotten the frightful amount of the loss of life which occurred on that occasion, and that Lord Gough had by his proceedings placed the whole British army in danger? (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Capt. Shepherd observed that it was quite unprecedented to move an amendment on the occasion of a vote of thanks being proposed, and that the course which the hon. proprietor was

pursuing was highly indecorous.

Mr. Lewin said, the Court was proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Gough, at the same time that they had withdrawn him from the command of their army in India. Could any one, either in the Court or out of it, really believe that the Chairman was sincere in what he had said in praise of the conduct of Lord Gough? Everybody knew that Lord Gough had pursued a course which had led to the most disastrous results, and had been guilty of the gravest misconduct. Every one, both inside and outside of that Court, had condemned his proceedings. (" No, no.")

The Chairman was happy to think that no other gentleman in that Court was capable of expressing such sentiments as they had heard from the hon, proprietor.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

On the second resolution, being a vote of thanks to Lord Gough, being put-

Mr. Lewin observed that he considered that these votes of thanks, proposed by the Court of Directors, were much more in

praise of themselves than of Lord Gough. Look at the manner in which they had retained Lord Gough in command. It was quite clear they had done so merely in spite, to keep out Sir Charles Napier. ("Oh, oh.")

Mr. Twining hoped he might be allowed to express his hearty concurrence in the votes of thanks proposed. He considered they were under great obligations to the Court of Directors, not only for having brought this matter forward, but for the prompti-tude with which it had been done. They were anxious individually of expressing their feelings and collectively offering their acknowledgments to the bravery of the troops which, under God's blessing, have been enabled to achieve one of the most splendid victories on record. It was not for him to presume to enter into any detail after the very excellent, clear, and animated statement of the Chairman, but he tendered his humble acknowledgments and sincere congratulations, believing that this great achievement will be the means of restoring and confirming peace in India for many years. It was not for the sake of aggrandizement that he wished the Court to keep up a large and an efficient force in India, but it was because such a force was necessary to the preservation of that country, and which he believed would be the means of carrying out those beneficent views which were much more congenial to the feelings of the members of the Court than any aggrandizement they could achieve.

The vote was then put, and declared by the Chairman to be

carried unanimously.

Mr. Lewin. - It is not correct to say that it is carried unanimously when an amendment has been proposed.

The Chairman-Yes, the vote is unanimously carried. On the third vote being put, an hon. proprietor asked whe-

ther it was not intended to insert the name of Col. Cheek in the vote of thanks.

The Chairman replied that it was only usual to mention the officers of the highest rank as the persons to whom special thanks were given by name; brigadiers general were mentioned, but not brigadiers. There were many eminent examples of young officers in the army who by their talents and gallantry had acquired fame and entitled themselves to the thanks and admiration of their country. He particularly alluded to such men as Major Edwardes, Capt. Abbott, Lieuts. Herbert, Taylor, Nicholson, Lumley, and many others, all of whom had most meritoriously distinguished themselves, but in consequence of their inferior rank, and the way in which they were employed, it was impossible for them to be distinctly mentioned in the vote.

Col. Sykes. - You have proposed a specific vote of thanks to Major General Whish for the capture of Mooltan, where that gallant officer manifested not less ability than caution in the application of his labours. I am glad that you have given your vote specifically with respect to the capture of that fortress, because it gives me an opportunity of noticing another commander, who is also entitled to our thanks, though his rank may not entitle him to the specific mention of the gratitude of the Court and of the country at large. You have mentioned the names of many young men as having eminently distinguished themselves, among whom is ranked a young subaltern of the Bengal army, who, under the most trying and most peculiar circumstances, evinced a grasp of mind, a comprehensiveness of view, a firmness of resolution, and a readiness of adaptation of the resources of the country to the peculiar wants of his own situation, which I hope justifies me in the expression of my high admiration of his conduct, and in calling the attention of the Court more particularly to the valour of that gallant officer. I mean Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes, a subaltern in the Bengal army. That young man was political assistant to the resident at Lahore—he was employed to settle the country upon the Indus in the neighbour-hood of Lahore. He had 100 horse under his command, and he was the only European present. Hearing of the attack on Lieut. Anderson and Mr. Vans Agnew, he immediately determined to go to their assistance. The next day, hearing of their having been assassinated, he resolved to revenge their assassina-On his own authority he raised troops from the Mahomedan tribes, who flocked to his standard in such numbers that he found himself in a position to advance towards Mooltan. Having levied money as he went on, and collected men throughout the country, he, on hearing that our troops had been attacked by Moolraj, made a forced march, although his guns were not able to keep up with him, and he arrived just in time to prevent the overthrow of our army. He was himself at first apparently repulsed; but in the afternoon, his guns having come up, he attacked and defeated Moolraj in the field, captured six of his guns, and subsequently advanced upon him and drove him into his fortress, and there sat down before him. He was again attacked by Moolrsj, and again successfully repulsed him, and then sat down for seven weeks before Mooltan, keeping Moolraj a prisoner during the time that our forces were coming in from



the north under General Whish. I think such a man is entitled to our warmest admiration for his uncommon skill, resolution of purpose, and gallantry. I am happy at having this opportunity of expressing my admiration of such conduct, and my thorough conviction that there are in the Indian army scores more of such young men. I trust that the events that have occurred in India within the last two months will teach the British public not to despair of the courage and resolution of our forces in India. whether arising from our physical means or from our authority and moral infinence. The only thing in my mind which we have to lament in connection with these affairs is the panic which characterised the conduct of the people in this country in regard to the recent movements of our army in India,-conduct which I am almost justified in calling pusillanimity itself. I only hope that the people of a future race, who will read history, will not allow themselves to be influenced by mere passing events, but will always trust to the inevitable success of our arms, and place reliance on the bravery of our troops and the military talent of our commanders. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. H. Mackenzie begged to express his approbation of all that had taken place on the present occasion. It was highly important that it should be known that the feeling expressed inside of the bar was responded to by those on the outside, and that they would not withhold the meed of praise to those who merited it. It seemed to him that those who were bound by no ties to express any sentiments but such as they heartily felt, and who were under no obligation to give utterance to that expression, except as being urged by a strong sense,—that there should be more than one voice outside the bar to re-echo the praise which had been so justly bestowed by their hon. Chairman and Deputy-Chairman on the army in India,—should not allow this occasion to pass without avowing their full concurrence in the votes that were now proposed for the adoption of the Court. As one who was publicly interested in the welfare of India, having spent the longest portion of his life in that country, he could not but be impressed with the vast importance of encouraging the valour and zeal of the Indian army. He considered the native and the British army in India as united in the bonds of brotherhood, and engaged in the same glorious service. He looked to the younger men—such as Edwardes—as in fact the younger brothers of one great family. If the senior officers had done their duty, as unquestionably they had, sure he was that among their junior companions there were numbers who were endowed with the same power, the same energy, and the same moral grandeur, and who would alike expose themselves to the same dangers. He would not endeavour to criticise or praise the military operations which had lately taken place. He had not sufficient knowledge to judge, still less to condemn; but this he would say, that he did not remember any great occasion or campaign involving great dangers, in which there were not many evil predictions, and many who augured disaster, founded on the errors of great generals. He believed that men were to be found who maintained that the battle of Waterloo ought to have been lost. It was well known that, in all campaigns carried on in a new country, it was exceedingly difficult to obtain correct intelligence. The Duke of Wellington experienced this difficulty while carrying on his operations before the battle of Assaye; and in one of his letters that eminent man adverted to the criticisms which were confidently made on his proceedings by men of great talent, but also grossly ignorant of the subject of which they were treating. If they referred to that letter, they would see how carefully and anxiously he explored the country, and with what difficulty he obtained accurate informa-The men belonging to his army were strangers to the country, and those whom he employed to collect information could not venture far from his camp without the risk of being seized and destroyed. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had no doubt that the same difficulties had prevailed during the campaign in the Punjab; and if there were any blame to be attached to the recent proceedings, he believed that much which had happened was to be attributed to that very cause. It was well that this should be remembered by all,—both those who commented on the proceedings of a commander, and by those who were in command. Were this observed, it might lead them to be more cautious, especially when they considered how difficult it was to offer advice to men at the head of English armies. But there was one peculiarity belonging to the British army, which was, the confidence that what man could do, they could do; that what other troops could do, our troops could do; and that there was no danger from which they would shrink. They could easily at home lay down a plan for conducting a battle, and say how this danger could be escaped, and how that advantage could have been gained; but he confessed that he was one who would rather see a little rashness in our soldiers, than have their ardour

abated by over-caution. But he believed that from the earliest time to the latest, and from the Duke of Wellington down to the lowest commander, there never was a man who performed great exploits who did not run great risks; and God forbid that in this Court, or anywhere else, we should come to examine the actions of our soldiers in that critical spirit which belongs to civil affairs. God forbid that, in rejoicing and in returning thanks for the glorious results of those actions, we should, in a carping spirit, examine the manner in which they had been achieved. He trusted he had not exceeded the limits which he had proposed to himself. He felt he had expressed himself very imperfectly, for words were wanting to him when he endeavoured to do justice to the merits of that army which their Chairman had so justly eulogised. There was nothing of which the East-India Company ought to be more proud than that it had given to its country and its Queen an army so large and so powerful, commanded by men so intellectual and so brave, to whom nothing which man could do was impossible. He would not allude to the Governor-General. He had no doubt that that nobleman deserved all the praise which had been bestowed upon him. It was highly important that, in the commencement of his career. he should be cheered forward to encounter the difficulties of his position by the approbation of that Court; and he would say, for God's sake, be not niggardly of your thanks. They knew that, in one sense, it was a cheap defence of nations. It was by such means that they could preserve to their service, perhaps, many Edwardeses who had left their home to earn fame, and whom well-bestowed praises would support in the hour of difficulty, and excite them against all possible dangers. He, therefore, most cordially concurred in the votes which had been proposed. He hoped that the Governor-General would now be able to turn his attention to the great affairs of peace. A long career of peaceful labour was still before him, and he hoped that, in the country over which he now held sway, his measures might be liberal to our friends, generous and torbearing to our enemies, and just to all. (Cheers.)

Gen. Caulfield was happy to have had an opportunity of contributing his portion of praise to the gallant army in India for the great victories they had won, and to offer his congratulations on the glorious name they had established for themselves.

The other resolutions were then unanimously agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

A Special General Court was held on the 25th of April, to take into consideration the following resolution:—

"That this Court is of opinion the treaty concluded by the Bombay Government in 1842 with Pertaub Singh, Rajah of Satrara, and subsequently renewed with his brother and successor, the late Appa Sahib, c.nferred upon, and guaranteed to, those princes the hereditary sovereignty in the principality of Sattara; and this Court being further of opinion that the heirs and successors to those princes, whether by adoption or in right of blood, are entitled to the inheritance under the terms and conditions of the said treaty, this Court considers it to be right and necessary to record its opinion that no case has been made out to justify the annexation of the said principality of Sattara to the British territory."

Mr. Sullivan said, the question they were about to discuss was one of the most important that had ever been presented to the Court; it not only vitally affected the dearest interests of every native prince and inhabitant of India, but affected the very title by which the Company itself held their own territorial possessions, so far as that title depended upon the observance of the most solemn compacts. How important the question was, would be seen by two extracts which he would read to the The first was from a minute of Lord Dalhousie, 30th August, 1848:-" I take this fitting occasion of recording my strong and deliberate opinion, that, in the exercise of a wise and sound policy, the British Government is bound not to put aside or to neglect such rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue as may from time to time present themselves, whether they arise from the lapse of subordinate states, by the failure of all heirs of every description whatsoever, or from the failure of heirs natural, where the succession can be sustained only by the sanction of the Government being given to the ceremony of adoption according to the Hindoo law." The other extract was from a minute of Mr. Willoughby, dated 14th May, 1848, who stated that "a more important question than that of the continuance or extinction of the Sattara state has not arisen since I became a member of this Government; it does not affect that state exclusively, but raises the general question of what is the right policy to be pursued towards any other native state of India under similar circumstances. In other words, it raises the question whether, on failure of heirs natural, it is expedient to absorb them in the general sovereignty of the Anglo-Indian empire, or to continue them by the Hindoo custom of adoption." It was obvious, therefore, that they were not about to discuss merely the question of the expediency or justice of the

Company taking possession of the Sattara state, but whether the Company had a right to seize upon and appropriate the ternitory of any native sovereign prince of India whom they might be desirous of depriving of their power. In order to a right apprehension of that question, it was absolutely necessary to keep in mind that the interests of three very distinct classes of persons were involved in it. First, the sovereign princes whose independence we had recognised, and with whom we had treated on a footing of equality, and to whom we were bound by specific treaties; secondly, those princes who were not independent sovereign princes, but to whom we were bound by specific agreements; and thirdly, the chief jagheerdars and feudatories with whom we were to deal according to the established law of India. It was most necessary to keep this distinction in mind, because in the papers before the Court they had been studiously confounded, in order to help out the argument. question was, whether the Company had a right to seize and appropriate the territory of any native sovereign prince in India who might be pronounced to have died without heirs. Upon what ground was this pretension made to rest? That we were the lords paramount of India; that we stood in the place and possessed all the rights and prerogatives of the Mogul emperors, and that upon us devolved the right to treat all the princes of India as our vassals. No one could doubt that, in point of extension of territory, and of every other attribute of real power, we stood much above the Mogul emperors; but non constat that we were entitled to exercise the rights of the Mogul emperors. Those who put forth that monstrous proposition forgot that the Mogul emperors were despots in the most extreme form-that their will was their law; and that ours was not a despotic government; as between us and our subjects in India our authority was limited and defined by a code of regulations we had passed for their benefit. We had, by specific treaties, voluntarily denuded ourselves of every arbitrary power which night otherwise have belonged to us. It was by those treaties that we were to be guided, and not by any vestige of arbitrary power which we might have derived from our Mogul predecessors. The Rajah of Sattara was one of those sovereign princes with whom we had treated on a footing of equality. And the question to be discussed was what were the obligations we contracted under our treaty with that prince? How was this important question dealt with in the papers before the Court, particularly in that pithy despatch of the Court of Directors of the 24th Jan., 1849? Were the Directors anxious to observe the obligations embraced by that treaty? Had they called to their aid the gentleman by whom that treaty was made to inter-pret those obligations? The Court should judge for themselves by the extract he would now read from that despatch :- "We have read these various papers with the greatest attention, and have weighed all the considerations set forth in them with a deep sense of responsibility. The result of our deliberation is that, concurring with you in opinion, we are fully satisfied that by the general law and custom of India, a dependent principality like that of Sattara cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power; that we are under no pledge, direct or constructive, to give such consent, and that the general interests committed to our charge are best consulted by withholding it." In that extract they heard of the general law and custom of India, but of the obligations contracted under the treaty they heard no more than if the East-India Company were as little concerned in it as the Emperor of Russia. despatch he had referred to, it was assumed that Lord Hastings and Mr. Elphinstone intended to place the Rajah of Sattara upon a footing totally different from that of any other native prince with whom the Company were in alliance. Was it not marvellous that, while the Court of Directors were endeavouring to discover what was the exact status which it was the intention of Lord Hastings and Mr. Elphinstone the Rajah of Sattara should hold, they should have overlooked the proclamation issued by Mr. Elphinstone on the 11th Feb., 1818, to the Mahratta nation, in which he stated that the Rajah of Sattara had been placed at the head of the Sattara state as an independent sovereign; and also the letter addressed to him by the Governor-General on the 8th June, 1818, in which it was stated that the government of Sattara ought to be placed on an independent footing, like the governments of other native provinces? Twenty years afterwards, in Sept., 1839, Sir James Carnac stated that the Rajah of Sattara was not only a sovereign prince quoad his own people, but that he was a sovereign prince quoad the British Government, and that the British Government had no right to assume any superiority over him. Could it, in the face of this express and unqualified language on the part of Mr. Elphinstone and Lord Hastings, be contended that their intention was not to make the Rajah of Sattara a sovereign equal to the other princes of India, but to make him a sort of privileged puppet?

But it was said that the restrictions imposed upon the Raiah proved that he was a dependent prince. He (Mr. Sullivan) contended that it was quite competent for the British Government to impose those restrictions upon him without degrading him in his character of an independent sovereign. But even if it were proved to be the intention of Lord Hastings and Mr. Elphinstone to make the Rajah of Sattara a limited and dependent sovereign, would that avoid the treaty which the Company had made with him? No. The territory was ceded to the Rajah without any reference to his status. Dependent or independent, that treaty was binding upon us. What was the meaning of that treaty? The late Sir John Malcolm, who was What was the more concerned with the Company's relations with the native princes in India than any other person, had laid it down that we were bound by every obligation of good faith to interpret our treaties with those princes in that sense in which they them-selves were induced or permitted to understand them. Such, also, was the language of Sir George Clerk. The question then was, in what sense was this treaty interpreted by us to the Rajah of Sattara? The British resident, at the time the treaty was about to be entered into, waited upon the Rajah three successive days for the express purpose of explaining to him in his own language the terms of the treaty. Those terms Sir George Clerk said "were remarkably comprehensive, explicit, and decisive, and admitted but of one meaning, namely, that the British Government pledged itself to promote to the sovereignty of Sattara the Rajah Pertaub Singh. It was a treaty of perpetual triendship and alliance between the Company and his Highness, his heizs and successors." No one had had the boldness to impugn this construction of the treaty. It was true, Mr. Reid and Mr. Willoughby were to be found quibbling about its interpretation, and had endeavoured to put another construction upon it. But those gentlemen used only the English version, not the Mahratta or Persian, which was delivered to the Rajah. In support of his right to adopt the English version, Mr. Willoughby quoted as a precedent the discussion which occurred in 1846 on the correct interpretation of an article in the treaty with the Baroda state, the Bombay Government interpreting it according to the English, and his Highness the Guicowar, according to the Mahratta version. The question was referred to the Governor-General of India, who concurred with the Bombay Government. Thus it appeared that the English Government might depute an agent to explain a treaty with a native prince, drawn up in his own language, and then, when it suited their purpose to throw that treaty to the winds, say that it imposed no obligation upon them, but that the English treaty was that by which they alone were bound. Great stress had been laid upon the admission made by the Rajah, that no adoption could be valid unless it were acquiesced in by the British Government. Grant that such an admission was made; under what circumstances was it made? Why, when he was on the point of death; with the knowledge that his elder brother had adopted a son, and when he was in a state of overwhelming anxiety to secure the succession to his own adopted son. No weight could be attached to such an admission. But whatever admission the late Rajah might have made, it could not stand against the interest of those who came after him, or vitiate their rights. Having ceded a territory to an Hindoo prince, his heirs, and successors, in perpetual sove-reignty, and it being according to the Hindoo religion the positive duty of that prince to appoint an heir in the event of his not having children, nothing could ber that right of adoption but a positive stipulation to that effect. The sense in which the late Rajah, before he came into possession of the Raj, understood the treaty was, that if his brother Pertaub Singh had done anything wrong he should succeed him, not as his lineal descendant, but as his next collateral heir; and as such he was established by Sir Robert Grant, who said that though Pertaub Singh was himself guilty, yet that did not affect the succession. Great stress had been laid upon a declaration made by Sir James Carnac as to the right of adoption; but he did not make the treaty of 1819, he only renewed it in 1839, without explanation or modification in any essential particular. Therefore the treaty of 1839 had precisely the same meaning as that of 1819. And to know what that meaning was, they should ask those who made the treaty-Mr. Elphinstone and Capt. Grant. But they did not dare ask Mr. Elphinstone what his intention was: if they had he would have referred them to his recorded reasons at the time of making the treaty, and would have told them that the treaty meant precisely the same as every other treaty which the British Government had entered into with the native princes. Upon what tenure did they hold all their provinces in India but by solemn treaties entered into with the native powers? And upon what tenure did many of the native princes, to whom the British Government had ceded territories in perpetual sovereignty, hold their possessions, but upon the faith of solemn



treaties? The words in the Sattara treaty were precisely the same as those used in all other treaties; so that if the same construction were to be put upon those other treaties as they were now putting upon the treaty with the Rajah of Sattara, the time might arrive when the East-India Company might cease to have existence, and then the native princes might claim the right to resume possession of those territories which they had ceded by treaties to that Company. It was true we had another title, that of the sword, and so had the Mogul emperors; but what was their state now? He would say, "Take warning from the destruction of that great power, and do not persevere in the breach of these treaties." It was said that collateral heirs had no right to succeed; but the treaty did not say so; and then it was declared that henceforth none but lineal heirs should sucreed to any principality. Did they think that the chiefs would ever want natural heirs? They would spring up like mushrooms. The question before the Court was one respecting the meaning of treaties, and was to be decided by international law. would they find a precedent for what they had done in the proceedings of any civilized nation in the world? Was it the way in which they settled their treatics with the United States of America? Passing from the question of right to that of policy, he would refer the Court to their own records, where they would find that it was the opinion of every man competent to give an opinion on the subject, that constantly to aim at an extension of territory in India was the greatest political blunder they could commit. (The hon. proprietor here quoted the opinions of Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, and Sir Thomas Munro in support of that proposition; and the picture drawn by Mr. Frere, the resident at Sattara, of the distress and misery which had been brought on the people of Sattara by the system which had been adopted in that state, in the displacement of all the natives from public employments and the substitution of Europeans; a course of mischievous policy which had pursued in all our territorial acquisitions in India.) been while those whom he might call their political giants were thus warning them of the consequences of their conduct, and denouncing their policy as a blunder, if not a crime; what said those whom he might call the pigmies? What said Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, who was scarcely warm in his "He could not conceive it possible for any one to dispute the policy of taking possession of states which might lie in the midst of our own territories, thereby consolidating those we already possessed, and thus getting rid of those petty intervening principalities, which might be made a means of annoyance, but which could never be a source of strength." The Court of Proprietors could not fail to be struck with the confidence, he might say the presumption, of this language on the part of the Governor-General, whose attention had since his arrival in India been limited to one subject, namely, the war in the Punjab. But did they believe that such language could be broached with impunity? That when the native princes heard their fate thus sealed, they would not entertain feelings of the greatest hostility against the British Government? But, after all, were they sure they could get possession of the Sattara territory? Had they forgotten the number of insurrections that broke out before they got possession of the Mahratta country, and how much it would cost them to put them down? But though they had extinguished the existence of a rajah of Sattara, they had not annihilated the Sattara people, who would be ready to take part with their princes against the English power when-ever a favourable opportunity should offer, and it might cost ten years of the Sattara revenue to put down one insur-rection. It could not be pretended that the confiscation of the territory of Sattara was for the good of the people. It was, he knew, the fashion to disparage a native administration, and to assume the vast superiority of a British over a native govern-ment; but many who had lived the greater part of their lives in those native states had come to a conclusion diametrically opposite to such an opinion. But, after all, what did it matter what those eminent men might think of the subject? The question was, what did the people think of it? and the people had answered that question in the most emphatic and indisputable manner, for they had told the British powers that they preferred living under their own princes and governments. then, were to be benefited by this proceeding? The Government of Bombay would obtain the means of making a legal provision for a few of their servants, and would get a few more lacs into their treasury; but the whole country would be involved in misery and distress; and the Company would lose its character, and by losing its character would lose its strength. He would ask, in conclusion, how could they, who possessed not the power to touch the hair of the head of one of their meanest subjects but by a regular and legal process, thus strip princes of their dominions and chiefs of their principalities upon their mere

sic volo, sic jubeo? If this were the condition of the native princes, how must they pray for the subversion of that government by which they were thus oppressed! Heavy, indeed, must be the responsibility of those who advised and adopted this measure. By this wanton extension of their aggressions on the native states they were undermining their own power, and taking a wide stride towards the subversion of that mighty empire which had been entrusted to their charge. (Cheers.) The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the resolution.

Major-General Briggs, in seconding the motion, disclaimed

Major-General Briggs, in seconding the motion, disclaimed having, in his letter of the 1st January, 1827, when he was the British resident at the court of Sattara, predicted that the then Rajah of Sattara was going to be engaged in hostilities with the British Government, as it was alleged he had done, by Mr.

Willoughby, in his minute of the 14th of May, 1818.

The Chairman. - After the eloquent speech they had just heard, it now became his duty to address the Court, and he would do so as briefly as possible. They had heard a great deal from the hon, mover concerning the general question, in reference to our position in India; but he thought it would be better for him and for this Court to adhere as closely as possible to the question actually before them. The hon gentleman had laid great stress on the question of right, and that was the question, and more especially as it affected the family of the late Rajah of Sattara; because if the right of that family should not prove to have been sustained, they would have no claim upon the notice of that Court, inasmuch as, with regard to the general question of policy, they had nothing whatever to do with it. The antiquity of the family of the Rajah had been adverted to; but the truth was, that Sevajee, who was the founder of the family, was not born until near the middle of the seventeenth cen-This individual, of whom they had heard so much, was the son of an officer in the service of the state of Beejapoor, who, for certain military services, was granted a jagheer, which he maintained by force or fraud; this was the origin of the celebrated family of Sattara. How did this family prosper? Why it lasted but three generations. It had been maintained during one hundred years by the expedient of adoption. That was all it was necessary for him to say with respect to the antiquity of that family. They had been told that this was a question of right, and that the East-India Company had granted an independent sovereignty to Pertaub Singh, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity. Now he denied entirely that an independent sovereignty was granted. The word "independent" was not to be found in the treaty. The articles of the treaty were so plainly opposed to the idea of independence, that he had never read a treaty with any power in India that contained so many restrictions as that entered into by Mr. Elphinstone, in the year 1819, with Pertaub Singh. idea of an independent sovereignty was, that the person holding it was responsible to no individual, to no power, but that he possessed absolute power himself. But what were the terms of the treaty? They were, that the Rajah should get a territory "sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity;" that he was "to hold that territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government," and he was "to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his court." Who had ever heard of an independent sovereign being subject to the guidance of another power?

Mr. Sullivan.—The treaty with the Rajah of Mysore was in

precisely the same terms.

The Chairman.-It was a portion of the terms and conditions, and not a more expression in the preamble of the treaty, that was important. The tenure of the Rujah depended on the terms of the treaty, and what were they? He was to be guided in all matters by the British Government, and he bound himself not to write or speak to, or have any intercourse whatsoever with, his neighbours, without the consent and sanction of the British Government; and even in matters concerning the forming matrimonial connections for his family, he was to hold no correspondence except through the representative of the British Government. After this, was it possible to say that such a person was an independent sovereign? But not only was it not in the terms of the treaty an independent sovereignty, but he denied that any person in India had the power to grant such an independent sovereignty to any individual whatever. If any of their servants in India were to make such a grant, it would be illegal, because it would be tantamount to a dismembering of the Indian empire. But the rights granted by the treaty were so extremely stringent, that it was impossible to listen to the argument advanced on the opposite side. But it was important to show what the understanding of Mr. Elphinstone was when that treaty was granted. It had been considered by Hon.
Proprietors as a matter of importance that reference should be made to Mr. Elphinstone to ascertain what his views were; but as thirty years had elapsed since then, he (the Chairman) thought

it would be more satisfactory to the Court to know what his views were at that time, as expressed by himself. Mr. Elphinstone stated that it was not only advisable to gain the Rajah's goodwill, but that it was required for our security to provide for the establishment of the supremacy of the British Government: and unless the means adopted were stringent, the machine we were setting up would be liable to be turned against us, and the release of the Rajah of Sattara would prolong the distractions and insults which we had experienced from the treacheries of the This was what Mr. Elphinstone intended to be done, Peishwa. and those were the instructions communicated to Capt. Grant. The supremacy of the British Government is the sine qua non. Now, in what way did the Rajah himself understand the terms upon which he obtained the territories of Sattara? Capt. Grant stated that the Rajah was desirous of having it expressly mentioned in the treaty that the British political agent should at no time interfere with regulating the interior of his family. So certain and so clearly did the Rajah understand that he was to be guided in all matters by, and to be under the entire control of, the British Government, that he was afraid lest the agent of the British Government should interfere even in the internal management of his family. So certain was he of the subordinate position in which he stood, that he was anxious to provide against any such interference by a stipulation in the treaty. How did this stand with the idea of an independent sovereign? Capt. Grant in his report went on to say, that this led to a long conversation, in which Dajeeba asked him what was the use of being a Rajalı if he could not act according to his inclination? That was a very sensible remark; but the Rajah, turning round, replied, laughing, "You are a great blockhead; don't you see I may do what I like, provided I do what is right?" What sort of notion was this of an independent sovereign? What the first Rajah of Sattara, under the treaty of 1819, thought of the absolute dependency in which that treaty placed him, was evidenced also by his refusal, in 1839, to bind himself, in good faith, to act up literally to all the articles of it. Sir James Carnac said that that was the reason why the Rajah had refused three different times to sign the original treaty from which the one of 1839 was taken, remarking that assenting to it would reduce him to the condition of a mamulutdar; meaning a manager or farmer of very extraordinary that the idea of an independent sovereignty should be maintained in that Court. With respect to the question of right of succession, the grant was, that the territory should go to the Rajah, his heirs and successors. The terms used in the Mahratta and Persian versions of the treaty were "Furzand o warisan, o kaim makaman." The hon, gentleman refused to admit that the English words were a correct translation; but when a treaty was made, the grantor of that treaty must necessarily in the first instance draw out the original; and, as the British Government were the grantors, the treaty would be in the English language, and the Mahratta would therefore be the translation. But he maintained that the words in the Mahratta version were stronger, if anything, than the English, in favour of the view he took upon the subject. A version had been given of these words by Rungo Bapojee, giving to them the meaning of the words from generation to generation;" but it so happened that there was no generation in this family, for neither of the late Rajahs had any heirs by generation. The word "warisan" was taken from the Mahomedan law; and it meant not merely heirs of the body, but it meant all who were entitled to share the property of the deceased. It comprehended not only women and children, but master of a slave: where a slave died, leaving property, the master was entitled to inherit it. He attached very conthe master was entitled to finish it. It attacted very considerable weight to this part of the argument. In English, the meaning of the word "heir" denoted the person who was entitled to succeed by the act of God; but what was adoption? The person adopted was not heir by the act of God, but by the act of man, and he could not succeed without the permission of the paramount power. Then with respect to the meaning of the word "successors." It was said that "kaim meaning of the word successors. It was said that "adm makaman" meant 'representative'—it meant a person standing in the place of another. It actually signified what was read in the Book of Kings, in the case of the succession of Solomon to his father David, where it was stated that "David died and was gathered to his fathers, and Solomon, his son, reigned in his With regard to the power of the East-India Company, by the law officers of the Company,—there having been several instances in which escheats had been referred to the Government in this country, by whom it had been decided that, the British Government being the supreme power, the property of the par-ties dying without heirs had escheated to them. One was the case of an unfortunate rajah who committed suicide, and another

was that of a man who had no legitimate children. In both cases the property was, by the liberality of the Government, restored to the family. But the question having been settled, it was beyond the power of that Court to alter the law. He contended that, in a matter of adoption, the ruling power had the right by law, as well as by custom, to interfere. Nothing in his opinion could be a stronger evidence of this than the words uttered by the late Rajah of Sattara, when, on hearing that the ex-Rajah had adopted a son, he said that it was entirely out of his power to do so unless he had first obtained the consent of the British Government. Colonel Robertson had stated it to be "an established principle that no adoption gave a right of succession to any public office or jagheer without the confirmation of the sovereign." It was said there was a difference between a jagheer and a principality. He thought the Hindoo law would contemplate both the one and the other, under similar circumstances. Still, whatever was the case, the law was settled and undisputed, that on all occasions it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the ruling power before the adoption was considered valid. The Punt Souchoos' case shows this; and we have also the dicta of the late Rajah to the effect that, in the absence of lineal heirs, neither succession by adoption to the raj, nor by collateral blood, is legal without the confirmation of the paramount power. In the present case there are no collaterals by descent from the first grantee of 1819, nor from the second grantee of 1839; so that now the house of Sattara is again extinct. They must then go back to the terms of the treaty, and by them the Rajah of Sattara bound himself to be guided in all matters by the will of the British Government. Now it did appear to him to be monstrous to maintain that a man who so bound himself should be considered to have an absolute power of disposing of the territory he obtained under the treaty, in spite of the Government to whom he became so bound. He conceived that, unless the late Rajah had actually obtained the permission of the British Government to adopt, he was bound to withhold himself from doing so; and that, if he did make an adoption, it could only be considered valid so far as the religious observance was concerned, but by no means as giving any title with respect to this sovereignty. It had been said that, if the Company broke the terms of the treaty, they would endanger the public peace, which mainly depended upon the good opinion which existed towards them in India. Now he maintained that they had not broken the treaty, but had strictly adhered to it; and that, if they looked back to the whole of the case, they would find, from first to last, that, in the discharge of their duty, they had not done anything which was likely to offend the feelings of the people of India, but that they should enlist those feelings in their favour. How had they acted towards the late Rajah, who, after the treachery of his brother, was appointed to the Raj, not as his brother's successor, but as his substitute? Appa Sahib considered it to be an act of the greatest possible generosity on the part of the British Government to transfer the Raj to him; but it had not been given to him as an act of succession, but entirely at the free will and pleasure of the Government. With respect to the expediency of granting to this family for a third time a territory comprehending a revenue of about £150,000 a year, he thought that was a question which was certainly open to doubt. It was impossible for those who had the whole weight of the Government of India upon their shoulders to give to one individual, who was unknown, and whose family never possessed a farthing, and who was only known as belonging to a family to an individual of which the Company had granted everything,—who afterwards became the most ungrateful of individuals that ever existed,such an income, without very strong grounds indeed. respect to the feelings of the people of India, he was perfectly confident that whatever the decision of the Court of Directors might be, there was not half-a-dozen states in India who cared one farthing about Sattara. It was a matter for the consideration of the Government of India, and they had given their best attention to it. There was this point that should not be lost sight of,—that whatever might be given to one individual must necessarily to the same amount be taken from the people of India, who were now already rather over than under assessed. He admitted that, if it were the case of a family that was known to be popular in India, the question would require consideration; but this was not such a family, and it would not consist with good policy to grant to an individual of a family like this so large a proportion of the revenues of India. He hoped he had shown that, in point of right, this family of Sattara had now ceased, and that they could not, either by the law or custom of India, claim possession of that territory by means of adoption; and, there being no heirs by adoption, the collaterals could not succeed, there being hardly an instance in which collaterals had by right succeeded to any principality. In the case of Holkar, a collateral

succeeded, he having been adopted, but without the permission of the paramount power. That individual was ousted by his competitors, thus showing that the natives of India did attach the greatest possible weight to the act of confirmation, or otherwise, of the British Government. With regard to these two boys, whose claims were advocated by hon. gentlemen, they could not possibly be admitted, according to the law and practice of India, to succeed to the territory of Sattara, because the Company, as lord paramount, had refused to recognise their adoption, while again they could not claim as collaterals, because, having been adopted, though not with the permission of the Company, they were by the Hindoo law wholly estranged in blood from their natural parents, through whom alone they could claim as collaterals. There were no other collaterals who There were no other collaterals who could claim, because both the late Rajah and the ex-Rajah died without children, and on referring to the pedigree, he found the family of Tanjore to be excluded, as some other of the collateral branches, by being of half-blood. Where then would they go for the collateral descent? Were they to advertise throughout India? With regard to the question of expediency, he admitted that the Court of Proprietors had the power, and probably it was very desirable that they should maintain the power, of questioning any decision that had been passed by the Court of Directors. They might express their dissent from that decision, but the decision having been adopted, it was impossible for this Court to interfere so as to reverse it. Nothing now remained to him but to meet the motion with a direct negative, which he should certainly do.

Sir J. L. Lushington observed that by the act of 33rd Geo. 3rd, no General Court of Proprietors could rescind, qualify, revoke, or vary any order of the Court of Directors touching and concerning the civil and military affairs of India, after the same had received the approbation of the Board of Control. Now, in this case the Board of Control had confirmed the decision of the Court of Directors, so that, in fact, the General Court of Proprietors had nothing further to do with the subject. He hoped the Court would no longer persist in agitating this question.

Major Moore suggested that the legality of the proceedings should be submitted to the judges in India, or to the judges in this country. If the confiscation should be declared legal, then the question of expediency might afterwards be considered.

Mr. Serjeant Bain observed that, though it might be true that the Court of Proprietors might not have a power to overturn the order of the Court of Directors, after being confirmed by the Board of Control, yet he flattered himself that if the Court of Proprietors should recommend a reconsideration of the steps the Directors had taken it might have some effect on their minds. This decision affected the interests of many thousands in Sattara. He contended that the words in the treaty "heirs and successors" ought to be construed according to the way in which they were understood in our vulgar tongue, and it was evident that the word "successors" imported something different altogether from the word "heirs;" and he had no doubt that the framer of the treaty did contemplate that the future reigning sovereign of Sattara would do that which the law of his country gave him the power to do, viz. adopt a son who, not being the heir of his body, would come under the word "successor." He had been a great deal surprised that it should have been contended that the Rajah was a dependent sovereign because he had given up a part of his independence. According to the oldest authorities it was perfectly competent for a sovereign to give up a part of his rights, and yet retain the character of an independent sovereign. Much had been said as to the sense in which the Rajah himself understood the treaty. Now, the best interpretation of his manner of understanding it was his own acts; and what was it he did? Finding himself unwell, he sent for Mr. Frere, and he then spoke of his having adopted a son in the usual manner. What was done was done perfectly bona fide, and showed that he was acting according to what he understood to be the meaning of the treaty, and according to the law of his own country. When the form of adoption was completed, the event was announced to his people. The compact entered into with the Rajah was not a compact with him as an individual, but as the head and representative of the state; and after the act of adoption had been announced and confirmed to the people it should not be set aside without the most stringent reasons.

Mr. Weeding expressed his approbation of the course which had been adopted by the Court of Directors, and trusted that the motion of the hon. gentleman would be rejected by a large majority.

The Chairman said that, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and having to attend to the despatch of the Indian Mail, by which the votes of thanks which had been passed by Parliament and that Court to the Governor-General and the Indian

Army were about to be despatched, he must propose that the debate be adjourned until Friday.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

APRIL 27.

The Court met by adjournment to resume the debate. Mr. Holt Mackenzie said he entertained a strong feeling that injustice had been done to the Rajah of Sattara. He believed it was their wish that justice should be done; for if it was true anywhere else, it was particularly true in India, that in the long run expediency depended upon justice. He hoped that if, in the course of their discussions, there should appear reason to alter their decision, it was not too late to do so. He was not sanguine enough to expect that such a result would be immediately arrived at. Lord Dalhousie had been but recently called upon to decide this case. He considered that call was at too early a period of his government, when the very safety of the empire might in some degree be put in jeopardy should that decision be erroneous. Without the aid of counsel, without a hearing of the parties, without the advantage of public discussion, he did not think that Lord Dalhousie had had fair play for his admirable judgment. He thought that, if his lordship could have conveyed to him the remarks which had been made by Mr. Sullivan, the noble lord would not only perceive that there was a shadow of doubt, but that there were doubts of the gravest kind, as to the soundness of his decision, and that there were the most solid grounds for believing that he had decided wrongly. right of the Rajah, in his apprehension, was such as would have been established in any court of justice. Although it was true the Court of Proprietors had no direct power, yet, if it were only true to itself, he believed it had very considerable authority, and he believed their discussion of this question would be by no means unimportant in its results. It was a great consolation to the suffering to be able to complain, and a great security against tyranny of any kind to be able to petition, and, from long experience, he knew that there was no right more valuable among the natives of India than the right of petitioning that Court; and it was of great importance that they should know that no man could be injured without being heard. The case now before them was not the Sattara case; it was entirely a new case. It should be distinctly understood that it was the decision of the Court of Directors with which they then had to do. tion was, whether the Court of Directors were justified in saying that, by the general law and custom of India, an independent principality could not pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount authority. Now he could not find a tittle of evidence to support that decision. He took it for granted that they must, first of all, turn to the treaty, which, though made with Pertaub Singh, was in fact a treaty with the state. It had been said that the word "heirs" was limited to the heirs of the body, but the highest authorities whom he had consulted had declared that, in the case of a Hindoo, it was absolutely impossible and absurd, and that an adopted son was as much an heir as an heir of the body. He admitted that the Rajah was subordinate in one sense; but the real point at issue was his inheritance-whether, as far as that went, he was independent. He (Mr. Mackenzie) thought he was. As to any other kind of independence, he neither claimed it nor had any wish to claim it. He had looked in vain for words to justify the notion, that they had the power to control the inheritance. If, then, he was entitled to inheritance without their leave, he was also entitled to adopt without their leave. He could mention a thousand cases in which estates had been conveyed by adoption, and where no notice to the lord paramount was required. In those cases no court of law would think of allowing the title of the adopted son to be doubted—on that ground; so that it was highly important to recollect that, when they spoke of the sanction of the Government being required, they meant the administrative sanction, with a view to preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country, by avoiding disputes. As to the policy of these proceedings, it was the opinion of Sir John Malcolm that it was almost hopeless to expect that the great jageerdars would join the British Government unless that Government had the Rajah of Sattara on their side. They might take his territory and deny his title; but his family would still remain. The people throughout India were habitually tenacious of their rightful possessions. They might deprive him of his right, but his influence would long sur-

vive his actual possession of power. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Willock said, he was not a member of the Directors during the last official year, and, under ordinary circumstances, he should at all times support a decision passed by the majority of the Court; but the question they were called upon to consider, both in its immediate effects, and as forming the basis of judgment on other Hindoo principalities which may hereafter be situated similarly with Sattara, was so momentous, that he

should not be acting a manly or conscientious part in shirking the expression of his opinion. He had always been under the conviction that the deposition of Pertaub Singh, Rajah of Sattara, was forced upon the Government of India and upon the home authorities by his misconduct, and had never had occasion to swerve from that opinion. But a new case had arisen, entirely disconnected with the deposition. In raising Appa Sahib to the musnud, the British Government virtually declared that even the misconduct of the reigning prince was not to involve the annihilation of the Raj, and the duty of the Court of Directors, on the death of Appa Sahib, according to his notions, was restricted to the choice of a successor. He conceived that the East-India Company were bound to fulfil this expectation of the family, and that, in annexing the territory of Sattara, a sacred engagement had been violated, which must have the worst moral effect on the minds of the Indian public, and on the minds of all the princes of India, who still retain a nominal independence under their supremacy. If words have meaning, the Raj of Sattara was most solemnly ceded in perpetuity, both in letter and spirit, and he deeply regretted that the national honour had been compromised by the decision of the Court and of the Government. He was the more particular in recording his opinion on the recent instance of annexation, because he feared that it might lead to the extermination of the few remaining Indian principalities.

Sir R. Campbell also considered the course which had been adopted to be a gross violation of the treaty entered into with the late Rajah, and should vote for rescinding the order for the confiscation of the Sattara state.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep contended that the sanction of the Company was necessary to the act of adoption, as an actual recognition of the person to be adopted. Of this the Rajah was perfectly sensible, as was proved by his consulting Mr. Frere on the subject, who gave his opinion that the Rajah had no authority to adopt, and that if he did adopt such a person as he had pointed out, the party would be sure to be rejected. It was admitted by Mr. Frere, that but for the accidental presence of the boy he never would have been adopted. Such an adoption was quite beneath the dignity of the Court to sanction. But supposing the adoption to be set aside, then came the question, was the Company to claim the territories as an escheat? That was a very different question. Either they were to regard it as an escheat, or they must establish some person as the Rajah of Sattara, who among the many hundreds could trace their genealogy up to Sevajee, because the treaty bound them to give the territory in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors for ever. If the territory had not been granted by the Company, he should have had great difficulty in saying they had any right to resume it; but being bound to maintain the public tranquillity, and to conduct the administration, in consequence of no one coming forward to claim the succession, he felt himself bound to support the course which had been adopted by the Court of Directors; but he did so in a qualified manner, so as to allow of the distinction which he had pointed

Col. Sykes said, as he was not in office last year, his sentiments on this subject had not been placed on record. He owed it to his constituents and to himself that there should be no mistake on that subject. The primary question was the treaty, and nothing but the treaty. According to the words of that treaty, the Company bound themselves to grant to the family of Sattara, in perpetuity, the territory of that state, and the words were "heirs and successors," which contemplated that there should always be somebody to hold that territory. If any doubt existed as to what the meaning of the treaty was, why did they not ask those who made it? Did the treaty or not contemplate that the Raj should not lapse provided there were heirs? Then might come the question, who were the heirs, and were they likely to be found? If they would admit the principle of succession, they would get rid of the question of adoption altoge-ther. In that case the state would go to the next of blood, and in God's name let it be given to him. Justice demanded it, the reputation of the British name demanded it, and he would say that policy equally demanded it.

Mr. Morris supported the motion.

Mr. Chas. Mills said, it had been stated that this was not the Sattara question, nor the settlement of the Sattara question. All he could say was, if the Court of Directors could effect the object, they would be entitled to the thanks of the public at large. Mr. Mackenzie had, no doubt inadvertently, said that Lord Dalhousie had decided this question without proper information or due consideration of the subject.

Mr. Mackenzie explained that what he meant to say was, that Lord Dalhousie wanted those advantages which he would have had if he had had greater leisure and more experience; but he did not mean to cast an imputation upon him of having decided without firmly believing that he was right, and that he had taken full means for acquiring the necessary information.

Mr. Mills admitted that the Court of Directors were compelled to come to a decision. They aid not come we that decision without much anxious deliberation, and without the discussion of those differences of opinion which must always attend a very difficult subject. The fact, however, was, that the decision was arrived at by a very large majority of the Court, there being no less than 16 to 6; those who differed from the majority had, with one exception, absolved themselves from the responsibility of that measure by very able dissents upon the subject. All those able papers were placed before the executive co-ordinate authority, and, after seeing them, they gave their assent to the measure. It had by this time been promulgated in India, and he ventured to say, if it should ever be questioned, it would receive the support of her Majesty's Government and of both Houses of Parliament. The resolution before the Court was so vague that he should not have understood the nature of it, whether it was intended to finish here, or to take ulterior proceedings, if Mr. Mackenzie had not spo-ken of a reversal of this decision.

Mr. Mackenzie said he was not a party to the resolution.

Mr. Mills was glad of that, because, whoever were the parties. they had given no reasons for their opinion. He considered it to be a vote of want of confidence in the judgment of their executive, and if so, his earnest wish was that it should be passed by the proprietors at large. He should, therefore, affix his signature to a requisition that the question be decided by ballot

Major Oliphant did not agree with his hon. colleague, that, if the resolution were carried, it would be a vote of censure upon the executive. It was inconceivable that any large body of men

should always be right.

Mr. Mills had expressly stated that it was not a vote of censure, but a vote of want of confidence.

Major Oliphant could not conceive the utility of the law giving the proprietors the power to meet, if they were not at liberty to express the opinions they conscientiously held. Every gentleman acquainted with India who had spoken on this question, had spoken in a way which made him conscientiously believe that the East India Company had no right to this territory.

The Deputy-Chairman (Mr. Shepherd) also declared that he

did not regard the resolution as a vote of want of confidence in

the Court of Directors. Mr. Sullivan replied.

The Chairman announced that a paper had been placed in his hands, signed by the requisite number of proprietors, demanding a ballot; he therefore appointed the 1st of May for that

The Court then adjourned.

The result of the ballot was as follows :-997 For the Court For the motion 96 Majority against the motion ... 201

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 18.—Ocean, Proudfoot, Mauritius.—19. Aden, Waddell, APRIL 18.—Ocean, Proudfoot, Mauritius.—19. Aden, Waddell, Bengal; Lydford, Stayner, Van Diemen's Land; Enchantress, Cordean, Mauritius; Sea Park, Humphris, Bengal; Joseph Somes, Thompson, Bombay.—21. Mary, Hedger, Mauritius.—23. Montrose, Ferguson, Ceylon; Wanderer, White, Mauritius; Rebecca Jane, Le Mesurier, South Australia; Scourfield, Moxey, Mauritius.—24. Wilson, Laing, Maulmain; Pottinger (steamer), Cooper, Bombay; Laidmans, Walker, Mauritius; H.M.'s S. Ringdore, Inglefield, Bombay; John Bull, Crawford, Anna Henderson, Coull, General Sale, White, and Wellesley, Arrow, Bengal.—25. Melbourne, Freyer, Port Phillip; Australasia, Connell, Van Diemen's Land; Kilblain, Shaw, China; Commercial, Henderson, Samarang; Camperdown, Cumberland, City of Glasgow, Brown, Mary Imrie, Boyd, Southampton, Bowen, Winifred, Christie, and Wigrams, Parfitt, Bengal; Lord Stanley, Peters, Bombay; Earl of Harewood, Atkin, Madras; Eliza Killock, Norman, Shanghai; Leontine, Arriaans, Batavia; Cleopatra, Love, Breede River; Competitor, Hyde, South Australia; Constant, Garnock, Hong-Kong.—26. Agricola, Bell, New South Wales; Sultana, Langford, Port Phillip; Eleanor, Davidson, Mauritius; Columbine, Crisp, Mauritius; Rose, Merkiely, Morn, Anders, Langford, Port Phillip; Eleanor, Davidson, Mauritius; Columbine, Crisp, Mauritius; Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius; Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Rose, Merkiely, Mauritius, Leoner, Mauritius, Leoner, Le 26. Agricola, Bell, New South Wales; Sullana, Langford, Port Phillip; Eleanor, Davidson, Mauritius; Columbine, Crisp, Mauritius; Rose, McKinlay, Maulmain; Genloo, Leikeran, Maulmain; Mary Anne, Guy, Algoa Bay; Hannibal, Cordiner, Bombay; Borneo, Hansen, Batavia; William Prowse, Ward, Whampoa; Riga, Patrick, Mauritius; Robert Ingham, Clough, Mauritius; Lady Sale, 'Brewer, Shanghai.—27. Sir Edward Paget, Barclay, New South Wales; Brightman, Cowley, New South Wales; John Bartlett, Woodward, South Australia; St. Lawrence, McFarlane, Bombay; Macedon, Edwards, Madras; Mahomed Shah, McMakam, Bengal; Harebell,



Marshall, Mauritius .- 28. Gratitude, Smith, Lady Kinnaird, Robb, Marshall, Mauritius.—28. Gratitude, Smith, Lady Kinnaird, Robb, Enmore, Hall, and Emperor of China, Brown, South Australia; Robert Henderson, Todhunter, Algon Bny; Waterville, Andrew, Mauritius.—30. Maidstone, McBeath, Bengal; Fairlie, Davis, Bombay; Lima, Yuille, Chieftain. Robertson, and Eliza, Valrent, Shanghai; Kelso, Roxburgh, New South Wales; Westminster, Michie, South Australia; Diadem, Vidler, Cape; Douthorpe, Marwood, Bay of Bengal; Sybilla, Knowles, Mauritius.—May 1. Narcissus, Batty, Ceylon; Lord Nelson, Gillespie, Mauritius; Kesia, Eccleston, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—APRIL 19. Chamois, Pentreath, Mauritius.—
18. Heroine, Crighton, Algoa Bay.—19. Phanician, Sproat, New South Wales.—Hyderabad, Castles, Hobart Town, viā Dublin.—
22. Success, Boult, St. Helena; Lady M'Donald, Gold, Essex, Pixley, and Dalhousie, Butterworth, Bengal.—23. Sullana, Mainland, Bengal.—20. Cornwall, Dawson, New Zealand; Washington, Westlake, Port Natal and Mauritius.—22. Coquette, Barnes, Mauritius.—23. Nile, Livesay, Bengal.—24. Helen Mary, Legg, Singapore.—26. Pilgrim, Francis, New Zealand; Duke of Argyll, Scott.—27. Madagascar, Hight, Bengal.—28. Ferozepore, Masterton, Bombay; Equator. Adamson, Cape; Ganges, Binashard, Sidney; Dantless, Putt, Madras.—29. Robert Syers, Morrison. Launceston; Robert, Stewart, Ceylon; Caroline, Perry, Adelaide; Medway, Mackwood. Port Phillip.—30. Ceulon. Johnson (from Sunderland). wood, Port Phillip .- 30. Ceylon, Johnson (from Sunderland),

Ceyion.

From Marseilles.—April 14. New Forest, Laing, Mauritius.
From Newport.—April 21. Oldenbarneveld, Kievyt, Manila.

From Liverpool.—April 19. Bangalore, Arnott, Calcutta.—
20. Victory, Bulkeley, Bombay.—21. Fairy, Riches, Singapore.—
22. Baron of Renfree, Mourse, Calcutta; Lahore, Harris, Calcutta.
—23. Victoria, Carphin, Plymouth and New South Wales.—27. Rajah
Bassa, Sharp, Bombay; Magellan, Sproule, Hong-Kong; Ann Nelson, Nelson, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL.—APRIL 22. Bank, Richards, Aden; Parthian, Elgins, Balavia.—23. Zarah, Creighton, Aden.
From Plymouth.—Afril 25. New Licerpool, Rowles, Port Phillip.—30. Duke of Roxburghe, Collard, New South Wales.
From Portsmouth.—Afril 20. Mohawk, Morrison, Hong-

Kong; Nizam, Caithness, Calcutta. From Cork.—April 28. Queen of England, Cawkett, Calcutta. From PORTLAND ROADS. - APRIL 26. Randolph, Dale, Port

Phillip; Coquette, Barnes, Mauritius.

From Shiri.Ds.—April 22. Olindu, Taylor, Ceylon.
From the CLYDE.—April 24. Queen, Main, Calcutta.—28.
Isabella Watson, Clark, Bombay.
From Ardrossan.—April 28. Countess of Eglinton, Grange,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 20, to proceed per steamer Huddington, from Sucz.

per steamer Haddington, from Sucz.

For Malta.—Ens. Gresson, Mrs. Carter and servant; Mrs. G. Maynard, Maj. R. C. Smyth, Mr. W. A. R. Craven.

For Alexandria.—Capt. Lumley, Mr. and Mrs. Tibaldi, 3 children, and servant; Mr. W. Balfour, Mr. Rickards, Mrs. Warmington and 2 children; Mr. E. Sillence.

For Aden.—Capt. Shortrede, Mr. Cutter, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie, infant, and servant; Mr. N. Thoyts, Miss Hartwell, Mr. Phillips.

For Calcutta.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. col. Bigge, Mr. J. Barry, Lieut. Hunbly, Mr. G. P. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Dyce, Mr. F. Roberts.

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Raikes and native female servant; Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Babington and infant; Lieut. H. T.

Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Babington and infant; Lieut. H. T. Campbell, Dr. Aldred, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

For CEYLON.—Mr. D. J. Ronnyne, Mr. Man, Col. Storks.

For Hong-Kong.—Mr. J. Backhouse, Capt. Watson, Lieut.

Watson, Mr. R. S. Sturges

For SINGAPORE. - Mr. J. Buckley, Miss E. Symons.

#### DOMESTIC.

HANDCOCK, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Robert, s. at Addiscombehouse, Croydon, April 25.

MAITLAND, the lady of the Rev. Brownlow, d. at Burgh Apton,

Norfolk, April 28.

WALKER, the wife of J. B. s. at Iver, Bucks, April 24.

#### MARRIAGES

ADAMS, Capt. Elford, Royal Irish Fus. s. of Lieut. gen. Sir George P. k.c.h. to Anna Maria, d. of Patrick Bannerman, at Bath, April 17.

ARMYTAGE, Lieut. G. to Charlotte E. d. of J. Blackburn, at the Cape of Gnod Hope, Feb. 6.
BABLOW, Col. G. E. Pratt, to Elizabeth T. daughter of Richard

Clarke, at Kensington, April 24.

BARING, Capt. William, Coldstream guards, to Elizabeth, d. of Charles Hammersley, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, April 21.

CAMPBELL, Frederick A. R.N. to Emma R. d. of G. Molling, at

St. John's, Paddington, April 19.

Codrington, Capt. H. J. c.B., R.N. to Helen J. d. of C. Webb Smith, Bengal civil service, at Florence, April 9.

DE USEDOM, Baron, to Olympia C. d. of the late Major-General

Sir J. Malcoln, G.c. B. at Naples, April 9.

HARRISON, Capt. G. N. 63rd regt. to Emily Ellen, d. of Lieut. general Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.c.B. at Shinfield, Berks, April 25.

TURNER, Rev. W. T. to Harriet, d. of the late Major general Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart. at Ore, Sussex, April 25.

#### DEATHS.

BRODERIP, Capt. H. Madras army, on board the ship Wellesley, on her passage to England, April 15.

CURTEIS, John, in Devonshire-place, April 27.

DALZELL, A. J. s. of Hon. H. B. Beng. art. at Attory St. Mary, Devon, aged 20, April 9. EDEN, Frances H. youngest sister of the late Earl of Auckland, at

Eden-lodge, April 26.
GLEDSTANES, Capt. R. S. Madras army, on board the Wellesley, on her voyage from Madras to London, Feb. 10. GOLDIR, Mrs. John, in Baker-street, April 23.

GROEME, Mrs. at Heriot-row, Edinburgh, April 18.

Hongson, Major gen. Christopher, Bomb. art. at Tunbridge Wells,

aged 66, April 16.

HUNT, Noble F. at sea, on board the Poltinger, on his passage from Bombay, Dec. 3.

JOHNSTONE, Major T. J. M. Hon. E.I.C.'s service, lately, in

London, aged 48.

Locke, Alice, the wife of John, of Herne-hill, Surrey, April 21.

MARJORIBANKS, Georgiana, wife of Edward, at 34, Wimpole-st. April 17.

MARJORIBANKS, Marion G. d. of Edward, at 13, Cavendishsquare, April 25, aged 3.

DE SAUMAREZ, Right Hon. Dowager Lady, at Guernsey, aged 81, April 17.

UNDERWOOD, Camilla, relict of the late John, member of the Medical Board, Madras, at George-st. Portman-square, aged 73, April 18.

# EAST-INDIA HOUSE. April 18th and 24th, and May 1st, 1819.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Anthony Hammond.
Mr. Charles T. Le Bas.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Adam Campbell.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.-Lieut. col. George Tomkyns, 9th N.I.

Sen. surg. Henry F. Hough, retired.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Charles H. Græme, 5th lt. cav. Lieut. col. Stanley Bullock, 8th It. cav. Lieut. John F. A. Plant, 4th N. I. Lieut. James Lawder, 28th N.I. Lieut. Whitshed K. Hawkins, 40th N.I. Capt. William B. Littlehales, 52nd N. I. Major Edmund J. Simpson, invalids. Maj. Thomas Maynor, retired. Surg. James Colquhoun, retired.

Bombay Estab. — Brev. capt. Thomas C. Pownoll, artillery. Ens. William Widdicomb, 7th N. I. Lieut. col. Elhanan W. Jones, 13th N. I. Lieut. col. Henry G. Roberts, 23rd N. I. Brev. maj. John Liddell, 27th N.I.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. Charles J. D. Cole, Indian Navy.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. John F. M. Reid.

Mr. Christopher W. Fagan, in Sept. or Oct.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. col. William N. Forbes, engineers, overland, 20th April.

Lieut. Redmond W. Pilkington, 29th N.I., via the Cape.

Lieut. John F. Garstin, 66th N.I. Lieut. Charles Warde, 68th N.I.

Madras Estab.-Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, 28th N.I., via the Calcutta.

Lieut. John W. Maingay, 38th N.I. Lieut. Conolly Dysart, 47th N.I. Assist. surg. John Brigham. Bombay Estab.— Lieut. col. William Jacob, artillery.

Lieut. Edward L. Bennett, 29th N.I.

MARINE. Bombay Estab .- Mr. Walter Monk, midshipman, Indian Navy.

# PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. col. C. E. T. Oldfield, c.B., 5th cav., till 10th Aug.

## GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. William P. Waddy, artillery, 6 months. Lieut. col. Thomas M. Taylor, 5th cavalry, 6 months.

Maj. Charles Haldane, 32nd N. I., 6 months. Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Henry G. H. Reid, 2nd Europ. regt., 6 months.

Lieut. Geo. F. Sheppard, 28th N. I., 2 months.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Thomas William Shaw, A.M., of Exeter College, Oxford, appointed assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. James Campbell Herdman, of the University of St. Andrew's, now in India, appointed junior minister of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 20th APRIL, 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Paymaster James Herbert Clay, from 29th foot, to be paymaster, v. Cornick, dec. Dated 20th April, 1849.

29th Foot.-Paymaster Charles Scarlin Naylor, from the 40th foot, to be paymaster, v. Clay, appointed to 3rd light dragoons. Dated 20th April, 1849.

75th Foot.—Paymaster David Francis Chambers, from the 4th foot, to be paymaster, v. Clibborn, who ex-

changes. Dated 20th April, 1849.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Thomas, from the 37th foot, to be quartermaster, v. Gibson, appointed second lieut. Dated 20th April, 1849.

98th Foot. - Major William Roberts, to be lieut.-colonel, without purch. v. Gregory, dec. Dated 4th April.

Capt. Thomas Heaton Lovett, to be maj. v. Roberts. Dated 4th April, 1849.

Lieut. Frederick Shelton, to be capt. v. Lovett. Dated 4th April, 1849.

Ens. Horatio Nelson Kippen, to be lieut. v. Shelton. Dated 20th April, 1819.

Thomas Gardiner, gent. to be ens. v. Kippen. Dated 20th April, 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 27th April, 1849.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Acting Veterinary Surg. Alexander Williamson Caldwell, to be veterinary surg. v. Philips, app. to the 7th lt. dragoons. Dated 27th April, 1849.

10th Foot. - Ens. and Adjt. George Thompson Whitaker, to have the rank of lieut. Dated 21st Feb. 1849. Ens. William Henry Peter Gordon Bluett, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Herbert, died of his wounds. Dated 22nd Feb. 1849.

Ens. Milo Valentine Maher, from the 66th foot, to be ens. v. Bluett. Dated 27th April, 1849. 96th Foot.—To be lieuts. without purchase:-

Ens. Octavius Lowry, v. Griffiths, deceased. Dated 28th Oct. 1848.

Ens. Charles Anderson, v. Lowry, whose promotion on the 29th Dec. 1848, has been cancelled. Dated 29th Dec. 1848.

To be ens. without purchase: - Colour-sergeant James Menzies, v. Anderson. Dated 27th April, 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Qr. master sergeant Robert Malcolm to be

qr. master, v. John Potts, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 27th April, 1849.

51st Foot. - Samuel Robbins, gent. to be ens. by purchase. Dated 27th April, 1849.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.-Ens. Augustus James Beaufort Lochlan Butt, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Carrow, deceased. Dated 1st Feb. 1849.

Ens. William Cairneross, from the 56th foot, to be ens. v. Butt. Dated 27th April, 1849.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Northumberland, for Bengal from Gravesend, March 14. -144 Company's troops, Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Munro, Assist.-Surg. Gee.

Per Essex, for Bengal from Gravesend, March 20 .-Queen's troops, Lieut.-Col. Johnsone, Capt. Lea, Lieut. M'Clintoch, Lieut. Wolfe, Lieut. Mounsell, Lieut. Baldwin, 2nd Lieut. Carter, Surg. Wood, Adjt. Bailie, Qr.-master Thomas.

Per Plantagenet, for Bengal from Gravesend, March 26.—148 Queen's troops, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Capt. Rich, Lieut. Fulcher, Lieut. Bawtree, Lieut. O'Malley, 2nd Lieut. Peyton. Assist .- Surg. D'Arcy.

Per Dalhousie, for Bengal from Gravesend, March 26, -222 Queen's troops, Capt. Murray, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Walshe, Lieut. Gregorson, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Lucas, 2nd Lieut.

Gee, Assist .- Surg. Wray.

Per Lady M'Donald, for Bengal from Gravesend, March 26 .-220 Queen's troops, Major Kidd, Capt. Cobbe, Capt. Adams, Lieut. Hallowes, Lieut. Boldero, 2nd Lieut. Stewart, Assist. Surg. Banon.

Per Persia, for Bengal from Gravesend, April 11.-192 Company's troops, Capt. Mayhew, Capt. Ireland, Lieut. M'Carty, Assist. Surg. Mayer.

Per Sultana, for Bengal from Gravesend, April 19.—177 Queen's troops, Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Lloyd, Lieut. Delhoste, Lieut. Wiltshire, Lieut. Stephenson, 2nd Lieut. Goddard.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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East-India House, 25th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1849, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 9th of May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS and VITRY, IRONMONGERY, PIG IRON,—and PIG LEAD;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 16th inst., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BELLOWS, BRITISH IRON, SERGE FLANNELS,—also SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before il O'clock in the forenoon of the said l6th day of May, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermettioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the southern coast of Arabia, viz.—

MEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked). Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Couditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenon of the 16th of May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 9th May inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 1,500, and they must embark between the 30th May and 15th June, 1849, and the Court will not permit more than 400 to embark in one vessel.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of is, 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed. JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO FAMILIES returning from INDIA.—The WIDOW of a PHYSICIAN, residing near Kensington Gardens, in the vicinity of three churches, wishes to receive into her family TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES (with or without their mother), to whom she would offer all the comforts of a home, and to be instructed by her daughters, who have had many years' experience in tution. The house is large and airy, with a south aspect and a garden. Terms moderate, and references to the family of a well-known Indian officer. Indian

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20	8 17 6 8 3 8	3 25 4 22 10 8	60 8 8 51 0 9	95 13 10 76 16 11
		29 3 5 25 13 7		- 1 -
	11 6 7 9 18 6	40 16 2 32 8 0		
3.7	13 4 5 12 6 6	· ·		

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Thursday, May 3, 1849.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 125.]

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Haddington, with the mails, left Calcutta April 8, Saugor 10, Madras 15, Point de Galle 19, Aden May 1, and reached Sucz

May 8.

The Ferage, with a mail, left Bombay April 17, and meached Aden April 25.

The Achilles (st.), with a mail, left Hong-Kong March 31, Singapore April 8, Penang on the 10th, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 16th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria May 11, from whence they were forwarded by the Ripon, and reached Malta on the 17th. The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M.'s

steamer Merkin, arriving at its destination on the 20th.

The Ripon (st.) with the remaining portion may be expected at

Southampton on the 29th inst.

The London Mail of May 7 reached Malta by H.M.'s steamer Medusa on the 13th, and the Medina left on the 13th with the mails for Alexandria.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay vid Marseilles will be made up from London on the evening of Thursday, June 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China. vid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Wednesday, June 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or vid Marseilles on the evening of Monday, June 25.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 25.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES. April 14 April 8 Calcutta Ceylon ... 15 Singapore Madras 17 China Mar. 30 Bombay

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE fluctuating conjectures, the doubts and speculations, which have so long prevailed respecting the ultimate fate of the country of the Five Rivers, are now set at rest by an official Notification and Proclamation, from the Governor-General of India, declaring that "the kingdom of the Punjab is at an end, and that all the territories of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh are now and henceforth a portion of the British empire in India," which thus receives an accession of 100,000 square miles, with a population of 3,500,000 souls.

The policy of this important measure, which is pregnant with mighty consequences, for good or for evil, must seek its justification in its necessity, the evidence of which can scarcely be said to be yet before the world. Parliament and the country, however, will soon be put in possession of the necessary facts, and until then all conclusions drawn from superficial views, and general reasons of convenience and temporary utility, will be imperfect and probably erroneous.

Meanwhile, it must be acknowledged that the grounds assigned by the Governor-General, in his Proclamation, are not merely specious; they are strong, and, as they fortify the reasonings which seem to have reconciled the people of this country, and especially those who reside in India. to this strong measure, they will suffice to stop any hasty cavils grounded upon abstract principles.

His Lordship begins by adverting to the long continuance of the alliance which bound the British and the Sikh nations together by the ties of peace and friendship during the reign of Runjeet Singh, whose death was followed by an unprovoked and unjustifiable invasion of the British territories by the Khalsa army, which was driven back with shame, and the Maharaja was reduced to submit himself and his chiefs to the clemency of our Government. The Sikh state, which was prostrate at the feet of the conquerors, was generously spared; the Maharaja was "replaced on the throne;" treaties of friendship were formed between the two Governments, which the British have faithfully and scrupulously observed, but which the Sikh chiefs and people have grossly violated. Peace has been repudiated; British officers have been treacherously seized and murdered; and finally the army of the state and "the whole Sikh people," joined by many of the sirdars who signed the treaties, and led by a member of the Regency, have waged a fierce war for the avowed purpose of destroying the British power.

This catalogue of wrongs and provocations is very formidable, and undoubtedly makes up a goodly body of premises for the conclusion which follows,-that, although the British Government has no desire for conquest, a regard for its own security and that of India constrains it to adopt the only sure means of preventing the recurrence of such acts, by subjecting at once to British rule a people whom their own government cannot control-whom punishment cannot deter from violence, or friendship soothe to peace.

The young Maharaja will be treated with consideration



and honeur; the chiefs who have not engaged in hostilities against us will retain their property and rank; the people are to enjoy the free exercise of their respective religions; the property of the rebellious sirdars is to be forfeited; and all the defences of the country, not occupied by the British troops, are to be totally destroyed.

Thus, then, has fallen that powerful state, so skilfully constructed and so miraculously kept together by Runjeet Singh, without any attempt at consolidation. "The most remarkable feature in the policy and internal government of Runjeet Singh," observes his historian,\* " is the entire absence of anything like system or principle in his management. His career throughout was that of an encroaching usurper, seizing all within his reach; but what he so possessed himself of, he subjected to no systematic administration." In this his craft and judgment were, perhaps, displayed: an attempt to systematize and consolidate was beyond his powers, and would have subverted his authority. When that authority, which cemented the heterogeneous mass, was withdrawn-or, in the complimentary phraseology of Lord Dalhousie, when "his wisdom no longer guided the councils of the state,"-the government was dissolved into its crude and primitive elements, and all became chaos. The British authorities have now the difficult, the appalling, task of constructing a government in a country which has never yet had one,—a country where the population is hostile to us, and composed of a strange mixture of classes, whose sympathies, national and religious, will be as repugnant to ours as they are to each other's.

When the annexation was resolved upon, Mr. Elliot, the Government secretary, with the Governor-General, then at Forozepore, proceeded with a strong escort of troops to Lahore, where he arrived on the 28th of March, and on the following morning announced to the assembled durbar that Dhuleep Singh had ceased to reign. The members of the durbar, including Dhuleep, put their signatures to a paper transferring the Punjab to the British Government; Deenanath, as he did so, remarking, that "we had slaughtered two lakhs of Sikhs, and finished by seizing their country." When the ceremony of making the country over was completed, a royal salute was fired, and the British flag was hoisted on the most conspicuous parts of the city. The Sikh treasury was transferred to that of the Company; the State jewels are to be sent to England,—the magnificent Koh-inoor, or "Mountain of Light," being designed as a present to her Majesty. The prince, or pageant, Dhuleep, is to reside within the British territories (at Poona, it is said), upon a pension of 40,000l. a year, and his mother is to be permitted to join him, as well as Tej Singh, Deenanath, and Noor-ood-Deen, ex-members of the durbar. The government of the country, as already announced, is to be managed by a council, of which Sir Henry Lawrence is to be president, and Messrs. C. G. Manselland John Lawrence are to be members. The different provincial districts are to be superintended by British officers; and besides the four commissioners named in our last Mail, a cloud of deputycommissioners, civil and military, and assistants, covenanted and uncovenanted, has descended upon the country, the greater number of whom are already at the posts assigned Major George Lawrence, late a prisoner of Chuttur Singh, is to have charge of the territory west of Attock. Invidious remarks are made in some of the papers

respecting "the predominance which the brothers Lewrence are to have in the councils of the Punjab."

It is too early to expect any credible evidence as to the feelings of the Silch people—or rather the people of the Punjab, of whom a very small proportion are Sikhs—regarding their transfer from a native to a foreign government. Some apprehensions were entertained of an outbreak at Umritsur, the very stronghold of Sikh fanaticism; whereas it would appear from the following letter, dated 1st April, that the population, including the Akhalees, hailed the new order of things:—

"Last evening, between the hours of half-past six and eight o'clock, this city was illuminated by rich and poor, by Hindoos as well as Mahomedans, in honour of their joy and approbation in coming under British dominion. Some of the officers from the garrison of Govindgurh, who went to witness it, said they had never seen the like before. The great temple, as well as the steps leading down to the Pool, in the centre of which the temple is built, together with the causeway of white marble, which leads to the temple, and the houses around the grand square in which the Holy Pool stands, were all one mass of light; and the effect was grand indeed and most imposing. The whole population was out of doors to witness it. The Akhalees and Sikhs vied with the Khetrees in evincing their loyalty and their allegiance to the new state of things; and last, though not least, the priests of the temple, in their sacerdotal dress, and with their long beards hanging down, chanted hymns of praise and thanksgiving, in honour of their country's having come under British rule and government. It was a sight to be witnessed once in a century."

At Lahore the people are said to be discontented at the annexation. This feeling was so apparent, that it was deemed necessary to detain H.M.'s 32nd regiment, which was to have left Lahore for Jullundur on the 2nd April.

The Governor-General had ordered the disarming of the Sikh population, which had been quietly submitted to where a sufficient force was present, but met with some resistance elsewhere.

The new military arrangements consequent upon the accession of so large a territory, will probably be upon an extensive scale. A rumour is mentioned of an addition of ten regiments to the Bengal army. Another report is, that fifteen regiments from the Madras Presidency, which does not require so large a force as it now maintains, are to take the places of a similar number in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, which would render any material augmentation unnecessary. The present revenues of the Punjab, not exceeding 1,000,000l., would ill bear the cost of a large military force, in addition to its expensive civil establishment. The force in the Punjab now amounts to 33,000 British troops; that on the frontier and in the Jullundur Doab to 38,000: the grand total of our army on the north-west frontier and in the Punjab together is 71,110 men. We have given a list of the troops as allotted to the various stations within the country.

We now turn to the operations of Sir W. Gilbert, whom we left in our last Summary crossing the Indus, on the 19th and 20th of March, in eager pursuit of the flying Affghans, who, it seems, accelerated their flight by abandoning their baggage. Major-General Gilbert reached Nowshera on the 20th, pushed on by forced marches to Peshawur, with the Bengal division, on the 21st, and took possession of the city and its Bala Hissar, or citadel. He there learned that the Affghans, under Dost Mahomed Khan, had succeeded in getting to Dakka, on the western side of the Khybur Pass, and were consequently beyond his reach. It appears that the gates of the city of Peshawur had been shut against them, but before they retreated from it, they burnt or destroyed the garden-houses, and Sikh cantonment, in the suburbs, and in the Pass they demolished the fort of

<sup>\*</sup> Thornton's History of the Punjab, Vol. II. p. 185.

Jumrood. It was believed that the Khyburries had been bribed to close the Pass against the Ameer; but if so, they were moved by national zeal, a higher bribe, to violate their engagement. The Bombay troops had been directed to stand fast at Peshawur for the present, and cantonments were being marked out. The Afreedees from the hills were carrying on a system of plunder, and had murdered some of our men on their way back from the town of Peshawur to camp. Sir W. Gilbert was to leave for Lahore on the 2nd April, with the 30th N.I. as an escort.

Contrary to general expectation, the Dewan Moolraj has been sentenced to be hanged, along with Narain Singh, on the ground that they were present at the time of the murder of Messrs. Anderson and Agnew, and that Moolraj gave an elephant to the assassin of the latter gentleman. The impression at Lahore seems to be that the sentence will be carried out.

Lord Gough left Lahore for Simla on the 3rd April, having been preceded by Lord Dalhousie, from Ferozepore. It is reported that Sir W. Cotton, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, intended to send home his resignation rather than serve under a junior, Sir C. Napier.

Ram Singh, the insurgent who lately disturbed the Jullundur Doab, has been taken prisoner by Golab Singh's people, and handed over to the British authorities.

The King of Oude still continues ill, and his ultimate recovery is considered very doubtful. His Majesty has not left his palace for three months, and everything is falling into disorder.

The local intelligence from the presidencies is without interest. At Calcutta, the only matter worthy of record is the result of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the propriety of abridging the usance of exchange. The system of ten months' date bills has been abandoned by common consent, and that of six months' sight adopted in its stead.

At Madras, the journals state, that "a very general spirit of discontent has been diffused throughout the trading portion of the community on account of the diversion of missionary funds by the agents of different societies to trading speculations; that tradesmen find it impossible to compete with the immense capital of these religious corporations, and a loud outcry against its continuance prevails in consequence."

Accounts from Rangoon state that a destructive conflagration had taken place there, which had destroyed a great part of the place. Complaints are made of the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the Burmese local authorities towards British subjects and other foreign residents. The last sufferer was a Roman Catholic priest at Rangoon, who was imprisoned, placed in the stocks, and hung up by the heels three times, by the order of a Burmese official, in consequence of his refusal to pay an arbitrarily inflicted fine.

The intelligence from China is to the 31st March, when the excitement was increasing at Canton, as the peroid approached for the opening of the city gates to foreigners. The dealers had entered into an agreement not to make purchases from foreigners until they abandoned their intention of entering the city, or the question was definitively settled. The merchants and shopkeepers had organized a force, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting their property against the numerous disorderly characters with

whom the city was crowded. Inflammatory placards against the "barbarians" continued to be posted up in the neighbourhood of the factories, and the gentry and elders remonstrated against the attempt of foreigners to enter the city. It was generally believed that a letter had been received from the Emperor of a favourable nature, and that it refers to another which would immediately follow. It is supposed that much is left to Seu's discretion and management; and the belief gains ground, therefore, that Mr. Bonham would, with his suite, enter the city on the 6th of April, under Seu's protection. It had been ascertained that Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer had been murdered. Rewards had been offered to discover the perpetrators of the deed. The Governor of Macao had deported the Chinese officers of Customs who have hitherto been in the habit of collecting duties in the Portuguese settlement.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Capt. Radcliff Haldine, 45th N.I., from wounds received in action at Chillianwallah on 13th January, at Lahore, March 22.—Lieut. George H. Clifford, of the H. art. at Calcutta, aged 30, March 25.—Sir Jaspar Nicholls, K. c. B., at Goodrist, near Reading, May 4.—Capt. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I., at Hampstead Heath, aged 42, May 12.—Lieut. col. R. A. Stedman, c. B., 8th L.C., on board the steamer Haddington, on her passage to England.

MADRAS.—Ensign F. Walker, 2nd Eur. L. C., at Trichinopoly, April 4.—Lieut. H. Shand, 22nd N.I., at Midnapore, April 13.

Bombay.—Capt. W. Horwood, 14th N.I., at Clifton, aged 26, May 4.—Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, of the fus., on board the ship Owen Glendower, on her passage to England, March 12.

#### ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB.

Notification. — Foreign Department, Ferozepore March 30. — The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the accompanying proclamation, by which the Punjab is declared to be a portion of the British empire in India, be published for general information; and that a Royal salute be fired at every principal station of the army on the receipt thereof.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, P. Melvill, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

"PROCLAMATION.

"March 29.

"For many years, in the time of Maharajah Runject Singh, peace and friendship prevailed between the British nation and the Sikhs. When Runject Singh was dead, and his widom no longer guided the counsels of the state, the Sirdars and the Khalsa army, without provocation and without cause, suddenly invaded the British territories. Their army was again and again defeated. They were driven with slaughter and in shame from the country they had invaded, and at the gates of Lahore the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh tendered to the Governor-General the submission of himself and his chiefs, and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

"The Governor-General extended the clemency of his Government to the state of Lahore; he generously spared the kingdom which he had acquired a just right to subvert; and, the Maharajah having been replaced on the throne, treaties of friendship were formed between the states.

"The British have faithfully kept their word, and have scru-

"The British have faithfully kept their word, and have scrupulously observed every obligation which the treaties imposed upon them. But the Sikh people and their chiefs have, on their part, grossly and faithlessly violated the promises by which they were bound. Of their annual tribute, no portion whatever has at any time been paid, and large loans advanced to them by the Government of India have never been repaid. The control of the British Government, to which they voluntarily submitted themselves, has been resisted by arms. Peace has been cast aside. British officers have been murdered when acting for the state; others engaged in the like employment have treacherously been thrown into captivity. Finally, the army of the state and the whole Sikh people, joined by many of the Sirdars in the Punjab who signed the treaties, and led by a member of the Regency itself, have risen in arms against us, and have waged

a fierce and bloody war for the proclaimed purpose of destroying

the British and their power.

"The Government of India formerly declared that it desired no further conquest, and it proved by its acts the sincerity of its professions. The Government of India has no desire for conquest now; but it is bound, in its duty, to provide fully for its own security, and to guard the interests of those committed to its charge. To that end, and as the only sure mode of protecting the state from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and wasting wars, the Governor-General is compelled to resolve upon the entire subjection of a people whom their own Government has long been unable to control, and whom (as events have now shown) no punishment can deter from violence, no acts of friendship can conciliate to peace.

"Wherefore the Governor-General of India has declared, and hereby proclaims, that the kingdom of the Punjab is at an end; and that all the territories of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh are now and henceforth a portion of the British empire in India.

"His Highness the Maharajah shall be treated with consideration and with honour. The tew chiefs who have not engaged in hostilities against the British shall retain their property and their rank. The British Government will leave to all the people, whether Mussulman, Hindoo, or Sikh, the free exercise of their own religions, but it will not permit any man to interfere with others in the observance of such forms and customs as their respective religions may either enjoin or permit. The jagheers, and all the property of sirdars and others who have been in arms against the British, shall be confiscated to the state. The defences of every fortified place in the Punjab which is not occupied by British troops shall be totally destroyed, and effectual measures shall be taken to deprive the people of the means of renewing either tumult or war.

"The Governor-General calls upon all the inhabitants of the Punjab, sirdars and people, to submit themselves peaceably to the authority of the British Government, which has hereby been proclaimed. Over those who shall live as obedient and peaceful subjects of the state the British Government will rule with mildness and beneficence. But if resistance to constituted authority shall again be attempted,—if violence and turbulence be renewed,—the Governor-General warns the people of the Punjab that the time for leniency will then have passed away, and that their offence will be punished with prompt and most rigorous severity.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India. "H. M. Elliot,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

From the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Governor-General of India.

Head-Quarter, Camp, Army of the Punjab, Vizierabad, March 25, 1819.

My Lord,—I have sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship a copy of a despatch received this day from Major-Gen. Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C. B., commanding the advanced force of this army, of the 21st inst., announcing the occupation of Peshawur by the British troops; the precipitate retreat of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his followers beyond the Khyber Pass, and the consequent dissolution of the Afighan confederacy. These brilliant results have been obtained, your Lordship will observe, without a single shot being fired by our troops since the victory of Goojerat on the 21st ult.

It is almost superfluous for me to repeat to your Lordship how very highly I estimate the unwearied and zealous exertions in these subsequent movements of that most energetic and able officer, Major Gen Gilbert, and the excellent troops under his command. In soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to Major Gen. Gilbert's commendation of Major F. Mackeson, C.B., your Lordship's agent with the force, I beg to repeat the high scines I entertain of that officer's merits, and the excellent service he has rendered throughout the campaign.

The Sikh rebellion and Affghan confederacy having been now effectually put down and overthrown. I beg to be favoured with your Lordship's instructions for breaking up the army of the Punjab, which has, I trust, merited the approbation of your Lordship and the country.

I have, &c.

Gough, General, Commander-in Chief in India.

From Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding Field Force on special service, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Peshawur, March 21, 1849. Sir,—I advanced this morning from Nowshyra to Peshawur with the Bengal division of my force, and have much satisfaction

in reporting, for the information of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that I am in possession of the city of Peshawur and its Bulla Hissar.

The Affghan army, under command of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, retreated from Peshawur on the 19th instant, and is to-day reported to have reached Dakka on the western side of the Khyber Pass. The city I found untouched by the Affghans, the Ameer having directed the gates to be closed against his troops; but most of the garden-houses in its neighbourhood have been burnt or otherwise rendered uninhabitable, and the Sikh cuntonment at Alli Mardan Khan's Bagh has been burned to the ground. The fort of Jumrood is also reported to be destroyed.

By the expulsion from the province of Peshawur of the Ameer and his army I have carried to a successful conclusion the whole of the instructions of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, conveyed to me through his Exc. the Commander'-in-Chief, with your letter of the 3rd of March instant. The Sikhs have been humbled and their power crushed, the British prisoners released from an irksome captivity, and the rich province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders. To my troops I am indebted, under Providence, for these glorious results. Since the 1st of the month they have marched from the Jhelum to the Indus and Peshawur, crossing both rivers under many disadvantages, and overcoming all the obstacles of the road, which are naturally great, and were much enhanced by our large train of stores and baggage—the necessary incumbrances of a force like this. To both officers and men I am deeply indebted for their cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privations to which all have been exposed.

I cannot permit myself to conclude this report of my arrival at Peshawur without expressing to his Lordship my sense of the valuable services rendered me by Major F. Mackeson, C. B., who accompanied the force as agent of the Governor-General. I am particularly indebted to him for his ready assistance, and for the unwearied and unremitting zeal with which he has performed the important duties of his office. To his cool judgment and unswerving decision of purpose I owe much of the success that has attended the progress of my force. From my staff, generally, I have received every assistance.

#### CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp, Ferozepore, April 2, 1849. The Governor-General has the gratification of publishing, for general information, despatches which have been received from his Exc. the Commander in Chief, and from Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, k.c.k., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjab.

The Governor-General declared, that, before the war could cease, every enemy, whether Sikh or Affghan, should be driven from before us; and the British army has well and gallantly made good his words. The Sikh sirdars and the remnant of their army were pursued, have surrendered, and have been disarmed. The ameer of Cabul with his troops has fled before the British force, and has been chased ignominiously from the territories he invaded. The war has thus been brought to an end, and the Punjab has been declared a portion of the British empire of India. again the Governor-General offers to his Exc. the Commanderin Chief, to the general officers, the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the army, the assurance of his deep and unfeigned gratitude for the great services they rendered to the country by the zeal and energy they displayed, and for the sustained and cheerful exertions they have made. In anticipation of the wishes of the Hon. Court of Directors, the Governor-General will grant to every officer and soldier who has been employed within the Punjab, in the campaign, to the date of the occupation of Peshawur, a medal bearing the word "Punjab," in commemoration of the honourable service they have done. The Governor-General is also pleased to direct that every corps which has been so employed shall bear the same word on their standards, colours, and appointments. The Governor-General desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to officers who have been serving in various positions connected with the army in the field. The Governor-General is sensible of the zeal and activity of Major-Gen. Sir D. Hill, K.C.B., commanding the reserve, and he would have looked with confidence to his services if the division under his command had been called into operation. Brigadier Gen. Wheeler, c.n., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with skill and success; and the Governor-General has been happy to convey to him his thanks. The Governor-General is indebted to Brigadier Stalker, commanding at Mooltan, for the successful exertions which have been made under his directions for placing the fort again in a condition of defence, and for maintaining the tranquillity of the country. The Governor-General begs to acknowledge the services which have been rendered by Lieut.-Col. M'Sherry, 1st N.I., commanding at Govindghur. The energy, vigilance, and tact which he exhibited during his occupation of that important fortress have been of much value to the Government of India. From Sir F. Currie, Resident at Lahore, previously to his return to his seat in Council, the Governor-General received at all times effective and most ready co-operation; and he has continued to receive from Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Lawrence, K.c.B., the support which his known ability and experience enable him to afford. The meritorious conduct of the several assistants to the resident has elicited the strong approbation of the Government. In addition to those whom he has beforenamed, the Governor-General offers his especial thanks to Major George Lawrence for the able management which so long enabled him to maintain his position at Peshawur, and to Capt James Abbott for the gallant stand he has made in the hills of Hazareh. Lieut, Taylor has earned the full approbation of the Government by his judicious and persevering efforts, which regained and have held the province of Bunnoo. The sustained defence of the Fort of Attock, which was made by Lieut. Herbert under circumstances of great difficulty, has been viewed by the Government of India with admiration, and entitled him their warmest praise. Mr. J. Lawrence, Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej Province, has received the thanks of the Governor-General. Well seconded by his assistants in the district, he has greatly contributed by his promptitude, energy, and firmness, to the maintenance of the general tranquillity which has prevailed in these newly-acquired The Governor-General especially wishes to record territories. his marked approbation of the manner in which Major Mackeson, c.n., as his agent with the army, has discharged the duties which were entrusted to him. In the important political matters in which he has been engaged, Major Mackeson's proceedings have been distinguished by ability, judgment, discre-tion, and firmness; and the Governor-General begs to convey to him the expression of his unequalified satisfaction.

The Governor-General concludes by tendering to the officers of the Government in his camp sincere thanks for the assistance he has at all times received from them. He particularly desires to express his obligation to Mr. Henry Elliot, secretary to the Government of India, for his very able, laborious, and most valuable aid in the important affairs which occupied the Governor-General's attention; and to Col. Stuart, c. B., military secretary to the Government of India, and to Lieut. Col. Benson, c. B., member of the military board with the Governor-General, for the great assistance he has derived from their experience and judgment in the affairs of their respective departments.

While thus congratulating the army and British subjects in India on the triumphant success which has been achieved, the Governor-General desires humbly to acknowledge the hand by which alone all victory is given. He has accordingly intimated to the Lord Bishop his wish that on the first Sunday in May thanksgiving shall be offered to Almighty God for the successful termination of the war in which we have been engaged, and for the restoration to the people of the blessing of peace.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, H. M. Elliot, secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

#### BREAKING UP OF THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

#### GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Nangul, March 30. The portion of the army of the Punjab not already disposed of in previous orders will be broken up on the 1st prox., from which date all appointments connected therewith will cease, and the troops will proceed to their respective destinations, in accordance with the instructions promulgated in the General Orders of the 23rd instant.

All commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers withdrawn from staff employ, to serve with the army of the Punjab in any capacity, excepting such as have been otherwise disposed of in previous General Orders, are permitted to return to their respective stations. The siege and spare ordnance and ordnance and artillery park stores will be deposited in the Ferozepore magazine. The engineer park will be broken up, and the stores and material lodged in the Lahore magazine, whence they were originally drawn. The whole of the captured and surrendered guns will be collected at Ferozepore, whence they will be forwarded to Umballah, under instructions with which the officer commanding at Ferozepore will be furnished.

With the sanction of the Right Hon, the Governor-General, the field paymaster, Capt. C. Campbell, is to continue, as at

present, to be stationed at Vizierabad, for the payment of the troops beyond the Ravee. The medical depôt now existing at Ferozepore will, with the sanction of the Governor-General, be continued, and the troops beyond the Ravee will be supplied from it with medical stores in the usual manner. The medical stores with the army of the Punjab are to be transferred to the Ferozepore depôt, and such further supplies as may be required to meet the wants of the troops are to be obtained from the Umballah depôt.

The following transfers of general officers are directed: — Major-Gen. W. S. Whish, c.B., from the Punjab to the presidency division; and, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., will assume the command of the Punjab division, which will comprise, until further orders, the whole of the military stations and posts where British troops are located from the Sutlej to the Khyber Pass, including the province of Peshawur and its dependencies. The head-quarters of the Punjab division will be fixed at Lahore, where, on arrival, Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert will be joined by the officers of the division staff.

Until the arrival of Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert at Lahore, the officers commanding in the Jullundhur Doab and at Lahore, and the officers commanding in the other stations in the Punjab division, are permitted to communicate direct with the army head quarters on all matters requiring to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-colonel, Adjutant-general of the Army.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

A+	Peshawur.	
AL	I CSHAWUI.	

		Men.
2nd troop 2nd brigade Horse Artillery		120
3rd troop Bombay Horse Artillery		120
3rd co. 1st batt. Foot Artillery (No. 17 lig	ht fie	ld
battery)		100
2nd co. 2nd batt. Foot Artillery		100
2nd and 4th cos. 4th batt. Foot Artillery .		200
2nd co. 1st hatt. Bombay Foot Artillery (N	0. 7	
L. F. B.)		100
2nd co. Sappers		100
1st co. Bombay Sappers		100
1st regt. Light Cavalry		500
13th regt. Irregular Cavalry		500
Detachment Scinde Irregular Horse	-	500
H.M.'s 53rd Foot.		900
H. M.'s 60th Rifles	-	900
1st Bombay European Fusiliers		900
3rd Bombay N.I.		850
19th Bombay N.I.	:	850
	•	
Total		6.840

[The Bombay Column now at Peshawur will of course shortly be withdrawn, but in this case their place will be taken by a similar number from the Bengal army.]

minner itom the Dengar	army	1.1					
	At I	Mool	an.				
4th co. 2d. batt. Bomba	ıv F	oot A	rtille	rv			100
1st and 2nd cos. 4th b					e (N	0. 5	
L. F. B.) .			•				200
1st Bombay Light Cave	alrv	(Lan	cers)		•		500
4th co. Bo. Sappers			•		·		100
4th Bo. N. I. (Rifles)							850
9th Bo. N. I.	•	•			•		850
				Total		-	0.600
			.1.	1 Otal	•	•	2,600
6th on Pak hoas Front		Atto	cK.				100
6th co. 7th batt. Foot	Artii	lery	•	•	•	•	100
1st co. Sappers .	•	•	•	•	•	•	100
31st N. I.	•	•	•	•	•	٠.	850
				Total			1,050
At	Rav	wul P	indee				
4th troop 2d brig. H. A	١.						120
5th co. Pioneers .						•	100
12th Irregular Cavalry							500
H. M.'s 61st Foot							800
13th, 22nd, and 70th N	. I.			•	•	•	2,550
				Total	_		4,070
At Jhelu		NT.			•	•	-,0,0
							100
2nd co. 7th batt. Arty.	(720	. 0 1	J. F.	в.)	•	•	100
	•	•	•	•	•	•	100
3rd Irregular Cavalry	•	•	•	•	•	•	500
20th and 69th N. 1.	•	•	•	•	•	٠.	1,700
				Total		•	2,400

		_			
At Seroke, near	Wuzee	rabad	l.		
4th troop 1st brig. H. A	_	_	_	_	120
4th troop 3d brig. H.A.	•	•	·	•	120
1st co. 1st batt. Foot Art. (No	10 T	ים ס	•	•	100
1st co. 1st batt. Foot Art. (No	. 10 L.	F.D.)	•	•	
3d co. 7th batt. Foot Art. (No.	. 5 L.E	.в.)	•	•	100
4th and 7th cos. Pioneers .	•	•	•	•	200
H. M.'s 9th Lancers		•	•		600
5th Light Cavalry			• .		500
7th Irregular Cavalry					500
H. M.'s 24th Foot	_	-			600
H. M.'s 29th Foot	•	•	•	•	800
15th, 24th, 53rd, and 60th N.I	•	•	•	•	
15th, 24th, 53rd, and tota N.1	• •	•	•	•	3,400
		_			
		To	tal	•	7,040
At Lal	ore.				
1st and 2nd troops 3d brig. H.	A				240
ast and and the see and bett	Look A	•	•	•	
1st, 3d, and 4th cos. 2nd batt.	root A	· : .	•	•	300
1st co. 5th batt. Foot A. (No.	H L.F	.в.)	•	•	100
1st co. 5th batt. Foot A. (No. 6th co. 8th batt. Foot A. (No.	15 L.F	.в.)	•	•	100
3rd co. Sappers, and 1st co. Pi	oneers				200
H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons					450
6th Light Country			:		50 <b>0</b>
14th Irregular Cavalry		•			500
U M 's outh Foot	•	•	•	•	900
H. M.'s 95th Foot	•	•	•	•	
2nd European L.I.		•	•	•	800
17th, 19th, 34th, 58th, and 61st	t N.1.		•	•	4,250
		Tυ	tal		8,340
At Govin	daha				•
	-				
4th co. 8th batt. Foot Artillery					100
1st regt. N.I					850
		To	tal		950
		10	tai	•	950
Grand Total	in the	Punj	ab	•	33,290
ABSTRA	A CT				
Horse Artillery, 7 troops (42 gr	uns)	•			840
Foot Artillery, 18 companies (1	08 guns	s)			1,800
Sappers and Pioneers, 10 comp	anies	:		_	1,000
European Dragoous, 2 regimen	ta .			•	1,050
Native Regular Careles 4 raci	ments	•	•	•	
Native Regular Cavalry, 4 regi	inches	•	•	•	2,000
Native Irregular Cavalry, 6 regi		•	•	•	3,000
European Infantry, 8 regiments	•	•	•	•	6,600
Native Infantry, 20 regiments	•	•		•	17,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	Gran	d To	tal .		33,290
	Gran	d To	tal .	•	33,290
To the John Book Son	_				•
In the Jullundhur Doab, as	_				·
	— nd beyo				•
At Juliun	— nd beyo				er.
At Julium	— nd beyo ndhur.	nd th	ne F		er. 120
At Julium  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	ne F		er. 120 100
At Julium 1st troop 1st brigade H.A Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	ne F		er. 120
At Julium  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	ne F		er. 120 100
At Julium 1st troop 1st brigade H.A. Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	ne F		er. 120 100 100
At Julium 1st troop 1st brigade H.A Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry . 2nd Irregular Cavalry .	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500
At Julium 1st troop 1st brigade H.A Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry . 2nd Irregular Cavalry . H. M.'s 32nd Foot .	— nd beyo ndh <b>ur.</b> batt. F	nd th	ne F		120 100 100 500 500 800
At Julian 1st troop 1st brigade H.A. Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry H. M. 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.	ad beyondhur. batt. F	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500
At Julian 1st troop 1st brigade H.A. Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry H. M.'s 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I. At Boodee	ad beyondhur. batt. F	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julian 1st troop 1st brigade H.A. Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry H. M. 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.	ad beyondhur. batt. F	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800
At Julian 1st troop 1st brigade H.A Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry . 2nd Irregular Cavalry . H. M.'s 32nd Foot . 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I. At Boodee 71st N.I	batt. F.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julium  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry .  2nd Irregular Cavalry .  H. M.'s 32nd Foot .  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I  At Boodee 71st N.I  At Kurta	batt. F.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julium  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry H. M.'s 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee 71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry	batt. F. L. F. Pind.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry .  H. M.'s 32nd Foot . 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee 71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke	batt. F. L. F. Pind.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julium  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry H. M.'s 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee 71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry	batt. F. L. F. Pind.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry  2nd Irregular Cavalry  H. M.'s 32nd Foot  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke	batt. F. Pind.  rpoor.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry .  2nd Irregular Cavalry .  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I  At Boodee 71st N.I  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry .  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry .  At Hajee	batt. F. Pind.  rpoor.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550 850 500
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry .  2nd Irregular Cavalry .  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I  At Boodee  71st N.I  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry .  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry .  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I	batt. F.  Pind.  Pind.  rpoor.  erean.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry .  2nd Irregular Cavalry .  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I  At Boodee 71st N.I  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry .  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry .  At Hajee	batt. F.  Pind.  Pind.  rpoor.  erean.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550 850 500
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry .  2nd Irregular Cavalry .  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I  At Boodee  71st N.I  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry .  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry .  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I	batt. F.  Pind.  Pind.  rpoor.  erean.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 500 800 2,550 850 500
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry  2nd Irregular Cavalry  H. M.'s 32nd Foot  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.	batt. F	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 500
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry  2nd Irregular Cavalry  H. M.'s 32nd Foot  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee	batt. F	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 500
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee 71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.	batt. F	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.	batt. F	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 500 650 200
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19 7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee 71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.	batt. F	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry  2nd Irregular Cavalry  H. M.'s 32nd Foot  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. poor. arpore.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 500 650 200
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. poor. arpore.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry  2nd Irregular Cavalry  H. M.'s 32nd Foot  4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. arpore. arpore.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 500 650 200
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. arpore. arpore.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I. 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry At Phul	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. arpore. arpore.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Moor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hajee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Hale  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Hale  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Hale	poor. arpore. gra. lour.	root i	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Phul  23rd regiment N.I.  At Muki	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. poor. arpore. gra. lour. koo.	oot	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, 332nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Phul 23rd regiment N.I.  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. poor. arpore. gra. lour. koo.	oot (B.)	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Phul  23rd regiment N.I.  At Muki	batt. F. L. F. Pind. rpoor. rpoor. poor. arpore. gra. lour. koo.	oot (B.)	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, 332nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Phul 23rd regiment N.I.  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G	poor. arpore. gra. lour. koo. luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, 332nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Phul 23rd regiment N.I.  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G	poor. arpore. gra. lour. koo. luarter	oot (B.)	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, 32nd Foot 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta  10th Light Cavalry  At Mooke  15th Irregular Cavalry  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment N.I.  At Phul  23rd regiment N.I.  At Muk  5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G  Wing)	poor. arpore. arpore. arpore. arpore. but. F.	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment N.I.  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G Wing)  ARSTRA	poor. arpore. lour. koo. luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850 250
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment N.I.  At Muki 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G Wing)  ARSTRA  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 120 1,700 1,000 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment N.I.  At Muki 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G Wing)  ARSTRA  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850 250
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry 4th, 37th, and 51st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Moor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hajee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 2sth N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muki 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 groot Artillery, 2 companies (12	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 500 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850 250 12,290
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-C Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 850 250 12,290 12,290
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-C Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter	nd th	A.		120 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 1,000 250 250 240 200 850 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoore  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk  5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G  Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr  Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment Native Infantry, 10 regiments  Regular Cavalry, 2 regiments	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter  To ACT.  uns)  guns)	nd th	A.		120 100 500 500 500 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 1,000 250 220 250 250 200 850 200 1,700 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Kurta 10th Light Cavalry At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee 29th Regt. N.I.  At Noor  Detachment, 29th N.I.  At Hoshee 2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A. 3rd and 28th N.I. 1st regiment Sikh Infantry At Kan 2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk 5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-C Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment	poor.  gra.  lour.  koo.  luarter  To ACT.  uns)  guns)	nd th	A.		120 100 500 800 2,550 500 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 1,000 250 250 240 200 850 850
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoore  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk  5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G  Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr  Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment Native Infantry, 10 regiments  Regular Cavalry, 2 regiments	poor.  gra.  koo.  luarter  Tours) guns)	nd the	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 1,000 850 240 200 8,800 1,000
At Julian  1st troop 1st brigade H.A.  Head Quarters and 1st co. 6th 4th co. 6th batt. F. A. (No. 19  7th Light Cavalry 2nd Irregular Cavalry At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Boodee  71st N.I.  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Mooke 15th Irregular Cavalry  At Hajee  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoore  29th Regt. N.I.  At Hoshee  2nd troop, 1st brig. H.A.  3rd and 28th N.I.  1st regiment Sikh Infantry  At Kan  2nd regiment Sikh Infantry  At Muk  5th Irregular Cavalry (Head-G  Wing)  ARSTR  Horse Artillery, 2 troops (12 gr  Foot Artillery, 2 companies (12 European Infantry, 1 regiment Native Infantry, 10 regiments  Regular Cavalry, 2 regiments	poor.  gra.  koo.  luarter  Tours) guns)	nd th	A.		120 100 100 500 800 2,550 850 500 650 200 1,700 1,000 1,000 850 240 200 8,800 1,000

									=
	On and				er.				
2-1 4 2		Feroz	epor	Bs.				100	
3rd troop 2nd			•		••	•	• •	120	
3rd and 4th o	os. 3rd bat	t. Foo	t A.		•	•	•	200	
8th Light Ca			•		•	•	•	500	
17th Irregula		•	•		•	•	•	500	
H. M.'s 10tl	a Foot	• •	_ •		•	•	•	800	
18th, 32ad, 5	2nd, and 72	2nd N.	Ι		•	•	•	3,400	
				•					
		T 41			otal	•	•	5,5 <b>20</b> ,	
Head quarter		Lood			T A			120	
3rd co. 6th b			at 011	g	л	•	•	100	
Head qrs. Sa			- e	nd o	nd c	nd 31	·a˙	100	
cos. Pione		Lionec	10, 0	uu 2	uu c	ina Ji	ч.	200	
9th Irregular	Cavalen	• •	•		•	•	•		
7th, 8th, and	Cavally .		•		•	•	•	500	
4th regt. Sei			•		•	•	•	2,550 1,000	
TOUR TYEET DEL	an Imabu	•	•		•	•	•	1,000	
					To	fai		4,470	
	A	t Umb	allah		10	·ui	•	1,170	
. Hend qrs. ar								120	
Head qrs. an						•	•	100	
3rd co. 4th b						•	•	100	
H. M.'s 3rd	Dragoons	. (210	, 1		۵.,		•	500	
11th Light C		•	•		• ·	•	•	500	
H. H.'s 18th			•		•	•	•		
2nd 0th and	i Koyai IIIS	n.	•		•	•	•	900	
2nd, 9th, and	b Infantes	•	•		•	•	•	2,550	
3rd regt. Seil	tu imantry	•	•		•	•	•	1,000	
					То	tal		5 770	
		At Me	+		10	lai	•	5,770	
Mand one or				T A				100	
Head-qrs. an	h bett Eve	ora o	ng. I	1. A	•	•	•	120	
Head-qrs. 7t	nd 72rd roo	th.	٠.		•	•	•	100	
30th, 6sth, a	na /sra reg	19. 14.	1		•	•	•	2,550	
						<b>Fotal</b>		0.070	
		At D	alhi			LULAL	•-	2,870	
5th Co. 7th b	nett East A	At Di	121		D,			100	
41st, 42nd, a	nd 50th N	T (110	. 13 1	J. I .	ъ.,	′	•	2,550	
4130, 4200, 0	na ooth iv.	٠.	•		•	•	•	2,550	
						Total		2,650	
		At He	nese			Lota	•	2,000	
11th Irregula								50 <b>0</b>	
Kurreennah	Light Infan	tro .	•		•	•	•	1,000	
Kurreeanah	Light Intan		<i></i>		•	•	•	1,000	
	At	Mora	aaoac	1.					
36th N.I.		•	•	•	•	•	•	850	
		At Di	iera.						
Sirmoor batte	alio <b>n</b>		•		•	•	•	1,000	
		At Jut	ogh.						
Nusseeree ba			٠.					1,000	
				•	7	Cotal		4,350	
	,	ABSTR	ACT.					•	
Horse Artille	rv. 4 troops	3 (24 g	uns)					480	
Foot Artillery	, 7 <b>c</b> ompan	ies (42	guń	s)				700	
Sappers and	Pioneers, 2	compa	nies	•				200	
European Dr	agoons, 1 re	egimer	it .				•	500	
Native Light	Cavalry, 3	regim	ents					1,000	
Native Irreg	ular Cavalry	y, Ž re	gimer	ıts				1,500	
European Int								1,700	
Native Infan	try, 22 regi	ments						19,450	
	_	•							
				To	otal	•	•	25,530	
ENERAL ABSTR	ACT OF AL	LTHI	TRO	ors	IN	THB	Pι	INJAB AI	ΝI
JULLUNDUR I									_
	•							Men.	
Horse Artille	ry, 13 troo	ps (78	guns	)				1,560	
Foot Artiller							:	2,700	
Sappers and			nnies	١.				1,200	
European Dr	Pioneers, 12								
	Pioneers, 12	egimer	its .		•		•	1,550	
Native Regul	Pioneers, 12 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry,	egimer 8 regi	its . iment	5	•	:	:	4,000	
Native Regul	Pioneers, 12 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry,	egimer 8 regi	its . iment	5	•	:	:		
Native Regul Native Irregul European Int	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen	its . iment regiu	5	· ·	:	:	4,000	
Native Regul	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen	its . iment regiu	5	•	:	•	4,000 5,750	
Native Regul Native Irregul European Int	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen ments	iment regiu	s ients	•	:	:	4,000 5,750 9,100 45,250	
Native Regul Native Irregul European Int	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen ments	its . iment regiu	s ients	•	:	:	4,000 5,750 9,100	
Native Regul Native Irregul European Int	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen ments	iment regiu	s ients	•	:	:	4,000 5,750 9,100 45,250	
Native Regul Native Irreg European Int Native Infan	Pioneers, 13 agoons, 3 re lar Cavalry, ular Cavalry fantry, 11 re	egimer 8 regi 7, 11½ egimen ments	iment regiu its	s ients Tot	al	: : :	:	4,000 5,750 9,100 45,250	

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

General Gilbert has completed the work committed to his charge in first-rate style, and if Dost Mohamed Khan and his boastful Affghans had had but a tenth part of the pluck displayed by the Sikhs, and made but an offer of resistance, the capture of the person of his highness of Cabul would in all probability have been the crowning point of General Gilbert's operations. But the Dost was a coward in 1830 and has 'done nothing to redeem his the crowning point of General Gibert's operations. But the Dost was a coward in 1839, and has done nothing to redeem his character in 1849. He fied in the most inglorious manner, with his Peshawur brothers, and having no doubt bribed the Khaiberees with larger sums than we had offered or paid, he placed the mountains of Alee Musjeed between him and the pursuing foe, and reached Lundee Khana, it is said, on the

same day that the British general triumphantly occupied Poshawur. The force passed the Indus on the 19th, and having gone through the Geedur Gullee, a pass from ten to twelve feet ride, and of great length, which the Affghans might have defended against thousands, encamped at Akhora, about twelve miles from Atok. The 20th found the British troops at Naoshera, celebrated as the battle-field between the Sikhs and the Afighens, who were there utterly defeated by Runject Singh in person in 1823, and on the following day the major general had the satisfaction of entering the western capital of the Punjab, and to find that but little damage had been done, barring the destruction of the Allee Murdan garden-buildings (Major Lawrence's house) and of a few of the suburbs, by fire. On the occupation of Jumrood by our force, and also of Kohat, General Gilbert will return, with part of his forces, and make arrange-ments for the Rawul Pindee cantonment. Our latest intelligence from Peshawur is to the 30th of March, when the people of the country, plundering Afreedees no doubt, had resumed the practice which General Avitabile had been compelled to put down with such a high hand. More than one murder had already occurred, and if stringent measures be not adopted for putting down the practice, no man's life will be safe. - Delhi Gazette.

# BENGAL.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL per steamer Oriental, with letters from London to Feb. 24, reached Calcutta on the morning of March 6. The Bombay express did not arrive until six or seven hours after the steamer reached her moorings.

THE COMMAND OF THE TROOPS AT WUZZERABAD, and in advance of the Chensh, except those on special service under Sir Walter Gilbert, is to be exercised by Sir Joseph Thackwell.

RIVERS OF THE PUNJAR.—Two of the Sindh flotilla vessels are, we understand, on their way, one up the Jhelum, and the other up the Indus, and we trust soon to hear that all the rivers of the Punjab, which are so peculiarly favoured in regard to inland navigation, have been carefully explored.

A JESSORE LETTER Says:—"We had a splendid fall of rain on the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st, and it is still to wet to sow in:many places. Many other Jessore concerns have been equally fortunate."

A KISHMAGUR LETTER, dated the 27th March, mentions that to the westward of the station they have had very little rain, but that factories to the eastward have had good sowing rain, and their prospects are very good just now.

their prospects are very good just now.

THE GAZETTE of March 21 contains a draft Act to enable Government to exempt persons in their employment from serving

INDIGO CONCERNS. — Three anna shares in the Meergunge indigo concern, Jessore, belonging to the estate of the late A. C. Dunlop, Esq. have been sold at the rate of Rs. 13,000 per anna share, while the interest of the same estate in the Hyrampore indigo concern has sold for Rs. 700.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE N.W. PROVINCES has, it is said, decided to grant no more pensions on the certificate of a single medical man, but to demand the report of a board of medical officers in each case.

PRINCE YASSEEN, the fifth son of Tippoo Sultan, died at Secrole, Benares, on the 15th March, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving behind him a large property.

THE KING OF OUDE still continues very ill; it is said that his doctors are taking good care that he shall not be in a condition to dispense with their services, so that the unfortunate monarch stands but a poor chance of being either killed or cured.

LORD GOUGH left Lahore for Simla on the 3rd April, whither he had been preceded by Lord Dalhousie from Ferozepore the same day.

THE BENGAL ARMY is, the Mofussilite states, to be increased to the extent of ten additional regiments. Our contemporary states that he has been authorized to make this announcement, on what he considers "the very back outhority". Romber Times

he considers "the very best authority."—Bombay Times.

Highland Relief Fund.—The balance of Rupees 3,115, left in the hands of the Highland Relief Fund, is to be equally divided between the two kirk sessions in Calcutta, to be applied for the benefit of distressed Scotchmen in that place.

THE BENGAL SEPOYS.—The Englishman has an authoritative contradiction to the calumnious assertion made by some of the Bombay journals that the Bengal sepoys had refused to work in the trenches at Moulton. We hardly thing the story was worth contradicting.—Hurters.

ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—The total loss of the shareholders of the Atlas Insurance Company appears to amount to Rs. 10,000 per share.—Hurkaru. Officers on Staff Employ.—Orders are out for the return to their regiments of nearly all the staff officers who were called from their appointments for active service in the field at the beginning of the late campaign.

LABUAN.—Singapore papers to the 1st March have arrived; they being news from Labuan that there had been no more deaths amongst the Europeans since last accounts, and the sepoy troops kept their health; affairs at Sarawak were prosperous, and fresh settlers were daily arriving, to the extent of upwards of 600 families since the commencement of the present year; preparations were being actively made for an expedition against the Sakarrans, who with the Illanuns, have long been the most formidable of the lawless tribes that infest the coasts of Borneo.

MOULTAN PRIZE MONEY.—The Englishman understands that the original election of prize agents for the Moultan prize property has been ruled as invalid, and that a fresh election is taking place; there are to be lour, and Major Wheeler's reelection is said to be certain.

THE PUNJAB.—Nothing has yet been made officially known regarding the civil arrangements for the government of the Punjah, but it has transpired, privately, that the country is to be placed under a council of which Lieut. col. Sir Henry Lawrence is to be president (an a salary of Rs. 7,000) and Mr. C. G. Mansel and John Lawrence, members (on Rs. 4,000 each per mensem). Four commissioners have been named, viz. Messra, Edw. Thornton, R. Montgomery, D. M'Cleod, and M. P. Edgeworth, with a cloud of deputy commissioners and assistants, amongst whom the following have been already named:—Messrs. F. B. Pearson, P. Fane, W. J. R. Carnac, H. Brereton, Philip Egerton, Edw. Bayley, J. Wedderburn, Brand Sapte, G. F. Macleod, H. B. Henderson, D. Simson, R. Simson, F. D. Forsyth, J. H. Prinsep, A. Money, Couper, &c. The greater part of these officers are already at the posts that are to be assigned to them.— Delhi Gazette.

Mr. H. Inglis.—On the 11th October last, we recorded the substance of certain grave charges of maladministration and oppression brought by the Rev. Thomas Jones, a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist missionary, in the Kossya Hills, against Mr. H. Inglis, assistant political agent of that district. Since that time these accusations have, at the instance of the accused himself, been fully investigated by Mr. Commissioner Dunbar, on behalf of the Government; and the result has been the full and honourable acquittal of Mr. Inglis on all the charges preferred against him. The Government of Bengal has notified its entire concurrence in Mr. Dunbar's decision, and has permitted Mr. Inglis to resume all the official functions from which during the progress of the inquiry he had been suspended.—Hurkaru.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS

Fort William, Home Department, March 8, 1849—Notification.—Major General the Hon. Sir John Hunter Littler, a.c.s., has this day been appointed by the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to be president of the Council of India a deputy governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, of the fort and garrison of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta, during the absence of the Governor-General from the presidency. The appointment to have effect on the resignation of the Hon.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, Knt.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Goojerat, March 9, 1849.—Under the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the following movements are directed to be made in the order specified:—

44th N.I. from Cawnpore to Allahabad, as soon as the necessary arrangements for the march can be made.

47th N.I. from Etawah and Mynpoorie to Cawnpore, when relieved by wings of the 62nd regiment.

62nd N.I. from Allahabad to Etawah and Mynpoorie, when relieved by the 44th regiment (head-quarters and right wing to Etawah, left wing to Mynpoorie).

#### SIR THOMAS HERBERT MADDOCK.

Fort William, Home Department, March 12, 1849—Notification.—The Hon. Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, Knt., having resigned his seat as a member of the Council of India, Major Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hunter Littler, a.c.a., has this day taken his seat as President of the Council of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William, and has assumed charge of the office of deputy-governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, of the tort and garrison of Fort William, and

of the town of Calcutta, during the absence of the Governor-General from the presidency.

#### SIR F. CURRIE, BART.

March 12. - The Hon. Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., reappointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors a provisional member of the Council of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as second ordinary member of the Council of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

#### SALT.

Fort William, March 31, 1849. - On the 31st March, 1817, it was notified in the Calcutta Gazette of that date, that no alteration would be made either in the duty levied on imported salt or in the prices of salt sold by wholesale, on account of Government, before the 1st April, 1849.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of India, has now been pleased to determine, that on and after the 1st April, 1849, the rate of duty to be charged on salt imported by sea, into any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be two rupees and eight annas upon every maund of 3,200 tolahs.

On and after the same date, the whole of the salt in store at the several public depôts will be available at the following wholesale prices, subject in other respects to the rules and conditions now in force; the price in each instance being equal to the fixed duty above mentioned added to the cost of production:-

Hedgellee salt, at the agency depôts ... 310 per 100 mds. Ditto ditto, at Sulkea ... 323 ••• Tumlook salt 322 ... 24-pergunnah ditto, at Baugunder 347 ... Ditto ditto, at Sulkea ... 351 ... ... 329 Chittagong salt ••• ••• Arracan salt, at Kyouk Phyoo ... 303 ... Ditto ditto, at Chitttagong 330 ••• ••• 313 Cuttack salt, at Sulkea ... ... 328 Balasore ditto, at ditto ... ••• ,, Khurda and Chelka ditto, at ditto 341 ••• Madras ditto, at ditto ••• 306

The Government reserves to itself the power of re-imposing the full amount of duty authorized by law, if circumstances should arise to render such a measure necessary. There will be no alteration, however, in the duty now fixed on all salt, whether imported on private account or sold by wholesale on account of Government, before the 1st April, 1854; but the price of salt sold on account of Government, so far as it depends upon the cost of production as calculated upon an average of three years, will be subject to annual adjustment.

Collectors of land revenue and all officers of Government in fiscal charge of districts are hereby directed to make known the substance of this notification as widely as possible.

The Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions for the guidance of their subordinates in the salt and customs department.

#### CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, G. to offic. as acct. of govt. of Bengal, and acct. to mil. dept.; also as a director of the Bank of Bengal, and a memb. of the mint com. until further orders, March 23.

Buckle, W. B. reed. ch. of the magistracy of Sylhet, fr. C. F.

Montresor, March 16.

COUPER, G. E. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, vested with sp. powers to decide summary suits, March 21; pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. in for. dept. for civ. emp. March 26.

DAVIDSON, T. R. ass. ch. of Nagpore residency, fr. Capt. Ramsay,

asst. resident, March 5.

DUMERGUE, J. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar, dur. abs. of C. Mackenzie. GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, made over ch. of

duties to princ. sudder ameen, March 26. GROTE, A. vested with full powers of a coll. in district of Midna-

pore, March 31. HAWKINS, J. A. F. permitted to res. the service.

HOBHOUSE, C. P. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen. and to the govt. of Bengal, retaining charge at the same time of his own

office, March 23.

Kirk, J. offic. prin. sudder ameen of Furruckabad, to be addl. princ. sudder ameen of Azinghur, but to offic. as princ. sudder ameen at Benares until further orders.

LUBHINGTON, F. to be a commissr. for improv. of town of Cal-cutta, dur. abs. of F. W. Sims, March 26.

MELVILLE, A. L. rec. ch. of the collectorate of Mymensing fr. G. D. Wilkins, March 17.

MONEY, A. pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. in for. dept. for civ. emp.
MONEY, W. E. to offic. as coll. of customs of 2nd or Mirzapore div. dur. abs. of Tod, March 28.

MONTRESOR, C. F. del. over ch. of the mag. of Sylhet to W. B. Buckle, March 16.

PORTER, H. S. dep. mag. in Moorshedabad, ass. ch. of office

RATTRAY. R. H. jud. of sud. dewanny, &c. res. his seat, March 20. SNELL, R. H. to offic. as 2nd asst. to acct. gen. and to the acct. to the govt. of Bengal, March 23.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, made ov. ch. of his treasury to Baboo M. Roy on 20th of March in order to proceed to interior.
TUCKER, R. T. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, March 28.
TURNBULL, A. H. to offic. as sub. dep. opium agent, Behar, dur.

Holling's abs. on leave. WILKINS, G. D. made over ch. of the collectorate of Mymensing to A. L. Melville, March 17.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. 1 month. BRUCE, J. C. 1 mo. COCKS, A. to Simla for 6 mo. fr. March 15. DRIVER, H. leave cancelled, fr. April 1. GARSTIN, C. leave cancelled. GOULDSBURY, T. leave cancelled fr. March 22. LOWTH, F. mag. coll. fr. Balasore, leave cancelled. LOWTH, F. mag. coll. Ir. Balasore, leave MACKENZIE, C. 6 mo. on m. c.

MACKILLOP, C. W. 1 mo. pr. aff.

MANSEL, C. G. 1 mo.

MONCKTON, E. H. C. 1 mo.

MONEY, W. E. leave cancelled.

RATTRAY, R. H. 2 years m. c. to Cape.

SCOTT, R. J. mag. of Dinagepore, 1 mo.

THORNTON, J. to 5th Nov. in ext.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Rev. J. Chaplain of Howrah, leave 10 mos. to Singapore,

m. c. SMITH, Rev. H. to be asst. chaplain of St. Paul's church in the civil lines at Agra, Mar. 16.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCHOMBIE, Capt. J. art. posted to 4th tr. 3rd brig. Mar. 12.
AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. P. A. art. posted to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. Mar. 7.
AGNEW, Lieut. W. 29th art. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

EXANDER, Lieut. col. W. 5th L. C. to com. conval. depot at Landour, Mar. 18.

ALEXANDER, Cor. R. posted to the 7th L.C. in the Juliundur Dooab, March 21.

ANDERSON, Major W. C.B. art. fr. 6th to 7th batt. Mar. 12.

ATKINSON, Licut. G. F. engrs. app. exec. engr. 14th or Saugor div. dep. of public works, March 21

AUSTIN, Capt. E. G. art. fr. 1st co. 1st batt. to 2nd tr. 3rd brig. BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. to be detach. postmr. to detach.

BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. to be detach. postmr. to detach. under com. of Col. Byrne proc. to Wuzeerabad, March 18.
BIRCH, Lieut. T. C. 31st N.I. fort adj. Allahabad, to rejoin his app. proceeding from commissariat of army of Punjab, Mar. 17.
BIRCH, Capt. W. C. pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. in for. dept. for civ. emp. March 26.

BOGLE, Maj. A. 2nd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

BOGLE, Maj. A. 2nd gren. N.I. placed at disp. of for. dept. Mar. 21.
BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt.
in the prov. March 13.

BONAMY, Ens. J. C. 32nd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. on m. c. of Lieut. E. Close, or till further ord. conf. March 23. Bosworth, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 1st comp.

1st batt.

1st batt.
BURTON, Capt. C. E. 40th N.I. to be pol. agent at Harowtee.
BUSHBY, Cornet G. 9th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N. I. to be staff to detach. under com. of Maj. Wheeler, on the left bank of the Chenab, Mar. 7.
CAREY, Ens. De Vic F. (not arrived) posted to 56th N.I. attached to the force under com. of Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, Mar. 21.
CAULFEILD, Lieut. J. P. 3rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the provinces, March 13.
CHEAPE, Capt. G. 51st N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the

prov. March 13.

CLARKE, Capt. J. 25th N.I. maj. brig. 5th inf. brig. to rel. Capt. J. Lang fr. duties of p. mast. of army of Punjab, March 19. CLARKSON, Brev. Maj. J. H. 6th N. I. to offic. as maj. of brig. v.

Touche on leave.

CORY, Ens. A. posted to 16th N.I. (Grenadiers) at Barrack-pore, March 21. COVENTRY, Brev. maj. F. 6th L.C. to proceed and rejoin his appt

in the prov. March 13.

in the prov. March 13.
Cox, Ens. J. B. 62nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. March.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. A. eng. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13. CURTIS, Lieut. J. C. 72nd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the

prov. March 13. DALZELL, Maj. Hon. H. B. art. fr. 1st to 9th batt. March 7.

DAWES, Capt. M. art. fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 3rd troop 1st brig. March 7.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. J. F. (on furl.) fr. 44th to 11th N.I. DBAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to proceed to Jullundur with a view

to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. of the Punjab div. on dept. of Younger, on leave, March 9.

Drew, Lieut. H. R. 8th N.I. to act as adjt. v. Wilson, on other duty, March 13.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. P. to be brig. qr. mr. to detach. proceeding to join the force under General Gilbert.

DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. 10th L. C. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

EDWARDS, Licut. T. 49th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

ELLICE, Lieut. G. W. 15th N.I. to return to his appt. in the Nizam's army, March 21.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

FERGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to proceed and rejoin

his appt. in the prov. March 13.

FREELING, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March.
FRITH, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. to 1st tr. 3rd brig.

FULLER, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. posted to 5th comp. 7th batt. Mar. 7. FULTON, Lieut. G. W. W. engs. (Goojerat) perm. to rejoin app. in prov. March 12.

GALLOWAY, Lieut. A. S. dep. asst. qr.-mr.-gen. transf. fr. 1st div. of Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert's force to 3rd div. of army of Punjab, to rem. att. to div. with which he is serving till rel. by Ens. Garden, March 19. GARDEN, Ens. H. R. dep. as. qr.-mr.-gen. transf. fr. 3rd div. of

army of the Punjab to 1st div. of Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert's force, March 19.

GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. posted to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. March 7.

GLASFURD, Capt. J. engs. placed at disposal of Maj. Tremenheere, supt. eng. March 8 (Goojerat), perm. to rejoin app. in provinces, March 12

GOODWIN, Lieut. col. H. eng. to proceed and rejoin his app. in the provinces, March 13.

GORDON, Bt. capt. G. 50 N.I. to cont. att. to departm. till arr. at army h. q. fr. det. duty under Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. GOODWYN, Lt. A. G. eng. (Goojerat) perm. to rejoin app. in provinces, March 12.

GRAHAM, Brev. maj. to be supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee over districts in N. D. provinces, March 26.
GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt. Mar. 7.
GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. app. adj. to detach. on treasure esc. duty, Wuzeerabad, March 22.

GRINDALL, Lieut. R. F. 8th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his app. in the provinces. March 13.

GRINDLEY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to act as adj. to left wing dur. sep. fr. h. qu. of corps, March 22.

GROUNDS, Brev. capt. I. E. 46th N.I. to do duty at conval. depot, Landour, during ens. hot season, March 22.

HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

HAMILTON, Capt. J. J. 36th N.I. to rejoin appt. in the Jullundur

Dooab, March 18. HARDCASTLE, Lieut. E. J. 53rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his

appt. in the prov. March 13. HARDINGE, Ens. G. N. 45th N.I. to rejoin appt. of adjt. in Nusserce batt. March 18.

HAWKINS, Brev. capt. A. to art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 1st comp.

Sth batt. March 7.

HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in

the prov. March 13. HICKS, Capt. G. W. S. 8th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

HILDEBRAND, 1st Lieut. E. H. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

HOCKIN, Lieut. P. R. to act as command. 17th irr. cav. Mar. 18.
HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. posted to 1st comp. 2nd
batt. March 7.

HUNTER, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 25, v. 1st Lieut. G. H. Clifford, dec. March 28.

HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. C.B. art. fr. 1st to 2nd brig. Mar. 7.

HYDE, 2nd Lieut. H. engs. placed at disp. of Maj. Tremenheere, supt. eng. March 8.

JAMES, Lieut. R. H. 44th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of resident at Lahore, March 15.

JAMES, Lieut. H. C. 32nd N.I. surv. gen.'s dep. to rejoin his app. proceeding from commissariat of army of Punjab, March 17

JELLICOE, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.1. to charge of post-office, Ram-nuggur, from 15th Feb. date of dep. of Lieut. J.W. F. Bean, 13th N.I. March 23.

LAMB, Capt. W. 51st N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

LANE, Brev. lieut. col. J. T. C B. art. posted to 6th batt. Mar. 12. LANG, Capt. J. paymaster of army of Punjab, to rej. his app. in prov. on being rel. by Capt. J. Clarke, 25th N.I. March 19.

LANG, Capt. J. pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. in for. dep. for civ. emp. LAWERNSON, Lieut. col. G. S. c. B. art. posted to 1st brig. LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. posted to 2nd comp. 5th batt. LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 13. LYONS, Capt. S. A. 34th N.I. to join his corps.

MACHELL, 1st Lieut. L. art. fr. 4th co. 6th batt. to 1st tr. 3rd brig. March 12.

MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. J. 8th L. C. to proceed and rejoin his app. in the prov. March 13.

MACKENZIE, Cornet N. K. J. posted to 6th L. C. attached to the army of the Punjab, March 21.

MAITLAND, Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. to ch. of sick and wounded of

nat. corps of army of the Punjab, who are now, or may hereafter, arrive at Ferozepore.

MARTIN, Capt. T. 20th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

MAXWELL, Lieut. J. H. engs. placed at disp. of Maj. Tremenheere, in place of Glasfurd, proc. to the provinces; to act as maj. of brig. to eng. dept. Moultan field force till further orders, in room of 1st Lieut. P. Garforth, severely wounded, March 19.

M'Dougal, Ens. W. C. 72nd N.I. to ch. of sick of the force re-

maining at Ramnuggur, March 7. M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. to join his corps.

MERRICK, Ens. T. C. 3rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

MILT. 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 4th tr. 1st brig. to be adjt. and qr. mr. 3rd brig. v. Abercrombie, prom. March 12.

Momer, Lieut. T. de, 68th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing dur. its

separ. fr. regt. head-qrs. March 17.
MONEY, Lieut. E. J. D'O. 25th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his

appt. in the prov. March 13.

Montgomery, 1st Lieut. H. art. to proceed and rejoin his appt.

in the prov. March 13. MORRIESON. Capt. R. 52nd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 24th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in

the prov. March 13. NATION, Brev. capt. H. M. 23rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his

app. in the prov. March 13.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

NICHOLETTS, Lieut. C. H. to act as 2nd in com. 17th irr. cav.

OAKELEY, Cornet, Sir Charles W. A. Bart. posted to 8th L.C. attached to the army of the Punjab, March 21.

OAKES, Lieut. G. N. 46th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in

the prov. March 13. OLDFIELD, Capt. J. R. eng. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

OLPHERTS, 1st Lieut. H. A. art. fr. 1st troop 2nd to 3rd troop, 3rd brig. H. A. at Lahore, to join.
OLIPHANT, 2nd Lieut. W. S. eng. placed at disp. of Maj. Tremen-

heere, supt. eng. March 8.
PATTLE, Col. W. c.B. 3rd L.C. permitted to reside and draw his

pay and allowances at Cawopor

PEPPER, Brev. maj. H. N. art. fr. 3rd comp. 8th, to 4th comp. 5th batt. March 7.

PHAYRE, Brev. capt. A. P. 7th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

PICKARD, Ens. J. 2nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the

prov. March 13. REVELEY, Ens. M. H. 74th N.I. passed colloq. exam. REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt.

in the prov. March 13. RICKETTS, Capt. G. P. 1st L.C. to be postmr. to the detach. pro-

ceeding to join the force under Gen. Gilbert.
RIDDELL, Capt. T. 60th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the

prov. March 13.
RIDDELL, Brev. maj. W. 60th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

RUTHERFORD, Maj. W. 28th N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.
RYAN, Licut. E. M. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SAUNDERS, Cornet H. W. posted to 7th L. C. in the Jullundur Dooab, March 21.

SHADWELL, Lieut. L. 98th foot, appt. ext. a. d. c. to Br. gen. C. Campbell, c.s. com. 3rd div. army of Punjab, March 17.
SHAKESPEARE, Capt. J. D. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 1st batt. and com. of No. 17 lt. field battery, March 7.

SHERWELL, Capt. E. to act as dep. assist. adjt. gen. to 1st imp. div. beyond the Jhelum, March 18.

SLEEMAN, Capt. 1, to be general supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee, March 26.

SMITH, Ens. J. D. 74th N.I. passed collog. exam.

SMITH, Lt. R. B. engrs. (Govjerat), perm. to rejoin app. in provinces, March 12.

SMYTH, Brev. capt. J. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 5th comp. 9th

batt. March 7.

SMYTH, Capt. R. art. from 4th comp. 5th to 5th comp. 8th batt, March 7.

SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. to be detach. gr. mr. to detach. under

com. of Col. Byrne, proc. to Wuzeerabad, March 18.

SPAN, Ens. O. M'C. 62nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

SUNDERLAND, Capt. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 1st comp. 2nd

SWINLEY, Brev. maj. G.H. art. to proc. to head-qrs. of regt.

TENNANT, Brig. gen. J. art. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

TARNAN, Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

THATCHER. Capt. R. 9th N.I. to be detachment staff to escort of G. G. v. Steel.

THOMSON, I. E. 62nd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. on m. c. of Lieut. and Adjt. E. S. Denniss, March 17.

TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. art. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. 9th to 1st. batt. March 7.
VOYLE, Capt. F. E. pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. in for. dep. for civ. emp. March 26.

WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. fr. 3rd co. 1st batt. to 11st tr. 2nd brig.

WESTERN, Capt. J. R. eng. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the

prov. March 13.
WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. C.B. fr. 11th to 44th N.I. Mar. 21.
WIGGENS, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. Sirhind div. dur. abs. of Lieut. Johnson, March 9.

WILSON, Lieut H. M. 8th N.I. to offic. as may of brig. in succ. to Wiggens, March 13.
WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. fr. 3rd brig. to 2nd batt,

Young, 1st Lieut. C.B. eng. to proceed and rejoin his appt. in the prov. March 13.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

#### INFANTRY Horsford, E. O'B.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAUMONT, Capt. E. C. F. 32nd N.I. fr. March 15 to Sept. 15, to

BIRD, Capt. R. W. to asst. resident Lucknow 6 mo. on m. c. to Simla.

BLAIR, Licut. E. R. 51st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 16, to remain at Ramnuggur, on m. c.

Boswell, Maj. B. inv. estab. 5 mo. fr. March 15, inext. to remain

at pres. prep. app. for leave to retire.

CAMPBELL, Maj. C. 53rd N.I. fr. March 17 to Nov. 30, to Simla,

CHRISTIE, Capt. R. 5th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c. CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee

Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, priv. aff.

Close, Lieut. and adj. E. 32nd N.I. fr. March 16 to Nov. 15, to

Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

CORFIELD, Brev. maj. C. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee

DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. 5 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. Durand, Capt. H. M. engs. 1 mo. fr. March 16, to the provinces.

ECKPORD, Col. J. 56th N.I. 8 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to Simla, on

FINNIS, Maj. J. 51st N.I. to Europe, furl. on m. c. March 28. FORBES, Corn. H. 1st L.C. fr. March 14 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on

FULTON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

GARDEN, Lieut. col. W. gen. staff, qr. mr. gen. of the army, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to hill provs. on m. c.

April 1 to Oct. 1, to nin provs. on m. c.
Garden, Licut. col. W. c.B. lcave canc.
Graydon, Ens. J. 44th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Almorah
and hills N. of Deyrah, on priv. aff.
Greathead, 2nd Licut. W. W. H. engs. 3 mo. fr. March 8, to the

provinces, on m. c.

GROUNDS, Brev. capt. J. E. 46th N.I. fr. April 1 to Dec. 31 to

hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. V. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

HAWKES, Licut. col. R. 1st L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c. HUGHES, Licut. H. J. Kelat-i-Ghilzic regt. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 25 to Allahabad and Benares, on m. c.

IRVINE, Ens. C. 51st N.I. to Europe, furl. m. c. March 28.

JACKSON, Capt. pol. supt. of Mullanee, fr. March 3 to June 18.

JAMES, Capt. J. A. 69th N.I. June 13 to Jan. 13, 1850, in ext.

to Deyrah Dhoon and hills N. of Deyrah, m. c. JONES, Lieut. L. B. 56th N.I. leave cancelled.

LATOUCHE, Br. maj. P. Rajpootanah field force, fr. March 1 to Feb. 1, 1850, to Nynce Tal and Almorah, on m. c. LIPTROT, Capt. J. 17th irr. cav. 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Mussoorie,

M'GREGOR, Cornet, E. A. M. 9th L.C. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Saugor.

MACKENZIE, Licut. col. J. 9th L.C. fr. Jan. 14 to Nov. 15, to

Muttra and Mussoorie, on m. c.
M'Dowell, Ens. C. T. M. 2nd Eur. regt. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to

pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MOORE, Capt. T. Sth L.C. fr. March 16 to Sept. 17, to Umballah.

MYLNE, Ens. W. C. R. 74th N.I. fr. April 1 to June 15, to Schore, pr. aff.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. regt. fr. Feb. 13 to Feb. 1, 1850, to Mussoorie and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, NISBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N.T. fr. June 10 to Jan. 13, 1850, in

ext. to Deyrah Dhoon and bills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

OLDFIELD, 1st Lieut. J. 3rd, to 1st brig. h. art. fr. March 12, to

Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

Pew, Lieut. col. P. L. comdt. 5th batt. art. fr. March 20 to

Sept. 20, to pres. on m. c. prep. to apply for leave to sea.
ARICHARD, Lieut. J. T. 15th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 25, to

Kurrachee and Bombay, pr. aff.
Powys, Ens. J. 61st N.I. fr. March 15, to Nov. 15, to Nyace

Tal and Almorah, on m. c. ROBINSON, Capt. E. J. 7th L.C. superint. Bhuttee territ. &c. to sea, Egypt. and Syria, on m. c. for 2 years.

SALE, Eus. H. P. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 24 to March 26.

SANDHAM, Ens. E. 11th N.I. fr. March 15, to Oct. 15, to Ny-

nee Tal and Almorah, on m. c. Sмітн, Lieut. H. S. 1st Eur. N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Snook, Capt. J. V. 23rd N.I. fr. March 10 to March 10, 1850, to Simla and hill stations, on m. c.

STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L.C. fr. March 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. STERL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and

hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
TAYLOR, Licut. H. A. 74th N.I. 4 mo. fr. March 10, to Agra.
WARDROPER, Brev. capt. F. B. 25th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 16, to

Ferozepore.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. att. to Ramgurh L. I. bat. his 'a unex. portion of leave, granted 30th Sept. last, canc. from 28th of March, date of his return to Bengal.

YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. 8 mo. fr. March 15, to pres. and hills N. of Deyrah, on in. c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. staff, reposted to 3rd L. C. at Muttra, join on being rel. fr. med. ch. of 67th N.I. by Surg. C. W. Fuller. ALLEN, Asst. surg. Sirhind div. to do duty with 58th N.I. att. to res. force, March 22.

Atchison, Surg. T. to aff. med. aid to 72nd N.I.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. to rejoin 11th L.C. March 21.

BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum, March 22.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. L. to aff. med. aid to 4th troop 3rd brig. H.A. CHRISTIE, Surg. R. to relieve Surg. Woodburn fr. med. ch. of art.

at Bareilly, and left wing of 5th irr. cav.

ESDAILE, Surg. J. M.D. pres. surg. placed at disp. of dep. gov. Bengal, with a view to app. as marine surg. March 28; to offic. as marine surg. until further orders, March 26. JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. to do duty with 1st L.C. and to aff. aid

to 4th tr. 2nd brig. art. March 13. JOWETT, Dr. J. to be a member of ferry fund committee of Dinage-

pore, April 3. ARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. doing duty in depôt hosp. Ferozepore

to accomp. and afford med, aid to a detach, of sick and wounded, native soldiers marching towards Meerut, March 22.

HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. to aff. med, aid to sick and detach, of H. M.'s 53rd foot at Lahore, March 7.

LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. in ch. of sick left at Ramnuggur on the advance of the troops under Gen. Whish, to proceed and join field hospital of the army of the Punjab at Goojerat, March 7: to left wing 34th N.I. at Nakodah, to join, March 22.

McCosh, Surg. J. M.D. 2nd Eur. regt. to med. ch. of gen. staff of the force, and of div. and brig. staff of the Bengal column. MORRIESON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. on leave, rem. fr. 36th to 37th N.I. March 23.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. passed colloq. exam.

NISBET, Surg. M. M.D. to conduct med. dut. of Umballah station, and arrangements for troops, &c. passing through or ord. to march. on dep. of superint. surg. on duty to Ferozepore.

Pemberton, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 2nd Eur. regt. to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. March 12.
RANKIN, Surg. G. C. posted to 25th N.I. March 9.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. reposted to 9th L.C. at Mhow, to

join, March 20.

REID, Surg. A. 4th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of depôt of H.M.'s 61st. foot, fr. Asst. surg. Kemp.

Scott, Asst. surg. K. M. med. dep. to be surg. fr. 23rd March, v. Surg. R. M. Thompson, dec. March 28.

STRWART, Asst. surg. H. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. sappers, with eng. park est. and to 6th comp. pioneers.

STIVEN, Asst. surg. W. S. M.D. rem. fr. 25th to 36th N.I. to

join, March 23.

STUART, Surg. A. MacD. fr. 25th to 24th N.I. March 9. SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. 44th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of mag. and station hospital fr. Cockburn, at Cawnpore, March 12. THOMSON, Asst. surg. G. F. M.D. fr. 2nd tr. 3rd, to 3rd tr. 2nd.

brig. h. a.

THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. 7th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. of pioneers, March 7.
TRITTON, Surg. E. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 1st batt. art. and

No. 10 lt. field battery, v. Lacy, March 7.

TYTLER, Asst. surg. doing duty in depot hospital at Ferozepore, to accomp. and afford med. aid to a detach. of sick and wounded nat. soldiers marching towards Meerut, March 22.

WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. att. to civ. sta. Futtehpore perm. to return to his app. his serv. being no longer req. with army of the Punjab, March 21.

WHETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. med. ch. 58th N.I. to join his civ. app. at Poorie, March 22.

WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. to proc. and rejoin app. at convalescent depot at Darjeeling.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. leave cancelled.

LAMB, Dr. J. civ. asst. surg. Malda, 6 mo. p. aff. in ext. from March 9.

MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. 6 mo. to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST. STAFF.-Brev. Maj. the Hon. C. R. S. West, to be an extra

a.d.c. to Com.-in-Ch.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Brig. Lockwood, to rejoin his corps.— 9th lancers. Capt. Drysdale and Lieut. Nelthorpe, 8 mo. fr. March 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.e.; Capt. J. C. Campbell, fr. March 22 to April 21, to Umballah and Ferozepore; Licut. Delmar, 3 mo. fr. March 22. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England, fr. date of emb.; Lieut. French, 8 mo. fr. March 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.; Asst. Surg. Macpherson to do

duty with detach. to Landour, under Lieut. Tresson, 98th. INFANTRY.—10th regt. Capt. Tell, 4 mo. leave; Lieut. Galloway Lucas, to do duty at Landour depot dur. the hot season. -18th. Capt. Kennedy, to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Mountain.—24th. Lieut. Travers, to do duty at Landour depot dur. the hot season; Lieut. Selby, fr. Feb. 1 to July 31, to enable him to rejoin.—29th. Asst. surg. Macbeth, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 years to England. -32nd. Lieut. col. Brooke to rejoin appt. as sec. to his Excel. Sir W. Cotton; Capt. Pigott, 3 mo. to Bombay and to England, to com. reg. depot; Capt. Smyth, 3 mo. fr. March 16, to Bombay, and 18 mo. to England.—53rd. Lieut. Fuller, 3 mo. to Calcutta; Asst. surg. Tuson, Feb. 27 to July 1, to remain at Umballa.—61st. Lieut. Brackenbury, fr. Jan. 13 to March 10, to remain at pres. prep. to emb. for England.—80th. Ens. Paterson, March 4 to Nov. 15, to Darjeeling, on m. c.—86th. Lieut. Weaver, 2 years to England.— 96th. Lieut. Archer, 6 mo. for purpose of joining his corps .- 98th. Capt. Lovett, fr. April 2 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Landour, and hills N. of Deyral; Lieut. Fresson, to com. detach. of sick and wounded to Landour; Ens. Farrington, 9 mo. fr. Jan. 24, to Meerut, Simla, Nynee Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Asst. surg. Browne, fr. April 16 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla.

#### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ARBUTHNOT DALLAS, late of Calcutta, heretofore a captain in the military service of the Company, on their Bengal estab., and first assist. offic. sec. to the Mil. Board, to Murray Gladstone, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

J. BARKER, late a serj. maj. in the 24th N.I., to the registrar

Supreme Court.

JAMES PATTULO, late a capt. in the 1st Europ. Ben. fus., in the service of the Company, ditto.

EDWARD JOHNSON WHITE, late master and commander of the

schooner Mischief, of Calcutta, to Capt. Win. Boothby, of Calcutta. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

TIMOTHY KELLEHER, a serj. in H.M.'s service, but latterly out of employ, to the registrar Supreme Court. Molloy, Mackintosh,

JOHN WILLIAM YULE, late of Bhagulpore, to the registrar Supreme Court. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

ROSE LYNCH, late of Cooly Bazar, in the town of Calcutta,

widow of the late Serj. Lynch, to the registrar Supreme Court. W. Anley, proctor.

GABRIEL HENRY WHISTLER, formerly a capt. in the 72nd Bengal N.I., and late of the inv. estab. of the Company, ditto.

ROBERT KENT, late a lieut. col. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab., to the registrar Supreme Court. Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

MARY BOWIE, late of Cossitoliah, in Calcutta, widow, to the registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

GEORGE EDEN, the Earl of Auckland, formerly Governor-General of India, dec., to John Russel Colvin, of Calcutta, Esq., a judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, one of the executors in the said will named. T. B. Swinhoe and Son, proctors.

FREDERICK HURTER, late of Bhagulpore, Baptist missionary, to Mrs. Eliza Marian Hurter, the widow. G. O. Beeby, proctor. W. Des Forgea, late a vet. surg. attached to 3rd L. C. in the service of the Comp. to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHN MAINWARING, late a lieut. and brev. capt. in the 1st Bengal N. I. Ditto.

ALEXANDER MACCAUGHEY SHEPHERD, late a lieut. in 6th L. C. in the service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. Ditto. THOMAS CARRINGTON SCOTT, late of the civil service of the

Comp. on their Bengal estab. Ditto. G. T. LUSHINGTON, late a member of the civil service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. and political agent at Kumaoon and Gurral. Ditto.

GABRIEL HENRY WHISTLER, formerly a capt. in the 72nd Bengal N. I. and late of the inv. estab. of the Comp. Ditto.

JAMES WENTWORTH BENNET, late of Calcutta, and a British subject, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Shaw, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

ALEXANDER FORTUNE, formerly of Lucknow, heretofore a capt. in the military service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes and Watts,

GEORGE KYROFF, late of Lahore, merchant, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. W. D. H. Ochme, proctor.
WILLIAM POLLARD YOUNG, a British subject, and late chief

engineer of the steamer Precursor, to George Johnson Young, of Howrah, in the 24 pergunnalis, civil engineer, the father. Homfray, proctor.

ALFRED ORAM, a British subject, late of Kauskally factory, indigo planter, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JOHN CURNIN, late of Calcutta, a British subject, to Mrs. Ellen Curnin, of Middleton-street, in Calcutta. Paul, Smelt, and Mar-

JAMES FLYTER, late a captain in 64th regt. Bengal N.I. in the military service of the Comp. to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Shaw, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

GEORGE HUGHES CLIFFORD, late of the town of Calcutta, a British subject, and a lieutenant of artillery in the service of the Com-pany, on their Bengal estab. to Sophia Clifford, at present of the pany, on their Bengal estade to spinial control, at present of the said town of Calcutta. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

Charles Macsween, late of Nyncetal, heretofore a member of

the civil service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. to Margaret Macsween, of Mcerut. Smith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

RICHARD MOWBRAY MARTIN THOMSON, late marine surgeon of Calcutta, to John Deffell, Esq. of Culcutta, as the attorney and for the benefit of Mary Josephine Thomas. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

MRS. ELIZABETH HEAD, late of Allipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, a British subject, to Mrs. Emma Collington Porter, daughter of the said deceased. F. T. Biddle, proctor.

FRANCIS RUSSELL DAVIDSON, late of Scharunpore, heretofore a member of the civil service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. to George Fleming Franco, of Scharunpore aforesaid, a member of the said civil service of the said Comp. on their said Bengal estab. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

VALENTINE CHAMPION, Esq. to Philip Robert Crump, the residuary legatee. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

GEORGE TEMPLER, late of Umballa, in the East Indies, a capt. and brev. maj. in the 22nd regt. N.I. to Brev. maj. Hugh Augustus Boscawen, of Fort William. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

GEORGE MITCHELL, late of St. Andrew, in Scotland, North Britain, to Seth Arratoon Apear, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messieurs Apear and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

JULIEN BOILARD, the elder, late of Patna, in the province of Bengal, gentleman, to John Alexander Boilard, of Patna aforesaid, gentleman. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

WILLIAM DERICK SOVEREIGN SMITH, late of the town of Calcutta, chief interpreter of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, to Mrs. Anna Cook, at Calcutta. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of Charles, c.s. s. at Agra, March 29. BERKELEY, the lady of V. C. F. s. at Bulundshuhur, March 23. BONNAUD, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, March 25. BROWN, the wife of W. C. d. at Ferozepore, March 27. BUCKLAND, Mrs. Charles, d. at Chittagong, March 25

CAMPBELL, the lady of Maj. M. d. at Hansi, March 22.

CARTER, Mrs. James, s. at Agra, March 6.
CARTER, the lady of Capt. J. C. Lambton, H. M.'s 53rd, d. at Lahore, March 4.

CHRISTIE, the lady of Maj. J. 9th irr. cav. s. at Mussoorie,

COLES, the lady of Charles R. s. at Calcutta, March 27. D'CRUZE, the wife of Joseph, s. at Calcutta, March 28.

HENTY, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, April 3. HILLS, Mrs. H. H. d. at Calcutta, March 25.

MATTHEWS, the wife of Matthew, d. at Calcutta, March 17. M'IVER, the wife of Kenneth, d. at Agra, March 18.
NATION, the lady of Capt. H. M. 23rd N.I. d. at Calcutta, April 2.

STARKEY, the lady of Capt. S. Cross, 7th N.I. d. at Umballab, March 30.

STEWARD, the wife of R. D. at Delhi, March 22.
SPENCER, the wife of W. H. d. at Banda, March 24.
TEMPLETON, the wife of W. G. d. at Calcutta, March 31. WESTON, Mrs. John, s. at Chuprah, March 22

WHEELWRIGHT, the lady of Lieut. C. A. art. d. at Umballah, March 26.

WILLIAMS, the lady of Fleetwood, c.s. d. at Bareilly, March 25.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS, Lieut. Francis J. 74th N.l. to Charlotte Margaret, d. of Major Forster, at Delhi, March 24.

DELMERICK, James George, to Miss Isabella Mary Luckstedt, at Agra, March 26.

MACKENZIE, James Thompson, to Mary Eliza Sophia, d. of C. D. Russell, at Jessore, March 27.
NICOL- F. A. M. to Jane Ann, d. of Dr. Chavasse, at Calcutta,

March 31.

TEIL, Thomas, to Fredericka Virginia Frances, d. of J. Teil, at Calcutta, March 29.

WALKER, J. H. to Clara, relict of the late F. Fortier, at Calcutta, March 26.

ARRAKIEL, H. wife of J. G. at Calcutta, aged 24, April 3, Bristow, Sophia E. d. of T. W. of the 19th N.I. at Delbi, aged 1, March 23.

BYRNE, William Charles, at Calcutta, aged 7, March 25.

CLIFFORD, Lieut. George H. h. art. at Calcutta, aged 30, March 25.

DE SOLMINIBAC, John J. at Dacca, aged 35, March 19.
EGGLESTONE, Martha, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 41, March 19.

FANTOM, Francis, at Calcutta, aged 47, March 31.

HALDINE, Capt. Radcliff, 45th N.I. from wounds received in action at Chillianwallah on 13th Jan. at Lahore, March 22. HYSLOP, Harley M. s. of Capt. Maxwell, 59th N.I. at Bareilly, March 26.

MANOOK, Mrs. Galana, at Calcutta, aged 90, March 20.
Monro, Mrs. A. H. at Simla, aged 62, April 3.
O'CONNOR, Julia A. d. of the late Charles, at Agra, aged 13, March 24.

PARKER, Charlotte, inf. d. of Maj. N. I. 58th N.I. at Gwalior,

aged 7 mo. Mar. 29.
PENTON, Mary Frances Emma, d. of T. H. M.'s 3rd drag. at

PENTON, Mary Frances Emma, d. of T. H. M.'s 3rd drag. at Umballah, aged 1, March 31.

PEREIRA, L. at Calcutta, aged 67, April 1.

SIMEON, Catherine M. wife of M. at Calcutta, aged 34, March 29.

SMITH, Mathew Fleetwood, s. of lieut. 61st N.I. at Calcutta, aged 3. March 15.

STEWARD, Robert M. s. of Robert, at Delhi, March 24.

STIVEN, Sutherland, s. of Dr. W. S. 25th N.I. at Naine Tal, aged 1. March 24.

THOMPSON, Joseph, at Moulmein, March 17.
TRESTON, E. at Landour, aged 65, March 25.
YOUNG, Florence, d. of J. H. at Calcutta, March 21.

#### SHIPPING.

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ARRIVALS.

MARCH 24. Charlotte, Affeck, Sydney; Medora, Pounder, Bordeaux.—25. Endymion, Reed, Liverpool; Mary Somerville, Johnson, Liverpool.—28. Dido, Saunders, Penang; Red Rover, Oliver, Singapore; Ariel, Bart, Singapore; British Sovereign, Harris, Madras.—29. Kate Hastings, Allen, Boston.—30. Jaegar, Bartlett, Liverpool.—APRIL 2. Isa, Shepherd, Akyab.—4. Hamoody, M'Donald, Alleppee; Colombo, Ritchie, Cape.—5. Sir Robert Peel, Dixon, Madras; steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.—6. Defiance, Sargent, Bombay. Sargent, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Charlotte.—Dr. Ashley, Mrs. Dubton, and Mr. C. Reed.
Per Medora.—Mrs. Mitchell and child.—MADRAS.—Mr. Lemarchund.

Per Ariel .- Lieut. J. Williamson.

Per Kate Hastings .- Mrs. Allen and child.

Per steamer Enterprise.—Mrs. Sloley and child, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. Fill and child, Rev. Balma, J. Watts, Esq. Captains Pine and Cox, Mr. Tate, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Conner, and Master Burkinyoung.—From Arracan, and Mr. Scallan.

Per Columba C. H. Cockers For Francisch Commissioner, Arracan, and Mr. Scallan.

Arracan, and Mr. Scallan.

Per Colombo.—G. H. Cochrane, Esq. Ens.; and Mrs. Ritchie.

Per steamer Oriental.—Messrs. Davidson, Whish, Ashburner,
Carey, Turnbull, Ingleby, Hamilton, Bogle, Godby, Harward,
Hailes, Bruere, and Quin, cadets; Mr. G. Benson, Rev. J. Chapman, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Austin, 2 children, and servant; Capt.
Cowell and lady, H.M. 3rd dragoons; Mr. Stewart, Capt. Gorges,
Mrs. Johnson and servant, Miss Wilkinson, Messrs. H. Smith, Telliard, and Beere.—From Bombay.—Mr. Ladd, Mrs. Ladd, and
Miss Peak.—From Point de Galle.—Messrs. Higgs and Tottenham.—From Madras.—Mr. R. Morrison and servant.

Per Defiance.—Lieut. Whiteside, H.M. 96th; Mrs. Whiteside
and three children, and Mr. Craig.

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DEPARTURES

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MARCH 24.—James Lumsden, McNidder, London; Lafayetle, Topsent, Havre.—25. Mor, Alston, China; Francis, McNalty, Liverpool.—26. Semellante, Perret, Hamburgh; Centaur, Herring, Bushire and Bussorah; Louis le Grand, Shotellier, Bourbon.—27. Carribeen, Cockton, Bristol.—28. Ludlove, Adams, Mauritius; Norfolk, Kreeft, Mauritius; Arratoon Apcar, Durham, China.—29. Anne Mary, Hilton, Liverpool; Hero, Henderson, London; Eagle, Lovett, China; Framjee Cowasjee, Eales, Persian Gulf; Tigris,

Patrickson, Liverpool. 30. Doorga, Harvoy, Bourbon; Fyzel Curreem, Ballantine, Mauritius; Napoleon, L'Roche, Bourbon; Lancaster, Hallin, Liverpool.—APRIL 1. Rubicon, Thomson, Boeton; Dorisana, Hornell, Liverpool.—4. Hyderee, Coury, Mauritius; Luminy, Audubert, Bourbon.—6. Bellone, Bernard, Bourbon; Victoria, Cruikshank, Bombay.—8. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.

nioz, Rev. Mr. Bell and 2 servants, Mr. H. A. Lushman, Mr. Mathison, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Worcester, and Mrs. Field.—To Suez.—Mr. D. O. Mackey, Mr. Bonnivet, Mr. Rawson, Count de Rattemauton, Countess de Rattemauton and 2 servants, Major Sampson, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Wingate.—To Southampton.—Mr. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gollan, infant, and servant; Mr. Lowe, Mrs. Carberry, Col. and Mrs. Harriott, Miss Pringle, Capt. Chester, Mr. Tell, Mrs. Teil, and infant; Miss Barlow and 2 servants, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Kelly and servant, Col. Hawkes, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Lieuz. Fulton, Mr. Smith, Captain Christie, Col. (died on board and Mrs. Stedman, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Peinze, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Drummond, Mr. W. J. Cooper, and Mr. Pain.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 7, 1849.

	Government			Securities.			Bu <b>y.</b>		
Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per ceut.				disc.	3	0		3	8
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ding to	Nos.	••	do.	3	0		3	8
New Co.'s 5 do.	••			do.	0	6		0	10
Third Sicca 4 do.	• •			do.	17	4		17	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	• •			do.	16	8		16	12

#### Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	do.	10		15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• •	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	4 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	do	7 per cent
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper		5 per cent
Do. on cash credit accounts		6 percent

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.					
China Gold Bars	16	. 2	 16	10	1+
Gold Dust	16	4	 16	10	per sa. w
Spanish Dollars	220	8	 220	14	] non 100
Spanish Dollars	220	2	 220	10	} per 100.
Sovereigns	10	131	10	141	ו
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	 16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	5	 21	6	j

## EXCHANGES.

Quotations are 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d. for Bills at 6 months' sight, first class.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; Liverpool, 4l. 12s. to 4/. 15s.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.-The Commander-in-Chief was to proceed on the 17th of April, on a tour of inspection and review through the Mysore and Southern divisions and the provinces of Malabar and Canara, accompanied by the adjutant-general of the army, the quartermaster-general, the judge advocate general, the dep. adj.-gen. H. M.'s forces, and the dep. qu. mast .- gen.

JUVENILE INSOLVENCY .- It appears that eighteen individuals, officers of the Honourable Company at the top, and very humble natives at the bottom, were subjected to the cleansing action of the Insolvent Court in April. There is one case to which attention is drawn, that of Ensign Alston, who has made his appearance in this court twice within the last seven months. He has been in the country altogether about two years, and at the end of the first eighteen months, found himself compelled to ask the assistance of her Majesty's judges in getting rid of his liabilities. The first schedule contained debts to the amount of 3,940 rupees, and the second exhibited a total of 822.

FUNERAL OF LADY STEELE.—The remains of the lamented lady of Brigadier-general Steele, c.B. which had been brought down from Bellary for interment, were, on the 10th of April, deposited in the burial-ground of St. George's Cathedral. Right Hon. the Governor and his staff, with a large portion of that of the presidency, and many other friends of the departed, followed the remains to their last resting-place.

MR. MACLEAN AND THE NABOR.—In the Insolvent Court, March 16, before Sir William Burton, Mr. Maclean appeared, to purge himself from his contempt, in the matter of the bonds held for the repayment of the money advanced to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Mr. Ritchie prayed the release of the insolvent, on the ground that he had delivered up the securities in question (to wit, two notes, for a lakh, and Rs. 50,000 respectively). Sir William Burton instantly ordered the discharge of Mr. Maclean, and directed that Veerapermall Pillay, in whose favour the notes were drawn, should be subpænaed to show what interest he had in the notes, if any, and to assign them over for the benefit of the creditors. It would be quite competent for the Court, if he refused to assign, to file a bill against him and the Nabob. After that assignment was made, whether compulsory or voluntary, it would then be the duty of the official assignee to apply to the Govern-ment for permission to sue the Nabob of the Carnatic, and he, Sir W. Burton, would not contemplate, he could not suppose, that such an application would be refused. It was true, the instru-ments might be null and void, but that did not void the debt.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The annual exhibition of this society was held in April, and was honoured by the presence of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, and several of the leading officials. The number of competitors was larger than on any former occasion, and the samples were considered generally of a superior quality. The higher prizes were awarded to Messrs. Ouchterlony, for Bourbon cotton, first prize, Rs. 500; T. Goolden, Esq. (coffee), prize of Rs. 300; Mr. Daily (coffee), prize of Rs. 200; M Dowell and Co. (best raw sugar), first prize, Best wool specimen, only one competitor, and the Rs. 400. sample obtained the first prize, Rs. 400.

ABSTRACTION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.—One of the writers connected with the Record Department of the Government office has, it appears, supplied, for a consideration, a bundle of papers belonging to the political department, to an agent of the late Rajah of Tanjore, having reference to the deposition of his master. Out of the present the writer promised to pay something to the servant of the agent, but having failed to fulfil his engagement, the serwant handed over the records furnished by the writer to the chief secretary to Government, who sent the writer to the chief magistrate to dispose of the matter according to law.

FORTHCOMING FESTIVITIES.—A ball, given to Sir H. Pottinger by the ladies of Madras, came off on the 12th of April, in the Banquet Hall, Government House. The arrangements were

under the superintendence of Lady Stonhouse.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Steps were being taken to improve the Mount Road by the introduction of lamps. "If," remarks the Spectator, "this improvement have its origin from Sir H. Pottinger, he certainly deserves the thanks of the community for a ' useful light.' "

THE PROPOSED PENITENTIARY BUILDING ABANDONED. It is stated by the Speciator that orders have been received from the Court of Directors for the abandonment of the pile of building

designed for a Penitentiary.

SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE .- The Madras U. S. Gazette says, "We understand that Government with advertence to a considerable falling off in the Sea Customs revenue, have directed the collector to reduce his establishment, and that accordingly a reduction from fifteen to twenty per cent. will take place from the established amount."—Athenœum.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR NATIVE EDUCATION. expected that the head of the executive in Madras would soon propound some original views upon the subject of Native Education. The governor is understood to entertain very decided opinions upon the question.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to be Malaghur translator to Gov. Apr. BALLARD, G. A. attained rank of 5th class, Feb. 25.

BAYLEY, W. H. acting sub treasurer, del. over ch. of the gen. treasury to S. D. Birch, April 5.

BIRCH, S. D. rec. ch. of gen. treasury, April 5; to be a mem. of

the mint. com. April 13.

BIRD, C. J. del. over ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Coimbatore to E. B. Thomas, March 31.

Child, F. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore.

COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, res. ch. of the dist. fr. M. Murray, March 19.

COLLETT, C. attained rank of 5th class, Feb. 19. FRERE, H. sub. jud. of the zillah of Salem, resum. ch. of off. Apr. HAGGARD, J. to be assist. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, Apr. HUDLESTON, W. attained rank of 5th class, Feb. 25.

MASTER, R. E. attained rank of 5th class, Feb. 25.

MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, res. ch. of off. April 4.

RATCLIFFE, J. actg. sub. jud. of the zillah Madura, assd. ch. of the court fr. C. H. Woodgate, March 27.

TAYLOR, G. N. to be assist, to coll. of land customs at Madras, March 27.

March 27.

THOMAS, E. B. actg. coll. & mag. of Coimbatore, assd. ch. of the dist. fr. C. J. Bird, March 31.

WOODGATE, C. H. del. over ch. of ass. of sub. jud. of zillah Madura to J. Ratcliffe, March 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. ANSTRUTHER, T. A. 1 mo. CLARKE, T. leave cancelled at his request. MACLEAN, A. to England, on m. c.

NESBITT, W. S. leave cancelled, at his request.

SANDEMAN, A. S. to England, on m. c.

THOMAS, E. B. leave cancelled fr. March 13.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT, &c.
GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. A.M. to remain on the Neilgherry hills, on POPE, Rev. J. P. to be chaplain of Masulipatam, March 29.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani, to receive moonshee allow.; to be adj. April 13.

AUSTIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 13, v. Shand, dec.

AYNSLEY, Cornet G. H. M. 6th L. C. to be lieut. fr. March 30, in succ. to Ottley, invalided.

BELL, Lieut. col. J. fr. 11th to 12th N.I. April 4.

BLAIR, 2nd lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 13. BLAIR, Ens. C. F. H. to do duty with 2nd N.I. April 10. CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. to do duty with 45th N.I. April 10. CARNELL, Ens. R. R. posted to 32nd N.I. as 5th ens. April 3; to

rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

CAVE, Ens. E. to do duty with 15th N.I. April 10.
CLAGERT, Ens. F. B. to do duty with 19th N.I. April 4.
CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. rem. at his req. fr. 51st to 22nd N.I. to stand next below Ens. H. C. Dowker, April 2.

DUN, Eos. P. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 3 DENT, sen. Ens. T. W. 11th N.I. to be lieut. v. Farran, inv. date of com. April 1.
DENTON, Lieut. J. 1st nat. vet. batt. to be capt. on the veteran

estab. fr. April 3.

DYRR, Eas. T. to do duty with 49th N.I. April 10. ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. 5th L. C. joined his appt. as jun. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, Feb. 13. EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani

qual. as adjt. April 12.

FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 11th N.I. transf. to inval. fr. April 1, to 2nd N.V.B. April 11.

FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani

as interp. April 10.
GEORGES, Ens. T. C. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GOSLING, 2nd lieut. G. F. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GOSLING, 2nd lieut. G. F. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani. Hamilton, Ens. W. not arr. posted to 51st. N.I. as 5th ens. April 3; to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

LENNOX, Ens. S. W. to do duty with 31st N.I. April 10.

LUARD, Lieut. col. J. K. c.B. fr. 12th to 11th N.I. April 4.

LUMSDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. W. art. rem. fr. 5th batt. to 4th ba't.

MACLEAN, Com. J. N. 7th L.C. to be adj. April 13.

MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. to be adj. April 10.

MESHAM, Ens. W. R. to do duty with 5th N.I. April 10.

MESHAM, Ens. W. R. 11 to be adj. April 13.

MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to be adj. April 13.

NEW, Ens. S. to do duty with 15th N.I. April 10.
OTTLEY, Capt. M. S. 6th L.C. trans. to invalid estab. March 30; posted to 1st N.V.B. April 3.
OWEN, Sen. Lieut. W. G. 11th N.I. to be capt. v. Farran, inv.

date com. April 1. PARRY, Ens. S. H. J. to do duty with 52nd N.I. April 5.
PEYTON, Ens. H. A. fr. doing duty with 1st Fus. to do duty with
48th N.I. April 12.

PHILIPPS, Ens. C. G. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani as interp. April 10.

PICTEL, Ens. F. 49th N.I. to join his corps, April 4.
ROBERTS, Lieut. G. B. 7th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. April 3.
RYVES, Capt. T. J. 2nd N. V. batt. to retire fr. service on pens. of
rank fr. May 11.

SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, and to receive moonshee allow. SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani

for adj.

TAYLOR, Lieut. S. to be adj. to 47th N.I. VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. pl. at disp. of resident at Hy-derabad for temp. employ. in the Nizam's army, M arch 10.

WALLACE, Capt. R. 2nd N. V. batt. to be in ch. of nat. pens. and holders of family certificates at Chingleput, fr. Feb. 2. WANNER, Ens. S. A. W. to do duty with 2nd N.I. April 10.
Woods, Brev. capt. W. G. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. March 30, v. Ottley, invalided.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

#### INFANTRY.

BLAIR, C. F. H. April 3. CAMPBELL, J. D. L. April 5. CARNELL, R. R. April 3. CAVE, E. April 5. CLAGETT, F. B. April 3. DYER, T. April 3.

LENNOX, S. W. April 9. Mesham, W. R. April 9. NEW, S. April 9. PARRY, S. H. J. April 3. STIRLING, W. C. April 9. WARNER, S. A. W. April 3.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAMFORD, Lieut. E. J. 25th N.I. fr. April 10 to Aug. 10, to Poonah, Bombay, and the Mahabuleshwur hills. BERESFORD, Capt. J. P. art. commiss. of ordnance, Bangalore,

leave ext. to 31st Dec. to sea.

BURROUGHS, Lieut. W. M. 2nd N.I. fr. April 4 to May 1, 1850,

to Cuddalore and eastern coast, on m. c. BYNG, Maj. J. 6th L. C. fr. March 31 to May 1, 1850, Neilgher-

CAMPBELL, Lt. J. R. 3d M. N.I. 18 mos. to Neilgherries, m. c. CAZALET, Capt. C. H. 29th N.I. fr. March 17 to May 1, eastern coast. m. c.

CHURCH, Capt. W. J. 17th N.I. in ext. to Aug. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

CONRAN, Lt. Col. G. h. a. 1 mo. CREWE, Capt. R. 45th N.I. 1 mo. to Madras. DYNELEY, Corn. H. E. 1st L.C. fr. March 21 to April 1, 1850, to Cannanore.

ELLIOTT, Lt. Col. W. E. A. 27th N.I. 3 mos. to the Neilgherries, fr. April 3.

FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 11th N.I. fr. Feb. 27, Pres. prep. to

FINLAY, Lt. G. C. 12th N.I .fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Ncilgherries.

FRANKLAND, Lt. T. 48th N.I. fr. April 10 to August 31, to

FRANKLAND, Lt. T. 48th N.I. fr. April 10 to August 31, to Poonah, Bombay, and W. coast.
FRENCH, Lt. M. T. 34th L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FOORD, 2nd Lt. E. A. eng. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
GRIMES, Capt. J. 8th N.I. 6 mo. to Egypt.
GOLDSMID, Lt. F. J. 37th Gren. ret. to duty, April 3.
LAURIE, 1st Lt. W. F. B. 5th batt. art. in ext. prep. to Eur. m. c.
LLOYD, Lt. H. 21st N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
MACDONALD, Lt. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 3.
MACGREGOB, Lt. and adj. 6th L.C. fr. 23rd April to 23rd June.
MARSHALL, Capt. G. A. 18th N.I. 3 mos. priv. affairs to Madras from Russelcondah. from Russelcondah.
MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Banga-

lore, Mysore, and eastern coast.

MEARE, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. fr. 27th March to 30th Sept. to

Vazigapatam.
Nixon, Lt. J. 2nd N.V. batt. leave cancelled.
Noble, Maj. H. N. 40th N.I. fr. March 30, 1849, to March 31, 1850, to Vizagapatam, or e. c. on m. c.
Passingham, Ens. A. R. T. 29th N.I. fr. March 23 to Aug. 1, Waltair, m. c.

PELLY, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. furl to Europe, on m. c. PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. 18th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 3.

READ, Lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Neil-

gherries.
RIACK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. to Neilgherries.
RICKETTS, Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. in ext. to May 31, to Ban-

galore.
ROPER, Lieut. C. 42nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.

SAXTON, Lieut. and adj. G. H. 10th to 30th April, in ext. priv.

aff.; to rejoin his regt.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. 17th N.I. in ext. fr. April 23 to July 22, to Madras.

WATKINS, Lieut. col. W. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15. to Neilgherries.
WHITE, Lieut. W. E. 30th N.I. fr. March 9 to June 30, Viziana-

grum, m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, Asst. su.g. J. M.D. ret. to duty April 9.
COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. rem. fr. d. d. und. surg. 1st dist.
pres. to do duty H.M.'s 25th regt. April 7.
COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. rem. fr. d. d. H.M.'s 25th regt. to do duty

1st Madras fus. April 7

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to rank fr. Oct. 3, 1848.
DONALDSON, J. M.D. to do duty under the surg. of the gen. hosp.
JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. to proc. to Vellore, and do duty with 52nd
N.I. dur. abs. of Hamlyn.

O'NEILL, Surg. T. act. med. storekeeper, app. a member of bd. of med. officers, v. Surg. T. Taplin, rel. March 31.

Asst. surg. S. T. passed exam. in Hindustan i, April 5.

PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. ret. to duty, April 3. RENNICK, Asst. surg. R. H. app. cav. surg. Vizagapatam, April 13. THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

TRIMNELL, Asst. surg. G. F. to do duty under the surg. to 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, April 10; to rank fr. Dec. 27,

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DONALDSON, J. M. D. April 3. TRIMNELL, Asst. surg. G. F. April 5.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 1st L. C. in ext. to May 8.
GILCHRIST, Surg. W. to Europe, m. c.
JALLAND, As. surg. W. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. to 31st Oct. to Neilgherries, m. c.

## DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

DANIELL, the lady of Lieut. C. A., H. M.'s 94th, d. at Cannanore, March 31. BRANSON, Mrs. J. W. s. at Kilpank, April 4.

nanore, March 31.

DIGHTON, the lady of Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. d. at Madras, April 4.

DOWN, the wife of Lieut. William, 1st Eur. fus. (twin d's.) at

Bellary, March 25.

FARRIER, the wife of C. E. Israel, 4th L.C. s. at Bangalore.

FENN, the wife of Serj. Samuel, s. at Palamcottah, March 28. GAMBLE, the wife of Serj. D. B. art. at Trichinopoly, March 17. GILBERTSON, the wife of Lieut. C. F. d. at Cannanore.

GORDON, the lady of P. B. s. at Royapocram, March 24.

JAMES, the wife of R. H. d. at Madras, March 25.
HOBART, the lady of Lieut. 1st N. V. B. d. at Perambore, April 5.
Kelso, the lady of Capt. 3rd L.C. s. at Sunderabad, March 26.
Kirby, the lady of Capt. C. F. 14th N.l. s. at Bangalore, April 7.
Knocker, the lady of Lieut. J. B. 40th N.l. d. at Sunderabad,

March 20. KNOX, the wife of the Rev. Geo. d. at Bangalore, March 22. LEFLEUR, the wife of A. d. at Nursingpooram, March, 26. MOLYNEAUX, the lady of Capt. A. M. 2nd L.I. d. at Ootscamund,

March 31. Powell, the wife of Qua. mas. serj. J. 6th N.I. d. at Black Town, March 30.

SIMPSON, the wife of A. M. s. at Nellore, April 1. SMITH, the wife of George, s. at Mysore, March 25.
WILSON, the wife of James A. s. at Rosapettah, April 5.
WOOD, the wife of Qua. mas. serj. J. 12th N.I. d. at Cannanore,

#### MARRIAGE.

BOOTH, Samuel, to Miss Maria Davis, at Madras. JOLIFFE, William Charles, to Miss Mary Anne Wade, at Cuddalore, April 9.

RYAN, Drill corporal W. H. art. to S. C. d. of the late Conductor R. Davis, at Madras, April 11.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Isabella, at Black Town, aged 90, April 4.
BENJAMIN, George, at Pondicherry, aged 30, March 30.
BORGEN, Marie Alexandrine, d. of Capt. W. at Tranquebar, March 25.

COLLODEN, Francis, at Nellore, aged 48, March 24.
DERWANT, Adela, L. d. of G. D. Van, at Madras, aged I,
March 22.

FARRIER, Francis Colloden, at Nellore, aged 48, March 24.

FRANTZ, Cornelius, at Vepery, aged 88, April 8.
FREEDOM, Mrs. Elleo L. at Madras, aged 22, March 21.
FRUALL, Joseph, at Masulipatam, aged 97, March 25.
MASON, Elizabeth Prussina, wife of Francis, at Madura, aged 23,

April 6.
M'PHERSON, Wm. Alex. s. of Thomas A. at Black Town, aged 10, March 27.

OGILVIE, W. H. M. at Madras, aged 35, March 31. OLIVER, Isabella, widow of the late Wm. at Bellary, March 18.

POWER, Jane, the wife of Serj. T. at Madras, April 10.
SHAND, Lieut. H. 22nd N. I. at Midnapore, April 13.
STRATTON, G. M. at Madras, April 3.
VANDERWART, Adela Letitia, d. of G. D. at Madras, aged 1, March 22.

WALKER, Ens. F. 2nd Eur. L. I. at Trichinopoly, April 4. WILSON, Harriet, wife of Major gen. F. W. C.B. 1st Eur. fus. at Bangalore, March 21.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 26. Victoria, Potter, Port Lewis; Industry, Shepherd, Calcutta.—27. Teazer, Bird, Singapore.—29. Defiance, Sergent, Bombay.—30. Sir Robert Peel, Dickson, Mauritius.—APRIL 1. Sutlej, Oldham, Calcutta.—2. Nonpareil, Brown, Mauritius.—3. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.—4. China, Fergusson, Singapore; Minerca, Moir, Bombay: Lady M'Nayhten, Hibbert, Hong. Kong and Singapore .- 5. Malabar, Farley, London .- 7. Charlotte, Lys-



ter, Maulmain; Summer, Wilkinson, Sunderland. — 9. Caroline, Freyer, Colombo; William Money, Buckley, Adelaide; True Briton, Rose, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gabriel .- Madame De Lnfaye, Miss De Lafaye, Mr. De La-

faye, Lieut. Ffrench, and Lemerb, esq.
Per Industry.—Mr. Brown and Mrs. Kerkenburgh.
Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Brig. Dun, Lieut. Roper, Dr.
Cooper, Mr. Sandman, and Lieut. Condey.

Per Teazer.—F. H. Blair, esq. and L. Miller, esq.
Per Deflance.—Mrs. West and child; Lieut. Whiteside, 96th,
Mrs. Whiteside and 3 children; Miss Blake and servant; Mrs. Craig, child, and servant.

Per Sullej.—Col. and Mrs. Vivian, child, and 6 servants; Capt. Kesworthy and child.

For LONDON.—Lieut. and Mrs. M'Gregor and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Bonnevie, child, and servant; Messrs. Hampton, Blackburn, Gladstanes, Brackenburgland, and Bremner; Mrs. Taylor and

servant.

Per steamer Oriental.—Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Heyne and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Home, Capt. Budd, Messrs. Dyer, Parry, Clagatt, B'air, Carnell, and Warner; Mrs. Lea and infant: Asst. surg. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Goldsmid, Dr. Pearse, and Mr. Reistetiloeber.
From BOMBAY.—Mr. Palgrane; and Mr. and Mrs. Bremner and

From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Anderson.

Per Mineros.—Mr. W. H. Anderson.

Per Charles Dumergue.—Mrs. Major Crest and four servants, Miss Crisp, Mrs. Capt. Gerard, two children and four servants, and Mr.

Per Lady Macnaughten .- Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs.

Hibbert and one child.

Per Malabar .- Mrs. and Miss Maillardet, Mr. and Mrs. Jarbs rer Malabor.—Mrs. and Miss Maillardet, Mr. and Mrs. Jarbs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Parkins and family, G. F. Trinnell, Esq. assis. sur. and servant, Mrs. and Miss Hyde and family, Mrs. Bond, Misses Warneford, Harcourt, Reed, Elliott, and Rose, Capt. Thompson, C. Handfield, Esq. James, Esq. J. Aldersey, H. M. 10th Regt. R. Parker, Esq. assist. surg. Messrs. Lance, Cave, Caulfield, Campbell and Burlton, cadets.

Per Charlotte.—Captain Farran. 11th rest. N.I. Assist. anoth.

Per Charlotte.-Captain Farran, 11th regt. N.I. Assist. apoth.

Green.
Per Summer.—T. Brass, Esq. and Mrs. T. Wilkinson.
Per William Money.—Mr. and Mrs. Blake.
Per True Briton.—Dr. and Mrs. Brett, Misses Knaggs and
Tweedie, Messrs. Mahon, New, Sennoy, Sterling, and Misham,
Mrs. Stracy, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Gordon, and two
children, Mr. and Mrs. Rudmas and two children, Mr. and Mrs.
Tell, Miss Webster, Miss J. Webster, Miss A. Webster, Miss
Borkenyoung, Messrs. Burns, Hudson, Valpy, Tipping, and
Medley, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and three children, Miss Fitzpatrick, and
one servant. one servant.

March 26.—British Sovereign, Harris, Calcutta; Alibi, Rhodes, Ennore.—28. Gabriel, Gaury, Bordeaux.—29. Steamer Lindsay, Newman, Penang.—31. Sir Robert Peel, Dickson, Calcutta.—April 1. Kile, Smythe, Penang and Singapore; Defiance, Sergent, Calcutta.—3. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Calcutta.—4. Industry, Shepherd, Coringa; Steamer Emma, Dickson, Northern Ports .- 5. neru, Coringa; Steamer Emma, Dickson, Northern Ports.—5. Vic-toria, Potter, Maulmain; China, Fergusson, Calcutta; Mary Nizon, M'Donnel, Mauritus and Demerara.—7. Minerva, Morl, Calcutta. 8. Satlej, Oldham, London.—10. William Money, Buckley, Cal-cutta.—11. Teazer, Bell, Northern Ports.—12. Nonparcil, Budd, Calcutta .- 15. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.

#### PASSENGERA DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay .- Mrs. Madden and 3 children. Mrs. Tripe and 2 children, Mrs. Johnson and 3 children; detachment of 51st regt. N.I. viz. Major J. M. Madden, Capts. A. Tripe and W. Johnstone, Lieuts. J. Shand, J. W. Sinclair, and A. Johnstone, 5 native commissioned officers, and 249 rank and file.

Per steamer Oriental.—Mr. Morrison and servant.

Per steamer Emma.—Lieut. J. F. Johnstone, lady, and 2 servants, J. Campbell, Lieut. W. P. S. Smyth, Messrs. J. Glacken and R. Stuart, deck.

Per Victoria .- Mr. C. Melitus, Mr. M. David and servant, and

Mr. S. Isaac.

Per Minerus.—W. K. Anderson, Esq.
Per Sullej, to London.—Mrs. Capt. Church, 2 children, and servant; L. Cooper, Esq.; Lieut. Lloyd, 21st regt. N.I.; Ens. W. S. Drever, 31st regt. L.I.; and H. C. B. Newland, Esq.

Per Teazer.-Col. Hewetson, 49th N.I.; Lieut. Taylor, 17th

N.I.; and Mrs. West.
Per Nonpareil.—Mrs. Eaton and family.

Per Nonpareit.—Mrs. Eaton and family.

Per steamer Haddington.—To Southampton.—Mrs. C. Keating; A. S. Saudeman, E.q. and servant; Ens. C. K. V. Arbuckle; Capt. W. D. Scott; A. Macklean, E.q.; Capt. M. B. Ward; G. R. Mayers, E.q.; Rev. J. Anderson; P. Rejakgopaul Naidon, and Col. J. Perry. To Suez.—T. Smart, E.q. and Mr. A. F. De Lessert. To Aden.—Lieut. A. K. C. Kennedy and servant. To Bombay.—J. Riach, Esq.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, April 14, 1849.

Governmen	at Securities.
5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 21 per cent. dis.
1829-30	2 2½ do.
1841	🔒 💃 do.
4 per cent 1832-33	18 19 do.
1835-36	17½ 18 do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt}	No trans.
Tanjore Bonds	16 to 17 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	1 to 2 per cent. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 per cent. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

#### PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns Rs.	11-5 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.	
On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	
Qwicksilver, &c	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton	
and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-91 a 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, † per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, † do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

#### BOMBAY.

# THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HAVELOCK.

An interesting memoir of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Havelock appears in the Bombay Times. We subjoin an abridgment of that portion which relates to his Indian career :

Capt. Havelock exchanged into the 4th Light Dragoons, and with it embarked for Bombay. At Kaira in Goozerat he was brought to the verge of death by fever. His medical attendants had declared there was no hope; the chaplain had administered the holy sacrament; those who lingered at his bedside were waiting for his last groan, when he suddenly turned round and declared that he felt a revival of strength, and expressed his assurance that a cordial would recover him. A draught was administered, the patient got stronger, shook off the fever, and in ten days was training his race-horses on the Kaira course!

He was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to the Commanderin-chief of this presidency, Sir Charles Colville. He returned to Bombay, plunged into all its gaieties—raced, danced, flirted, played, got into the books of his agent, and then paid a visit with his general to Poona, where he married the niece of Wm. Chaplin, Esq., commissioner of the countries recently conquered from the Peislawa. Matrimony can tame even spirits like those of William Havelock. He became gradually an altered man-that is, he thought of the future, reduced his expenses, and parted with his racers, though he still clung to the darling amusement which had with him succeeded to the fascinations of the fox-chase, viz., hunting the wild hog. This sport he still followed with avidity, and was one of the not very many who have succeeded on the parched plains of the Deccan in riding down without aid a black buck. One proof of Havelock's tendency to reform at this period, was his awakened attention to the most useful of the Oriental tongues. He applied with some diligence to the Hindoostanee and Persian, and passed creditably the examination in each. Perhaps it was in an evil hour that he made this exertion; for his success led to his being appointed to the command of a corps of irregular horse,—a nomination which was looked upon in an unfavourable point of view by the officers of the Bombay army, as invading their exclusive privilege and,

which gave rise to memorials to the Court of Directors. is not disputed that Havelock elevated the regiment from a very poor state of discipline, in which it had been whilst paid by the Rajah of Sattara, to a very creditable rank amongst irregular horse. But whatever his qualifications might be for a leader of irregulars, it might have been well for him if he had never coveted the office; for, whilst stationed in Cutch with his corps, in 1627, he became involved in a serious personal quarrel with a lieutenant colonel of the Bombay army, the ultimate result of which was, that both parties were dismissed the service by the sentence of a general-court martial. Havelock was the next year pardoned by the King, and restored to his commission. Though this unfortunate affair reflected little credit on his prudence and command of temper, it left not the slightest stain upon his honour; but he suffered severely for his indiscretion, for he had not only a painful ordeal to pass through in India, but a long woyage to make to England, and was now destined, as his family increased, to become acquainted with the miseries of the "res angusta domi." But he met his difficulties cheerfully and turned to India in 1829, where he found his regiment, the 4th light dragoons, located, at Kirkee.

Under much difficulty, Havelock obtained a regimental majority by purchase, paying heavily for it; and finding himself, in 1832, weighed down by compound interest and premium of insurance, he made a journey into the Bengal provinces, with the view of pressing his interest with Sir Edward Barnes, Lord Bentinck, and Sir Frederick Adam. ing to his own presidency, his journey was near being cut short by a severe attack of cholera, which was at that time ravaging Mysore. Recovering, he reached Bombay, and was afterwards employed on the personal staff first of Lord Clare, and again of Sir Robert Grant. But Havelock's health, which had stood early campaigning and dissipation, the fatigues of the camp and the exertions of the chase, and much care and vexation of spirit, and latterly the imprudent habit of making long journeys on horseback under a burning sun, began now to exhibit symptoms of failing; and early in 1836 he was compelled to visit the Cape of Good Hope for its restoration. His friend Sir Harry Smith, now governor, was then quarter-master-general in the colony. By him he was introduced to Lord Elphinstone, then on his way out to govern Madras; and Havelock, partially recovered, went on with him to Fort St. George, in the capacity of his military secretary. Here he had the opportunity of getting rid of a load of debt, and of a little bettering his fortune. his health continued most unsatisfactory, and two squadrons of the 4th light dragoons having proceeded with Lord Keane, under Col. Daly, to Candahar and Cabool, he was deeply mortified at finding himself, for the first time in his life, left in the background on such an occasion. On the return of his regiment to England, his long and meritorious services were, however, remembered kindly at the Horse Guards, and he was appointed, without purchase, 2nd lieutenant-colonel of the relieving regiment, the 14th light dragoons. It arrived at Kirkee, and thereupon Havelock took the most Quixotic and ill-judged step of his whole life. He left his patron and benefactor; and in a fit of zeal volunteered to join his corps.

Havelock was serving under Lieut.-Col. Townshend, when his health once more gave way; and early in 1843 he got hastily on board a steamer, and proceeded up the Red Sea. Gibraltar the mere shadow of a man; he travelled through a part of the Peninsula, and visited the scenes of his Wellingtonian The tour, and afterwards the healing waters of the south of France, so far restored him that he was recognizable by his old light division friends when he set foot again in England; and at the latter end of 1843 we find him hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds. About the time of his return to India, Col. Townshend had revisited Ireland, where he died. Havelock therefore found himself the permanent commander of a splendid regiment of dragoons. His late superior had, in the Peninsula, been an officer so skilful and so bold, that his very faults must be touched on lightly. But it is certain that the reins of discipline had, owing to a cause but too well known, been in his time held with a relaxed hand. Under Havelock the regiment was thought by his superiors rapidly to have regained its efficiency. At the latter end of 1815, when the Sikhs had invaded the British territories, the 14th was put in motion towards the scene of great events, but before it reached the Upper Provinces of Bengal, the Battle of Sobraon had been fought. Nothing remained for Havelock but the labours of peace at Umballa. In the cold season of 1847 the regiment was ordered to be pushed on to Ferozepore, and in the spring of 1848 the Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan struck for independence. The 14th were soon after ordered up to Lahore. The weather was intensely hot, and several of the dragoons died of apoplexy and strokes of the sun. Havelock exerted himself most energetically during the march, and though I

he felt the fervors of the season, only remarked jocosely, "that if ever he worked his way up to a title, he should assume that of Lord Salamander." His health remained good; and all at Lahore considered his dragoons to be in the highest order.

An "Army of the Punjaub" was directed to assemble as the cold season approached, but the 14th did not form a part of it. Col. Cureton got the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the whole of the cavalry. When Shere Singh had first deserted our cause, and then, leaving Mooltan, raised the flag of rebellion between the Ravee and the Chenaub, at the head of a powerful force, and our vanguard was pressed forward to observe him, Cureton may be supposed to have been unwilling to leave the corps, which had so nobly served in former days, inactive in Lahore. It is said that he moved the 14th on his own responsibility: howbeit they went on, and Havelock at their head-Cureton pushed Shere Singh's rear-guard out of Goojranwalla, and advanced to the vicinity of Ramnuggur. Soon after, Lord Gough took the field, and with a large force of cavalry and infantry, reached by a midnight march, for the purpose of reconnoitring, the margin of the Chenaub. Shere Singh was posted on the right bank, with 28 guns entrenched. He had the command of a ford, and by means of boats had free access to a sandy island, also swept by his batteries, in which were infantry covered by entrenchments. Then along his whole front he showed considerable bodies of cavalry, who employed all the arts usual in native armies to induce our cavalry to venture within good range of their heavy well-covered guns. The cavalry affair at Ramnuggur is a lesson for soldiers, and posterity will hereafter take care that this lesson is not lost.

On the morning of the 22nd November Havelock seemed a good deal excited. This may be pardoned in an old Sabreur, whose enthusiasm had been pent up in his bosom since the battle of Waterloo. He is said to have worried Cureton with entreaties to be allowed to attack the Sikh horse, who were caracoling in front of the 14th; and more than once to have exclaimed that this day he hoped to win his golden spurs." A troop of our horse artillery had, by opening against the right bank, showed the position of the enemy's guns; and a steady charge of the 3rd light dragoons, aided by light cavalry, had chastised on one point the presumption of the Singhs. Cureton had given his consent to another body of these being attacked by the 14th; and the Commander-in-Chief, riding up to Will Havelock, had said, "If you see a favourable opportunity of charging, charge." Not many minutes after, Will Havelock, "happy as a lover," and sitting as firmly in his saddle as when he overleaped the abbatis on the Bidasso, placed himself in front of his cherished dragoons, and remarking, "we shall now soon see whether we can clear our front of those fellows or not," boldly led them forward to the onset. All who beheld it have spoken with admiration of the steadiness and the gallantry of this glorious gallop. The Singhs made a show of standing the charge, and some of them must have stood well, for sabre cuts were exchanged with effect; but the mass of the Sikhs opened out right and left, and gave way before their victors. Thus the first charge seems to have ended, in which Havelock was not even wounded. We pretend not certainly to know by whose order a second was hazarded, but it seems certain that it was executed; and even regarding the first there had been misapprehension, for as Cureton watched its progress, he exclaimed, "That is not the body of horse I meant to have been attacked;" and, riding to the front, received in his gallant breast a fatal matchlock ball.

Again the trumpets of the 14th sounded, and overturning at first all that opposed them, onwards in the direction of the island they took their course. The Sikh battery opened on them a heavy fire, and there was a descent of some four feet into the flat; but Havelock, disregarding all opposition and all difficulties, and riding well a head of his men, exclaimed, as he leaped down the declivity, "Follow me, my brave lads, and never heed their cannon shot." These were the last words he was ever heard to utter. The dragoons got amongst broken ground, filled with Sikh marksmen, who kept up a withering fire on the tall horsemen, throwing themselves flat on their faces whenever they approached them. After many bold efforts the 14th were withdrawn from the ground. But their commander never returned from that scene of slaughter. It is not yet known exactly how he fell. Probably his charger was struck, and then he would have to contend against fearful odds: in fact, his orderly has related that he saw him lying in the nullah, with several dead Singhs around him. Another dragoon beheld him contending against several of the enemy. Havelock died, and his body remained in the sandy level in the power of the Singhs. He is said to have slain several of them with his own hand on this day.

When Lord Gough's operations had put the British in possession of the right bank of the Chenaub, and not till then, Havelock's body was found. It was recognized fully by the pious

care of the Rev. W. Whiting, chaplain with the force. Deep cuts on one leg, both arms, and the fingers of the right hand, asserted the severity of the conflict in which he had sunk. The Singhs had, in their barbarous fashion, decapitated the gallant slain, and eleven of his noble dragoons who had fallen around him. In one of three tombs which are to be seen near the Imambarah at Ramnuggur, from which Runjeet Singh used to review his troops, the two other sepulchres being those of Cureton and Fitzgerald, lies the mortal body of William Havelock.

#### THE SCINDE HORSE AT GOOJRAT.

In all the published accounts of the battle of Goojrat, there appears a systematic attempt to keep Bombay merit in the background. One signal instance of this is, the treatment which the detachment of the Scinde Irreg. Horse (the only Bombay Cavalry present in the battle) has met with. In the battle of the 21st February all accounts mention that the 9th Lancers and the Scinde Irreg. Horse made a splendid charge, &c. - yet the truth is, that no part of the 9th Lancers charged at all (however ready, willing, and able they may have been), and the Scinde Irreg. Horse was the only regiment which made a regular charge that day. And never was attack more gallantly made, or more completely successful. The facts were as follow:—The detachment of the Scinde Irreg. Horse, about 250 strong (one squadron being away), led by Lieuts. Malcolm, Merewether, and Green, was on the extreme left of the British line, H. M.'s Lancers being the next regiment to its right. A large body (about 4,000) of the enemy's cavalry, about half of whom were Afighans, splendid men, and superbly mounted, led by a son or nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, attempted to turn the British left. This was seen by General Thackwell, who personally ordered Lieut. Malcolm to charge the advancing enemy. The attack was made with such good will and vigour that the enemy's horsemen were completely overthrown, and driven from the field with great loss, their leader killed, with many of his followers, who fought desperately round him, and the right of the enemy's army was completely exposed and turned. The Affghans stood their ground, and fired a tremendous volley at about fifty yards' distance. They and their allies outnumbered the Scinde Irreg. Horse sixteen to one; but nothing could shake the discipline of the latter; no doubt nor hesitation were there, and no sudden "irregular bursts of undisciplined valour shook their formation." The horsemen came on at fiery speed, indeed, and with an individual energy which nothing could daunt; yet they moved like a living wall, and were as much under command as on an ordinary field-day. No mortal foe could have stood before such a charge, which has seldom been equalled in modern war. squadron of the 9th Lancers advanced in rear of the Scinde Irreg. Horse as a support, but its support was never needed, and this squadron of the 9th did not charge; neither did the remainder of that regiment—the business was done by the Scinde Horse alone. - Bombay Times.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK has declared a first devidend for the year 1848-49 of Rs. 17½ per share of Rs. 500,—this being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Bank.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to March 9, reached Bombay April 6.

MILITARY .- It is currently reported " in distinguished military quarters," that amongst the arrangements about to be made, consequent on the annexation of the Punjab, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, and Mooltan will be garrisoned by Bombay troops. This may or n ay not turn out true—it is spoken of as probable, but of course is mere conjecture. Mooltan, we believe, is sure to fall to our share. By the byc, when the extension fit is next upon us, we shall, of course, require to annex Khyrpore and Bahawulpore to keep up our connection with the north .-A correspondent has drawn our attention to the manner in which the postings and transfers of lieutenant-colonels from one regiment to another has usually been announced by us. We were under the impression that such transfers were effected at the suggestion or wish of the parties themselves; but in this we would appear to have greatly erred; as we are now informed such transfers are made generally without reference to the wishes of any party, on public grounds of convenience. A lieutenant-colonel on the staff, or in Europe, for instance, is posted to a regiment whose major is present, in order that the aforesaid major may retain his command; and lieutenant-colonels present in India, not on the staff, are bandied about like shuttlecocks, from one regiment to another, in order that they may not interfere with majors who, by the rules of the service, cannot be removed .- Bombay Times.

CELEBITY OF THE MAILS.—We do not recollect of any pair of going and returning mails traversing the distance betwirt this and England and back again with such extreme celerity as that which left Bombay on the 3rd of February and reached London on the 3rd of March, in twenty-eight days,—and that which quitted London on the 9th of March, and reached Bombay on the 9th of April. The whole distance home and back was accomplished within sixty-two days, including six days at home, or in fifty-six exclusive of this.—Bombay Times.

H. E. SIR W. COTTON is reported to have tendered his resignation of the commander-in-chiefship of the Bombay army, consequent on the appointment of a junior lieutenant-general to

himself to the commander-in chicfship of India.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT BOMBAY.—The Telegraph and Courier has published the "Returns of Casualties for the Town and Island of Bombay for the months of January and February, 1849," from which the following is gleaned:—The total number of deaths in January was 948, in February 820. Of these, during the first month, strange to say, not one appears in the column headed "violent:" in the latter, eight are set down. Of these eight, one was a Christian, two were Mahomedans, and five Hindoos. Of the 948 who died in January, there were 66 Christians, 5 Jews, 222 Mahomedans, 62 Parsees, 87 Hindoos not eating flesh, and 506 Hindoos eating flesh. In February, the respective numbers were 59, 1, 191, 47, 75, and 447. Allowing the population of the island to amount to 400,000, the per centages of deaths will be 0.237 and 0.205 respectively.

U. E. I. S. CLUB.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the number of Bombay subscribers to the United East India Service Club now aggregates 683, and that, in reply to a communication from Bombay, the community at Madras have intimated that they have 1,400 names on their list, and that they intend forthwith calling in subscriptions for the past year. The Bombay committee were the first in the field on this point, being anxious to have funds ready at command, so as, when needed, to be available. We believe it has been decided by the committee here, and concurred in by several members, that any officer or party eligible to become a member of the Club shall be held to be disqualified from holding the post of secretary or manager—a decision which we think will be all but generally coincided in for obvious reasons.—Bombay Times.

APPA SAHIB.-Letters from Ellichpore mention that all prospect of a campaign against the pretender, Appa Sahib, had terminated. The brigadier of the Ellichpore division had summoned the pretender to attend him. No attention having been paid to the summons, the troops from Ellichpore marched against him, when Appa bolted, and his followers, some 3,000, dispersed. The contingent troops, nevertheless, proceeded to Oomrawuttee. It was known that, at the time the brigadier's orders reached him, he was in the act of crossing the Wurda river, with his armed retainers, into the Nagpore territory, and he returned a civil message, that, had it been his intention to remain longer in the Nizam's country, he would have waited on the brigadier, but that being on the eve of crossing to take possession of his own, he begged to decline the invitation! He had, however, hardly crossed ere he was attacked by the Nagpore local troops, and driven back across the river, having lost ten or twelve killed. The consequence was the dispersion of all Appa's Vague rumours assert, that a party of Rohillas carried Appa off; others, that the Arabs had him in their possession; and lastly, that he had fled unattended. This last version is likely to be the correct one. The people in Berar persist in saying that he is the real heir to the Nagpore guddee, and that he was acting legitimately in striving to get his own. - Telegraph.

Ensign Palorave.—Amongst the General Orders will be found one authorizing the retirement from the service of Ensign Palgrave, of the 8th N.I. This young officer has recently become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and his object, in retiring from the army, is to take orders as a priest. He is said to have marched, the other day, all the way from Rajkote on foot, like a palmer of the olden time! Mr. Palgrave is the son of a baronet, and is a gentleman of agreeable address, sound education, and extensive acquirements.—Ibid.

THE HOOLI.—The offer of two or three small prizes for essays on the disgusting Hindoo festival called the Hooli—the celebration of which still disgraces Bombay—has elicited from educated natives at the presidency some excellent papers on the subject, one of which has been published, and has received favourable notice.—Ibid.

Poisoning.—The acquittal of a woman charged before the Supreme Court at the Criminal Sessions with administering datura, or stramonium, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, has caused some little discussion amongst us. The judgo held that datura, though producing serious effects for the time



and sometimes attended with fatal results, caused no "grievous"-i e. permanent-bodily harm to the sufferer; so that the indictment could not be sustained. The construction thus placed on the law has occasioned some little surprise; and the subject is confessedly one of great general importance, western India being infested with regular gangs of poisoners, and the administering of datura for evil purposes having increased

immensely within the last year or two.—Ibid.

SIR C. NAPIER'S "BAGGAGE CORPS."—The Bombay Times, with reference to Sir C. Napier's pamphlet, says : - "Sir Charles then comes to his Scinde hobby, the Baggage Corps; as a theory, it might be good in plan, but that it was the most unhappy of failures in execution that could be conceived is now notorious. Why should not Sir Charles push his doctrines to their legitimate conclusions, and insist on lighter arms and accourrements, and more fitting attire? When he was himself in Scinde the widest departures from the regulations were permitted-no man wore a regimental head-dress who could get anything better, and tulwars took the place of the wretched swords prescribed by the rules of the service. If a law is too oppressive to be kept, it should be repealed rather than broken. Our authorities in India not only overwhelm the army with incumbrances—they kill more men annually than the sword or bullet of the enemy. Let these things be looked to; let it be seen how many lives we sacrifice, and thousands of pounds we throw away, on the most ridiculous of tomfooleries, and the discussion that must follow will ensure us a reform. What can be said of a cap, or shoes, or stock that the soldier throws off the moment he can escape from the torture they inflict on him; of a musket which overloads the bearer, and will not fire; of trousers which the whole Bengal army are allowed to throw aside when on outstation duty; of cloth coats in a country where cotton is the universal wear?"

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, April 11, 1849.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules, in supercession of Arts 21 and 22 of the Government Notification in the marine department, dated 6th Dec. 1841 :-

21st. All passengers, whether belonging to the public service or not, are required to make arrangements at Suez, or other intermediate ports, with the commander for the payment of the passage-money before, or at the time, of their embarkations; and it is discretionary with the commander to accept or decline any orders upon houses of agency, or banks, or individuals in Bombay, which may be tendered.

22nd. For the convenience of passengers, the commander is authorised to receive payment of passage-money at Suez, or any port between Suez and Bombay, in sovereigns, Spanish dollars, or German crowns, at the following rates of exchange, viz. sovereigns, at Rupees 11 each; Spanish dollars, at Rupees 2-3-0 each; and German crowns, at Rupees 2-2-0 each. Passengers paying their passage-money in the above coins are allowed, if they please, to give notice in writing to the commanders, pursers, or clerks in charge at Suez, that they intend to pay their passage-money in Company's rupees at Bombay; in such cases the coins they present at Suez are to be held as in deposit only, and, as such, are to be made over by the purser, or clerk in charge, to the military paymaster, immediately on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay harbour, in order that they may be claimed by the parties from the military pay-office; but if not claimed within one week, the parties will be considered to have relinquished their claim, and the deposited coins will be sold on account of Government

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, J. G. LUMSDEN, Sec. to Govt ..

#### CIVIL

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. assum. ch. of app. of act. jud. &c. of Ahmednuggur. HUNTER, W. J. assum. ch. of app. of act. jud. &c. of Poonah, and agent for sirdars in Deccan, March 23.

PARKER, R. assum. ch. of app. as post mr. at Tannah, March 23. ROGERS, A. act. as jud. &c. of Surat, ass. ch. of app. March 16. WOODCOCK, J. W. sen. asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Ahmedauggur for the detached st. of Dhoolia, res. ch. of his off. March 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COXON, M. A. 1 mo. DAVIDSON, D. leave ext. to May 1. LAWLESS, J. S. leave ext. to 1 mo. fr. April 4. SCHNEIDER. Lieut. F. pol. dep. 2 mo. pr. aff. fe. April 4.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

GOLDSTRIN, Rev. Mr. leave of 7th ult. canc. and allowed leave on m. c. till May 30.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. J. 17th N.I. placed at disp. of Com.-in-Ch. the situation of dep. civ. jud. adv. in Scinde being abolished, April 3; to join his corps April 7.

Anderson, 2nd Lieut. D. G. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Stafaforth, ret. date of rank, March 31.

Annesley, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to conduct duties of fort adj. dur. abs. of Parr, on leave, April 9.

BAIGBIE, Ens. R. to rank fr. March 19.

BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. to be a mem. of special invaliding

committee, v. Leckie, April 12.

BOLTAN, Lieut. H. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. to be qr. mr. and int. in

BOLTAN, Lieut. H. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. to be qr. mr. and int. in Hiodustani and Mahratta, Jan. 30.

CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. transf. fr. 7th N.I. to 16th N.I. April 9.

DALY, Lieut. H. 1st Eur. reg. to be brig. maj. on estab. v. Stiles. HANCOCK, Lieut. col. H. fr. 15th to 26th N.I. April 4.

HANKIN, Ens. S. K. 2nd N.I. qualified in the colloquial lang.

HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to offic. as dep. as. qr. mr. gen. to Bomboy div. Army Punjab dur. the time Capt. Ramsay acts as

dep. qr. mr. gen. to the force under com. of Maj. Gen. Sit W. Gilbert, April 11.

HEYMAN, Lieut. fort adj. at Surat, to be a 2nd class commist. agt. of that station.

LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. commisst. agt. at pres. pl. temp.' at disp. of C .- in-C. for regt. duty, April 2.

LLOYD, 27th N.I. to join his corps, April 7.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. A. to act as adj. to 3d L.C. during abs. of
Lieut. Ashburner, on leave, April 11. MACLEOD, Capt. 20th N.I. to join detach. of his corps at Dhoolis.

MILLS, Ens. G. L. attached to 14th N.I. to join, April 14.

PITTMAN, Licut. art. to rank as 2nd licut. and posted. Date of rank in regt. March 31.

PONSONBY, Capt. 17th N.I. to act as interp. to 12th N.I. das.

abs. of Lieut. Short, on leave, April 11.
RAY, Lieut. B. 6th N.I. assd. ch. of the post. off. at Hyderabad, Scinde, Jan. 11.

REID, Lieut. col. A. T. C.B. 16th N.T. to com. a 2nd class brigade, v. Robertson, appointed to com. the 1st class brig. at Deesa, April 5; to com. brig. at Ahmedauggur, to join; transf. fr. 16th to 7th N.I. April 9.

SHAW, Lieut. col. M. M. fr. 26th to 15th N.I. April 4.

STAMFORD, Brev. maj. H. art. perm. to ret. fr. the service, fr. 31st March.

STEVENSON, Lieut. to act as adj. to the 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Fearon, on leave at Bombay, April 11. STILES, Capt. H. 1st Eur. reg. to be dep. asst. adj, gcn. on estab.

in suc. to Capt. Leith, leave to Europe, April 11.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners, to join head-quarters at Poonah, April 8.

WILKINS, 2nd Lieut. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners, to

join head-quarters at Poonah, April 8. WOOSAM, Bt. capt. J. B. art. to be capt. in suc. to Stainford, ret. date of rank 31st March.

WORGAN, Lt. art. to act as interp. 7th N.I. dur. abs. of Eas. Waddington on leave, April 11.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALBAN, Lt. F. C. 8th N.I. in ext. to April 30, on m. c. Battiscombe, Lt. R. art. in ext. to April 30, on m. c. BENBOW, Maj. C. 15th N.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. on furlo. on m. c. BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L. C. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c. Brown, Capt. G. 27th N.I. fr. April 1, to remain at Belgaum and

Bombay pr. aff. till dep. to Kurrachee of the last st. in May. CORMACK, Capt. W. fr. March 25 to April 25, to Bombay.

DOUGLAS, Lt. G. R. H.A. fr. April 1 to May 15, to Bombay. DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c. ELFHINSTONE, Ens. P. A. 18th N.I. fr. 10th April to 20th May,

to undergo ex. in Mahratta.

FANNING, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. two years to Neilgherries, on m. c.

FITZGERALD, Capt. R. two years to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

FULLER, Lieut. J. A. enga. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c. Gray, Licut. W. 1st. N.I. fus. fr. April 1 to 30, to Mahabuleshwur,

on m. c.

HILL, Lieut. J. eng. in ext. to April 30, on m. c.

LANGTON, Lieut. A. 17th N.I. ext. fr. 15th April to 15th April

1850, to remain at Neilgherries, on m. c.

MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. fr. 2nd April, to remain at Bombay
till dep. of last st. to Kurradee in May, to undergo exam. in

Hindustanee.

MAYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 1st N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

PALMER, Lieut. J. R. engs. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to remain at

pres. on m. c.

PARE, Capt. S. fort adj. fr. April 7 to May 15.
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. W. engs. 2 years to Neilgherries, ea

REID, Lient. col. A. T. leave cancelled at his request.
ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. fr. March 1 to April 22, to remain at Nassick, on m. c.

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ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. fr. March 18 to June 30. RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.L.I. fr. April 15 to June 1, to pres. pr. aff. Scott, Lieut. G. B. 26th N.I. to April 30, on m. c. STEWART. Ens. F. G. 9th N.I. in ext to April 30, on m. c. STEWART, Ens. F. G. 9th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c. TAPP, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur bills, on m.c.
Thompson, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. fr. April 10 to May 25, to undergo ex. in Mahratta lang.

Thombury, Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. in ext. to April 30, on m.c.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. in ext. to April 30, on m.c.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 15th N.I. fr. March 31 to May 31, in ext. to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
West, Lieut. G. W. 21-t N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
WHITLOCK, Capt. C. R. 11th N.I. in ext. to April 30, on m.c.
WHITLOCK, Licut. G. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 14 to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c. WINFIELD, Lieut. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on WOOSNAM, Brev. capt. J. B. art. in ext. to April 30, on m. c.
WREN, Licut. R. F. 3rd L.C. fr. April 1 to 30, to remain at the
Mahabuleshwur hil's, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. rep. qual. in colloq. lang. and next for duty in I.N. April 9. Lawes, Asst. surg. app. to I.N. v. McAlister, April 11.
Nailson, Asst. surg. W. app. to med. ch. of 20th N.I. in suc. to
Surg. R. J. Behan, to Europe, April 3.

MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. T. 1st L.C. to remain at Mahabuleshwur, pr. aff. till dep. of 1st st. to Kurrachee, in May.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALL. Commander, fr. the Achar to Sesosiris, fr. March 1. BETHAM, Porser, R. G. of the Elphinstone, to perf. duties of olerk. ETHERSEY, Capt. to be asst. superintendent, v. Lynch, on leave. LITCHFIELD, E. S. to join the schooner Constance as clerk. METCALF, Purser, one year to Eur. on m. c. April 3.
NESBITT, Lieut. commg. Mahi, to perf. duties of clerk in charge,

April 3. PORTER, Capt. fr. Sesostris to the Clive, fr. March 1. BENNIE, Lieut. fr. the Clive to the com. of the Acbar, fr. March 1. SRLBY, Lieut. com. brig Taplee, to perf. duties of clerk in charge. Young, Act. 2nd Master C. to join the Atalanta, fr. March 5.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS

BOSWELL, the wife of A. B. s. at Bombay, April 3.

HARBINGTON, Mrs. J. s. at Bombay, April 5.

HARBISON, the lady of Capt. Broadley, 10th Hus. d. at Bombay, April 7.

MABRIAGES.

CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. Charles John, I.N. to Eliza Augusta, d. of W. B. Barrington, at Aden, March 24.

PRINCE, T. G. to Eliza, d. of the late Major Charles Erceman, et .Bembay, April 2.

DEATHS. FERNANDEZ, Elias, s. of Vincent, at Surat, aged 14, April 4 HARRINGTON, infant a. of J. at Bombay, aged 5 days, April 10.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. April 3. Baboo, Barker, Adelaide.—4. Emperer, Day, Obica; Rahmon, Burn, Mauritius.—6. Steamer Feroze, Frusherd, Suez; Belly, Laws, Algoa Bay; Buckham, Matches, London.—12. Gessler, Davies, Mauritius; Polly, Bionie, Greenock; Lady of the Lake, M'Taggart, Liverpool.—14. Emma Colvin, Trail, Calcutta; Charlotte, Thomas, Manilla and Singapore.—15. Sir Robert Sale, Brown, Chioa.—16. Zemindar, King, Calcutta.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Watkins, Capt. J. C. Watkins, 15th N.I. and

Per Palox.—Mrs. Watkins, Capt. J. C. Watkins, J. Dr. C. G. Wiche.

Per Buckham.—Ensign A. L. Monk, 22nd foot.

Per Victoria.—Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Nash, Msjer R. M. Hughes,

D.J. A. G., S.F.F.; and Lieut. S. C. Craster, H.M.'s 8th Foot.

Per Carmac.—Mr. Langaton.

D. D. C. Change Change Capt. Mrs. Slatterd and Miss Kelly.

Per Emma Colvin.—Mrs. Slatterd, and Mise Kelly.
Per steamer Feroze.—Mrs. Bowie, Mr. Gray, Lieut. Reynolds,
17th Bo. N.I.; Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Barnes and a child, Mrs.
M'Kinley, Mr. M'Kinley, engineer, I.N.; and Mr. Mentz.

DEPARTURES. APRIL 3. Ardaseer, Lovett, China; William Gibson, White, China; Triad, McWherter, Liverpool. — 4. Meanee, Inglefield, England; Sidney, Wild, Woosung.—5. Nereid, Scott, Hull.—6. Hydrose, —, Calcutta.—8. Pearl, Bruce, Mauritius; steamer Bombay, Downes, Colombo; Shah Allum, Dumayne, China; Sovereign, Loutit, London.—12. Ringfield, Leith, Liverpool.—13. President, Mellish, London; Prince Albert, Thompson, China; Salam, Boyce, China.—15. John Wickliffe, Daly, Whampoa.—17. Steamer Feroze, Frushard, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bombay.—Two Misses Brown.
Per Phlox.—Miss Straker.
Per Sir J. Jejechhoy.—Miss Robertson, and Brig. W. D. Robert-

Per steamer Feroze.—Mrs. Havelock, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Thatcher, 2 children, and servant; Capt. R. W. D. Leith, 1st Bom. fus. and servant; Capt. J. Johnson, H.M.'s 8th foot; Lieut. W. S. Jones, 22nd Bom. N.I.; Ens. F. G. Stewart, 9th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 39th Mad. N.I.; Lieut. S. C. Craster, H.M.'s 8th foot; Asst. surg. C. J. Sylvester, Bom. army; V. L. Meyer, Esq.; C. F. Collier, Esq.; and Mr. A. Ducrow.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 17, 1849.

#### Government Securities.

5 1	per cent.	transfer loan		 Rs.1162 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	 Rs. 105 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	 Rs. do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	 Rs. 993 to 997 Co.'s
4	Do.	do.		Rs. 88 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	 Rs. 84 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	 Rs. do.

BANK SHARES.							
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	301 per cent. pm.					
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do.	10 per cent. dis.					
Commercial Bank		18 p. cent. dis.					
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	1 per cent. dis.					
Back of Madras	,, 1,000 each 1,000 do.	1 p. cent. prem.					
Apollo Press Com	,, 12,500 each 12,500 do.	11,000					
Colaba Press Com	,, 7,000 each 7,000 do.	9,100					
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 each 10,000 do.	5,000					
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500 do.	50 to 60 dis. nom.					
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each 21 depor	sit.					

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	11 3 to 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	,,	11 6
Spanish Dollars, per 100		
German Crowns, .,	•••	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104 la to 104 la
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16% to 17%
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	"	17

#### EXCHANGES.

On Landon at

	~	,					
6	months'	sight,	per rupe	e ls.	10}d.	For document	bilie.
6			•••	ls.	10 <del>1</del> d.	For credit	do.
6		•.•	••	ls.	10ď.	For bank	do.
3				ls.	9åd.	Do.	do.
2				18.	9åd.	Do.	do.
1					9d.	Do.	do.
1	day's			ls.	8}d.	Do.	do.
(	On Ćalcut	ta at 60	davs'			Rs. 1 per cent. dis.	
	• • • • • • • •	30	days'	ight.		io i per cent. dis.	
1	n Madra	s at 30	days's	sight		g per cent. dis.	
						} per cent. dis.	
						irs. Rs. 208.	

#### PREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 41.; to Liverpool, 41. 2s. 6d. per ton.

MARETS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 5 O'CLOCK, 16TH APBIL, 1849.—The past fortnight has been characterised by the same inactivity in the import market as that which preceded it, owing to the non-arrival of fresh supplies. Notwithstanding this, the state of both the import and export markets continues healthy. For cotton wool, an increased demand has existed, and large quantities have been purchased for the home and China markets. The money market continues easy, any quantity being obtainable at the banks, on unexceptionable security.

#### CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24 reached Hong-Kong by the Achilles (st.) March 19.

FATAL PIRATICAL ATTACK. MURDER OF CAPT. DA COSTA AND LIEUT. DWYER.—" When the February mail closed," says the Friend of China, March 30, "there existed strong grounds for believing that Capt. Da Costa, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut .

Dwyer, of the Ceylon Rifles, were murdered in the vicinity of the military station at Stanley, on the south side of the island, distant from Victoria about six miles. These gloomy apprehensions were verified by the discovery of the body of Mr. Da Costa; and from the evidence adduced at the inquest it is clear that two British officers were murdered in cold blood by a nest of pirates, who for years had been domiciled within a mile and a half of the cantonments at Stanley. We are gratified at being in a position solemnly to declare our perfect conviction that no act of the victims themselves does in the slightest degree palliate the crime that was committed." A reward of 100% has been efford that was com-A reward of 1001. has been offered by the Government for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

MORE PIRACIES ON THE CANTON RIVER.—On the evening of the 10th of March a small vessel belonging to Macao was plundered in sight of the lights of Victoria. A Spanish officer (Lieut. Orense) was driven overboard and drowned. He arrived from Europe that forenoon by the P. and O. Company's steamer Achilles, and was on his way to Macao to secure a passage for Manilla with the mails. There are six vessels of war in the port, and four in the Canton river; people ask how it happens that no attempt is made to capture the pirates swarming in the neighbouring waters and committing depredation on our shores? The question cannot be answered satisfactorily. The admiral is ill; but that cannot prevent the fitting out a launch as a cruiser, and at least clearing our harbour and bays of the scoundrels who plunder trading boats with impunity. If some steps are not taken shortly, there will be a recurrence of the scenes of 1844 and 45, when bodies of 100 men and upwards landed and attacked the stores of merchants situated on the outskirts of the town.-Friend of China, March 30.

OPENING OF THE NEW COLONIAL CHURCH AT HONG KONG. A correspondent of the Friend of China reports "the opening of St. John's Church, Hong-Kong, for public worship, on the 11th of March, being the second anniversary of laying the foundation-stone. All who have in any shape contributed to the erection of the edifice will be gratified to know that we have at length the privilege of Divine worship, in a very handsome and commodious building, well worthy of the name of church, and in every way well adapted for the performance of her services. But through a deficiency in funds, to the amount of nearly 1,000l., the building externally is in a very unfinished state, the tower being left on a level with the roof, without a steeple to distinguish its locality. It is to be hoped that the necessary supplies will soon be raised for the completion of the structure, and to such an amount as would embrace some improvement on our present tame and discordant choral performances; and lastly, though not least in importance, a baptismal font."

THE NEW LAW COURTS .- The Legislative Council has fairly entered upon a crusade against the courts of law. The first blow was struck by an ordinance passed on the 22nd February. By this ordinance certain felonies are to be dealt with summarily—not by a judge, nor by a legally qualified police magistrate, but by what has been termed a "Court of Petty Sessions," where a few gentlemen, or perhaps one gentlemen, sit as both judge and jury. gentlemen, or perhaps one gentleman, sit as both judge and jury. The accused is thus deprived of trial by jury, of legal assistance, and of other privileges to which the meanest subject has an undeniable claim .- Friend of China.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

HARRISON, G. E. late joint assessor and coll. of police rates, permitted to resign, March 15.

MAY, C. supt. of police, to be sole coll. of police rates, March 15.

MERCER, W. T. app. to a seat in the legislative council of Hong-

#### DOMESTIC.

SAUL, R. P. to Martha, d. of Rev. Dr. Medhurst, at Shanghae, Feb. 28.

DEATHS. DA COSTA, Capt. A. F. R.E. killed near Hong-Kong, Feb. 25. DYWER, Lieut. J. Ceylon rifles, killed near Hong-Kong, Feb. 25.
MARCUSSEN, P. at Shanghae, Feb. 17. McLENNAN, D. drowned at Whampoa, March 1.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 20. Queen Mab, Rowe, Liverpool.—22. Poppy, Cole, Calcutta.—27. Cumberland, Lewis, Bombay.—MARCH 7. Sullana, Wadge, Bombay.—9. Horatio, Crocker, New York.—14. Oriental, Taylor, Bombay; Marquis of Bute, Bannatyne, London.—15. Prince of Wales, Jones, Bombay.—16. Naomi, Cothay, Liverpool.—19. Achilles, Evans, Bombay.—20. Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta; Sylph, M'Donald, Calcutta.—25. Hebrides, Melville, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Cumberland.—M. J. Dawson.

Per Achilles, from Bombay, Mr. R. J. Gilman. From Point de Galle, Mrs. Holgate. Dr. Bowring, and Dr. Powell, Messrs. Webster, Carlisle, and Woodgate, Signor Orense, and Mr. Pages; from Penang, Messrs. Lackersteen and Dattobhoy.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 2. Fury, Wilcox, Northern Ports—3. Lord Hardinge, Treacy, London.—4. Ann Cropper, Morton, Singapore and Bombay.—10. Syria, Simonds, Liverpool.—11. May Queen, Butler, Manila.—15. Hindostan, West, Singapore and Bombay.—20. Cowasjee Family, Durham, Singapore and Calcutta.—22. Eliza Moore, Asbridge, Manila.—31. Steamer Achilles, ———, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Achilles.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messis. W. Dent, W. Reid, A. Melville, and Capt. Woodrow. For Suez.—Mr. J. Mencheatorre. For Gibraltar.—Col. Huet. For Bombay.—Mr. Greentree, Mr. C. Framjee and servant, and Jemsetjee R. Heeranee and servant. For Point de Galle.—Mr. Le Geyt. For Singapore.—Mr. A. Sykes.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Hong Kong, March 30, 1849.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at six months' sight, 4s. Company's accepted bills, 213 to 214.

BULLION.—Heavy shipments of bullion are being made to England and India, and more would go if insurance could be effected.

FREIGHTS. To England, 3l. to 3l. 10s. Little offering, and ships plentiful.

#### PERSIA.

The Journal de Constantinople of the 14th April gives the following details of the insurrection which broke out on March 12 at Teheran, and which was put down by the firmness of the young Shah : -

"It appears that the reforms attempted to be introduced by Mirza Taghi Khan, the prime minister, had excited against him much ill-feeling on the part of many persons in high stations, who only waited a favourable opportunity to carry out a plot long before arranged. On the night of March 11, four regiments, which had been gained over by the enemies of the state, and which occupied the citadel, repaired to the hotel of the prime minister, and imperiously demanded an arrear of pay due to them from the preceding reign. They were told that their claim should be examined and attended to. They appeared to be satisfied with this reply, and withdrew. But early the next morning they returned, uttering seditious cries, and demanding the dismissal of the minister; if not, they would, they declared, do away with him. The gates of the hotel were at once closed, and Mirza Taghi Khan ordered the guard to fire on them. This was done, and two of the insurgents being killed, the rest withdrew, but with threats to return soon after with larger forces. At ten in the morning the ministers of Russia and England proceeded to the palace of the Shah, and representing to him all the gravity of the situation, endeavoured to persuade him that the crown was in danger if he did not yield to the demands of the insurgents; they consequently conjured him to dismiss his minis-The Shah did not appear to relish this advice, and replied that he would be guided by circumstances. Later in the day, M. de Sartiges, the French minister, visited the Shah, and represented to him the extreme danger of yielding to the injunctions of an insurgent soldiery, and advised him to resist firmly the demand made, and to depend for support on the clergy and inhabitants of his capital. The Shah expressed his readiness to adopt that course; and, having sent for the prime minister and the Iman Juma, a system of resistance was organized, notwithstanding a second attempt on the part of the ministers of Russia and England to persuade him to dismiss the minister. In the course of the afternoon, Mirza Taghi Khan proceeded through the city, followed by a strong escort, the people having taken up arms for the government at the voice of the Iman Juma, and the principal mollahs. In the course of the night, the inhabitants of the country districts round the city flew to arms, and arrived the next morning early. The difficulty of the government then became to restrain these men from attacking the insurgents and taking severe vengeance on them. The population also, it is stated, wanted to massacre the persons composing a foreign mission (it is not said which it was), suspected of being at the head of the plot. Mirza Taghi Khan had great difficulty in preventing so deplorable a catastrophe. In the course of the day, the revolted regiments submitted unconditionally. They left the city, after having sent a deputation to the minister to obtain par-don, which he accorded. The minister took possession of his hotel on the 15th. He was afterwards received by the Shah and treated with great distinction. An investigation of the insurrection has been commenced; several high functionaries have been arrested."

#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, in March, two papers were read; one, "A brief Review of some recent Investigations of the Zend-avesta by German Orientalists," by the Rev. Murray Mitchell; the other, "A Memorandum on some Excavations, apparently Buddhistical, in the Valley of the Chrisna, near Waee," with illustrations, by H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Resident of Sattara.

Mr. Mitchell's paper contained an analysis and brief review of two important articles that have lately appeared in the Journal of the German Oriental Society (Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft), the one entitled "Studies on the Zend-avesta," from the pen of Dr. F. R. Spiegel; the other, "The Legend of Feridun, in India and Iran," by Dr. R. Roth. Mitchell remarked that, of the strong light which had lately been thrown on so many portions of the field of Asiatic antiquity, scarcely a ray had rested on the early history, whether civil or religious, of Persia. The two articles above mentioned were on this account most welcome. The one by Spiegel comprises much interesting matter preliminary to an interpretation of the still very enigmatical Zend-avesta, or sacred book of the Parsis. It contains an estimate (an unfavourable one) of the celebrated French version by Anquetil du Perron; it states the actual position we occupy as to the understanding of the Zend avesta, -a point far behind that to which we have now arrived in interpreting the Vedas; illustrates at length the sources from which alone a satisfactory acquaintance with the Zend writings can be drawn, and particularly dwells on the importance of the Pahlvi translation, both in determining the readings of the Zend text, and aiding us in its explanation. Dr. Spiegel's article leaves a strong impression on the mind of the immense difficulties with which the whole of this inquiry is encompassed. The paper by Roth is singularly interesting, as exhibiting a vigorous and apparently successful attempt to establish a connection between the Vedas and the Zend-avesta in a point where no analogy had been suspected. Feridun is one of the most renowned of the earlier heroes of Persian history, and his gallant exploits, as sung by Firdusi in the Shah nameh, are familiar as household words both to the Musulman Persian and the With Feridun and Zohak, whom he overthrew, European writers have generally held that we first emerge out of pure fable into the dawn of true history. Sir John Malcolm iden-tifies him with Arbaces the Mede, the conqueror of Assyria. Dr. Roth, however, has sought to identify Feridun with Trita, one of the old Vedic gods; and if his elaborate and very able analysis be correct, the old Persian hero vanishes (almost without a figure of speech) into air; for Trita is one of those elemental gods, those deifications of natural phenomena, - particularly those occurring in atmosphere, - which constitute the religion of the Vedas in its genuine form. Dr. Roth speaks in strong terms of condemnation regarding the attempt to discover substantial truth in the splendid vision conjured up by the genius of Firdusi. Light can be thrown on early Persian antiquity far better from the Vedas than from the writings of Musulman authors; but this has still to be done, and we must make the humiliating admission that we are at this moment totally ignorant of Persian antiquity as far down as the days of Cyrus. All that Eastern writers relate of the Peshdadian dynasty is mythology, not history; the personages introduced were probably gods worshipped by the Arian race,—they were certainly not men.

The excavations, which are the subject of Mr. Frere's memo-randum, are situated in the southern face of a hill, bearing nearly north of Waee, distant about four miles from that town; and the best landmark for reaching them is a small isolated hill, on the summit of which is a conspicuous Mahomedan tomb, close to The principal cave, which is described, and Sooltanpoor. which has long been used as a temple of Mahadeo, who is worshipped there under the name of "Palkeshwar," or, as the Cunbis call him, "Palkoba," contains in its innermost side a room, or recess, in which there is a dagope, formed of a portion of the original rock left during the excavation of the recess; a rude detached pillar for a lamp stands beside it, and a "nundi" (also a detached block) in front of the dagope, which is now regarded as a gigantic "lingam," and worshipped accordingly as an emblem of Siva. On a bench which runs along the N. W. side as you enter, is a headless "nundi," with several fragments of detached figures, among which may be observed two of the contemplative Buddha. A few paces to the S. E. of the principal cave is another, much decayed and filled with rubbish; and a third cave is observed on retracing your steps, and passing the large cave, for about 200 paces towards the N.W. This has lately been cleared of rubbish. The roof was formerly supported by six pillars, corre-

sponding fragments of which, above and below, only remain. Four cells are described, similar to those seen in the principal cave, and the remnants of four human figures on the right hand side of these cells, as you face them. The figures appear to have consisted of two males, who were seated, and of two females, who are in a standing position: all are now headless. A few paces to the west is a fourth cave, divided into two large cells, from which open five smaller ones; and still further to the west a fifth cave, filled with rubbish, and which is succeeded by the remains of two smaller excavations. Mr. Frere could discover no remains of inscriptions, nor of stucco or paintings, and there appears to be no traditionary account of these caves among the inhabitants of the locality, saving that they were the work of Pandoo, much of whose history appears to be laid in the village of Wace. The existence of other excavations in the extremity of a spur of the Mahabuleshwar Hills, near Punchgunney, terminating near Bowdhun, are mentioned by Mr. Frere; also a large one near Rajpooree, on the other side of that village, about eight miles from Waee. Others are mentioned in the hill of Pateshwar, on the south bank of the Chrisna, six miles from Sattara; and near Pahtun, in the valley of the Konia, north of Chiploon, are said to be excavations. Close to Kudad are between thirty and forty such caves, an account of which Mr. Frere hopes soon to be able to forward to the Society.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, in a paper published in the last number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has given a curious account of two tribes, the Chepang and the Kusunda, dwelling, nearly in a state of nature, in the dense of forests of the central regions of Nepal, and who have no apparent affinity with the civilized races of that country. They live entirely on wild fruits and the produce of the chase; they have scarcely any implement of civilization; their houses are formed of boughs torn from trees and laid dextrously together. They are not noxious, but helpless; not vicious, but aimless, morally and intellectu-ally. "I am decidedly of opinion," observes Mr. Hodgson, "that their wretched condition, physical and moral, is the result, not of inherent defect, but of that savage ferocity of stronger races which broke to pieces and outlawed both the Chepang and Kusunda tribes during the ethnic struggles of days long gone by, when tribe met tribe in internecine strife, contending for the possession of that soil which they knew not how to fructify." During his long residence in Nepal, Mr. Hodgson could not gain access to the Kusundas, though aided by all the authority of the durbar; but, so aided, he persuaded some Chepangs to let him converse with them for several days through the medium of some Gurungs, on which occasion the obtained an ample specimen of their language. A few of the words appear to have a Tibetan origin, and a still fewer number can be traced to Hindu etymons. He says: "Compared with the mountaineers among whom they are found, the Chepangs are a slight but not actually deformed race, though their large bellies and their legs indicate strongly the precarious amount and innutritious quality of their food. In height they are scarcely below the standard of the tribes around them, who, however, are notoriously short of stature; but in colour they are very decidedly darker, or of a nigrescent brown. They have elongated (fore and aft) heads, protuberant large mouths, low narrow foreheads, large cheek-bones, flat faces, and small eyes; but the protuberance of the mouth does not amount to prognathous deformity, nor has the small suspicious eye much. if anything, of the Mongolian obliqueness of direction or set in the Having frequently questioned the durbar, whilst resident at Kathmandu, as to the relations and origin of the Chepangs and Kusundas, I was invariably answered that no one could give the least account of them, but that they were generally sup-posed to be autochthones, or primitive inhabitants of the country. For a long time such also was my own opinion, based chiefly upon their physical characteristics as above noted, and upon the absence of all traceable lingual or other affinity with the tribes around them; so that I took the Chepangs, the Kusundas, and the Haiyus (a third tribe, remarkably resembling the two former in position and appearance), to be fragments of an original hill population prior to the present Tibetan original inhabitants of these mountains, and to be of Tamulian extraction, from their great resemblance of form and colour to the aborigines of the plains, particularly the Kols. It did not for several years occur to me to look for lingual affinities beyond the proximate tribes, nor was I, save by dint of observation, made fully aware that the Mongolian type of mankind belongs not only to the races of known northern pedigree, such as the mass of the sub-Himalayan population, but equally so to all the abo-rigines of the plains, at least to all those of Central India. Having of late, however, become domiciled much to the east-ward of Kathmandu, and having had more leisure for systematic

and extended researches, those attributes of the general subject which had previously perplexed me were no longer hinderances to me in the investigation of any particular race or people. now saw in the Mongolian features of the Chepangs a mark equally reconcilable with Tamulian or Tibetan affinities; in their dark colour and slender frame,—characteristics at first sight, indeed, rather Tamulian than Tibetan, but such as might, even in a Tibetan race, be accounted for by the extreme privations to which the Chepangs had for ages been subject, - and in their physical attributes taken altogether, I perceived that I had to deal with a test of affinity too nice and dubious to afford a solution of the question of origin. I therefore turned to the other, or lingual test; and, pursuing this branch of inquiry, I found that, with the southern aborigines, there was not a vestige of connection; whilst, to my surprise, I confess, I discovered, in the lusty Lhopus of Bhutan, the unquestionable origin and stock of the far removed, and physically very differently characterized, Chepangs! The lapse of a few generations will probably see the total extinction of the Chepangs and Kusundas, and therefore I apprehend that the traces now saved from oblivion of these singularly circumstanced and characterized tribes, now for the first time named to Europeans, will be deemed very Their origin, condiprecious by all real students of ethnology. tion, and character are, in truth, ethnic facts of high value, as proving how tribes may be dislocated and deteriorated during the great transitional eras of society.'

Capt. Kittoe has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a Sanscrit MS. of great rarity, entitled the "Polity of Kámandaki," composed about the end of the fourth century before Christ, by a disciple of the celebrated minister, Vishnugupta. It treats, in twenty chapters, of the duties of man, as a member of society; of the principles and form of civil government as prevalent amongst the Hindus; of the rights and privileges of kings and ministers; of the art of fortification; of the principles of military tactics; — in short, of all the branches of political science which engaged the attention of Hindu statesmen at the time of Chandragupta, throwing a light upon the state of civilisation in India about the time of Alexander's expedition.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, May 25, 1849.

THAT a free press, like every other human institution, is liable to abuse, is a fact for the discovery of which no one, at the present day, would claim credit; but that there are certain modes of abusing it, which, lying beyond the corrective power of the law, are not always regarded as evils, is not so obvious, and to these it is desirable that public attention should be called. The law of libel throws an ample protection around the Government and individuals against direct attacks upon private character, and the prudence of those who now conduct the newspaper press of this country virtually extends that protection to cases of indirect attacks, or general censure resulting not from malice, but from honest motives, misdirected or influenced by imperfect knowledge. Generally speaking, in England, when an error of this kind is committed, and a false impression is created by a report or a paragraph in a newspaper, the evil is susceptible of a prompt, and in most cases an effectual, remedy; because the correction follows instantly; there is too short an interval allowed for the mistake or misrepresentation to lodge in the public mind. If Lord A. or Mr. B. find the επεα πτεροεντα stammered out by him in Parliament misreported in a newspaper the mext morning, he may have what he did really say, or what he supposed he said, or what his friends told him he ought to have said, laid conspicuously before the public, guaranteed under his own signature, the ensuing day, in a letter to the Editor.

The peculiar manner in which the Indian newspapers are supplied with information from remote parts of India, especially on military affairs, does not afford so easy a method of providing against or of correcting errors and misstatements. Their correspondents are not, like those of the London journals, stipendiary, but, we believe, gratuitous; they are not, therefore, under the same control, and it is to be feared that the eagerness and competition for "original communications," in exciting times, render the conductors less scrupulous than they ought to be in the admission of "letters from the camp," and that the wholesome rule is not enforced in India, as in England, of requiring in all cases the guarantee of the real name of the party communicant, not necessarily for publication, but as a voucher for accuracy. It is true that the correspondents on military subjects are mostly, if not exclusively, British commissioned officers, whose high sense of honour, it may be presumed, would furnish a sufficient security against wilful misrepresentation; but it does not afford per se an equally sure safeguard against the adoption of current slander, or that tittle-tattle which is colloquially termed gup, for truth, and the consequences of honest indiscretion or simplicity may in such a case be equally mischievous with those of malicious invention, if such indiscretion or simplicity be not made the instrument of malice.

The evils resulting from this species of misrepresentation by the purveyors of military intelligence for the Indian press are manifold. A mistake (for we leave inventions out of the category), or conjecture, or exaggeration, originating on the banks of the Jelum, or under the walls of Mooltan, is recorded in a "letter from camp;" is printed in an Indian journal; is copied into other Indian journals, and dispersed over India wherever the English language is spoken; it lies germinating in the minds of all who read it for weeks, perhaps months, before it becomes known to the parties whom it concerns, and the contradiction, when it appears, if it ever does appear, seldom eradicates the error, for errors propagate with the rapidity of weeds.

But this is not all. The false report flies upon the wings of the next overland mail to England, whence it is scattered over Europe, America, and our colonies, some pungent "leading article," perhaps, adding venom to the sting. A fortnight, at least, perhaps a month or two, elapses before another mail brings the contradiction, which may be overlooked, or, the matter being forgotten, not inserted in the English papers, and falsehood may thus be engrained.

These reflections have been suggested by the misreports which have from time to time appeared in some of the "letters from camp" during the recent campaign in the Punjab. When no official despatches are published, and whenever we have no communications from known correspondents of our own, we are constrained to rely a good deal upon the private letters published in the Indian newspapers, and are often perplexed between an unwillingness, on the one hand, to compromise corps or individuals by inserting reflections resting upon anonymous authority, and the desire, on the other, not to withhold from our readers matters which, if true, ought to be known.

It will be recollected that, during the Cabul campaign, Sir John Hobhouse brought some severe charges against the anonymous writers in the British army who, as he af-



firmed, employed their pens in disseminating calumnies, and a still higher authority has very lately denounced the writers of "scraps in newspapers,"—who are officers holding commissions in the British-Indian army,—as having misrepresented the conduct of a royal corps at the battle of Chillianwallah.

From a letter which appears in our present Mail, it will be observed that a stigma, entirely unmerited, has been cast in some of these private communications upon the Bengal sepoys employed at the siege of Mooltan,—an injustice the more cruel since the parties injured are not likely to knew it, and in the absence of any exculpation on their behalf, the slander would pass current for truth. We noticed the statement in the Indian papers, but deemed it just, as well as prudent, to wait for a confirmation of so improbable a report, which, it now appears, has not a shadow of foundation. We could mention other instances in which a similar forbearance on our part has prevented the diffusion of very unjust reports.

It cannot be too strongly inculcated upon the conductors of Indian journals that, by too great an avidity for, and a too indiscriminate adoption of, communications, they may become the dupes of malice as well as of ignorance and indiscretion, and thereby inflict irreparable injury. The only remedy is, to require in all cases the name of the correspondent, in perfect confidence, and upon a pledge that it will never be divulged unless in the case of wilful deception. This would make correspondents more cautious, and the promulgation of the individual's name in a single instance, whilst it would not be too great a punishment, would operate as a sufficient warning.

THE sentence passed by the Court of Queen's Bench upon Captain Charretie, who was convicted in December last of the offence of negotiating the sale of a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company, marks the sense entertained by that Court of an act which the lax morality of society affects to regard as venial. The distinction between offences intrinsically criminal, and offences made criminal by a positive law, is favourable to the laxity referred to. It is argued that the only difference between purchasing commissions in the royal army, which is legal, and in that of the East-India Company, is, that the sale of cadetships in the latter is malum prohibitum only. But this argument is more specious than real. The two cases have little or no analogy. The disposal of commissions in the royal army is in the hands of the Government, and the purchase of them is conducted through the Horse Guards, under strict regulations, which counteract all abuse. The policy of the purchase-system is a distinct question, which has often been discussed and always affirmed. In the case of commissions in the Indian army, the circumstances are altogether dissimilar. The patronage is dispensed by individuals connected with the Home Government of India, under a solemn obligation that the appointments shall be gratuitous. Promotion in the Indian army is placed upon a different footing from that in the royal army, and with reference to the system of appointments. In short, purchase, in the one case, is a necessary part of the scheme by which vacancies are filled up; in the other, it is necessarily excluded. Whether a regulated system of purchase might not be introduced into the ndian army, is a question which has been repeatedly agitated, and always, for the soundest reasons, decided in the negative.

But if the public are led into a confusion of the two cases, ample means are employed to insure parties who receive appointments against the possibility of falling into the error, and against ignorance of the law; and it is for this reason we regret that the weight of the punishment in the event of detection cannot be made to fall upon the purchaser rather than the seller,—the receiver, who really prompts the offence,—rather than, perhaps, a needy agent, excepting the patron who is cognizant of the fraud.

In the present case, a Mr. William Wotherspoon, a writer to the signet (solicitor) at Edinburgh, twenty-five years in practice, having a mind to place his son in the Indian army, paid to a Mrs. Stewart, the widow of an officer in that army, £1,080 for that purpose, and by her instrumentality and that of Captain Charretie with the late Sir William: Young, a Director (also convicted of the misdemeanour), obtained the desired appointment. Now the precautions taken to prevent persons from being entrapped unwarily into these illegal transactions are, as we have said, ample. The paper to be filled up by the party who receives the appointment is headed with a "General Caution," notifying that, if it had been obtained by purchase, all the parties concerned in procuring or receiving it would be liable to prosecution, and would be prosecuted; then there is a declaration to be made by the parent of the appointee, "upon honour," that the appointment was received by him from the Director named therein gratuitously and expressly for his son; then there is a certificate to be signed by the parent, containing a further declaration that he received the appointment for his said son from the Director (expressly named) through his own gratuitous solicitation, and that no money or other valuable consideration was given to any person on account of the nomination; and, lastly, there is a distinct declaration that the party is fully aware that the obtaining such an appointment by purchase was unlawful.

All these documents were executed by Mr. Wotherspoon, senior, a Scotch solicitor of twenty-five years' standing, who must have repeatedly warned clients to read papers before they signed them, who had already given the large sum of £1,080 to procure this appointment, and who had never seen or communicated with the Director from whom he declared he had received the nomination; and this is his explanation of the matter:—

"I think I must have read the formula before I signed it. I had no hesitation to sign the declaration that upon my honour I had received the appointment gratuitously, in consequence of letters: I had received from Mrs. Stewart. I did not read the caution that any purchase would be a criminal act. I did not read one word of the parent's certificate which I signed, and which states that nomoney has been or will be paid for the appointment. I filled up twelve blanks in this, and signed it. I swear I did not read one single line of it. I paid her the money with the view of her using it legally. I did not know it was wrong. I never had an idea that such an Act of Parliament as this could exist."

We have no alternative than, either to give entire and literal credence to this marvellous story, or to conclude these Mr. Wotherspoon has added to the offence of a misdemeanour under the Act, the crime of gross and deliberate perjury.



#### CORRESPONDENCE.

## CONDUCT OF THE BENGAL SEPOYS AT MOOLTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,-At the siege of Mooltan, it has been stated that the sepoys of the Bengal army refused to work in the trenches. On my arrival in London, the other day, from Mooltan, I was quite surprised to hear this groundless assertion from several friends; and not only that, but that some of the sepoys had tried to corrupt the Bombay troops, and instigate them to follow their example. Now, Sir, I assure you that there is not the slightest truth in either of those reports. I worked with my men in the trenches, and can affirm that there was not a single instance of any Bengal regiment having declined to do trench work. In the regiment to which I belong, I never heard the slightest objection made by any of the men to work during either of the sieges. It was the Bengal sepoys, assisted by her Majesty's 10th and 32nd regiments, who dug the trenches during the first siege, before the Bombay troops came up, and they made the trench in front of the camp to which General Whish retreated (after the first siege was raised), under a heavier fire than we were ever exposed to during the whole time we were before Mooltan.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES IRVINE, Ensign,

Edinburgh, 14th May, 1849.

51st regt. Bengal N.I.

#### LAW.

#### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MAY 3.

The Queen v. Charretie.—The defendant, Capt. Charretie, had been tried and convicted upon an indictment, framed on the 49th Geo. III., c. 126, which charged him with a misdemeanor, in negotiating the sale of a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company. He was this day brought up to receive the judgment of the Court; and after the evidence taken at the trial had been read over, an affidavit in mitigation of punishment was put in by the defendant, and read.

Mr. Crowder and Mr. Warren then addressed the Court in mitigation; and the Attorney-General (with whom were Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Forsyth) in aggravation of

punishment.

Mr. Justice Patteson delivered the judgment of the Court. He said the defendant had been convicted upon an indictment which, in the first count, charged him with receiving reward and profit from a Mr. Wotherspoon for the sale of a cadetship in the East-India Company's service. The second count, upon which also he had been convicted, charged him with conspiring with Sir William Young, Bart., since deceased, and others, for the sale of the same appointment. The evidence was extremely clear, and showed that Mr. Wotherspoon had been introduced to the defendant by a Mrs. Stewart, and that the appointment had been obtained from Sir Wm. Young, one of the Directors of the East-India Company, on the payment by Mr. Wotherspoon of 1,100l. The sum of 800l., consisting of two bank-notes of 500l. and 3001., had been traced to the possession of the defendant; and these notes were proved to have been two of the notes paid by Mr. Wotherspoon for the nomination. It had been said by Mr. Crowder that there was no moral delinquency in the offence of which the defendant had been convicted, but he (Mr. Justice Patteson) could not subscribe to the doctrine that there was no immorality in contravening this Act of Parliament; though, undoubtedly, the degree of immorality would depend on the circumstances of each particular case. As to the character given of the defendant at the trial, he could not understand how a man of that character could join with others in a transaction of this nature, and then instruct his counsel to say that there was no immorality in it. By his present affidavit the defendant had endeavoured to throw the whole guilt upon Sir W. Young, not by direct assertion that the sum of 800l. was paid to him, but by declaring that he (the defendant) had derived no personal benefit from the money, but that it had been immediately drawn from his bankers', and applied for the benefit of another party. It was true that the defendant's affidavit was made on the 28th of January last, when Sir W. Young was still alive; but it was equally true that at that time no one expected that Sir W. Young would live long enough to be called up to receive the judgment of this Court. It might be true that the defendant had derived

no benefit from the payment of the money; but what took place on his examination at the East-India House, though no part of his offence, showed that a person who, like the defendant, had committed an offence, would attempt by prevarication and falsehood to screen himself from the consequences which the law attached to his crime. It was therefore the duty of this Court to pass such a sentence as would show that this beneficial Act of Parliament could not be infringed with impunity, and that the consequences of what he (Mr. Justice Patteson) would almost call peculations of this kind must be ruinous to the circumstances and, for a time, to the liberty, of the offender. It had been stated that a fiat in bankruptcy had been just lately issued against the defendant. The Court, however, must treat him against the defendant. almost as if that fiat had not issued, but not entirely so, for the fine would be somewhat less in consequence. Neither could the Court take into account what had been stated as to the defendant's state of health, for it were to do so, criminals would but too often go unpunished, who ought to contemplate the injury to their health as one of the consequences of their imprison-That, however, might hereafter constitute a ground for some future application. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Court felt bound to inflict such punishment upon the defendant as would deter others from the commission of offences of this sort; and he trusted that the object would be secured when it became known that persons who contravened this beneficial Act of Parliament met with condign punishment. sentence of the Court was that, upon the first count, the defendant be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for one year, and pay a fine to her Majesty of 800L, and be further imprisoned until that fine be paid; and that he be imprisoned on the second count, for the same year; the imprisonment to be among the misdemeanants of the first class.

MAY 23.

The Queen v. Kendall and others.—The defendants, William R. C. Kendall, Maria Binckes, Violet Lindley, and George Bickley, an attorney, had been indicted under the 49th Geo. 3, c. 126, for a misdemeanour in respect to the sale of a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company to one Henry Moore, a son of William Moore, a shipowner at Plymouth. The indictment charged two several offences, and contained in all 18 counts, varying the charges. At the trial, beford Lord Chief Justice Denman, at the sittings after last Hilary Term, the jury found all the defendants guilty.

The Attorney. General now prayed the judgment of the Court

upon the defendants.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q. C., moved, on the part of Mrs. Lindley, in arrest of judgment, and also for a new trial. He said that, at the trial, the jury, in the first instance, found Mrs. Lindley guilty on the 14th count; but, in consequence of a suggestion on the part of the Crown, the opinion of the jury was further taken, and they then, in answer to a question put by Lord Denman, said that they found all the defendants but Mr. Bickley guilty in respect to the first transaction, and all but Mrs. Lindley guilty in respect to the second transaction. In consequence of that finding, the verdict, as regarded Mrs. Lindley, had subsequently been entered on the 18th count, instead of on the 14th, as originally found by the jury. The reason was, that the verdict on the 14th count could not be sustained, there being no evidence to connect Mrs. Lindley with the offence there charged. The Crown, therefore, elected to have the verdict entered on the 18th count, which charged the defendants with conspiring to negotiate for the sale of the nomination. He contended that that could not be done, but the verdict ought to have been entered upon the 14th count, as originally found by the jury.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, on the part of Mrs. Binckes, stated that, at the proper time, he should beg to be heard in mitigation of

punishment.

Mr. Lush, on the part of Mr. Bickley, moved in arrest of judgment, and also for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict, as regarded Mr. Bickley, was against the evidence. He also moved on the affidavit of Mr. Bickley, who stated that, at the trial, he was taken by surprise by the evidence given by the principal witness, William Moore. That witness was one of the defendants on the record, and was the party who had paid the £1,000 for the nomination; but on the morning of the trial he withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was then put into the witness box, and was the principal witness in support of the prosecution. The defendant stated in his attidavit that he was entirely innocent of any guilty participation in the transaction, and that he would be able to prove the fulsehood of the witness Moore's evidence. He also deposed that, on two similar occasions, he had acted as Mrs. Binckes's attorney, and that, in the affair in question, he was only acting professionally for Mrs. Binckes, who was his client.



The Court decided that the rule must be refused on all the grounds, except that stated in the affidavit of Mr. Bickley. The opinion of the jury had been correctly taken as to the particular transactions in which the defendants were shown to have been implicated, and there was no ground for arresting the judgment. The Court, however, would like the matters referred to in Mr. Bickley's affidavit to be further discussed; and for that purpose would grant a rule nisi for a new trial.

Rule nisi granted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENGAL SEPOYS AT THE SIEGE OF MOOLTAN. - Major J. Finnis, 51st Bengal N.I., has written the following letter to the Times: "I have been frequently asked, since my arrival in England from Mooltan, if there is any truth in the report, that the Bengal sepoys refused to work in the trenches during the siege; and my reply has invariably been, that I was present in command of a regiment of Bengal sepoys from the commencement of the siege to the surrender of Moolraj; I took an active part in the operations, but never once heard any cause for such a reflection. The first parallel was opened by the Bengal sepoys on the afternoon of the 7th of September; they were relieved at night by working parties from H.M.'s 10th and 32nd regiments. The sepoys continued to work willingly during the heat of the day, under a heavy fire from the enemy, and with blistered hands, till the siege was raised; hundreds of them had never before handled either pickaxe or fowrah. The sepoys performed their duty in the trenches equally well during the second siege, when they had comparatively little to do, and were less exposed to the enemy's fire. The Bengal sepoys are the same now as they ever have been, when well commanded. Before Mooltan they fought well, vieing with their European brethren in arms, and their whole conduct gave satisfaction to the major-general, the brigadiers, and their immediate commanding officers.

THE CABUL MONUMENT .- A column has been erected at Dum Dum to commemorate the sad calamity which befel the Bengal artillery, during its retreat from Cabul in Nov. and Dec. 1841, and Jan. 1842. It is in the Egyptian style of architecture, 132 feet high, from the summit of which the surrounding country can be seen to great advantage. On the basement there are two black marble tablets, having engraved upon them the names of the officers and men who fell during their retreat. Mr. R. Ackerman, of Regent-street, has just issued a wellexecuted print of the column, having for the back-ground the artillery mess-house, which is the most magnificent of any in India. Before it a band is supposed to be playing. The print deserves the patronage of the officers and friends of the Indian army, and we doubt not it will obtain it.

THE ASSAM COMPANY .- The Report of the Assam Company, submitted at the annual general meeting on the 4th May, gives indications of a favourable turn in its affairs. The accounts for 1848 show an expenditure of 10,300l., instead of 10,900l., as had been anticipated, while the crop, which was estimated at 175,000 lb., has been not less than 210,000 lb., being an increase of 50,000 lb. on the crop of the preceding year. More than half of this tea has realized a gross average of nearly 1s. 11d. per lb.; and assuming the remainder to realize only 1s. 5d., the actual profit to the company on the twelvemonth's proceedings will be 3,000%. Under these circumstances, the local board in India are desirous of an immediate although gradual extension of cultivation, but the London directors consider it inexpedient to make a call for that purpose until they shall have paid off an old loan of 7,000%, and can thus set themselves entirely free from debt, so as thenceforward to apply their profits to the payment of a dividend-a consummation they expect to reach by the operations of next year.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS .- The Minden, Camperdown, Sea Park, Fairlie, Joseph Somes, Ellenborough, and Westminster, have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta. The Southampton, for conveyance of stores to Calcutta; Ellenborough, for ditto to Madras; Westminster, for ditto, to Bombay

ERBATA.-In the report of the Debate at the East-India House, on the 24th April (p. 277), a few errors occur in the speech of Col. Sykes, who stated that Lieut. Edwardes was settling the country on the banks of the Indus (not in the neighbourhood of Lahore), and that he had 300 horse and a regiment of infantry under him; that, hearing the Bahawulpoor (not our) troops were attacked, he made a forced march to join them, and arrived in time to prevent the overthrow of the Bhawulpoor (not our) force.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. Success, late Ablitt, South Australia .- 10. Elephanta, MAY 3. Success, late Ablitt, South Australia.—10. Elephanta, Cocks, Manritius.—11. Glendarugh, Pearson, Bengal.—12. Elizabeth Grainge, Jones, Bussorah and Mauritius.—14. Bucephalus, Skinner, Whampoa; Cheapside, Lewis, New South Wales; Agostina, Volum, Van Diemen's Land; Worcester, Hawkins, Singapore; Monarch, Weller, Bengal; Amily, Blacklock, Mauritius.—15. Tory, Smith, Singapore; Abberton, Pain, Port Phillip; Globe, Liddell, New South Wales; Senator, Burrell, Port Phillip; Acacia, Reed, South Australia.—16. Union, Rapson, South Australia; Taman, Blackbourne, Port Phillip; Bucephalus, Bell, Bengal; Asiatic, Barlow, Bengal; David Clarke, Swan, Bengal and Antigun; Sarah Scott, Spedding, Mauritius; William Woolley, Headberry, Cape of Good Hope; Esther Frances, Clare, Ceylon; Sandersons, Douglas, Shangbai; William Darley, Cammell, Bombay (for Hull); John low, Bengal; David Clarke, Swan, Bengal and Antigua; Sarah Scott, Spedding, Mauritius; William Woolley, Headberry, Cape of Good Hope; Esther Frances, Clare, Ceylon; Sandersons, Douglas, Shanghai; William Darley, Cammell, Bombay (for Hull); John Bunyan, Thompson, Shanghai; Orator, Tayt, Mauritius.—17. Alfred, Hemming, Bengal; Trafalgar, Wright, New South Wales; Athena, Ogg, Hong-Kong; Jane, Stanley, Coast of Africa; Jane, Resch, Mauritius; Owen Glendower, Parc, Bombay; Emmy, Wicken, Bengal.—18. Agincourt, Nisbet, Bengal; Isabella Hereus, Houston, and Hamlet, Wilson, New South Wales; Bolton, Young, Singapore; Wellington, Crosby, Van Diemen's Land; Facourile, Webster, Hong-Kong; Confucius, Scott, Shanghai; Tory, Tuelon, Manila; St. Abbs, Willis, Madras and Trinidad; Mary, France, and Countess of Minto, Allen, Mauritius; Woodlark, Broomfield, New South Wales.—19. East Anglian, Stevens, Mauritius; Alverton, Buckland, Bengal; Gitana, Ligertwood, Shanghai; Socrates, Randall, and Loch Lomond, Rankin, Bengal; Syria, Brown, Bengal; New Zeeland, Smith, Akyab; Eliza Leishman, Dickson, Mauritius; New Margaret, Ager, Whampon.—21. Winchester, late Milligan, Launceston; May Graham, Prance, Maulmain; Earl of Dalhousie, Primrose, Algoa Bay; Royal George, Greives, Port Phillip; Sir Charles Forbes, Kruse, Batavin.—22. Jumna, Johns, Bengal; Fanny, Smith, Van Dieman's Land; Dartmouth, Lawton, Ceylon; Richardson, English, South Australia; Senator, Nagle, Mauritius; Killermont, Orchard, Mauritius; Bellairs, Rees, Bengal; Hope, Miller, Bengal.—23. Duke of Wellington, Miller, Ceylon; Henry Woolley, Windus, Mauritius.—24. Humayoon, Finlay, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer Ripon (about the 29th)-Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Gollon, infant, and servant; Mr. Lowe, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Carberry and child; Col. and Mrs. Harriott, Miss Pringle, Capt. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Fed and infant; Miss Barlow and two servants; Mr. Richardson, Mr. Pelly, Mr. Kelly and low and two servants; Mr. Richardson, Mr. Pelly, Mr. Kelly and servant; Col. Hawkes, Mrs. Robertson and infant; Licut. Fulton, Mr. Smith, Capt. Christie, Mrs. Steadman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Henize, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Paio, Capt. Jackson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Arbuckle, Capt. Scott, Mr. M'Lean, Capt. Ward, Mr. Meyer, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Rajah Gopal, Col. Perry, Hon. Mrs. Pellew, Lord W. Butler, Sir H. Maudox, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Dodehouse, Miss Chapman, Mr. Dick, Mr. LeGeyt, Mr. Boyce, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Doherty, Mrs. Jones, Col. Hart, Mr. Dent. Capt. Woodrow, Mr. Reid, Mr. Rayues, Mrs. Farmer, Mr. Melville, Mr. Coppersmith, Mr. de Venis, Mr. Wiggins, Mr. M'Ewen, Mrs. Thatcher, two children, and servant; Mr. Harris, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Havelock, three children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cook, three children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cook, three children, and servant; Mr. Win. vant; Mr. and Mrs. Cook, three children, and servant; Mr. Winterbottom, Lieut. Mongarvin, Mr. Pappaseary, Mr. Ducrow, Mr. Halskitt, son, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. O'Neil, and servant; Mr. Reid and four children, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Beddowe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. de Blaquire, and Mr. and Mrs. Kentish.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—MAY 1.—Olinda, Taylor (from Shields), Ceylon; Zarah, Creighton (from Hartlepool) Ceylon.—2. Gazelle, Ramsay, Hobart Town.—4. Enily, Wilson, Adelaide.—5. Adino, Davies, Mauritius.—4. Earl of Chester, Blackstone, Bombay.—5. John McKenzie, Patterson, Bombay.—8. Marchioness of Douglas, Arthur, Singapore.—2. Sarah, Potts, and Abyssinian (trom the North), Aden.—4. Cronstadt (from Hamburgh), Adelaide.—13. Harmony, Papps, New South Wales, and put back; Kent, Jarman, South Scas; Narwhal, Baker, South Scas.—11. Calder, Fitzsimons, Hobart Town.—14. Sea Witch, Reynell, Shanghai.—19. Oriental Queen, Thomas, New Zenland; Stately, Ginder, Hobart Town; Juliet, Watson, and Queen, Hutton, Hong-Kong; Eleanor, Hughes, Mauritius; Harmony, Papps. Sydney; William Wilson, Gibb, Adelaide; Lady Margaret, Grant, Port Phillip.—21. Amy Robsart (from Shields), Bordeaux and Mauritius.—19. Jannet, Chalmers, Madras. From the Downs .- MAY 1 .- Olinda, Taylor (from Shields), Chalmers, Madras.

From the CLYDE.—MAY 8. Nerbudda, Crawford, Port Phillip and Sydney.—17. Orbona, Baird, Ceylon and Madras; Fleetwod, Richardson, Mauritius.—19. Mora, Matthew, Mauritius.

From Cork.—MAY 5. Nile, Livesay, Calcutta.—4. Baron of Renfree, Mourse, Calcutta.—5. Duke of Argyll, Scott, Calcutta.—7. Madagascar, Hight, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 8. Robert Pulsford, King, Calcutta
-MAY 2. Chatham, Morrison, Batavia and Sourabaya; ARRA



<sup>\*</sup> A kind of large hoe with short handle, used by natives of India in turning

Cramer, Batavia.—3. Thomas Lee, James, Calcutta.—4. Sir Henry Pottinger, M'Wean, Calcutta; Canada, Tillson, Calcutta; Aspasia, Davidson, Singapore.—5. Ferris, Scott, Ceylon and Madras; John o'Gaunt, M'Donald, Bombay; Nith, Tinley, Bombay.—7. Albert Edward, Stoddart, Hong. Kong; Edward Boustead, Arnold, Singapore.—8. Bleng, Allen, Calcutta; Loodianah, M'Donnell, Calcutta.—9. Alexander Baring, Wilson, Calcutta.—11. Jolly Robin, Joynson, Calcutta.—12. Elgin, Burn, Adelaide; Ripley, Atkins, Manila.—16. Panthea, Glea, Bombay.—18. John Spencer, Leadbitter, Bombay.—19. Nile, Balderstone, Calcutta.—20. Reindeer, Enright, Hong-Kong; Mary Ann Johnstone, Johnstone, Calcutta.—21. Governor, Varty, Calcutta.—22. Viscount Sandon, March, and Emily, Valentine, Shanghai; Dumfries, Green, Bombay. Cramer, Batavia .- 3. Thomas Lee, James, Calcutta .- 4. Sir Henry

From PLYMOUTH.—MAY 13. Victoria, Carphin, New South Wales.—4. Caroline, Perry, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—Eliza, Pain, Adelaide.—10. Louisa Baillie, Roxby, Adelaide.—19. Royal Alice, Hopper, Cape and Madras.

From PORTSMOUTH .- MAY 9. Constantine, Burrows, Mauritus and Colombo .- 21. Queen, Hutton, Hong-Kong; Seringapatam, Furnell, Madras and Bengal.

From CARDIFF .- MAY 2. Cambria, Shaddock, Point de Galle .-12. Hope, Carter, Point de Galle.

From Leith. - MAY 7. Duncan, Reid, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From SHIELDS. - MAY 11. Duchess of Buccleugh, Robertson, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL .- MAY 14. Alchymist, Pearson, Bombay.

From NEWPORT.-MAY 19. Thomas Jones, Milne, Ceylon.

From the Downs .- MAY 19. John Gibson, Halladay, Cape and Port Natal.

From FALMOUTH, - MAY 19. Hong-Kong (steamer), Hill, Hong-Kong.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, May 20, to proceed, per steamer Oriental, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Rev. C. L. Bell, Asst. surg. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, and daughter; Dep. com. gen. Wild, Mrs. Wild, 3 children, and servant; Dep. asst. com. gen. and Mrs. Atkinson, and Mrs. A. Harlocks.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Wilson and servant, Miss Uzrilli, Mrs. E. Rohrs and infant, Miss Jeremie, and Miss. A. Walsh.

For Aden.—Lieut. Humbley, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders, 1 child, and servant; Mr. G. D. Clark, Mr. J. L. Kennedy, Lieut. Gordon, Miss. R. Eyre, Mrs. Treacher, child, and servant; Mrs. Furlong and servant.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Dougal, Miss R. Dougal, Mr. J. Dougal, Mr. T. P. Page, Lord F. Montague, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Lyall, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. J. Lushman, Mr. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. J. S. Barston, Capt. G. E. Uiot, and Lieut. Atkinson.

For MADRAS.—Capt. Blagrave, Capt. A. Rice, Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. Conway, Mr. E. J. R. Bell, Mrs. Wilson, and Rev. R. W. Whitford.

For CEYLON.—Mrs. Major Taylor, Lieut. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, and servant; Mr. R. H. Biggs and servant, Mrs. J. West, Capt. Macgregor, and Mrs. Macgregor.

For SINGAPORE.-Mr. W. Ker, and Mr. G. Bain.

For Hong-Kong .- Mr. Murray.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Tanjore, Pearse, London to Cape, March 26; lat. 1 deg. N; long. 20 deg. W.—Ursula, Ridley, Cork to Bombay, April 13; lat. 1 deg. N.; long. 22 deg. W.—Menzies, Macauley, London to Bombay, March 6; lat. 34 deg. S.; long. 13 deg. W.—Lord Petre, Middleton, London to Mauritius, Feb. 6; lat. 18 deg. S.; long. 33 deg. W. Chirg. Macles. Coak to Bombay, March 22. lat. 19 Middleton, London to Mauritius, Feb. 6; lat. 18 deg. S.; long. 33 deg. W.—China, Maclean, Cork to Bombay, March 22; lat. 18 deg. S.; long. 30 deg. W.—John Line, Palmer, London to Madras, March 24; lat. 14 deg. S; long. 30 W.—Dalhotsie, Butterworth, London to Calcutta, May 4; lat. 45 deg. N.; long. 14 W.—Seringapatam, Pecket, London to Madras, April 1; lat. 2 deg. N.; long. 22 deg. W.—Diana, Pagh, Cork to Calcutta, March 21; lat. 4 deg. N.; long. 20 deg. W.—Orestes, Winn, London to Bombay, March 30; lat. 22 deg. S.; long. 29 deg. W.—Investigator, Dunlop, London to Madras and Bengal, April 2; lat. 6 deg. S.; long. 28 deg. W.—Royal Albert, Scanlan, London to Calcutta; lat. 2 deg. S.; long. 19 deg. W. S.; long. 19 deg. W.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the lady of John, s. at Colesberg, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 4.

ST. JOHN, the lady of Major, 1st Bombay fusiliers, d. at Brighton, May 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

BECHER, Capt. S. H. 61st Bengal N.I. to Augusta Emily, d. of the late Augustus Prinsep, Bengal civil service, at Cadleca, May 15.

COTTELL, Charles G. 45th Madras N.I. to Fanny, d. of William Northcott, at Ashburton, May 3. HARR, Capt. T. of the Cape mounted rifles, to Frances Mary, d.

of Charles Maynard, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 6.

HOGGE, Major, 7th dragoons, to Helen Julia, d. of H. Magniac, by the Rev. E. Hogge, rector of Farnham, Suffolk, May 9. Shrubb, Rev. H. to Jane M. widow of Maj. Wright, Hon. East-

India Company's service, at Compton, May 3.

STOKES, Lieut. J. royal engineers, to Henrietta G. d. of Charles
Maynard, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 6.
WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. Madias army, to Margaret, d. of J. Gillan, at Leith, Scotland, April 25.

BRODIE, James, at Southside, nr. Edinburgh, aged 39, April 2. BURNEY, Frances, wife of Major & 38th Bengal N.I. at Maidahili-west, May 10.

DE SAUMAREZ, Mary, the wife of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord, at Cheltenham, May 12.

FARMER, Rev. Mr. on board the Haddington, on her passage to England.

GREEN, John, at Eltham, aged 78, May 18.
GORDON, Capt. T. 15th Bengal N.1. at Hampstead-heath, aged
42, May 12.

HORWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th Bombay N.I. at Clifton, aged 26. May 4.

IMPEY, Elijah B. at Clapham-common. May 3.

LAMBERT, Harry, son of the late Lieut. col. W. Hon. East-India Company's service, at Cheisea, May 14.

LIMOND, Lieut. Col. T. K. late of the Madras cavalry, in Corkstreet. May 18.

MAYNOR, Maj. T. late of the 26th Madras N.I. at 14, Chapelplace, Cavendish-square, May 17.

MORRIS, William R. late of the Bombay civil service, fourth s. of the late John Morris, East-India Director, aged 48, May 13. NEWMAN, Francis J. s. of the Rev. W. A. at Cape Town, Cape of

Good Hope, aged 6, Jan. 24.

NICHOLLS, Sir Jasper, K.C.B. at Goodrist, near Reading, May 4. PARISH, Edward, late of the India House, at Balham, Surrey, April 28.

RABINEL, Anne, relict of J. H. Ceylon civil service, at Brighton, aged 48, May 18.

RAWLINSON, Capt. W. E. Bombay fusiliers, on board the Owen Glendower, on the passage to England, March 12. STEDMAN, Lieut. Col. 8th Bengal Lt. Cavalry, on board the Had-

dington, on her passage to England.

SCHISM AMONGST THE BUDDHISTS. - Some of the Singlese Buddhists, according to Col. Low, contend that the present Buddha had no right to enter Nirvána, as his period had not arrived, and that he attained that dignity by practising a deception upon Yakaro Ariya, his elder brother, in the following The two brothers proposed to determine which was manner. best prepared for the divine state by a trial of superhuman power. Two lotus buds were placed before them; turning their persons from them, in opposite directions, they repeated certain sacred formula, and on resuming their positions, it appeared that Ariya's bud had alone blossomed. Buddha, on the pretext of some informality, demanded another trial, and during it, he changed the buds, and thus appeared the victor. Ariya, by his intuitive knowledge, was aware of the trick; but, being of a humane disposition, he said nothing, and permitted his brother to enter Nirvána. Col. Low thinks that this must be some heretical doctrine; "for it can hardly be believed that a religion so based upon morality as Buddhism is, would, at the threshold of its original temples, have tolerated such a breach of

The sculptures of Nineveh, still preserved in such wonderful perfection, tresh in the majority of cases as the day on which they left the sculptor's chisel, notwithstanding the fragility of the material composing them, seem to have been almost entirely used as decorations for the interior of palaces,—covering the walls with bas-reliefs representing great historical scenes in long succession, just as it was customary in our grandfathers' time to ornament the dwellings of kings and nobles with tapestry. palaces themselves appear to have been built of unburnt bricks and mud; their walls were of enormous thickness, not only to ensure stability but to keep out the heat; and their ornaments have now been preserved amongst the ruins, when the far more durable marbles of Greece and Rome have in a third less time been defaced by exposure.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 9th, 16th, and 22nd, 1819.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Arthur A. Roberts.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. A. Hammond, chaplain, retired.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Lieut. John Mead, artillery. Capt. William H. Lomer, 21st N.I. Capt. William R. Lomer, 21st N.I. Capt. Hugh Johnson, 26th N.I. Lieut. Alexander Pond, 30th N.I. Ens. James Burnes, 40th N.I. Maj. John Finnis, 51st N.I. Ens. Charles Irvine, ditto. Ens. Edward H. Scott, 55th N. I. Ens. George Kempland, 56th N.I. Lieut. Henry K. Macmullen, invalids.

Surg. James Davenport, M.D. -Lieut. James W. F. Taylor, artillery. Madras Estab.-Lieut. Charles Johnston, engineers. Lieut. Charles Halsted, 11th N.I. Capt. Alexander Lighton, 35th N.I. Lieut. Isaac L. Reid, 41st N.I. Lieut. Henry J. Jepson, ditto. Lieut. George B. Bowen, 48th N.I. Capt. Robert Armstrong, invalids.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. Thomas R. Teschemaker, artillery. Lieut. Joseph McKenna, ditto. Lieut. Charles Bruce, ditto. Capt. Thomas Donnelly, 1st N.I. Col. Charles B. James, 4th N.I. Lieut. Thomas B. Webster, 15th N.I. Lieut. Gerald F. Taylor, 22nd N.I. Ens. William Hutchinson, 24th N.I. Lieut. James W. Cottell, 26th N. I Maj. Robert J. Littlewood, invalids. Surg. Richard James Behan.

Bombay Estab.-Commander William C. Barker, Indian Navy.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Frederick B. Gubbins. Madras Estab.—Mr. George M. Swinton. Bombay Estab.—Mr. Edward L. Jenkins.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. William H. Jeremie, 38th N.I. Capt. John Smith, 49th N. I. Surg. Charles Madden.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Richard Budd, 10th N.I.
Lieut. Rumley C. Godfrey, 31st N.I.
Ens. Abraham C. Gordon, 32nd N.I., overland, via Bombay. Lieut. Francis Edwardes, 38th N.I. Lieut. Charles P. Taylor, 40th N.I., via Bombay, in July.
Assist. surg. Charles Timins.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bombay Estab.-Mr. James Gibbs, 6 months.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. William W. Reade, 49th N.I., 6 months. Madras Estab. - Lieut. Claudius R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., 3 months.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Richard T. Webb.

#### PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

Madras Estab. - Lieut. Robert R. Christie, 8th cav.

#### APPOINTMENTS:

MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Robert Neunburg Schneider, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy. Mr. Thomas Morris Philbrick, ditto.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH MAY, 1849.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase. Bengal 14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet William Spilling, v. Cureton, killed in action. Dated 14th January, 1849. Cornet William D'Urban Blyth, v. Lloyd, killed in action. Dated 22nd February, 1849.

To be Lieutenant, by purchase.

Cornet Stanley Olivant Black, v. Spilling, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled. Dated 4th May, 1849.

To be Cornels, without purchase. Ensign John Pitt Kennedy, from the 25th foot, v. Blyth. Dated 4th May, 1849. James Leith, gent., v. Black. Dated 4th May, 1849. 29th Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. Horace Manners Monck-

ton, to be capt. by purch., v. Brev. Maj. Coker, who retires. Dated 4th May, 1849.
Ensign George Augustus Ferris to be lieut. by purch.,

v. Monckton. Dated 4th May, 1849. William Spike Dickinson, gent., to be ens. by purch.,

v. Ferris. Dated 4th May, 1849. 75th Foot.—Lieut. Dudley Clarges Hill to be capt. by purch., v. Bathurst, who retires. Dated 4th May, 1849.

Ensign John Robertson Turnbull to be lieut. by

purch., v. Hill. Dated 4th May, 1819.
Ensign William Henry Urquhart, from the 72nd foot, to be ens. v. Turnbull. Dated 4th May, 1819.

80th Foot .- Lieut. George Dean Pitt to be capt. by

purch., v. Riley, who retires. Dated 4th May, 1849.

Ensign George Newton Fendall, from the 12th Foot, to be lieut. by purch, v. Pitt. Dated 4th May, 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Francis Regan Cox, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Kennedy, appointed to the 14th Light Dragoons. Dated 4th May, 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 11th MAY, 1849.

Bengal, 10th Foot.-Capt. Stephen Francis Charles Annesley, from the 37th foot, to be capt. v. Sall, who exch. Dated 11th May, 1849.

Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Ens. Silvester W. F. M. Wilson, from

26th foot, to be lieut. by purch. v. Crowe, who retires. Dated 11th May, 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 18th MAY, 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot. - Staff surg. of the 2nd class John Stuart Smith, M.D., to be surg. v. Pitcairn, who exch. Dated 18th May, 1849.

87th Foot.-Brevet Lieut, col. William T. Shortt, from the 62nd foot, to be maj. v. Harvey, who exch.

Dated 18th May, 1849.

2nd lieut. John Peyton to be 1st lieut. by purch. v.
Murphy, who retires. Dated 18th May, 1849.

Edward Henry John Meredyth, gent., to be 2nd lieut.
by purch., v. Peyton. Dated 18th May, 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Major John Thomas Griffiths, from the

6th foot, to be maj. v. Barnes, who exch. Dated 18th May, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Capt, George Bulkeley Tattersall, to be maj. by purch. v. Martin, who retires. Dated 18th May, 1849.

Lieut. Vincent Wing, to be capt. by purch. v. Tattersall.

Dated 18th May, 1849. 2nd lieut. Edmund Bagenall to be 1st lieut., by purch., v. Wing. Dated 18th May, 1849.

Francis Irving Kennedy, gent. to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Bagenall. Dated 18th May, 1849.



#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Queen of England, for Bengal, from Cork, April 27; 156 Queen's troops. Capts. Brookes and Cox; Lieut. Barter; Ens. Rivers and Cowell; Assist.-surg. Martin.

Per Duke of Argyle for Bengal, from Cork, May 2; 184 Queen's troops. Major Jardine; Capt. Hukey; Lieuts. Walsh, Mason, and Smith; Ens. Trumbull and Hardy.

Per Baron of Renfrew, for Bengal, from Cork, May 2; 287 Queen's troops. Major Herbert; Capt. Goodwyn; Lieuts. Drew, Couche, Fox, and Craig; Ens. Harrison; Assist.-surg. Purlong.

Per Nile, for Bengal, from Cork, May 5; 235 Queen's troops. Capts. Knollys and Mollan; Lieuts. Meynell, Watson, Jones, and Fitzgerald; Assist.-surg. Johnston.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal, from Cork, May 7; 201 Queen's troops. Lieut.-col. Hallisax; Capts. Gordon and Ramsay; Lieuts. Parkes, Barnett, and Nolan; Ens. Prislux and Martin; Surg. Williamson; Adj. Milles; Qu.-mas. Beny.

#### BOOKS.

Dry Leaves from Young Egypt; being a Glance at Sindh before the arrival of Sir Charles Napier. By an Ex-Political. Madden.

This is a lively sketch, in the manner of Mr. Warburton, of a country which has been described over and over again by matter-of-fact writers, whose descriptions, however, leave a much fainter impression than this rapid and unlaboured delineation. It would not be difficult to fix the identity of the author; but as he has chosen the anonyme, we shall make no effort to remove the veil. The work bears internal evidence of his talent, and that is all a critic has to do with the matter of authorship.

Every one knows the horrors of the climate of Scinde in the hot season; its various torments are related in these *Dry Leaves* with the terrible fidelity of a Dante, depicting dolorous regions to which Scinde has not seldom been likened. Take the torment of insects and sand as a sample:—

"The walls of this miserable place (the agency of Shikarpore) being of mud, it was densely peopled by hordes of ants, of all colours, shapes, and sizes. There was the large black fellow who with his colossal pincers could draw blood at the first nip; the diminutive red villains who delight to ensconce themselves by dozens in your hair, or in your cap, especially if tinged with any substitute for Macassar procurable in those regions; the small black, whose desire for mischief surpasses their bulk; and the never-to be-sufficiently-execrated white ants, who, if they had their will, would reduce all created things to impalpable dust.

"As my ears were tormented by harsh sounds (on arriving in

As my cars were tormented by narsh sounds (on arriving in Scinde), so were my eyes excruciated by a continual stream of the finest sand, which pursued our boat across the river, and was ready waiting for us as soon as we landed on the other side. This annoyance commences about eight o'clock in the morning and lasts till evening, when the sand storm generally lulls and resigns the task of persecuting man to myriads of mosquitoes and sand-fies, whose stings could not be brought into operation while it lasted. The Sindhis have an odd story about this. They say that when Sulnimân (on whom be peace) ruled over genii, men, and animals, the mosquitoes brought a complaint against the wind, which they said used them despitefully, and prevented them from following their lawful avocations. Sulnimân heard their complaint with much attention, and expressed a strong desire to see them righted. 'But you know,' he said, 'justice demands that both parties should be heard. Call the defendant into court,' said his majesty. In rushed the wind, and the poor complainants vanished, suit and all, in a moment."

If we abuse the Scindians, they are not a whit behind us in retaliating upon Europeans:—

"A Belúchí gave the following description of us to his tribe: 'There are several sorts of devils in the Feringi army. There is one devil who is black, and who is an idolater, and is altogether detestable. There is a second sort of a white colour, that has no religion at all; and there is a third, who is a good Muslim, and says his prayers as we do.' By this description was intended, first the Hindú, then the European, and lastly the Músulmán."

Our author fights stoutly in defence of the "Politicals," against whom, he says, "an insane yell" was raised. "If anything went wrong, venerable imbeciles shook their heads, and exclaimed against those 'boy-Politicals.'" His shield, however, is thrown around the juniors, who "did but move as their leaders pulled the wires;" of his own leader he records the following anecdote:—

"Before my chief started, he sent for me to give me his instructions, as I was to remain in charge of Sakkar. I expected much

sage advice, and the disclosure of his plans to some extent. I was, however, doomed to be disappointed. 'I have sent for you,' he said, with a thoughtful and anxious air, 'to beg you will lay the camel dák with care, and use every exertion in order that the produce of the vegetable garden, particularly green peas, may reach me as often as possible!!'"

He has given some "thoughts on the occupation of Sindh and Affghanistan," from which it is easy to deduce the causes of our failure in the latter country.

But a prominent feature of the work, and we suspect its prime object, is to draw public attention in this country to the case of the Ameers of Scinde, who, according to this writer,—and his opinion is apparently unbiassed and the result of local and personal knowledge of events and actors,—have been treated with great injustice. It is impossible to rise from the perusal of the facts he states without some apprehension that he may be right, and if the Ameers have been wronged, they have been most grievously wronged. He observes:—

"From the first the Amirs of Hyderabád were well aware of the ruin which our entrance into their country foreboded to their family. It is idle bypocisy now to pretend that our design in entering into treaties with them included the slightest glance at their advantage. In vain they protested—'We want no treaties, no alliance; spare us the honour of an ambassador; or, if an officer must be deputed to our court, why then let it be a doctor.' Maugre all their dislike, we were determined to befriend them. The navigation of the Indus promised golden returns; interested persons told us of the fertility of the soil. 'Sindh,' said they, 'is a magnificent country, but crush d by the iron rule of these Belúchi despots. The soil near Hyderabad is favourable for indigo, tobacco, and sugar. At Karáchi, pearls are found; the fishery for them might be rendered most profitable, but the ignorance and folly of the Amirs throw obstacles in the way of all improvement. The whole wealth of the country is in their hands, and in the hands of a few favourites. No other class of people dare exhibit any signs of riches. The Belúchis hold every species of traffic in the greatest contempt, and consider merchants legitimate objects of plunder. The Hindus, by whom all the trade and commerce of the country is carried on, are a despised and degraded race, and are treated on every occasion with the greatest injustice. Under the present government there is no sort of market for goods, no safety for the trader, and no hope of an elevation of the system.' Such were the calumnies poured forth in the greedy ears of the invaders. Had they all been true, we should not have been justified in seizing the country, unless it can be shown that we ought to take a man's coat because he does not choose to mend a hole in it."

"Every one on his first arrival in the Mofussil," says the Benares Magazine, "is immediately struck by the contrast between the universal neatness of an English domicile, and the irregularity and disorder of an Indian bungalow. As we come into a station, we drive through an everlasting avenue of mud walls, designed to preserve from depredation the residence of our Indian gentry, but which object, owing to their dilapidation, they have long ceased to effect. We enter within the compound between two shattered and defaced pilasters, passing which, a dry, arid, irregular expanse stretches out before the visitor. There is one road levelled to admit the approach of a carriage to the house, but it is either formed of the native earth or with kankar. Then there are the hideous godowns, cookrooms, stables, servants' hovels, in general the most prominent objects, built at the very entrance, or stretching their length along one entire side of the compound, inviting the attention of the visitor, as he drives along, to their hideous roofs of broken pantiles, or to their unsightly encasement of tumbling down mud. At the house or the bungalow, the steps at the entrance are covered with servants' shoes, and the verandahs are choked with gram boxes, packing cases, harness stands, old saddles, and miscellaneous articles.

FANS IN CHINA are indispensable; to be deprived of his fan would be a worse punishment to a Chinese, for a time, than to be debarred from food. The constant use of the fan tends not only to the comfort but to the health of the people. The Chinese do not use the fan, like Europeans, in a quick, hurried way, or with much exertion; but easily and quietly, so as, whilst removing the hot air and acting as a refrigerator, to cause no fatigue.

The Chinese language possesses peculiar resources for equivoques. Thus, there is a popular saying that "a government officer has two mouths," meaning that you cannot depend upon his words; but the equivoque is addressed to the eye as well as the mind, the character kwan, 'a government officer,' being formed of the word khow, 'mouth,' repeated, placed under 'a covering.'



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th June next, at 11 o'clock in the foremoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1849, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 22nd May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 30th May inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of its 10jd, per Company's rupee.

N.R. N. Tender will be ready of the rate of the secretaries to the

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 246 tons of Dead Weight.

40 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 22nd May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 30th May inst., before 11 o'clock in the forencon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

The number of Marine Boys to be conveyed is 20, and they will be ready to embark between the 12th and 30th June.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of la. 10id. per Company's rupes.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed. JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### This Day, price 1s. AILWA INDIA.

"No longer personally interested in the event, the author is able to discuss with impartiality the information which he obtained whilst actually engaged in promoting the object."—Preface.

London: Published by WILLIAM THOMAS, at the office of the "Colonial Magazine," 21, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE INDIA DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled, chiefly from original journals of the Hon. Company's ships, and from observations and remarks resulting from the experience of twenty-one years in the navigation of those Seas, by JAMES HORSBURGH, Eaq., F.H.S., &c. &c. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 4to. cloth letters of the Case of the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, via.—

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Friday, May 28, 1849.



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### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Atalanta, with the mails, left Bombay May 1, made Aden on the 10th, whence she sailed for Suez on the 11th, and arrived on the 21st. at 10 30 P.M.

The mails reached Alexandria, and were put on board H. M. steamer Medina, which left on the 25th, and arrived at Malta on the 29th. From Malta the whole of the mails were despatched by H. M. steamer Oberon, which arrived at Marseilles on the 1st of June

The Haddington, with London mail of April 24, left Suez May 16 for Calcutta.

The Ajdaha, with London mail of May 7, left Suez May 20 for Bombay.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, rid Marseilles, will be despatched from London to-morrow evening, Thursday, June 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and

China, rid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Wednes-day, Jane 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous vening, or, if marked vid Marseilles, on the evening of Monday,

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1849.

Marine Department.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 20th May, 25th June, 25th July, and 1st September next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July. August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 12th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 6.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .. .. April 21 | Madras .. .. April 24 May 1 Bombay ..

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE public journals and private letters brought by this mail concur in declaring that the whole of British India, including the Punjab, lately the theatre of an exciting contest, is hushed into a state of profound tranquillity. The only incident of a warlike character that has occurred since the date of the last advices, is an affair between that gallant corps, the Scinde horse, and the Murrees. The particulars of the affair, so far as they are known, are given in the folowing letter :-

"A detachment of the regiment was relieved at Kusmore by a party from head-quarters; hardly, however, had the relieved party left, when the new detachment was attacked by a party of 500 armed Murrees; a duffedar and four men were killed and several wounded. The party which had left heard the firing, and returned in time to succour their comrades, who would otherwise have been either destroyed, or at least have suffered great loss. The whole affair was so sudden that the party, consisting of forty men under a native officer, besides rescuing their comrades, cut up about forty of the Murrees, and took upwards of 1,000 head of cattle, and obliged the robbers to fly to the hills."

The Punjab had become the scene of a vast standing camp; the troops, so lately occupied in conflict, being employed in settling into cantonments, preparatory to the approaching hot season. The troops enjoyed the highest health, the climate, at the two extreme stations, Peshawur and Mooltan, up to the middle of April, being described as delightful. The garrison of Peshawur is formed of the Bombay division, with H.M.'s 61st regiment, and two regiments of Bengal N.I., some irregular horse, and two companies of Bengal artillery, under Colonel Dundas. A small force is to be settled at Jumrood, and all communication through the Khybur Pass is, for the present, interdicted. The rest of Major-General Gilbert's field force were on their march back to the Punjab; their progress had been delayed by the swollen state of the Indus, the bridge of boats having been destroyed by the sudden rising of the river.

Major-General Gilbert had arrived at Rawul Pindee on the 10th April, and resumed his march for Lahore on the following day. A small force was left at Rawul Pindee, which is said to be "one of the finest stations in India." Sir Walter had taken leave of his division in a highly complimentary order, which will be found in a succeeding page.

In the Dherajat, and at Bunnoo, where General Cortlandt had established his head-quarters, the people were quiet and contented; Kohat and all the adjoining provinces seemed well disposed.

The civil arrangements for administering the affairs of the conquered country, though not yet promulgated, were believed to be in a forward state. During the first week of April, roobkarees were issued to the Commissioners, regarding the levying of the revenue of the Punjab, which it was intimated would for the next three years continue to be collected on the same footing as hitherto.

It is now said that there is to be no addition to the regiments of the line of the Bengal army; but that a contingent force is to be raised for the Punjab, consisting of six or seven regiments of irregular horse and seven or eight of foot, to be recruited partly from Sikhs who have not borne arms against us, and partly from Poorbeas (Hindostanis) and Mahomedans; to be officered from the Indian army. The Agra Messenger supplies us with the following information as to the officering of these new corps:—

"The commandants and second in command are already appointed—the following for the command of the cavalry corps: 1. Neville Chamberlain, 16th grenadiers, and Stannus, 5th cavalry. 2. Crauford Chamberlain, 28th N.I., and Brown, 46th N.I. 3. Biddulph, 45th N.I., with 3rd light cavalry, and Weston, 36th N.I. 4. Dawson, 5th N.I., with 11th light cav., and Henderson, 45th N.I. 5. Fitzgerald, of Scinde camel corps, which is to be done away with. Infantry.—1. Coke, 10th N.I., and Willan, 44th N.I. 2. Knox, 43rd light infantry, and Brown, 46th N.I. 3. Morris, 20th N.I., and Reid, 3tth N.I. 4. Campbell, 30th N.I., and Gastrell, 13th N.I. 5. Not yet known. The adjutants are all, it is said, to be taken from the Bombay and Madras services. The above list of commandants and second in command is nearly all selected from passed men."

A rumour, however, still prevailed, that ten new regiments are to be added to the strength of our army.

It appears that, on the 7th April, at a durbar at Lahore, Rajah Shere Singh appeared, and was told that, although his treachery to the State and to the British Government was great, the promise to spare his life would be kept, and some small allowance made for his support. It is added that "the Rajah expressed his gratitude." On the same day orders were issued to Rajah Shere Singh, and Sirdar Chutter Singh, to proceed with their families to Attaree, their native village, and take up their abode there. They were instructed to dismiss all their followers, to give up all their arms, and, when they reached Attaree, not again to quit the place, and never to go more than three or four miles off, when inclined to ride out for the benefit of their health; being distinctly warned that the slightest infraction of these instructions would be visited with the most severe punishment.

On the 8th, Shere Singh and Chutter Singh quitted Shadera for Attaree. Sultan Mahomed was directed to proceed to Bhairoowal to reside; and similar instructions were given as to his abode there.

The Meerut paper states that the guns taken from the Sikhs in the late campaign are to be conveyed in triumph from Ferozepore to Calcutta.

An attempt having been made by a slave-girl of the Ranee Chunda to run away from Lahore, Major M'Gregor had removed the Ranee from that city to Chunar. Mr. John Newmarch, the attorney, of Calcutta, had come forward with some very strong letters in support of the Ranee.

Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Calcutta, and was expected to proceed from thence to Simla, where he would meet the Governor-General and Lord Gough. A report at Kurrachee, that he was on his way thither, had produced the greatest excitement. Sir W. Cotton, the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, had (as we reported in our last Summary) sent in his resignation, on the ground that he was virtually superseded by a junior Lieutenant-General, Sir C. Napier. He is represented to be extremely popular in the Bombay army.

The Friend of India has published a very long letter, the authenticity of the statements in which the editor states "may be relied on with perfect confidence," which contains "the first clear, accurate, and circumstantial account" of the proceedings of Dewan Moolraj towards Mr. Van Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, and of the result of the inquiry into his conduct, in which the writer proves, to the satisfaction of the editor of that journal, who had taken a different view of the question, that the Dewan is guilty of being an accessory before the fact to the cruel murder of these two gentlemen. We have given the most important parts of this letter in another page.

The intelligence from the Presidencies is more barren than usual; there is not a topic in the journals of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay which invites a remark.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. H. T. Tapp, 64th N.I., comm. the Dinapore div. of the army, at Subathoo, April 9. Maj. Anthony H. Jellicoe, 55th N.I., at Benares, April 14. Ens. Robert B. Irvin, 16th N.I., at Lucknow, March 30.

MADRAS.—Assist.-Surg. Alfred Williams, 2nd Eur. L.I., at Trichinopoly, April 14.

Bombay.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Woodhouse, of the Bombay army, at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 49, May 27. Lieut. and Adjt. Alexander Davison, 16th N.I., at Sholapore, April 16.

#### LORD GOUGH'S "FAREWELL."

GENERAL ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Camp Skahdera, near Lahore, March 31, 1849.

The Commander-in-Chief in India announces his farewell and adieu to the Army of the Punjab.

The troops which, since October, have been in arms under his command are dispersed to their respective cantonments, and on this, the last occasion of addressing them, Lord Gough desires to place on record his sense of the great services and exertions through which the sway of British India has been now extended over the broad plains and classic rivers and cities of this kingdom. The tide of conquest, which heretofore rolled on the Punjab from the west, has at length reached and overcome it from the east; and that which Alexander attempted, the British Indian army has accomplished. It is with no common pride that the Commander-in-Chief applauds the conduct and the valour which have led to so glorious a result.

The favour and approbation of the country and Government will, without doubt, mark enduringly the estimate entertained of its desert; and no time will efface from the memory of this army, and every true soldier in the field, the high sense of triumph and of the glory with which this campaign has terminated. Undismayed by stern opposition, untired by the procrastinations and delays which circumstances forcibly imposed, or by the great labours and exposure which have been borne so manfully, the army has emerged with a fame and a brightness only the more marked by the trying nature of its previous toils and endurances. The mere battle-day, when every glowing feeling of the soldier and the gentleman is called into action, will ever be encountered nobly where British armies are engaged; but it is in the privations, the difficulties, and endless toils of war that the trial of an army consists; and it is these which denote its metal and show of what material it is formed.

Since the day when at Ramnuggur the too hasty ardour and enthusiasm of the troops first gave signal of the determined character of the war, and of the fierceness with which a mistaken but brave enemy were bent to oppose the progress of our arms, till now that a crushing and overwhelming victory has prostrated at the feet of our ruler and his government an independent, a proud, and a warlike people, Lord Gough, relying upon British courage and endurance, has never for one moment entertained a



doubt of the result, nor yielded, even to adverse chances and circumstances, a lurking fear of the successful issue, which true constancy and firmness never fail to attain. The rule which, despite the signal clemency and considerate mercy of the Government, it has nevertheless been found at length necessary to impose upon the Sikhs and their country, has not been thrust upon a defenceless or unresisting people; their valour, their numbers, their means, and preparation, and the desperate energy with which, in error and deceived, the Khalsa and Sikh nation mustered and rallied for the struggle, have been conspicuously apparent; and the army which, in virtue of a most persistive constancy, has reduced such a race and such troops to submission and obedience, merits well the highest eulogium which Lord Gough can bestow.

The Commander-in-Chief lingers upon the severance of those ties which have bound him to that army, the last which in the field it was his duty and his pride to command. Long practice and experience of war and its trying vicissitudes have enabled him to form a just estimate of the conduct and merit of the troops now being dispersed; and the ardour, the vigilance, the endurance, the closing and triumphant bravery and discipline, which have marked their path in the Punjab, will often recur to him in that retirement he is about to seek; and in which the cares, the earnest exertions, and grave anxieties inseparable from the duties of high military command, will be richly recompensed and rewarded by the sense of duty performed, and the consciousness of unwearied and uncompromising devotion to that sovereign and country which, in common with the British Indian army, it will ever be his boast and his pride to have so successfully served.

To every general, to every individual officer and soldier, European and native, of the army of the Punjab, Lord Gough finally repeats his cordial and affectionate farewell. Their persons and services are engraven in his heart and affections; and to those among them who may hereafter, within the brief span of life yet before him, revisit their native country, he tenders the unaffected renewal of that intercourse and friendship which mutual esteem and regard, and mutual dangers and exertions, have produced and established.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army.

FIELD PORCE ORDER BY MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. R. GILBERT, K.C.B.

Camp Peshawur, 3rd April, 1849.

Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B., being about to proceed to Lahore, all reports of the troops to be stationed to the West of the Indus will be made from this date to Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. H. Dundas, c.B.

The Major-General embraces with pleasure this opportunity of expressing his entire approbation of the conduct of all branches of the field force, from the day he was appointed to command it until the present moment of making over the immediate command of that portion of it that remains at Peshawur to his second in command Brigadier-Gen. Dundas. It has not been the good fortune of the force to meet the enemy in open fight, but the Major-General sincerely congratulates all under him on the unprecedented success that has attended their untiring efforts to bring the enemy to action. By rapidity of movement he has been enabled to achieve for Government all the advantages that are the usual results of a successful battle. The British prisoners have been released, a large remnant of the Sikh army forced into submission, the province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders, and the blessings of peace once more restored throughout these newly acquired dominions. the attainment of these glorious results the Major-General gives to the troops under his command his warmest thanks. He thanks them for their cheerful endurance of fatigue, for their unwearied labour in effecting with rapidity the difficult passage of the Jhelum and the Indus, and above all for their exemplary patience in folfowing, by forced marches, the flying enemy, through the broken ground, and narrow defiles, that intercepted their path on each day's march. The Major-General takes his leave of the field force with a feeling of honest pride at having been selected for so honourable a command; and, in thanking the troops for their good conduct and cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privations they have been exposed to, he bids them farewell, with every good wish for their continued welfare and uninterrupted prosperity.

By order,
(Signed)
H. P. BURN,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

#### THE PUNJAB.

THE country of the five rivers has been transformed from a general battle-field to a vast standing camp. Our troops, lately engaged in deadly strife, have now no longer any enemy to contend with, and are settling themselves down in their cantonments and preparing against the heats of the approaching season. Chuttur and Shere Singh have, it is said, been directed to proceed to their respective homes, and been assured that if they are ever heard of without a limited circuit of the domiciles assigned them, they will be visited with the punishment due to their past misdeeds, which have for the present been passed over so gently. The troops at Peshawur were reviewed on the 1st by General Gilbert, who took an affectionate leave of them. He left on the 3rd, on his way to Lahore, where he takes command; he was accompanied by her Majesty's 14th light dragoons to the capital. and her Majesty's 30th, on their way to Meerut. The site selected for the cantonments is near the former residence of Major Lawrence, which was burned by the Affghans, and where the Sikh cantonments formerly stood. Officers are to be allowed to make their tents as comfortable as they can, the expense of house building to be avoided as much as possible for the present. The cultivation of rice is forbidden in the neighbourhood, the irrigation required by it engendering malarious damps. There is a small force settled at Jumrood, and no traffic through the Khyber Pass is for the present permitted. At Bunnoo, where General Cortlandt had established his head-quarters, the people were quiet and contented; glad, apparently, that the strife was over, and that they had avoided the insurgent side. Kohat, and all the provinces around, seemed well disposed. There are, it is said, seven regiments of irregular horse to be raised from amongst the disbanded Sikh soldiers, and eight or nine regiments of foot; these are to be officered from the Indian army. There is another rumour that ten new regiments are to be added to the strength of our forces. The late reductions under Lord Hardinge left us some 50,000 more men, and 830 more European officers than we possessed when the Affghan war was determined on in 1838. Within these ten months 18,000 men have been added to the army; 12,000 are, it is believed, to be transferred from Madras, where they are not, it seems, required to do duty in place of the Bengal troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. This, in all, affords a virtual addition of 30,000 to our strength on the north-west frontier, or 40,000, if we add the regiments proposed to be raised,—being 90,000 in all in excess of what we possessed ten years ago, when India waslast, at peace, while the Punjab, Affghanistan, Scinde, and Gwalior had as yet not felt the power of our sword .- Bombay Times, April 21.

Major-General Gilbert was at Attock on the 6th, and arrived at Rawul Pindee with Brigadier Campbell on the 10th. This latter place, it is said, promises to be "one of the finest stations in India." It is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and every thing is abundant and cheap. "The General," says the Delhi Gazette, " resumed his march for Lahore on the 11th, and was expected at Jhelum on the 16th—the Brigadier remaining to assume command of the new district committed to his charge. The force at Peshawur had moved to the Sikh cantonments on the west side of the city. A new cantonment was talked of, but nothing had been decided on respecting it. On the arrival on the bank of the Indus of the troops marching towards Lahore, the bridge of boats was found to be destroyed by the rising of the river, and some detention in consequence took The Mofussilite announces, on the authority of a Ferozepore letter, that Shere Singh, on being sent for by Sir H. Lawrence, made his escape. "A party of horsemen," it is added, "were sent in pursuit, but they returned without him." This story, however, receives no confirmation from either the Delhi Gazette or the Agra Messenger. From the native correspondence of the former paper, we gather that on the 7th instant Rajah Shere Singh was present in Durbar, and was told that "his treachery to the State and to the British Government was so great, that he deserved condign punishment, but that the promise to spare his life would be kept, and some small allowance made for his support." It is added, that "the Rajah expressed his gratitude." On the evening of the same day, "orders were issued to Rajah Shere Singh and Sirdar Chuttur Singh to proceed with their families to Attaree, and take up their abode there. They were instructed to dismiss all their followers, to give up all their arms, and when they reached Attarce not again to quit the place, and never to go more than three or four miles off when inclined to ride out for the benefit of their health; they were distinctly warned that the slightest infraction of these instructions would be visited with the most severe punishment. On the 8th Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh quitted Shadera for Attaree. General Sultan Mahomed was directed to proceed to Bhairoowal to reside; and similar instructions were given as to his abode there, as those issued to Chuttur Singh and his hopeful son. We shall see how events turn out; but we cannot help thinking that (even if Shere Singh has not escaped already) mischief will ere long arise from the virtual freedom granted to these rebel chiefs. It appears that during the first week of April roobkarees were issued to the commissioners regarding the levying of the revenue of the Punjab, which, it was intimated, would for the next three years continue to be collected on the same footing as hitherto.—Bombay Telegraph, May 1.

#### BENGAL.

#### THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In several recent numbers of your paper you have held up Dewan Moolraj to the world as an object of compassion—as no murderer, and merely a rebel by accident,—as an unfortunate man, in short, who never meditated any evil, but whose unhappy destiny, or, as they say in England, "circumstances over which he had no control," have forced into a war of self-defence, which he has conducted with so much gallantry as, in every generous mind, throws a veil over his errors, and entitles him to be treated by his conquerors "not only with consideration but distinction." That you believe this yourself, I feel convinced, or you would not have propagated it. It is a matter of some importance, therefore, that you should be accurately informed on the subject, and thus have an opportunity of communicating the truth to the public. In the present instance of Moolraj, the premises on which your whole defence of him is founded are false; and, consequently, the conclusion to which they have led you, and to which you have led the public, is a wrong one.

I am not in a position to say what the majority of the public officers in the Punjaub think of Moolraj's crimes, but I should say that only two of them can have had any opportunity of arriving at a complete knowledge of the facts—Sir F. Currie, the late resident, and Major Edwardes, his assistant at Mooltan. Fortunately, however, we are not left to the mercy of any officer's opinions in this matter. The murderer of Mr. Vans Agnew has been detected among the Mooltan prisoners of war; and by the express order of the Governor-General he has been tried by a special military commission. This commission consisted of four British commissioned officers, two native ditto, and one colonel of the Sikh service, and the court was open. The investigation was intensely interesting, and in the course of the proceedings the whole story of the murder of our two lamented countrymen and Moolraj's rebellion was unfolded, and set before the public as vividly as if the past had been reflected in a mirror.

On this trial the following facts were established and made public: - That on the 18th of April Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson reached Mooltan, encamped at the cantonment called the Eedgah, under the north face of the fort, and had an interview the same evening with Dewan Moolraj in the tent of Sirdar Khan Singh Man, the new governor, when it was arranged that the Dewan should make over the fort next day; for which purpose the two British officers on the morning of the 19th accompanied Sirdar Khan Singh to the fort to instal two companies of the Goorkha regiment which had come from Lahore. The officers were shown all over the fort, the keys of which were handed over to the colonel of the Goorkha regiment; the new sentries were posted, and the officers with the new governor prepared to return to the Eedgah. Lieut. Anderson passed out first, followed by Mr. Agnew and Khan Singh, the rear being brought up by Dewan Moolraj and his brother-in-law Rung Ram. The cavalcade issued at the Sheikhee gate of the fort, from which a narrow bridge leads over the deep ditch of the glacis. On this spot was made the first assault. A solitary soldier of Moolraj, named Ameer Chund, here struck Mr. Agnew with a spear under the right armpit (a fatal blow, of which Moolraj is said to have afterwards remarked, that it had brought down the very heavens upon his head). Mr. Agnew was unarmed; but he immediately returned the blow with a riding stick he had in his hand, and dismounted from his horse to close with his cowardly assailant. Ameer Chund took the opportunity to draw his sword and inflict two severe wounds on Mr. Agnew's left arm and shoulder. How did Moolraj act at this moment? Did he call to his guard to seize this single "unauthorised" assassin? No; he slipped away and galloped off to his garden house, the Am Khas, without the fort; and, mark this, that as he went, his own personal sowars broke off, turned back, and pursued Lieut. Anderson, who had as yet escaped; they attacked him, and cut him down with swords; so that he fell from his horse to the ground, where they left him, and he lay till found by some of his own Goorkha soldiers, who put him on a charpoy and bore him to the Eedgah. Meanwhile, Sirdar Khan Singh had rudely bound up Mr. Agnew's wounds with strips torn from his own cloak, after which the sirdar lifted him on to an elephant, mounted by his side, and carried him home to the Eedgah. A sad meeting for the two British officers who had that morning gone forth together full of life, and health, and zeal, to do their duty. The native doctor of the Goorkha regiment then dressed their wounds. This done, Mr. Agnew proceeded to address a letter to the Dewan Moolraj, expressing a generous disbelief in the Dewan's participation; but calling on him to clear himself beyond a doubt by seizing the assailants, and also to come himself to see him (Mr. Agnew) at the Eedgah. After considerable delay, Moolraj sent an answer to this letter by the hand of one of his chief men, Raeezadeh Toolsee Doss, to the effect that it was out of his power to give up the persons who had wounded the British officers, and that he had been prevented by the soldiery from coming to see Mr. Agnew. The letter further stated that there was a great disturbance in the fort, and that the officers had better look to themselves, and take measures for their own safety. Mr. Agnew seems to have behaved with consummate calmness and heroism at this trying moment. He pointed out to Toolsee Dosshow grave a matter was in hand, and how absolutely indispensable it was for Dewan Moolraj to call on him, if he wished to justify himself, and disavow the acts of the soldiers. Toolsee Doss returned to his master, but Moolraj never came. It was necessary to face the stern emergency, and prepare for open hostility on the morrow. That night, under Mr. Agnew's personal direction, the six guns which had come from Lahore were mounted on three batteries, and all the soldiers and camp followers of that luckless expedition called inside the walls of the Eedgah. Morning broke, and Mr. Agnew made one last effort to avert the coming tragedy. Having failed with Moolraj, he now forwarded to Moolraj's officers and chiefs the Purwannahs of the Maharajah to make over the fort to Sirdar Khan Singh, and obey all Mr. Agnew's orders. The chiefs and officers replied that Moolraj was their master, and they would only obey him. Then came the officers of the escort to Mr. Agnew, and informed him of the fact, that Moolraj had called a council of all his officers, and bound them all by solemn oaths to stand by him and fight; the Hindoos and Sikhs putting their seals to the said oath in a leaf of the Grunth; and the Mussulmans in a leaf of the Koran. Mr. Agnew then wrote off to Peer Ibrahim Khan, the British native agent at Bhawulpoor, to bring troops to his assistance, intending to hold his own until this reinforcement could arrive. All disguise was now thrown aside. The guns of the fort opened on the Eedgah; as did also the orderly guns on duty at Moolraj's own house in the Am Khas. Six rounds were fired in return from Mr. Agnew's batteries at the Eedgah, one of which disabled one of Moolraj's guns, and another killed a man; but the gunners refused to go on. The six rounds, however, that they had fired with such effect had made Moolraj doubtful of the issue, if the escort remained faithful, and determined him to practise that eastern precept which bids commanders of armies "to point their swords with gold." He dispatched a trusty officer named Hur Bughwan to Eedgah, on the infamousmission of seducing the escort to the British officers. Hur Bughwan was armed with a written promise from Moolraj to increase the pay of every soldier who would come over; one Goolah Singh, commandant of the Ghorchurrahs with Mr. Agnew, led the way, and went over with Hur Bughwan to Moolraj, who tricked the traitor out with rich gold necklaces and bracelets, and sent him back. It is almost needless to relate the issue. troops, with bracelets and necklaces on one side, and merely duty, loyalty, and honour, on the other. In vain Mr. Agnew bestowed Rs. 1,000 upon the soldiers to encourage them to fight; to bold out, as he said, only for three days. It was honest money, and it was not bracelets and necklaces. By evening all had deserted except Sirdar Khan Singh, eight or ten of Kurrum Ilahee's horsemen, and the Moonshees and domestic servants of the British men, and the Moonsnees and domestic servants of the British officers. Beneath the lofty dome of that empty hall (so strong and formidable that a very few stout hearts could have defended it), stood this miserable group around the beds of the two wounded Englishmen. All hope of resistance being at an end, Mr. Agnew in the evening sent a Vakeel to Dewan Moolraj, asking for peace, and carriage to enable him and Lieut. Anderson to go. Moolraj refused! He was not yet satisfied. The sun went down, and twilight was closing in, when an indistinct and distant murmur arose as of a mass of men advancing. Louder and louder it grew, until it became a cry, the cry of a multitude for blood. On they came, from the city and the fort; soldiers with their arms, Buniyahs, coolies, artisans, young and old, with any weapon they could snatch. A company of Moolraj's Muzabees, or sweepers turned Sikhs, led on the frantic mob. It was an appalling sight, and Sirdar Khan Singh begged of Mr. Agnew to be allowed to wave a sheet and sue for mercy. Weak in body from loss of blood, Agnew's heart failed him not. He replied, "The time for mercy is gone; let none be asked for; they can kill us two if they like; but we are not the last of the English. Thousands of Englishmen will come down when we are gone, and annihilate Moolraj and his soldiers and his fort." The crowd now rushed in with horrible shouts, made Khan Singh prisoner, and, pushing aside the servants with the butts of muskets, surrounded the two wounded officers. Lieut. Anderson was too much wounded to move, and Mr. Agnew was sitting by his bedside holding his hand, and talking in English; doubtless they were bidding each other farewell for ever. Twas now that the prisoner tried before other farewell for ever. Twas now that the prisoner tried before the Mooltan Court, Goojur Singh, a Muzabee, deformed, and the Mooltan Court, Goojur Singh, a Muzabee, deformed, and almost a cripple, an object disgusting to behold, and probably with refined barbarity selected for this reason to add a last indignity to the murder—stepped from the crowd with a drawn sword, and, after insulting Mr. Agnew for a few minutes with every abusive epithet which a foul language can supply to a foul tongue, struck him thrice upon the meck, and with a third blow cut off his head. Some other wretch discharged a musket into the lifeless body. Then Anderson was discharged a musket into the lifeless body. Then Anderson was hacked to death with swords, and afterwards, the two bodies were dragged outside, and slashed and insulted by the crowd. And by whose orders were these unparalleled murders executed? Were they the spontaneous cruelties of a soldiery enraged at the transfer of the province or of a frantic mob of Hindoo citizens for the first time threatened with Feringee rule? Or were they devised and commanded by Moolraj, too late repenting of having resigned his position at Mooltan? Let us follow the blood-stained crowd, and see;—where go they? To the Am Khas. There sits Moolraj in his durbar, already taunting Sirdar Khan Singh, late his rival, now his prisoner. Room for the monster Goojur Singh—the murderer. He approaches; the crowd make way for him as for some good man; and he advances to Moolraj with Agnew's head in his hand. "What reward can Moolraj give for so noble and brave a deed ? Will Goojur Singh accept an elephant -a horsea sword—a pistol—money? He has only to name his own reward." But "he wants nothing—he is content with having served Moolraj!" At last this generous contention ends by Agnew's own horse and pistol, and a handful of rupees being forced upon own horse and pistol, and a natural of rupees of the them there is and long afterwards poor Agnew's servants, peeping from their hiding-places in the suburbs, could see their master's assassin capering through the streets on their master's well-remembered horse. But what became of the head? For well-remembered horse. But what became of the head? For we must go through with it, and the readers of the Friend of India, and all those who compassionate Moolraj, must go of inaia, and an inose who compassionate Mooiraj, must go through with it. Mooiraj directed the head of Mr. Agnew to be thrown into the lap of Sirdar Khan Singh. It was thrown; and the sirdar was told to "take the head of the youth he had brought down to govern at Mooltan." The sirdar, thinking over many kindnesses and benefits he had received at the hands of Mr. Agnew, hand to the tork of the head was immediately taken from him burst into tears. The head was immediately taken from him. The nostrils and mouth were then filled with gunpowder. The moustachios, beard, and hair, wetted and plastered with the same, and then the whole set fire to. And Moolraj was much amused, and the crowd delighted. Other and worse indignities followed, such as I will not repeat; but doubtless the officer who conducted the proceedings of the court recorded them as they appeared, and the proceedings of the court recorded them as they appeared, and were solemnly sworn to on the trial. At last Moolraj was weary of insulting the murdered Englishmen. He ordered them to be buried; and they were laid in a hasty grave among some tufts of grass by the Eedgah where they were killed. But they could not be let alone even here. Twice they were torn up by the people of Mooltan, to rob them of the cloth that wrapped them. A third time they were buried and a sentry placed over the spot, till they were forgotten. were forgotten.

Such, Sir, were the facts which the trial of Goojur Singh elicited, and I have carefully limited my statement to them. Goojur Singh has been sentenced to be hanged—and justly too. Hanging is rather too good for him. But after hearing the evidence, who sees in Goojur Singh more than an instrument—the hideous executioner of another's murderous designs—the hired bravo of Dewan Moolraj?

#### LAW.

#### SUPREME COURT, MARCH 21.

More Supreme Court Defalcations.—Paterson v. Imlach.—Tile Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—On this application, the contest is on which of two innocent rarties the loss must fall of certain money paid into the Master's effice in this cause, which, with some other moneys of suitors, las been misappropriated and lost in the office of the late Master of the Court. When Mr. Grant's case was ripe for decision, I was the sole member of the Court, and I was not then nor had I teen previously aware that any moneys of suitors in practice remained in his hands. I have always considered the money-rules

of the Court, as to the office of the Master and Accountant-General of the Court, to have been framed with the express object of preventing any moneys coming into the actual possession of the Master; and I was not aware of any relaxation of them in practice; nor can we see the necessity or propriety of any such relaxation, unless as to the mere temporary possession of a deporelaxation, unless as to the mere temporary possession of a deposit during the progress of sale, which may require to be impounded until it can be paid over to the credit of the cause in the Treasury of the East-India Company. When the state of the actual past custody of these moneys, and their loss, became known to me, which was not until after Mr. Grant's departure for England. I directed Mr. Magnharon to report full the the for England, I directed Mr. Macpherson to report fully on the subject to me, which that officer accordingly did, and that report was forwarded by my direction to Mr. Grant in England, for his answer to it. In consequence of some delay in the service of the proceedings on Mr. Grant in England, his receipt of them was retarded, and his answer consequently has not yet been received by the Court, but the Court has been informed by Mr. Grant that his answer will shortly be forwarded, and the judges In the interim forbear to express any opinion on the propriety of the actual receipt, or the retention, or the mode of custody, of the moneys, or upon their abstraction.

Let it be assumed that the actual receipt by the Master was regular, and his continued possession of this money, which was not a mere deposit, but the full purchase-money on a completed contract, no breach of duty, still we cannot view that receipt and possession as constituting itself the payment of the money into Court. The purchaser could not, in strictness, have insisted upon being let into possession until the money was paid into Court. Either party, whilst the money was actually in the possession of the Master, might have moved in Court that the money should be paid into Court, and on that motion it must have been paid into the Treasury of the East-India Company, in the manner directed by the rules of Court.

The question, however, does not turn on this, whether Mr. Grant's possession was really equivalent to payment of the money into Court, but whether the complainant, who was alone entitled to the fund, has not so treated it, and has not dispensed with the more secured custody provided for by the rules of the Court, and which he might have obtained upon application to the Court by motion. This very cause presents an instance of such a motion made and granted. The party entitled to the money knew that it was in Mr. Grant's custody, acquiesced in that possession, transferred the possession of the lands with that knowledge, and received part of the purchase money from Mr. Grant, whereas, if it had been paid into Court, it could not have been paid out again without an order of the Court. In Equity, on the confirmation of the report and the payment of the money into Court, the money is viewed as belonging to the vendor, the land as belonging to the vendee, before the actual payment of the money out of Court, and before the execution of the conveyance. Here the conveyance is actually executed, and with full knowledge as to the custody of the money, and it recites that the money was paid into Court. Both parties so treat it, and the money therefore must be viewed as that of the complainant, and the loss must fall on him; since there would be no equity in keeping alive a lien on the estate or conveyance in favour of two innocent parties, whose laches equally contributed to the loss of the money, and who must be taken to have both acquiesced in the arrangement which resulted in the loss. As to the lot purchased by Mr. Lackersteen, a purchase in the same cause, the attorneys being also the same, there is sufficient evidence by the same knowledge, acquiesence, and laches, and there appears to us to be no real distinction between the cases.

The application should be granted so far only as relates to the delivery over of the conveyance; but we think, on the evidence now before us, that we cannot direct Mr. Macpherson to certify that the money was duly paid into the office of the Master of the Court, because, by giving such a direction, we should be indirectly sanctioning a mode of payment which, though it may have been pursued under the belief either that particular decrees warranted it in particular cases, or that the Court had given it a judicial sanction in general, appears to us to be directly opposed to the rules of the Court; and, as far as we can judge, was not sanctioned by any special order in this case, as to this money; but if the applicant will be satisfied with a certificate that the money was paid to the then Master, Mr. Grant, we see no objection to such a limited certificate being given.—Star, Mar. 22.

A short time ago, when noticing the statement that Mr. W. P. Grant's counsel were sanguine as to his success in reversing the order of the Supreme Court for his suspension, we remarked that we had good reason to believe, whatever might be the decision of the Privy Council, that he would not reclaim his office. Those who peruse the aforegoing report will have understood

why we gave that opinion. We knew of this case, which directly implicates Mr. Grant in his office of Master in Equity, and we had previously alluded to others, in one of which an offcial communication from the Board of Control had been made to the Court.

In the aforegoing case, a certain sum was paid into Mr. Grant's hands as Master, and the question was, which of the parties should suffer the loss occasioned by his default. The Court decides that, as the Master held the money contrary to the rules of Court, with the knowledge of the parties, and as the complainant who was entitled to receive it could at any moment have obtained an order for its payment into Court, he must be held to have acquiesced in the arrangement, and must bear the loss. This decision, as between party and party, is equitable; but there are others to be considered, namely, the judges. They were publicly warned of the dangerous trade carried on by the Master two years before the final catastrophe; they were called upon to check proceedings so deeply involving the interests of suitors and the honour of the Court; they would not interfere. Even to the very last, when the Ecclesiastical Registrar's misappropriations were published, three months' time was given to him to make the most of his position. The Court, having then so resolutely backed its officers against the public, ought most certainly to pay the losses occasioned by their own misconduct. In this instance it is said that the suitors, paying the money to Mr. Grant, contrary to a rule of Court, deserve to suffer; but who in this community will be found daring enough to withstand the officer who is so much in favour with the Court that he was allowed to carry on a most hazardous, and as it turned out, ruinous, business? It appeared by the proceedings in this case that other transactions of the same kind are known to the Court; but the Chief Justice says that Mr. Grant having been written to for an answer to the report made to the Court by the officiating Master on these transactions, and the answer not having yet been received, he forbears expressing any opinion on them. This is considerate, for, if we mistake not, there is a particular Act of Parliament relative to Masters in Chancery, which makes misappropriation on their part a most serious offence. It is, therefore, no more than justice to give the suspended officer an opportunity of explaining if he can. But no explanation can possibly show that the business of the office was conducted as it ought to have been, or will exonerate the Court from heavy responsibility, for suffering its officers, in the face of public and repeated warning, year after year, to make their public situations mere conveniences for carrying on their private speculations.- Englishman, March 23.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHISH is to command the presidency division.

H. M.'s 96TH REGIMENT were daily expected from New South Wales.

OPIUM. - At the sixth opium sale of the season, held April 14, Patna brought Rs. 1,052, and Benares Rs. 1,024 per chest-an increase on the last sale of Rs. 52 for Patna, and Rs. 10 for Benarcs. The proceeds of the sale were nearly 31 lakhs.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place April 16. Mr. C. B. Skinner was elected president, and Mr. W. W. Kettlewell vice-president, vice Messrs. H. Cowie and J. J. Mackenzie. The ten vacanvice Messrs. It. Cowie and J. J. Mackenne. The ten vacancies which existed in the committee were filled up by Messrs. S. A. Apcar, J. Deffell, L. Balfour, H. E. Braddon, D. Cowie, J. Findlay, D. Jardine, W. W. Kettlewell, G. May, and R. S. Palmer. The monthly receipts of the Chamber were Rs. 395, and the expenses Rs. 472; but notwithstanding this, the accounts were passed as "satisfactory," in the hope that the next year would show a better state of things.

THE MONTHLY EXPENSES OF THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDA-TION are said to exceed Rs. 3,000.

MAJOR HERBERT EDWARDES, C.B., has been appointed secretary to the council at Lahore.

Two preventive officers, named Kiernander and Smith, were drowned in the Hooghly, on Sunday (April 15), by the upsetting of a boat in which they were proceeding to the Diamond Harbour station. - Hurkaru.

IDENTITY OF MOOLRAJ.—It is said, and bets are made on the question in the north-west, that the person in custody at Lahore as Moolraj, is not the real Simon Pure, who is represented to be still lurking in his own country, preparing to give us a little more trouble.

ACCIDENT TO COL. SLEEMAN .- The Star mentions, on the authority of a Lucknow letter of the 4th April, that Colonel Sleeman had met with a severe accident that morning, and broken a thigh bone.

THE RE-UNION OF THE SCINDIAN LADIES with their exiled lords will tell against the assertion of the historian of the conquest, that the princesses were glad of the opportunity of escaping from the power of their tyrants; unless, indeed, it is to be regarded merely as an indication and illustration of that forgiving spirit which distinguishes the softer sex.

LOCALITY FOR A CANTONMENT. - From the camp of General Sir W. Gilbert, near Jumrood beyond Peshawur, we learn that a committee had been appointed, of which Brig.-Gen. Campbell was president, to examine the neighbouring ground, and that between Peshawur and Jumrood generally, for the purpose of selecting a suitable locality for a cantonment. The general was to have left Peshawur on the morning of the 2nd April, accompanied by H. M.'s 14th light dragoons, proceeding to Lahore, the 30th on their way to Meerut, and the troops to be stationed at Rawal Pindee. — Delhi Gazette, April 11.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay), with letters from Lon-

don to May 9, reached Calcutta April 14.

HYPOTHECATION.—The Gazette of April 7 announces that supplies on account of the Home Treasury will continue to be raised on hypothecation during the ensuing official year to the amount of 900,000!, and the advance will be to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the goods which form the security.

THE REV. J. WHITING, the zealous and humane chaplain to the army of the Punjab, has been appointed chaplain to the Governor General.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SYKES has presented Mr. James, who was a volunteer with Major Edwardes before Mooltan, with a cadetship.

A PURNEAH LETTER mentions, on the 4th April there was

a shower of hailstones there as big as oranges!

THE KING OF DELHI. - It is generally understood that the king has at length acceded to the terms proposed to him. repairs of the palace are likely to be commenced upon, the bond fide debts of the king are being inquired into, and other arrangements are in progress. It may be in the remembrance of our readers how indignantly Mr. George Thompson denied the receipt of any pecuniary compensation from the king, when taxed with the fact in the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Elliot, now Secretary to the Board of Control. A native friend, who knows something of what is going on in the palace, assures us that Mr. George Thompson's receipts for the money have been found amongst the papers that were to be made over by the king as vouchers for the verification of his assurances regarding certain debts. We hope the document, provided our informant is correct, may be taken charge of by the agent, when it comes before him, for transmission to the authorities at home. Elliot will find a use for it, we have no doubt. - Delhi Gaz., April 4.

# HIDDEN TREASURE. - The Delhi Gazette states, that a letter from the Ranee of Lahore to Shere Singh has been intercepted, and its contents translated. They are to the effect that a crore of rupees is buried at Shaikpoora, which may be taken by Shere Singh. Should this account prove correct, the British Government will probably avail themselves of the treasure to lighten the expenses of the war.

SALT.-Mr. Watkins has discovered a saline spring in Deyrah Dhoon, which has excited his hopes of obtaining salt in that district to a great extent.

CHOLERA .- A statement has been published respecting the cholera which is deserving our best attention, in a country so liable to the scourge as India. It is affirmed that the same condition of the air which produces cholera diminishes the power of the loadstone, and that this difference becomes so great as to be easily registered; of course, should the assumption prove correct, it would be easy to prognosticate the approach, culmination, and departure of the disease, and thereby enable the physicians to take precautionary measures with greater certainty. The discovery proves, moreover, that the disease is in the air, and therefore not contagious; a fact which, when clearly demonstrated, would be a source of great relief to those whose relatives or friends are visited with the calamity.

RAM Singh, who opposed General Wheeler, is now a prisoner in Kote Kangra, and will probably be hanged.

Uniting the Jumna and Sutles. - The Englishman mentions a plan for uniting the Jumna with the Sutlej, which is considered practicable. The canal would commence at Kurconsidered practicable. The canal would commence at Kurnaul, on the Jumna, and join the Sutlej near Loodhiana. The expense is estimated at twenty-five lakhs. The intermediate district has been already surveyed by Major Baker of the engineers. Such a work would greatly increase the value of those provinces, and turn the greater part of the trade of the Punjab into a new channel.



Administrator-General .- The Act for the appointment of an Administrator-General las at length become law, together with the obnoxious clause. The treatment which the representations the obnoxious clause. of the public in India have experienced is enough to cure them of petitioning the Government for any alteration in their determination. A slight change has been introduced with regard to the individual upon whom the office may be bestowed. former drafts the office was to have been reserved for the lawyers; but the clause which directed this limitation has been removed, and the Government has the power of appointing a civilian to the post.

A MARBLE PAGODA. -- We perceive from the Benares Recorder that a rich native of the Agra presidency is about to build a stupendous marble pagoda in the noblest style of Hindoo architecture; the whole edifice is to be covered with gold leaf. The sum to be expended is said to be enormous—we should think enough to have constructed a very good road for many miles; an undertaking which would assuredly prove more useful than the one contemplated, and might earn Parruckjee as much honour

among his own countrymen.

JOBBERY.—The Englishman furnishes some curious particulars of a piece of jobbery lately perpetrated. The 12th regiment N.I., of which Col. Weston is lieut.col., has been lately stationed at Allygurh, and the 62nd, Col. Pemberton, at Allahabad. The command of the garrison of Allahabad is worth Rs. 700 a month, and it was desired that the advantage should to the share of Col. Weston, yet without any direct affront to Col. Pemberton. The 44th, then at Cawnpore, were ordered to change places with the 62nd; Col. Pemberton was further posted to Etawah, and lastly Col. Weston was transferred from the 12th to the 44th, and thus obtained the prize. Col. Weston, we doubt not, is an officer most perfectly worthy of the situation, but in order for him to obtain it, three regiments have been moved about, one of them the 62nd, in a sickly condition, and three commanding officers slighted.—Friend of India.

GUNS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SIKHS.—The following extract from the Hurkaru explains more fully than any we have yet seen, the number of guns in the possession of the Sikhs:

" Guns taken from the Sikhs during the present Campaign :-62 Taken at Mooltan Found in Govindghur 52 ••• ... Captured at Chillianwallah 12 ••• ••• ••• at Gujerat 52 ••• ••• ••• ,, ... at Chineout 2 ... ••• ••• ... at Jubba ••• ••• ••• ••• Surrendered ••• ••• ••• Found by Mackeson

These, with some 25 or 30 more, still upon the ramparts of Lahore, and the 253 taken or surrendered in the Sutlej campaign, will, as the correspondent observes, make up the full number of 500 pieces of ordnance which the Sikhs were said to have possessed before they first went to war with their British neighbours."

CHEAF FOOD.—A friend writing to us from Burissal states, that this has been an unprecedented year as it regards the difficulties of Zemindars. The exuberance of the crop, and the consequent cheapness of corn, have rendered it difficult for the ryots to pay up their rents. Rice has been selling in the interior of the district a little above the rate of three maunds for the Paddy has been so abundant and so cheap that they have been obliged to offer to pay their rents in kind. Several of the gomastas of the zemindars, who have been more active than others in their demands, have been murdered. On referring to the table of the market price of grain from 1700 to 1846, which we published nearly two years ago, we find that during the last century and a half, rice has never been sold so cheap as our correspondent mentions, that is, three maunds for the rupee, or a shilling a cwt., except in one year, that of 1714.-Friend of

THE SCOTTISH MISSIONARY, DR. DUFF. - Among the passengers who recently left Calcutta was the respected Scotch missionary Dr. Duff. In 1828 or 1829 the Church of Scotland resolved on sending a mission to India, and he was chosen as the first missionary. Dr. Duff was then, we believe, only about twenty-three years of age. After a most disastrous voyage, the ship in which he and Mrs. Duff sailed having become a total wreck, and that into which, after long waiting at the Cape, they were transferred, having run aground at the Sand-heads, he reached Calcutta in 1830. He opened a small school, which gradually enlarged, until it became what is now the largest educational establishment in India. A course of lectures that he delivered on the evidences and doctrines of Christianity contributed more, perhaps, than any other single cause, to break up the apathy and indifference of the natives, and to set mind to work amongst them. The press also was an engine of which he knew how to wield the power. 1834 he returned to Scotland for the benefit of his health. After residing for about five years at home, he again returned to India. He has again left to visit home, but promises to once more re-visit the country of his adoption with divine permission.

The Delhi Gazette informs us, that it is reported that Capt. Wakefield, of the 17th regt. N.I., has been selected by the Governor-General, on account of his intimate acquaintance with the Oriental languages and the habits and manners of the natives, to escort the Maharaj Duleep Singh to his mother at Benares. Few officers could have been selected from the ranks of the army better qualified by their eminent ability as Orientalists for this delicate duty. Capt. Wakefield is one of the very few men whose singular talents have not met with that encouragement which it is the boast of our Indian Government above all others, to bestow on those members of their service who are distinguished by their merits.

TAMPERING WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY. - The Calcutta Gazette contains the draft of a new Act to punish tampering with the army and navy. The magistrate is enabled by its provisions to act independently in all such cases, and to inflict a penalty of fourteen years' transportation, or a long imprisonment.

— A Calcutta quarterly reviewer designates the natives of India generally as "the dusky millions." But he is of opinion that the class of which he treats is fast degenerating, and that the cause is to be found in the growing apathy and indolence of its members. The remedy, as indicated by him, is in the study of the vernacular languages, and the British Indian regulations, during the leisure hours enjoyed by the youth who are employed in government offices. The reviewer seems to think, that the present preponderance of the Hindoos in the various offices of Government is a result to be ascribed solely to the neglect of the East Indians, who have not cared to improve their previous Mental improvement was at one time their pecusuperiority. liar characteristic.

CHANGE IN THE ABSENTEE RULES OF THE CIVIL SER-VICE .- A correspondent in the upper provinces says,-" A question of some difficulty and importance has arisen regarding the construction to be put upon the 11th section of the Absentee Rules for the civil service. By the rule, as amended on the 6th February, 1848, under instructions from the Court of Directors, the Government of each Presidency is 'empowered to grant to civil or to military officers holding civil appointments, leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries or emoluments drawn by the officer. Such leave will, however, be only granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. So the rule originally stood, but last year a sentence was embodied on it by orders of the Court of Directors, which enables the Government, when it sees the necessity of employing a substitute, to order the expenses incurred to be defrayed by the absentee. far all is sufficiently clear. But in a recent case the duties of the absent party had to be performed by a substitute, whose duties in like manner had to be discharged by a substitute, and so on, extra expense being incurred in four different offices. Now the question is, shall the absentee be called on to pay the expense incurred by the first substitution, only, or that on the expense incurred by the first substitution, only, or that on the expense of the temporary changes consequent thereon? The latter has been the course adopted recently in one instance, and, at the request of the absentee so charged, a reference has been made to the Supreme Government."

COLONEL GWATKIN'S NORTH-WEST BANK PLAN.-Colonel Gwatkin, being only a young banker, though an old soldier, has printed a letter addressed to the general meeting of shareholders of the North West Bank, in which he proposes to apply the reserved fund, now amounting to Company's Rs. 229,740, to the purchase of the shares of the institution, and to continue the process till at least one thousand shares have been obtained. this ingenious method, he expects to keep up the value of the stock in the market; and he remarks, that there are two classes who may be disposed to oppose his views, one a party who will not take the trouble to investigate, the other, parties who, satisfied of the safety of Mofussil banks, and desirous to invest, wish

to see stock fall.

MR. J. A. F. HAWKINS .- Among the passengers, says the Friend of India, whom the last steamer conveys to their native land, is Mr. Hawkins, of the Bengal Civil Service, who retires from the public service, and from the country, after a residence of twenty-seven years. Mr. Hawkins appears to have landed in India in June 1822, and we find him only ten years after civil and sessions judge of Purch In the beginning of 1827 he was appointed Pagister of the neah. In the beginning of 1837 he was appointed Register of the Sudder Court in Calcutta, and continued to occupy this im-



portant and responsible post for more than ten years, till May 1837, when he was placed on the bench. We believe we only echo the general voice of the service, as well as of the members of government, when we state that Mr. Hawkins was regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of that court, and that no individual was considered more likely than he was, from his long legal experience, his sound and impartial judgment, his perfect command of temper, and the decision of his character, to raise the reputation of that Court in the estimation of the public. His departure is indeed a loss to the cause of justice. But Mr. Hawkins has other claims on our respect. He was among the most active and zealous friends of Christian truth in this country. The hours of leisure were unremittingly consecrated to the cause of public benevolence. The personal labour he bestowed on the revision of translations of the Sacred Scriptures, and of Christian tracts, is such as few men, not immediately engaged as Missionaries, have submitted to. His pecuniary liberality to the cause which engaged his affectionate sympathies was almost without limit.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

Head-Quarters, Camp. Wuzeerabad, March 24, 1849. - The Sth and 6th regiments of light cavalry are transferred from the 1st and 3rd to the 2nd brigade of cavalry of the army of the Punjab. The 2nd brigade of cavalry is broken up, and all ap-pointments connected with it will cease from this date.

The 3rd division of infantry of the army of the Punjab is broken up, and all appointments connected with it, and with the brigades composing it, will cease from the 26th instant.

#### HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS.

Fort William, Financial Department, March 31, 1849.-Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Hon. Court of Directors, supplies on account of the home treasury will continue to be raised during the ensuing official year, 1849 50, on the security of goods to be hypothecated to the East-India Company, and that, so far as is at present known, the sum required to be provided in India by the purchase of bills will be 900,000/., liable, however, to such modification or extension as may hereafter be demanded by the exigencies of the public

Advances of cash will accordingly be made, for this purpose, by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the goods hypothecated, and the bills in repayment of these advances are to be drawn at six months' sight, at the rate of ls. 10d. per Company's rupee, until further notice.

It is also further notified, that in pursuance of instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have been authorized, in any case in which they may consider such a course to be expedient, to dispense with the obligation to insure, which is imposed by the existing terms and conditions upon parties who may obtain advances from the respective governments, on the security of goods hypothecated to the East India Company, intimating to them that the Hon. Court will make the insurance in England, and requiring a declaration binding the parties to repay the premium upon insurances which the Court may effect before the bills of lading and other shipping documents are handed over to their agents.

It is to be understood that the insurance to be effected will only be to the amount of the advance in each case, so as to cover the East-India Company's risk.

In all other respects the existing terms and conditions of the advances, to be made by the respective governments will remain in force, and be the same as published in the Calcutta Gazette under date the 1st April, 1842.

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Camp, Kussoor, April 5, 1849 .- With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following movements and changes of quarters :-

Artillery. - 6th battalion, 4th company (No. 19 light field battery), from Jullundur to Deenanuggur, as soon after receipt of this order as conveniently practicable.

light Cavalry .- 6th regiment, from Lahore to Meerut, as soon after receipt of this order as conveniently practicable.

\*\*Irregular Cavalry.\*\*— 2nd regiment, from Hosheyarpore to

Dee anuggur, as soon after receipt of this order as conveniently pracicable.

5th regiment (head quarters and right wing), from Governor-General's camp to Bareilly, when no longer required with his Lordship's camp,

17th regiment, from Ferozepore to Lahore, as soon after the

receipt of this order as conveniently practicable.

European Infantry.—H. M.'s 53rd foot (6 companies), from
Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, when relieved by H. M.'s 61st regiment.

H.M.'s 53rd foot (3 companies), to remain with the depot of the regiment at Lahore.

H.M.'s 61st, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, as soon after receipt of this order as conveniently practicable.

Native Infantry. -34th regiment (head-quarters and right wing), from Loodianah to Deenanuggur, when relieved by the

8th regiment native infantry.
Ditto (left wing), from Nakodah to Deenanuggur, under instructions which will be communicated to Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, c. B.

71st regiment, froom Boodee Pind to Deenanuggur, as soon after receipt of this order as conveniently practicable.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to be mag. &c. Muttra, April 7.

ASTELL, H. G. to off, as mag. and coll. of Mozuffernuggur, dur.

Deane's abs. April 5.

BAGGAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. qualif. in n. lang. April 13.

BAGGAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. qualif. in n. lang. April 13.

BAYLEY, E. C. pl. at disp. of Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab,
April 7; to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

BEGBIE, A. W. to offic. as jud. of sud. dewanny, &c. N.W. pr. dur.
abs. on leave of C. R. Cartwright, April 5.

BENSON, G. S. civ. serv. Bengal, rep. his arr. on 6th April.
BEST, J. R. to off. as jt. mag. &c. Jaunpore, April 7.

BETHUNE, Hon. J. E. D. mem. of sup. council, app. one of the
Indian Law Comms. April 14.

BOWBING, L. B. to be an asst. Commis. in the Punjab. April 13.

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BRAMLY, W. J. to be jt. mag. &c. Hameerpore, but continues in charge of du. at Putualic, April 7.

BRERTON, H. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7; to be asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

BRETON, G. to be dep. col. of Customs at Rajapore, April 13.

CAMPBELL, W. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Tipperah.

CAMPBELL, J. S. qualif. in native language, April 12; att. to N. W. prov. April 12.

CAMPBELL, J. S. qualit. in native language, April 12; att. to N. w. prov. April 12.

CAMPBELL, R. H. S. to offic. as civ. aud. and dep. acct. April 5.

CAMPBELL, R. H. S. to offic. as civ. aud. and dep. acct. April 5.

CAMPBELL, R. H. S. to offic. as civ. aud. and dep. acct. April 5.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess, judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of bis off. April 16, to proc. to Pubna on session duty.

CHEAP, G. J. to be secretary to board of adminis. for affairs of

the Punjab, April 13.

COCKBURN, F. J. rec. ch. of off. of asst. superint. for the suppress of thuggee in the Patna div. fr. Cap. Voyle, April 12.
COCKS, A. H. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.
COLVIN, J. R. to be a temp. judge of the sudder court and a spec.

commis. fr. April 10.

COOPER, B. H. to off. mag. of Rungpore, April 12.

COOPER, F. H. qual. in nat. lang. April 12; att. to div. pres. April 14; to be an assist. to the mag. and coll. of Sarum, April 17.

COWPER, G. E. to be an assist. commis. in the Punjab, April 13. CRAIGIE, J. A. to be mag. &c. Saharunpore, April 7. CUNNINGHAME, W. C. S. to off. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad. April 5.

bad, April 5.

DAVIDSON, H. to off. as jt. mag. &c. Azimghur, April 7.

DAVIDSON, A. princ. sudder ameen of Midnapore, vested with sp. powers in that district, April 14.

DAVIS, S. F. qual. in nat. lang. April 12; att. to Bengal div. pres. April 14.

DEANE, H. W. to off. as jud. of Meerut dur. Begbie's abs. April 5.

DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. pol. agent Harowtee, del. over ch. of the agency to Capt. Burton, assist. agt. Rajpootana, March 19.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. to be jt. mag. &c. Muttra, but to continue in disch. of dut. in Bareilly dist. April 7.

DUNBAR, J. to offic. as jud. of sud. court dur. abs. of C. Tucker. EDGEWORTH, M. P. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7; to be commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

EGERTON, P. H. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, April 13.

jab, April 10; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

FANE, H. P. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, April 7; to contin. to off. as mag. and coll. Cawnpore, till rel. by Morland, April 7; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, Ap. 13.

FORBES, A. rec. ch. of mag. &c. of Pooree fr. E. A. Clifton, Ap. 9.

FORBES, A. rec. ch. of mag. &c. of Pooree fr. E. A. Chillon, Ap. 9. FORSYTH, T. D. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, April 7; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13. GRAHAM, Maj. J. app. superint. of op. for suppr. of thuggee and decoitee in N.W. prov. and inv. with powers of jt. mag. in remaining dists. as he has hitherto exerc. them in Meerut and Agra divs. April 12. GROTE, A. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, and to offic. as superint. of surveys in the 24 pergunnahs, April 11; to be jt. mag. &c. of Baraset (not Benares as stated Apl. 14), Apl. 17.

GUTHRIE, J. to off. as jt. mag. &c. Rohtuck, April 7. HANNYNGTON, Capt. I. C. to offic. as Ag. to Gov.-Gen. and com.

HANNYNGTON, Capt. I. C. to offic. as Ag. to Gov.-Gen. and com. in S. W. frontier, April 12.

HARRISON, R. R. mag. of Moorshedabad, rec. ch. of off. fr. Money, April 7.

HATHORN, G. V. civ. and ses. jud. of Sarun, made over ch. of his off. April 14, to proceed to Mootecharee on session duty.

HENDERSON, H. B. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7, to be an assist. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

HILLERSON, C. G. to be jt. mag. &c. Banda, but to offic. as mag. and coll. also.

INGLIS, J. D. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13. KIRK, 1. app. as off. princ. sud. ameen of Furruckabad, canc.

LAWRENCE, J. to be a mem. of the board of adminst. for affairs of the Punjab, April 13.

LEAN, J. to off. as jud. of Moradabad dur. Mr. Lushington's

abs. April 5.

LONGMORE, W. I. to off. as princ. asst. commr. at Akyab, April 9.

LOWIS, Hon. I. memb. of Sup. Council, app. one of the Indian Law Commrs. April 14.

LUSHINGTON, H. to off. as jud. of sud. dewanny, &c. N. W. pr. dur. abs. of B. Tayler, April 5.

MACDONALD, A. G. to off. as coll. of Rungpore, April 12 MALET, O. W. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Tipperah.

MANSKL, C. G. to be a mem. of the board of administ. for the affairs
of the Punjab, April 13.

MARTIN, S. N. qualif. in n. lang. April 12, att. to N. W.

prov. April 14.

M'CHLERY, W. asst. to mag. of Meerut inv. with sp. powers.
M'LEOD, G. F. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab,
April 7; to be an assist. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.
M'LEOD, D. F. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab,

April 7, to be a commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

Melville, W. to be dep. coll. of Customs at Calpee, April 13.

Monckton, E. H. C. to off. as mag. and coll. Etawah, April 7.

Monky, R. to be mag. &c. Banda, but to contin. to offic. at Allahabad, April 7.

MONEY, G. P. to be jt. mag. &c. Cawnpore, April 7.
MONEY, A. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.
MONEY, W. to offic. as addl. princ. sudder ameen at Purneah for

six mo. April 14.

Moore, W. J. to off. as superint. of salt chokeys at Baugundee, with pow. of adjud. cases of contravention of the salt laws.

MONTGOMERY, R. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for employ in
Punjab, April 7; to be a commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

MORGAN, R. B. to be mag. &c. Budaon, April 7.

MORLAND, E. H. to be mag. &c. Cawapore, April 7.

MOUNTJOY, Dr. J. W. to offic. as jun. asst. to commr. of Arracan.

NATION, Capt. H. M. to be an asst. superint. for supres. of

thuguee in Hooghly div. and to exerc. powers of it. mag. in dists. of Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, &c. April 7.

PATERSON, W. S. to be jt. mag. &c. Boolundshuhur, April 7.
PEARSON, F. B. pl. at disp. of the Gov. Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7; to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.
PINKEY, Lt. F. W. to off. as princ. asst. commr. at Sandoway,

PRINSEP, E. A. to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, April 13.
PRINSEP, J. H. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab,
April 7, to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, April 13.

RAIKES, R. C. to off. as commr. of Arrakan, April 9.

REID, H. S. to off. as jt. mag. &c. of Hamserpore, April 10.
RICKETTS, G. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarua, to be an asst.
to mag. and coll. of Patna, April 9.
ROBERTSON, D. to off. as add. jud. of Bareilly dur. Lean's abs.

April 5.

SAPTE, B. pl. at disp. of the Gov. Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, April 7, to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, April 13.

SCHALCH, V. H. off. mag. of Midnapore, rec. ch. of off. of asst. superiot. for suppr. of thuggee in the Hooghly div. fr. Birch,

April 3.

SHARESPEAR, A. to off. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore, till rel. by Craigie, April 7.

SHANK, A. to be mag. &c. Benares, April 7.

SHANK, A. to be mag. &c. Benares, April 7.

SHERER, J. W. to off. as jt. mag. &c. Muttra, April 7.

SIMPSON, R. pl. at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7;

to be an asst. com. in the Punjab, April 13.

SIMSON, D. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

SPANKIE, J. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Chittagong, vested with spec. pow. April 2.

TEMPLE, R. jun. to off. as joint mag. &c. Allahabad, April 7.

THORNTON, E. pl. at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7; to be a commis. in Punjab. April 13.
TREVOR, C. B. to be superiat. and rememb. of legal affairs, April 7; rec. ch. April 12.

TROTTER, T. C. to offic. as dep. commis.of Chota, Nagpore, S. W.

frontier, April 19.
TROTTER, W. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, dur. abs. of T. Wyatt, April 12.

WEDDERBURN, I. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in Punjab, April 7; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AINSLIE, W. 1 mo. BELLI, C. S. 1 mo. in ext.

BOLDERO, E. J. leave cancelled fr. March 21.

COUPER, G. 1 mo.

DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. 3 mo. fr. March 19, prep. to emb. for Europe.

DRUMMOND, F. B. 3 yrs. to England, on m. c. HAWKINS, J. A. F. to England.
LIMOND, C. 1 mo.

Money, A. 3 weeks.

SANDYS, E. 1 mo.

SHAW, F. (now at Mauritius) 1 year to England, on m. c. WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, 6 mos. m. c.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAPMAN, Rev. E. J. asst. chapl. on Bengal estab. reported arr. April 6, to be chapl. of Dinapore, April 16.

HARRINGTON, Rev. H. H. to be chapl. of Chittagong, April 16. HOGGETT, Rev. C. to be asst. chapl. at Wuzeerabad, April 5. WHITING, Rev. W. J. leave for 3 mos. prep. to emb. on furl. is cancelled.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. art. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13. ABERCROMBIE, Capt. J. dep. ast. adj. gen. of art. div. of army of the Punjab, permitted to join 4th troop 3rd brig. H.A. Mar. 25. ALEXANDER, Ens. H. 55th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 14, 1849, in

ANDERSON, Ens. R. E. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

ANGELO, Brev. lieut. col. 3rd L.C. perm. to res. com. of 5th irr. cav. and join the corps to which he belongs on the breaking up of the Gov. Gen.'s escort under his com. April 1.

ARMSTRONG, Eas. H. H. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. BAGOT, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Nusseree batt.; to be retained on personal staff of C. in C. as acting A.D.C. until

BAILEY, Ens. F. P. 7th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Meerut. BECHER, Lieat. J. R. eng. to be a dep. commis. in the Puojab.
BEST, Hon. F. B. to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849.
BIGNELL, Capt. W. P. 69th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bom-

bay, March 30.

BIRCH, Capt. W. C. 5th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Pun-

BIRCH, Capt. W. C. 5th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. 18th N.I. qualif. in N. lang. April 13.

BOGLE, Maj. A. 2nd Bengal N.I. to be a commiss. in the Tenasserim prov. fr. April 10.

BRACKEN, Capt. J. 29th N.I. to be 2nd asst. adj. gen. April 9.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. qualif. in N. lang. April 13.

BRIND, Bt. lieut. col. F. art. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

BROWNE, Ens. J. H. 33rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. art. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla and adjacent hills.

adjacent hills.

BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. fr. 32nd N.I. to 43rd lt. inf. at Shahjehanpore, March 31.
BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1849.

BUDD, Sergt. maj. S. 2nd brig. H. A. to be ens. of inf. (unat.) BURLTON, unp. Ens. P. H. C. not arr. posted to 2nd Eur. reg. to proceed to Lahore, April 9.

BURN, Brev. maj. H. P. 1st N.I. to be district maj. of brig. in the

Sind Sagur district, March 31; to be dep. sec. to board of admin. for affairs of the Punjab, April 13.
BURROWES, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Bho-

Dawar.

BURTON, Capt. to offic. as pol. agt. Harowtee fr. March 19 to the date of Mr. Devereux's embarkation for Europe

Busk, Lieut. A. L. 66th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of foreign dept. for civil emp. April 11.

CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. 30th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of reg. of

CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. Sotu N.1. to be and in com. of reg. of Loodianah, v. Lawrence, April 5.

CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.1. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

CAREL, 2nd Lieut. de Vic F. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

CAVE, Lieut. G. N. Sylhet L.I. batt. to off. as. asst. to pol. ag. in

the Cossiah hills dur. abs. of Inglis, April 5.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. to be dept. asst. adj. gen.

of div. v. Bracken, April 9.
CHESTER, Brev. maj. C. 2nd asst. to be 1st asst. adj. gen. April 9.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. to offic. as interp. to detach. of H.M.'s 18th regt. April 2.

CLARKE, CAPt. J. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dep. for civ. emp. March 26; to be a dep. commis. in the Puojab, April 13.

COMYN, Lieut. P. J. 68th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Tapp, dec. fr. April 9.

COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. posted to 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore.

CORFIELD, Capt. A. A. inv. est. app. to ch. of depot of 2nd Eur. regt. at Sabathoo, is cancelled, March 26.

Cox, Lieut. C. V. brig. maj. h. art. brig. to perform duties of dep. asst. adj. gen. in addition to his own app. until further orders, March 25.

COXE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

CRAIGIE, Unp. ens. F. J. not arr. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah, April 9. CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. 26th N.I. to be an asst. commis. in the Pun-

jab, April 13.

CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. new prom. on leave, posted to 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. art. March 24.

CURTIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. G. W. to be dep. asst. gen. 1st class in army comm. dept. v. Johnson.

DAY, Maj. E. F. art. to com. of art. at Ferozepore, April 1.

DELAMAIN, Capt. W. H. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 1st batt. and com. of No. 10 lt. field battery, April 1.

Donaldson, Lieut. A. S. O. to act as adj. to 25th N.I. April 7.

Donain, Ens. J. A. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 9, in succ. to Tapp, dec.

DUFFIN, Ens. F. 56th N.I. to do duty with 34th N.I. ordered to Lahore, March 29.

DURAND, Capt. H. M. engs. placed at disp. of foreign dep. for civ. employ, March 26.

DURRANT, Cornet H. cav. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848; to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore, March 28.

EAGAR, Licut. F. J. 25th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing proc. to

Pusroor, April 2.

EDWARDES, Major H.B. c.B. 1st Eur. regt. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

EKINS, unp. Ens. C. C. doing du. with 27th at Barrackpore, to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, March 24.

ELLIOT, Ens. G. to rank from Feb. 7, 1849. EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

EWART, Lieut. col. D. art. perm. to retire from the service of the Comp. on pens. of his rank, fr. date of sailing of steamer Oriental, in May 1849.

EWART, Capt. J. 55th N.I. to be major fr. April 14, 1849, in suc. to Jellicoe, dec.

FARRE, unp. Ens. A. J. C. not arr. posted to 74th N.I. at Mhow.

FENDALL, Ens. J. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FISHER, Ens. J. F. L. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.
FITZGERALD, Ens. M. F. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. FORBES, Licut. W. 27th N.I. to be adj. v. G. T. Gowan, prom. to be capt. March 24.

FORBES, Ens. L. rem. fr. 21st N.I. to 2nd N.I. gren. at Umbal-

FORBES, Ens. L. rein. fr. 21st N.1. to 2nd N.1. gren. at Umballah, as jun. of his rank, April 9.

FRANCIS, 1st Lieut. H. h. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. to div. under com. of Brev. maj. E. H. Ludlow, April 1.

FRASER. Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for civ. emp. March 26; to be an asst. commis. in the Puojab, April 13.

FRASER, Ens. S. E. 2nd Eur. regt. to do duty with 1st N.I. at Gogindauth I above. March 20.

Govindgurh, Lahore, March 29.

GARBETT, Maj H. h. art. reappointed to com. art. at Lahore. GARDEN, Ens. H. R. 2nd N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. of 2nd class in depart. of qr. mr. gen. of the army, March 31.

GIBBINGS, Lieut. A. 3rd irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. of 1st irr. cav. v. Haldane, dec.

GILBERT, Maj. gen. Sir W. R. K.C.B. to ass. com. of Punjab div. GLASGOW, Licut. W. 53rd N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Delhi and Deyrah.

GODBY, Lieut. col. C. c.B. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 70th N.I. Mar. 31. GODBY, Ens. R. F. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1849.

GORDON, Ens. J. C. 56th N.I. to do duty with 34th N.I. ordered to Lahore, March 29.

GORGES, Capt. J. A. H. 57th N.I. ret. to duty, April 7. GRAHAM, Ens. J. to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849. GREEN, Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. reg. to off. as maj. of brig. dur. emp. of Capt. M. E. Sherwell, as offic. dep. as. adj. gen. 1st inf.

div. of the force, March 24.

GREENE, Lieut. col. G. T. eng. perm. to relinquish ch. of Calcutta mint, prep. to proc. to Europe on m.c. April 7.

GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GRUB, Lieut. E. A. 24th N.I. to offic. as station staff at Goruck-

pore, v. Cole, April 1.

GUTHRIE, Capt. C. S. eng. executive eng. of 1st or Dum-Dum div. dept. of pub. works, to ch. of office of supt. eng. lower pro-

GWATKIN, Lieut. col. E. on st. emp. rem. fr. 50th to 7th N.I.

HAILAS, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1849.

HAMILTON, Capt. G. W. 34th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab. April 13.

HAMPTON, Capt. to be brig. in the Nizam's service, to command the Bolaram div. April 12.

HEARSEY, Brig. J. B. to com. of station of Wuzeerabad, consti-

tuted a 2nd class brig. com. March 31.

HERBERT, Licut. C. 18th N.1. to be an asst. commis. in the Pun-jab, April 13.

HERVEY, Lieut. col. A. to be col. of 68th N.I. April 21. HICKS, Capt. G. W. S. 8th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

HIGGINSON, Ens. T. E. 39th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

Hill, Maj. gen. D. K.C.B. trans. fr. presidency to Sirhind div. dur. the period Maj. gen. Gilbert may exerc. com. of Punjab div. Hire, Lieut. S. J. 22nd N.I. to be adj. to 3rd irr. cav. v. Gib-

bings.

HOBDAY, Capt. T. F. sub. asst. to be dep. asst. 2nd class in army

Comm. dept. v. Curtis, prom.

Hodgson, Licut. R., H.M.'s 3rd L.D. app. maj. of brig. to 1st brig. cav. army of Puojab, in room of Capt. Cautley, 8th L.C. who rejoins, March 24.

HOLLINGS, Capt. G. E. 38th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the

Punjab, April 13.

Houstown, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. reg. to cont. in ch. of depot of 2nd inf. regt. at Sabathoo until further orders, March 26.

Hyslop, Capt. M. 59th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nyaee Tal. Jackson, Ens. P. H. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Jacob, Capt. G. O. 1st Eur. fus. to off, as 2nd in com. of reg. of

Loodianah until arr. of Campbell, April 5. AME, Ens. H. to rank fr. Feb. 24, 1849.

JAMES, Lieut. H. R. 44th N.I. to be an assist. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.
JENKINS, Cornet R. U. 11th L.C. passed colloq. exam

JERVIS, Capt. T. S. inv. est. permitted to reside in Robilcund and Kernaoon district, and draw his allowances fr. the Cawnpore circle of payment.

JOHNSTON, Capt. to be brig. in the Nizam's service, to com. the Hingolee div. April 12.

INGILBY, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1848.

KEANE, Capt. L. R. inv. est. perm. to reside at Ferozepore.

KEILLER, Capt. D. C. perm. to rejoin his staff appt. March 24.

LAKE, Lieut. E. J. eng. to be dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13. LAMBERT, Ens. F. W. 56th N.I. to do duty with 34th N.I. ordered to Lahore, March 29.

LANCE, Ens. J. D. posted to 8th N.I. under orders to proc. to Loodianah.

LANE, Cornet C. P. 6th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

LANE, Cornet C. F. 6th L.C. passed colled, exam.

LANE, Brev. licut. col. J. T. c.B. art. fr. 6th to 1st batt. April 6.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. to be pres. of board of

adminis. for affairs of the Punjab, and agent to the Gov. Gen.

LAWRENCE, Major G. St. P. 11th L.C. to be a dep. commis. in the

Daniel April 12.

Punjab, April 13.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. C. 73rd N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. C. 73rd N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for civil emp.; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

Law, Lieut. C. P. St. J. to be 2nd in com. of 10th irr. cav. v. Wale, on furl.

LEWIS, unp. Ens. E. D. F. posted to 2nd Eur. reg. att. to the force under Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. March 24; to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, March 28; to do duty with 1st N.I. at Lovindgurb, Lahore, March 29.

LOVEDAY, Lieut. B. M. 15th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dep. for civ. emp. March 26; to be an assist. com. in the Punjab, April 13.

April 13.

MACDOUGALL, Ens. W. C. 72nd N.I. to be adj. to Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. v. Stafford.

MAITLAND, Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. to be maj. of brig. at Wuzeerabad. March 31.

MALLET, Serit. maj. J. 5th L.C. to be ens. (unattached) fr. Dec. 22, 1848,

MARQUIS, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to be adj. v. Newman, on furl. MARSDEN, Capt. F. C. 29th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

MARSHALL, Brev. lieut. col. C. to be maj. M'BARNET, Lieut. G. G. 55th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 14, 1849, in succ. to Jellicoe, dec.

MEDLY, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to join and do duty with corps of sappers and pioneers under orders to proc. to Loodianah.

MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MILLER, 1st Lieut. W. art. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle, April 2.

MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 30th N.I. to do duty with 68th N.I. at Meerut, March 29. Morris, Brev. capt. A. B. to ch. of staff duties of the detach. pro-

ceeding under Brig. A. M'Leod, to join Maj. gen. Gilbert's hd. q. fr. March 4.

MORRIESON, Capt. R. 52nd N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

MORTON, Lieut. W. E. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab

circle, with a view to his cmp. at Rawul Pindee, March 29.

MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. to do duty with 68th N.I. at

Mecrut, March 29.

MUNDY, Capt. C. F. M. 34th N.I. to com. of a detach. of recruits for 61st foot, joining depot at Jullundur, April 10.

NICHOLETTS, Lieut. C. H. 1st L.C. qual. as interp. NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

NORMAN, Ens. F. B. posted to 14th N.I. at Berhampore; to do duty with 57th N.I. at Dinapore, March 28.

OAKES, Lieut. W. H. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 22, in succ. to Haldane, dec.

OSBORN, Ens. A. E. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 22, in succ. to

Haldane, dec.
OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. R. 66th N.I. pl. at disp. of com.-in-chief.
OSBORN, Lieut. D. H. 54th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah.

PATON, 1st Licut. C. S. engs. to resume app. in the provinces fr. the crossing of the captured Scikh guas over the Chenab, near Wuzeerabad, March 29.



PATTON, Licut. R. 17th N.I. to act as qr. mast. to a detach. of Queen's and Co.'s recruits proc. to upp. prov. and app. to off. as

interp. also, March 24.

Peile, Ens. W. B. to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849.

Penny, Lieut. col. N. c. s. fr. 70th N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt. Mar. 31.

Phayre, Capt. A. P. 7th N.I. to be commr. of Arracan fr. April 10.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. to be adjt. v. Gordon, fr. Apr. 4. Pollock, Lieut. F. R. 49th N.I. to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, April 13.

Ponsonby, Brev. maj. G. C. perm. to rejoin his staff appt. Mar. 24.

Quin, Ens. P. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1849.

RAPER, 1st Lieut. J. F. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 4th troop 1st brig. H. A. March 28.

REEVES, unp. Ens. G. J. not arr. posted to 50th N.I. ord. to Delhi, March 24.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. A. F. 49th N.I. to be adj. of 10th irreg. cav. v. Law.

Ross, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. m. c. of Lieut.

Ross, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. m. c. of Lieut. and Adj. W. G. M. Maclean, April 10.

Ross, Capt. D. 51st N.I. to be a commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

Ross, Cornet J. A. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

SATCHWELL, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam.

SAWERS, Ens. J. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849, to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, March 28.

SCOTT, Lieut. W. A. 59th N.I. fr. April 12 to Oct. 12, to Simla.

SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. to be detach. staff to detach under com. of Col. Mercer, proc. towards Jhelum, March 30.

SLADEN, 1st Lieut. J. R. perm. to rejoin 1st troop 1st brig. horse art. April 12.

art. April 1.

SMITH, Ens. B. N. to do duty with 39th N.I. at Dinapore, March

SMITH, Eus. B. N. to do duty with South V.I. at Endport, 28; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.

SMYE, 2nd Lieut. P. M. art. passed colloq. exam.

SMYTH, Capt. W. M. eng. to off. as master of the Calcutta Mint, and supt. of machinery, April 7.

STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. to be 2nd in com. of Hurrianah lt. inf.

batt. v. Colebrooke.
STOKES, 1st Lieut. S. W. art. to act as adj. to detach. under com.

of Brev. maj. Fordyce, April 1. Swinhor, 1st Lieut. F. W. art. fr. 4th to 3rd troop of 1st brig. hor. art. March 28.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. S. engs. to join and do duty with corps of

sappers and pioncers under orders to proc. to Loodianah, Mar. 28. TAYLOR, Lieut. R. G. 11th L.C. to be a dep. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

jab, April 13.

THEOBALD, Cornet J. P. A. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

THORESBY, Maj. C. to be lieut. col. 68th N.I. April 21.

TREMENHEERE, Maj. G. B. engs. is struck off the strength of the army of the Punjab, with the view of his resuming exclusive ch. of app. as supt. eng. Punjab circle, March 28.

TUCKER, Licut. T. T. 8th L.C. to offic. as dep. asst. of 2nd class in denart of or, mr. orn of the army. March 31.

in depart. of qr. mr. gen. of the army, March 31.

TURNBULL, Lieut. M. J. 7th L. C. placed at disp. of foreign dep.
for civ. employ, March 26; to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, April 13.

TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. 1st to 6th batt. April 6.
TYLER, Capt. H. C. 80th foot, to com. of detach. of recruits proc. to frontier, on dep. on leave m. c. of Maj. C. Lewis, April 10.
VOYLE, Capt. F. E. 39th N.I. to be an assist. commis. in the

VOYLE, Capt. F. E. 39th N.1. to be an assist. commiss. in the Punjab, April 13.

WALKER, Ens. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.

WARD, Ens. W. J. 51st N. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WHEELER, Brig. gen. H. M. c.B. to revert to the grade of brigadier, and the com. of the Jullunder dooab, March 31.

WHISH, Maj. gen. W. S. c.B. fr. Punjab to pres. div. March 29.

WHISH, Brev. capt. G. P. 60th N.I. re-appointed a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Which fr. April 1

gen. Whish, fr. April 1.

WHISH, unp. Ens. E. S. not arr. posted to 10th N.I. at Lucknow.

WHITE, Lieut. col. H. J. new prom. posted to 50th N.I. March 24. WILLIAMS, Maj. D. 45th N.I. perm. to rem. with his corps pending result of app. for perm. to resign his app. of asst. comm. in Arracan, April 1.

WILLIAMS, 1st Lieut. B. R. art. fr. 3rd co. 7th batt. to 4th tr. 3rd brig. April 6.
WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. B. R. art. fr. 3rd co. 7th to 3rd tr. 3rd

brig. April 6.

WRIGHT, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. to act as adj. of left wing dur. separ. fr. head qrs. March 24.

Young, Lieut. R. eng. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ASHBURNER, B. April 7. ASHBURNER, B. April 7.
BOGLE, A. H. April 6.
BRUERE, J. R. J. April 6.
CAREY, de V. F. April 6.
DAVIDSON, E. April 6.
GODBY, R. F. April 6.
HAILES, H. W. April 7. HAMILTON, W. April 6.
HARWARD, T. N. art. April 6.
INGILBY, W. April 6.
QUIN, T. April 6.
TURNBULL, F. H. April 6.
WALKER, L. March 7. WHISH, E. S. April 7.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANGELO, Lieut. J. A. 1st tr. 2nd brig. h. art. April 24 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.

ARBUTHNOT, Cornet Hon. C. J. D. 10th L.C. fr. March 24 to Nov. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cal-

cutta.

Belson, Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Juliundur

BELSON, Licut. H. 5.5rd N.1. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Juliandur and Deyrah, pr. aff.

BIDDULPH, Capt. G. 2nd in com. 3rd irr. cav. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Knagra and Simla, on m. c.

BRABAZON, Licut. M. G. 60th N.I. fr. March 26 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. BRUCE, Licut. H. Le G. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and

hills N. of Deyrah.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. G. fr. April 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla.

CORY, Ens. A. 16th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Cawnpore. CRAWPORD, Lieut. col. G. R. art. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Devrab, on m. c.

CROSS, Ens. R. C. 17th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March 25, to hills N. of Devrah. on m. c.

CRUIKSHANK, Lieut. E. G. G. 50th N.I. April 10, to Oct. 10 to Simla and hills, pr. aff.

ELDERTON, Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. regt. fr. March 6 to Nov. 15, to Meerut and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. 3rd L. C. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal

and hills N. of Deyrah.

FERGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. dep. asst. adj. gen. Cawnpore div. March 26 to Dec. 1, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

FRASER, Brev. maj. J. brig. staff Barellly, April 20 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah pr. aff.

GORDON, Ens. G. 14th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, to Darjeeling, on m. c.

GORDON, Capt. G. 50th N.I. fr. April 13 to Oct. 13, to Simla and

hills n. of Deyrah.

HASELL, Capt. W. L. 44th N.I. fr. Jan. 22 to June 1, to Mussoorie and pres. prep. to furl. to Europe, on m. c. Hopper, Lieut. H. B. 31st N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. H. 7th N.I. 6mo. fr. April 25, to Simla and Nynee Tal.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Umballab.

JONES, Capt. W. P. 22nd N.I. March 21 to April 30, to Lahore,

LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 12, to Loodianah, on m. c. MACKENZIE, Capt. M. H.A. 6 mo. fr. April 20, to hills n. of

Deyrah. MACLEAN, Lieut. W. G. M. 71st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to pres.

prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. MASTER, Capt. W. inv. est. fr. March 25 to Nov. 30 N.W. pro-

vinces and hills north of Deyrah and Simla. M'CAUSLAND, Maj. J. K. 70th N.I. 9 mo. fr. March 20 to hills

nr. Almorah, on m. c.
M'GREGOR, Capt. R. G. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. March 31 to Mussoorie.
MONEY, Brev. capt. E. H. 7th batt. art. May 1 to Oct. 15 to
Allahabad and Cuttack.

Allahabad and Cuttack.

MULCASTER, Capt. W. E. 2nd in com. 7th irr. cav. April 20 to Oct. 15 to Kussowlie and Simla, pr. aff.

MUNDY, Capt. C. F. M. 34th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to Simla.

OWEN, Lieut. A. W. 11th N.I. fr. April 5 to Oct. 15 to Nynee

Tal.

PEARSON, Lieut. A. April 20 to Oct. 20 to Simla.

READ, Lieut. H. E. 50th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Mar. 19 to Kot Kangra and hills north of Deyrah on m. c. REDDIE, Capt. G. B. 29th N.I. one year fr. April 1, to hills north

of Deyrah.

RICHARDS, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. fr. March 28 to Dec. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
ROBERTS, Lieut. G. J. fr. 5th April to Oct. 5, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Ross, Licut. É. D. R. 73rd N.I. 4th April to 4th Nov. to Delhi and hills, on m. c.

SALE, Ens. H. P. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 26, in ext. SALTER, Lieut. col. H. F. 11th L.C. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla

and hills, pr. aff.
STEDMAN, Lieut. col. R. A. C.B. Sth L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

TOMBS, Lieut. H. H. art. 7th April to 7th Oct. to Simla and hills, north of Deyrah, pr. aff.

URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to Allygurh. VINCENT, Maj. gen. W. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie.

WARDROPER, Brev. capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to May 16 in ext. to hills north of Deyrah.

WEMYSS, Brev. maj. W. B. brig. staff, Meerut, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills, pr. aff.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

WHITING, Ens. R. C. 70th N.I. 8 mo. fr. Feb. 21, to Simla, on m. c. WROUGHTON, Maj. R. 69th-N.I. leave granted March 6, is commuted to leave fr. March 5 to Sept. 5, 1849, to rem. at presidency, on m. c. instead of to Europe, on furl.

Young, Lieut. 4th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Kangra

and Simia, pr. aff.
YULE. Lieut. H. eng. in ext. to Aug. 7, to apply for furl.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. rem. fr. 3rd to 4th L.C. on arr. at Cawnpore to res. ch. of med. dep. there, dur abs. on leave of Surg. K. Mackinnon, M.D.

Allen, Asst. surg. F. F. passed colloq. exam.

Allen, Asst. surg. F. F. passed colloq. exam.

Andrews, Asst. surg. C. G. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal, for purpose of being appt. to med. ch. of civil st. at Sylhet, April 7.

Andrews, C. G. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Sylhet, dur. abs. of

BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. and A.B. to aff. med. aid to 6th batt. art. Juliundur, v. J. S. Login, M.D. rem. to a civ. app. BOGLE, Asst. surg. A.L. M.D. to proceed in med. ch. of 3rd and 4th comp. 2nd bat. art. to Lahore, April 8.
CHALWYN, Vet. surg. E. G. to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore, March 28.

pore, March 28.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to rec. med. ch. of 44th N.I. temp. fr. J. C. S. Symonds, app. to 2nd inf. rec. dep. March 24.

COBBET, Surg. J. princ. asst. to opium agent, Bahar, perm. to retire fr. service of the compy. on pension of £250 per annum. DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848, v. R. Shaw, ret. DAVIDSON, Surg. E. V. M.D. posted to 31st N.I. at Attock, to inin. April 7.

ELDERTON, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 4th batt. art. and No. 7, light field batt. with camp, April 8.

FLEMING, Surg. F. rem. fr. 72nd to 60th N.I. proceeding to Wu-

GARBETT, Surg. E. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid. to detach. of 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 6, light field battery, March 30. GORDON, Surg. A. C. fr. 60th to 59th N.I. April 6.

GORDON, Surg. A. C. fr. 60th to 59th N.I. April 6.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. passed colloq. exam.; to do duty with
lst Eur. fus. at Cawnpore, to join, April 2.

HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. fr. 51st to 32nd N.I. April 6.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. T. C. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 47th N.I.
to proc. fr. Etawah to Cawnpore, dur. abs. on leave of Asst. surg.
F. Thompson, April 9; to be surg. v. R. Shaw, ret. with rank
fr. March 31, v. J. Corbet, ret. April 14.

LACON, G. M.D. to be postmaster and superint. of mail carts at

LACON, G. M.D. to be postmaster and superint. of mail carts at

LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. posted to 3rd co. 6th batt. art. at Loo-dianah, to join, April 7.

LECKIE, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to be sur. fr. March 31, v. Corbet, retired.

LECKIE, Surg. T. M.D. to rank from March 23rd, 1849, v. R. M. Thomson, dec. April 14.

M'Donald, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detail of 2nd troop 1st brig. H. A. March 30, to join his corps. 10th L. C. at

Kurturpore, April 10.

M'Gregor, Asst. surg. W. L. M.D. to rel. Dr. M'Donald fr. med. ch. 3rd N.I. and detail of art. at Deenanuggur, April 10.

M'RAE, Asst. surg. D. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 1st batt. and 3rd comp. 7th batt.

Nichol. Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of civil and mil. estates at

NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of civil and mil. estates at Bartoal, April 2.

BARTOAI, April 2.

PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. passed colloq. exam.

RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. fr. 9th L.C. to 2nd troop 2nd brig.

H.A. to join, March 26.

SCOTT, Surg. K. M. to rank fr. 10th Feb. 1849, v. W. Panton

ret. April 14.

SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. to med. ch. of 3rd inf. recruiting depot at Benares, to join. SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. Loodianah regt. to rec. ch. of med.

dep. at Cawnpore, pro tem. April 10.
SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. rem. fr. 32ad to 60th N.I. April 6; fr. 60th

to 72ad N.I. April 10.

SPENCER, Surg. W. 7th batt. art. to rel. Surg. A. Wilson fr. med.

ch. of civil stations of Meerut and Mozufferpore, fr. April 1, and to cont. to perf. the duty dur. abs. of Asst. surg. C. A. Elderton. Wing of 46th N.I. March 30.

THOMSON, Asst. surg. T. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. fr. April 12.
TOKE, Surg. J. S. 5th L.C. to aff. med. aid to staff of cav. div. v.
Craigie, March 29.
TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. to afford prof. aid to horses of

H.M.'s 2th Lancers, April 6.
Wood, Surg. A. 7th batt. art. to be acting suptg. surg. for forts occupied by tr. in the Punjab, on and beyond the river Chenab.

GORDON, Surg. A. C. 60th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 28 to pres. prep. to app. for leave to retire.

MOUAT, Dr. F. J. 1 mo. fr. April 10.

THOMPSON, Surg. F. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. date of dept. of his regt.

fr. Etawah, to remain at Etawah, and to visit Nynee Tal, Mus-

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF .- Brig. C. Campbell, c.B. to com. distr. of Sind Sagur; STAFF.—Brig. C. Campbell, C.B. to com. distr. or Sind Sagur; Lieut. G. T. Gough, 2nd it. drag. to be a.d.c. on personal staff of Com. in Chief, in succ. to Hine; Lieut. col. H. Havelock, resumed duties of dep. adjt. gen. &c.

CAVALRY.—3rd it. drag. Lieut. Chaplin, April 1 to May 15, to Calcutta, and 1 year to England.—9th lancers. Lieut. Francis, 7

mo. to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Vet. Surg. Hurford, April 1 to May 31, to Meerut.—15th lt. drag. Licut. J. Macartney, to be brev. capt.

INFANTRY.—24th. Capt. Balgazette, March 18 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Thelwall, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—29th. Lieut. Fitzgerald, 6 mo. to Landour and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Perry, 6 mo. to Simla and Landour. 6 mo. to Simla and Landour, on m. c.—80th. Lieut. Freeman, to com. detach. of conval. to Darjeeling, and asst. surg. D. S. E. Bain, to aff. med. aid.—95th. Surg. Gordon, to join at Hong. Kong.

#### DOMESTIC.

BELL, Mrs. W. d. At Azimshur, April 5.
CHICK, the wife of N. A. d. at Calcutta, April 18.
CONLAN, the wife of John, d. at Calcutta, April 18.
CULLODEN, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, April 19. BIRTHS CULLODEN, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, April 19.

DE MONTE, the wife of A. s. at Agra, April 1.

GASPAR, the lady of G. M. d. at Calcutta, April 15.

GUISE, the lady of Capt. J. 24th N.I. s. at Goruckpore, April 3.

HUMPHREY, the wife of the Rev. W. T. d. at Moulmein, March 2.

LUMLEY, the lady of J. R. d. at Mussoorie, April 12.

MARTIN, the lady of William, d. at Chowringhee, April 14.

MORISON the wife of A. I. d. at Garden Resch. April 15. MORISON, the wife of A. J. d. at Garden Reach, April 5. MORISON, the wife of A. J. d. at Garden Reach, April J. OMMANNEY, the lady of M. C. c.s. s. at Jaunpore, April 1. PILLANS, the lady of Major. art. s. at Agra, April 7. REID, the wife of Serg. J. d. at Dum Dum, April 12. WOOD, the lady of Dr. 59th N.I. d. at Bareilly, April 2.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAKER, J. W. to Eliza, d. of the late conductor Thompson, at Cal-

Cutta, April 10.

INNES, Percival Robert, 1st Eur. fus. to Susannah Palmer, d. of J. Price, at Agra, April 12.

KILGOUR, Peter Morton, to Mary Ann Long, at Calcutta, April 6.

KIRKPATRICK, W. to Margaret, reliet of the late Thomas Scott,

RAMSAY, Capt. Robert, 10th N.I. to Caroline, d. of S. Thomas, at Calcutta, April 9. RAY, Thomas, rid. mas. to Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, at Kurnal,

April 9. SAL, Capt. Henry Macmanus, H.M.'s 10th, to Elfrida Elizabeth, d. of the Rev. George Day, at Umballah, April 12.
Wood, the Rev. Thomas, to Sophia, d. of Lieut. Col. A. Goldie, at

Calcutta, April 10.

#### DEATHS.

ABLEES, J. T. at Calcutta, aged 27, April 16.
ADIE, Mrs. Flora, at Calcutta, aged 98, April 13.
ADLAM, Annie L. d. of Lieut. Henry C. 42ad L.I. at Gwalior, aged 4 mo. April 5.

ALEXANDER, Emily J. d. of C. R. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. April 7.

ALEXANDER, Roland Taylor, s. of Lieut. F. J. at Dhera, aged 3, April 16.

BAILLIE, Rosina, relict of the late Francis G. at Benares, aged 30, April 17.

Bastin, T. T. s. of H. R. at Calcutta, aged 18, April 17.
BEANLAND, Helen M. d. of John G. aged 4, at Kishnaghur, April 17.

BERTELS, Victor Douglas, d. at Bareilly, aged 1, April 7. CRAWFORD, Charlotte M. A. wife of J. H. c. s. at Akyab, March

DARLEY, Wm. H. at Calcutta, aged 1, April 8. DES BRUSLAIS, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 34, April 7.
DR VERINNE, Mary Alice d. of C. at Calcutta, aged 2, April 9. GARDENER, James M. s. of G. R. at Agra, aged 14, April 7. HAYTER, Henry W. G. assist. surg. med. estab. at Lodecana,

April 10. IRWIN, Ens. Robert B. 10th N.I. at Lucknow, March 30. JELLICOE, Maj. Anthony H. 55th N.I. at Benares, April 14.

KEANE, Thomas E. s. of the late conductor, ord. dept. at Cal-

cutta, aged 2, April 9.

LANDALE, Edwin, s. of J. O. at Bhaugulpoor, aged 15 mo. April 4.

LAUTOUR, Alice G. d. of Edward de, c.s. at Noacolly, April 7.

M'GREGOR, Anne Need, d. of Dr. W. L. 3rd N.I. at Simla, aged 3, April 3.

M'QUHAE, James Henry T. s. of the late Major, art, at Jessore, aged 25, March 27. NAPIER, Donald Edward, s. of Major, eng. at Lahore, aged 2,

Power, Edward, s. of Edward T. at Chandernagore, aged 20, April 4.

TAPP, Col. H. T. 64th N.I. comm. the Dinapore div. of the army, at Subathoo, April 9.

Unsworth, Mrs. Margaret, at Calcutta, aged 37, April 12. Wood, George, s. of the late Col. Thomas, c.B. at Calcutta, April 12.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 8. Poppy, Cole, China and Singapore.—9. Mary Adams, Lucas, Boston; Douce Davie, Kenny, Liverpool and Ma uritius

Punjab, Palmer, London.—10. Hannah Salkeld, Dawnwan, Liverpool.—12. City of Palaces, Jones, Bombay; Isabella Blythe, Boyles, China; Sullany, Handley, Mauritius; Flora M'Donald, Murch, Rangoon; Geneta, Tucker, Bordeaux; Minerva, Moir, London; Majestie, Diek, Clyde.—13. Mary Stoddart, Dean, London; Alliance, Campbell, London; Patriot King, Fletcher, Liverpool; Cabross, Nacoda, Muscat; Isaiah Crowell, Kelley, Cape Town; William Money, Buckley, Adelaide.—15. British Empire, Davidson, Sunderland; William, Salmon, Allepee.—17. Cressida, M'Fee, Liverpool; Templar, Brown, Liverpool; Walmer Castle, Thorne, Hobart Town.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bagle.—Thomas Jaques.

Per Poppy.—Mrs. H. Cole and 2 children, Mr. M. G. Macker200ne, Mr. C. Baytes, and Mr. H. Copp.

Per Mary Adams.—J. W. Field, and H. S. Rice, Esqrs.

Per Punjab.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Per Isabella Blythe.—Mrs. Godfrey and three children.

From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Catchick.

Per City of Palaces.—Capt. and Mrs. MacNaught, Mrs. Jones.

Per Sultany.—Mr. L. B. Oliva.

Per Minerra.—W. H. Anderson, Esq.

Per Alliance.—Lieut. Robt. Cathcart, D. Bruce, H.M. 29th regt.;

Mr. G. Shilling, volunteer.

Mr. G. Shilling, volunteer.

Per William Money.—Mr. and Mrs. Beake.

Per British Empire.—Mr. Mackellar.

Per Walmer Castle.—Major T. M. Wilson, commanding detachment 96th regt.: Capts. E. R. Gregg and F. Pierce, Lieut. J. V. O'Donnell, Ensign J. W. S. Moffatt, Asst. surgeons Wm. M'Andrew and J. J. Clifford, G. M. Wm. Thompson, and Mrs. Thomson, and 4 children; all H.M. 96th regt. 279 men, 17 women, and 4 children rank and file. and 41 children, rank and file.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 8. Orient, Norris, London; Cato, Piumer, Boston.—9. William Goddard, Tay, Boston.—10. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool; Glentanna, Brook, London; Easurain, Shine, China; Dugansy, Trovan, Havre; Arden Craig, Hamilton, Liverpool.—11. Sea Queen, Hull, London.—12.—Woodbridge, Coppell, London.—13. Teansserim (steamer), Dicey, Madras; British Sovereign, Harris, Mauritius.—14. Mary Charlotte Weber, Smith, Bombay; Duke of Wellington, Duncan, London.—15. Pauline, Rozet, Bourbon, Cecelia, Ertand, Bordeaux; Sir George Pollock, Thornhill, London; Weraff, Smoult, Singapore.—16. Alexander, Inglis, Liverpool.—17. Zenobia, Owen, London; Ayrshire, Miller, Penang and Singapore; Leak, Morgan, Rangoon; Duncan, Henrickson, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Enterprise.—Miss Cannon, Messra. Engelbright, Newton, R. H. Young, Crank, W. Ladd, Pyne, and Cox; Lieut. Kearney, Mrs. Ladd, and Miss Peck.

#### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 21, 1849.

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	Gove	rnment	Seco	inties.	26	и.		Day	١٠
Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.			••	disc.	2	0	••	2	8
Old Sicca 5 do. accor-			••	do.	2	0		2	8
New Co.'s 5 do.		••	••	do.	0	4	••	0	8
Third Sicca 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	14	8	••	15	0
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	13	8	••	14	0

#### Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	do.	10	••	15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• *	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	••	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	••	6} percent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.						
China Gold Bars	16	2		16	10	l ner so wt
Gold Dust	16	4		16	10	per su. wes
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	1 new 100
Mexican ditto	220	2		220	10	} per roo.
Sovereigns	10	13 <del>1</del>		10	14	: <b>1</b>
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	5	••	21	6	j

#### RXCHANGES.

Our quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are 1s. 101d. to 1s. 103d. American Bills under credit, ditto, 1s. 101d. to 1s. 101d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 91d. to 1s. 91d.

#### FREIGHTS.

Present quotations are 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

The Bombay Express came in on the 14th instant, bringing London dates to 9th March.

The Home advices by the two last mails confirm the prospect of improvement in European commerce. They give confidence to shippers, and markets are steadily, though gradually, rising here. Produce is not abundant, and of some staples supplies are very scant.

There have been a few small auctions, and one largish re-sale of Indigo, the last at an advance of Rs. 20 on January rates—34,672 chests, or 127,800 mds. have now gone, of which 25,889 are to England, and 6,138 to France. Sugar sells steadily as it comes in; all kinds at rather high rates since the arrival of last mail.

Silk remains dull, but as stocks do not press, pending the incom-Silk remains dull, but as stocks do not press, pending the incoming of the new Bund, prices have not yet gone lower. Corahs are large in stock, and were dull, but large sales have just been made. Saltpetre is in steady inquiry, mostly for America. Rice is little wanted for homeward shipment. Shell Lac and Lack Dye are freely shipped without change in value. Jute continues in good request, and most of the minor staples are selling well and freely.

The Opium market has at last taken a downward course. Prices and will be readed for Br. 160 the history for Brites for the second will be seen to be seen the second will be seen the second will be seen to be

gradually receded from Rs. 1,160, the highest rate for Pataa a fort

gradually receded from Rs. I,160, the highest rate for Patna a fortnight since, to Rs. 1052-5-6, the average of the sale on the 16th instant. It is now down to Rs. 1,030 and has been lower.

The import market remains in an improved position. The internal trade is in all respects healthy, and money unusually cheap in the Bazar. The stocks of British goods had again fallen low, but later arrivals have brought in a considerable supply.

There has been more business in the up-country trade during the last week, which may fairly be ascribed to the settlement of the Punjab. It is not alone from the new British Province that we may look for an extension of business. Should our Government settle the frontier duties on a wise and liberal basis—the yearly increasing demand for Cahal and Central Asia will undountedly be creasing demand for Cabul and Central Asia will undoubtedly be greatly extended.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A DETACHMENT of the 21st regiment arrived from the Straits in the Hon. Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay, on Sunday, April 15, and were disembarked on the following evening, and encamped on the Esplanade on the north beach.

Wz regret much to record the death of the Rev. Joseph Roberts, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Madras, which took place on Saturday last. We are indebted for the following brief particulars to the kindness of a correspondent.—Mr. Roberts entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1818, and in that year received his appointment to Jaffna, in Ceylon. He subsequently laboured in Batticalo and Trincomallee, and after a residence of fourteen years in Ceylon returned to England; where he was stationed, successively at Canterbury, Bristol, Sheffield, and Macclesfield. In 1842, Mr. Roberts returned to India, and from that time until his death resided in Madras. His concern for the prosperity of the mission, with the oversight of which he was intrusted, will be long testified by the results of his activity and zeal. His death occurred on the 14th instant, at Palaveram, whither he had gone the preceding afternoon. His decease was delightfully tranquil; and with a smile upon his countenance, without a sigh or groan, he breathed his last. His funeral was largely attended, and the procession numbered persons of all classes, from the highest officers to the humblest natives of the

presidency.—Athenœum, April 17.

A New Retiring Fund.—A local correspondent observes, with reference to proposals for a new Retiring Fund, "A few years ago the Madras army were in possession of a Retiring Fund, which, although perhaps of too extended a nature to last long, was nevertheless of incalculable benefit during its existence. Since its demise several fresh plans and schemes have from time to time been advanced, but all to no purpose! In this objection may be included one now in progress. Taking its rise at Octacamund, it is doing its best to pursue its course through the army, a very doubtful journey. It is little better than a year ago when a lieut-colonel high up in the list offered to retire for Rs. 10,000. A circumstance po sooner known than seven others were to be found. cumstance no sooner known than seven others were to be found willing and ready to follow his example! Scarcely credible is it, but no less a melanchely truth, that this sum could not be raised in the whole army! several regiments, when applied to, never even taking the trouble of answering the letter! Most men, we imagine, with such facts as the foregoing before their eyes, would give the matter up as hopeless; but, no; our friends on the hills think differently, and propose 'that the majors alone shall do' what the whole army have been unable to accomplish, and not only pay the ten thousand rupees themselves, but signify their intention of retiring a few weeks after their promotion.

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THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE PROFESSORS .- A very strong application has been made by the Education Board, to have the professors of the Elphinstone College placed on the same footing as chaplains and assistant-chaplains; that is, to have a definite period of service, life annuities on retirement, and the privileges of furlough and sick leave.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the High School took place on the 16th April, in the presence of the Governor and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, including Mesdames Norton, Rumley, Worster, Hope, Biden, and Miss Biden; the Commander-in-Chief, Hon. D. Elliot, Sir V. Stonhouse, Col. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Duff, Dr. Mowatt, Dr. Wylie, &c. The Advocate-General and the President of the University delivered an address, which was followed by the reading of the annual report; the boys read their several essays, and received with others their various honorary degrees and rewards. When the task of distribution was ended, Sir Henry Pottinger addressed the meeting. His Excellency said that with regard to the University—after having given its affairs the fullest consideration, and with all the advantages of having studied their former reports, he felt bound to say that it had not produced the good which might have been fairly expected from it. Government had a right to complain that their efforts had not been fairly seconded. There was another important subject to which he wished to advert. Highly gratified as he was with the character of the attainments exhibited by the proficients, it had yet struck him with infinite surprise that hitherto it had been found impossible to get schoolmasters from amongst them; and to suppose that Government could continue to obtain tutors from England, Calcutta, or Bombay, was out of the question. However highly qualified such men might be in other respects, it was evident that they lacked the local knowledge which might enable them to conduct schools in the interior.

FIGHT WITH A TIGER.—The Madras Circulator has the following paragraph:—" A few days ago (near Samulcottah) a villager being attacked by a tiger, and having only a spear, on the approach of the tiger, made a stand, and, when he came within spear's length, gave him a thrust, which only scraped him slightly. Seeing that the thrust had not its desired effect, he threw the spear into his left hand, the tiger immediately made a rush on him, with his mouth open. The man gave the tiger his right hand, and with the left gave him a second thrust, which must have touched his heart; for, no sooner did he receive the thrust, than he stood panic-struck, fainted, and died. I have seen the skin myself, the tail. The man is now in hospital, whose wound is getting better."

FREE TRADE. - The Athenæum says, that the intended removal of all restrictions upon the free carriage of merchandise, to and from British ports, must prove of incalculable benefit to Madras, which neither owns nor builds ships except for the purposes of the country trade, and must therefore reap advantage from any measure calculated to improve the carrying trade between India and the rest of the world.

THE PIPING TIMES OF PEACE.—With the close of the war a lengthy exordium on the vice of smoking has lately been delivered by a lieut.-colonel of Madras cavalry, which a local paper remarks,

painfully reminds us of a piping time of peace."

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT. - The Athenaum has an article charging the Christian Knowledge Society with reprinting copyright works, such as Carpenter's Spelling-book and Marshman's Survey of History, and embarking in such speculations to the prejudice of the interests of the trade. Mr. R. Twigg, the Society's secretary, however, denies the impeachment, though not to the extent of entirely disproving the assertions put forth.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.—The head-quarter detachment of the 51st Madras regiment deposited their arms in the arsenal (April 17) for packing, preparatory to their embarkation for the

Straits in the steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Mr. M. S. Durr has written and just published a poem, in the epic form, entitled "The Captive Ladye," which the press assumes to possess no ordinary poetic talent, and it has been largely quoted from.

THE BALL to be given to Sir Henry Pottinger by the ladies of this presidency took place on Thursday night last, and we are only fulfilling the confident anticipation of every person regarding it, when we say that it proved a most brilliant and delightful affair. Considering, indeed, those by whom it was designed and arranged, the result could not have been otherwise than satisfactory, both to the honoured guest of the evening, and to the parties who partook of the festivities in general. The platform or dais at the upper end of the banqueting-room, was converted into a supper apartment, by means of an elegantly adorned temporary partition, and afforded every convenience for

that purpose. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and suite were present to meet Sir Henry Pottinger, together with nearly all the military and civil staff at the presidency, and a large number of the non-official members of the society of Madras. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the refreshments were on a scale of abundance only surpassed by the tastefulness of the manner in which they were made to adorn the tables. The wines, likewise, were of an excellent quality, and the ices, &c. inexhaustible. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was kept up with spirit until some time after the Governor had retired .- Spectator, April 16.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.
Fort St. George, Fcb. 13, 1819.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following statements of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in England and India, to colonels of regiments and other officers, on account of their shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of the year 1818:-

Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance from the Off-Reckoning Fund, and now due on account of the year 1849, to colonels of regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, exclusive of the sums payable from the general treasury either in India or in England

treasury, either in India or in England.						
	Paya Eng			Paya Inc	ble i lia.	n
Colonels of Regiments. — Advance of	C.Rs.	A.	Ρ.	C.Rs.	A.	P.
Artillery. Gen. T. Clarke, full share, for the year Infaultry.	6461	8	7			
Gen. Sir H. McLean, K c.B. (the late), from Jan. 1 to Dec. 11, 1848	6108	7	2			
Do. A. Cuppage (the late), from Jan. 1 to 7,	123	9	4			
Lieut. gen. N. Forbes, full share, for the year  Colonels of Regiments who succeeded to	}	8	7			
Off-Reckonings prior to May, 1826.— Advance of £543. 15s. per annum.  Infantry.						
Lieut. gen. T. Boles, for the year	4684		10			
	4684 4684					
	4654		10	!		
Colonels of Regiments who succeeded to						
Off-Reckonings subsequent to May 1 1026.—Advance of £400 per annum.  Artillery.	,! !					
Maj. gen. E. M. G. Showers, for the year Do. W. M. Burton, do		2 2	6			
	3446 3446	2	6	1		
Do. W. Cullen, do	1			3446	2	6
Col. J. Ketchen, do Lieut. col. comm. F. Derville, an extra 8th	3446	2	6	1		
half share for the year	3446	2	6	!		
Licut. gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., for the year	3446	2	6	1		
Do. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., do., Do. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., do.,	3446	2 2	6 6			
Maj. gen. W. Dickson, C.B. (the late), from	)	_				
	2401	0	6			
	3446 3446	2 2	6			
Col. F. L. Doveton, do	3446	2	6			
Do. G. Sandys, do	3446	2	6			
Lieut, col. comm. D. Macleud, from Sept. 12 to Dec. 31, 1848	١.			1045	2	4
Infantry. Lieut. gen. R. Podmore, for the year	3446	2	6	}		
Do. M. L. Pereira, do	3446	2	6			
Do. T. Pollock, c.B. (the late), from Jan. 1 to Feb. 23, 1848	)	7	2			
Do. J. Munro, for the year	3446	2	6			
Do. C. T. G. Bishop (the late), from Jan. 1 to May 11, 1848	1			1242	14	a
Do. Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., for the	3446	2	6		••	•
Do. T. Stewart, do	3446	2	6			
Do. A. Fair, c.B., do	3446	2	6			
Do. W.C. Fraser, do Maj. gen. A. Andrews, c.B., do	3446 3446	2 2	6	1		
Do. C. Macleod, c.B., do	3446	2	6	ı		
Do. H. G. A. Taylor, c.B., do	3446		6			
	3446 3446	2 2	6 6			
	,5110	-	J	١.		

				Payable in England.			Payable in India.		
			- 1	C.Rs.	A.		C.Rs.	A.	P.
	for the year	r ,		3446	2	6	3446	2	6
	lson, C.B.,	do. do.	•••	3446	. 2	6	3440	•	U
Do. J. Carfrae	,	do.	••	2440	-	٠	3446	2	6
Do. R. West,	n.	do.		3446	• 2	6			
		do.		١			3446	2	6
Do. G. S. Fra		do.		3446	2	6	†		
Do. J. Briggs	•	do.		3446	2	6	1		
Do. G. M. St		do.		3446	2	6		_	_
Do. M. Cubb		do.	• •	٠.	• _		3446	2	6
Do. T. King,		do.	• • •	3446	2	6			
Do. R. L. Ev	ans, c.B. (th	elate), f	rom	1			.]		
Jan. 1	to Feb. 7,	1848 * To	٠.,	357	12	٤	1		
Do. J. Napier	the late),		111. 1	593	3	1	1		
	rch 3; 1848	• •	• •		2	é	•		
Do. T. Marre	tt, for the	year	• •	3446	2	•	3446	2	6
Do. J. T. Git		••	• •	3446	·· 2	6		-	·
Colonel J. Henry,	do.	••	٤.	[DEED	•	•	3446	2	6
Do. H. Walpole,	do. с.в., do.	••	••	3446	· 2		1	_	
Do. C. Herbert, Do. J. Perry,	do.	••	• •	3440	_	- (	3446	2	ô
Do. H. Ross,	do.	••	• •	3446	·· 2	6		_	·
Do. J. Anderson,		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3446	2	ì			
Do. J. Morgan,			• •	3446					
Do. J. P. James		••		I .			3446	2	6
Do. J. Low, c.B							3446	2	6
Do. W. Strahan,		••		3446			5		
Do. F. Haleman			• •	3446	2	- (		_	
Do. A. Tulloch,		• •	• •	1	• •		3446	2	6
Do. A. B. Dyce,		••	• •	1	• •		3446	2 2	6
Do. J. W. Cleve		••	••	244	٠. ٣		3446	2	О
Do. C. M. Bird,	do.	••	• •	3446			5		
Do. T. G. Newe Lieut. col. comm. P.	ll, do.	from Ja	n :		_	•	9		
Meut. con. comm. 1	to Dec. 31,		٠	1			3380	3	11
Do. S.	W. Steel,		fron	,	••		1	-	
20.	Jan. 8 to I						3380	3	11
:Do. J.	Leggett, fre						1		
	Dec. 31, 18			3088	- 5		9		
. <b>D</b> o. <b>J</b> .	H. Winbol	t (the le	ate)	,			1		
	from Feb. 2	4 to Oct	. 28		_		_		
	1848			2335	1		7		
Do. M	. Tweedie,				15		5		
Do C	to Dec. 31,				13		٩		
Do. C	. D. Dun, f to Dec. 31,		.y 1	1			2203	4	6
Do. H	. Dowker,		t. 2	p	••		150	•	•
<i>D</i> V. 11	to Dec. 31						602	9	9
Do. H	. Sargent,		c. 1	2			1		
	to 31, 1848			.			188	5	0
Do. L	. W. Watso		Dec	•			1		
	12 to 31, 18	48	•	.	••		198	5	0
						_			

No. 2.

Statement showing the names of the officers commanding veteran battalions who are entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1848.

	Payable in Europe.		1	Payable in India.		
European Velerans.	C.Rs.	A. 1	P. (	C.Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. col. C. Taylor, reduced rate of ad-	!					
vance, owing to the numerical weakness						
of the corps, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1848			1	2800	0	0
1st Native Veteran Battalion.			- 1			
Maj. C. O. Fothergill, payment at Rs.2. 1a.			- [			
per man per ann., from Jan. 1 to 15, 1848	١.		- 1	119	9	9
Capt. T. Locke, payment at Rs.2. 1a. per man			- {			
per ann., from Jan. 16 to Feb. 29, 1848			i	358	13	2
Maj. C. Butler, payment at Rs.2. 1a. per man			- 1			
per ann., from March 1 to Aug. 3, 1848	1243	14	9			
Maj. C. O. Fothergill, payment at Rs.2. la.			i			
per man per ann., from Aug. 4 to Dec. 31,						
1848	١.		i	1196	1	4
2nd Native Veteran Battalion.	1		- 1			
Lieut. col. C. Hosmer, advance at £400 per	1		ļ	_	_	_
ann., from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1848			1	3446	2	6

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

ensign james richard fulton, 2nd eur. L.I. Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 3, 1849.—The following are extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Trichinopoly, Feb. 10, 1849.

Ens. J. R. Fulton, 2nd Eur. L.I., placed in arrest by order of Maj. F. W. Hands, commanding the same regt., upon the following charges:

First Charge. - For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Trichinopoly, on the night

of the 8th or morning of the 9th of January, 1849, been drunk he being at the time on the sick report.

Second Charge. - For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances

First Instance. —In having at the time and place set forth in the first charge, while in a disgraceful state of intoxication, forcibly entered the bed-room of Lieut. E. Presgrave, 2nd Eur. L.I., after that officer had retired to rest, and then and there subjected himself to be violently ejected by that officer from the said bed-room.

Second Instance. - In having at Trichinopoly, on the morning of Jan. 9, 1849, submitted to be violently expelled from the house occupied by the aforesaid Lieut. E. Presgrave, by that officer, without resorting to any measures for obtaining redress, by bringing the same to the notice of wal. r. W. Hands, his commanding outer, or by any other authorized means.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty, with the exception of the date, which should be the night of Jan. 7.

Revised Finding on the First Instance of the Second Charge.—
Guilty, with the following exceptions:—the date, which the Court find should be on the night of Jan. 7; and the Court is further of opinion that the facts proved are not liable to the imputation escribed to them in this Charge, namely, "Disgraceful conduct;" but it considers such conduct to have been "violent and highly unbecoming."

Revised Finding on the Second Instance of the Second Charge .-

Not Guilty. Revised Sentence - To be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for a period of two lunar months.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley, Lieut-gen., Commander-in-Chief. The period of suspension awarded Ensign James Richard Fulton is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Trichinopoly, which is to be reported to the adjt .gen. of the army.

LIEUT. EDWARD BAYLY, IST FUSILIERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 14, 1849. - Extracts from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial, holden at Bellary, on February 23, by order of Brig. Gen. S.W. Steel, C.B., commanding the troops serving in the Ceded Districts.

Lieut. E. Bayly, placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. T. A.

Duke, commanding same regiment, on the following charges:—
First Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bellary, on January 28, 1849, had in his house, and sat in Company with, for the space of two hours or thereabouts, a private, H. Worsted, of No. 8 Co. let Madras Fusiliars, during which time they dearly handy and lst Madras Fusiliers, during which time they drank brandy and smoked cigars together, until the said Private H. Worsted was intoxicated; he, Lieut. E. Bayly, being at the time on duty as regimental officer of the day, and the said Private II. Worsted on regimental duty as his orderly.

Second Charge. - For highly unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same place, and on the same day as stated in the first charge, been drunk on duty as regimental officer of the day

Finding on the First Charge. - Not guilty, and the Court acquits him thereof.

The Second Charge. - Guilty of the second charge.

Sentence. - To lose six steps in his regiment, by being placed in the list of lieutenants in the said regiment next below Lieut. John Paske.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief .- The Court seems to me to have drawn rather a fine line of distinction in their sentence. Lieut. Bayly is found guilty of being "drunk on duty," and I presume it has not visited him with "cashiering" under an idea that it was not "under arms" that he was drunk. Lieut. Bayly was orderly officer of the day, and as such mounted with the regimental guards, of which he had the general superintendence. He was on no account to quit the lines of his regiment, and must invariably appear completely dressed and accoutred. To me, the importance of the duty appears tantamount to a duty under arms; and drunkenness, under such circumstances, should have been visited with dismissal from the service. However, as the Court has adjudged a loss of rank, I will not call for a revision, in the hope that the punishment now awarded will have the effect of causing Lieut. Bayly seriously to reflect upon the consequences brought upon him by his intemperate habits, and the very narrow escape he has had, to use the words of his own defence, of not having been "driven forth into the wide world without a friend, a hopeless, helpless man." Such, however, will most assuredly be the case, unless Lieut. Bayly chooses to profit

by what I must consider a lenient sentence for almost the most serious crime an officer can be guilty of.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut. Gen.

Madras, March 13, 1849. Commander-in-Chief.

The name of Lieut. E. Bayly is hereafter to be inserted next below Lieut. J. Paske, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers. He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

VETERINARY SURGEON THOMAS PHILLIPS 5TH LT. CAV.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 22, 1849.—General
Court-Martial, holden at Jaulnah, on Tuesday, March 6, 1849, by order of Brigadier John Polglase James, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force. Vet. Surg. T. Phillips, 5th L. C., placed in close arrest by order of Lieut. Col. Francis Straton, commanding 5th Light Cavalry, on the following charge.

Charge. - For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Jaulnah, on the evening of December 25, 1848, appeared on the public road and in the vicinity of the house occupied by Surg. G. E. Edgeome, of the 5th Light Cavalry, in a state of intoxication producing mental delirium, brandishing a carving knife accompanied with threats and gestures calculated to create plant and to cause injury to accompanies. tures calculated to create alarm and to cause injury to some one.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—" Guilty," with the exception of the words "brandishing" and "threats."

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed its painful duty in awarding a sentence commensurate with the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, and taking into consideration the long period during which he has been in close arrest, and the high testimony borne to his character for zeal and attention to his duty, as recorded upon the proceedings, respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks.—I have attentively read over the proceedings of the General Court-Martial upon Vet. Surg. T. Phillips, 5th L. C., and much as I should wish to attend to the recommendation of the members of the Court, yet I consider that I cannot do so with a just regard to the interests of the service, or indeed with safety to the regiment. The prisoner appears to have drunk himself into a state of insanity, rendering him perfectly unconscious of his acts whilst in that state, and it would appear from below of the sets whilst in that state, and it would appear from the evidence adduced, that the infirmity alluded to by the prisoner, and pleaded in extenuation, has been greatly aggravated by his intemperate habits. I have only power in this instance to confirm or remit entirely the sentence, and under the present circumstances, as I should not feel justified in doing the latter, no alternative remains but to confirm the sentence; which I further feel compelled to do, from the reports that have been made of the habitual intemperance of Vet. Surg. Phillips, which seems to disqualify him for the duties he has to perform; or, at least, to make it impossible that any reliance can be placed on his professional practice on any sudden emergency.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley,

Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Phillips is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Jaulnah, which is to be reported to the adjutant-gene-

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Byson, J. R. to act as sec. to Mar. Board during abs. of J. J. Franklin, m. c. April 17.
BRUERE, J. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, res. ch. of court

fr. E. Storey, on April 11.
ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. R. A. engrs. app. a 2nd asst. civ. engr. in

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRANKLIN, J. J. sec. to Marine Board, m. c. until Oct. 31. HARRIS, G. A. asst. judge of Zillah Mangalore, 1 mo. to Sircy and

HARRIS, G. A. asst. Junge of Zinian Arangement, Dharwar, pr. aff. April 17.

MALTBY, E. 1 mo.

ROBINSON, W. J. asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, 1 mo. to Salem and Neilgherry Hills, pr. aff. April 17.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. A.M. to off. as chapl. of Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Rev. G. E. Morris, m. c. April 17. JAMES, Rev. W. chapl. of Arcot, leave 1 mo. fr. April 14.

### MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. fr. doing duty with 45th N.I. to do duty with 52nd N.I. April 14.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. perm. to join his corps at Midnapore, via Calcutta, April 16.
CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani,

prescribed for off. of comp.

DIXON, Lieut. H. 22ad N.I. exam. in Hindustan, at Midnapore,

DIXON, Lieut. H. 22ad N.I. exam. in Hindustan, at Midnapore, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allow.

GARSTIN, R. 2ad L.C. joined his app. as offic. mil. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, Feb. 13.

GAOVE, EDS. W. fr. doing duty with 49th, to do duty with 52ad N.I. and to join with Ens. Campbell, April 16.

LATEWARD, Ens. E. W. H. 52ad N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani proposibled for A. C. Campbell.

tani, prescribed for off. of comp.

LEGGETT, Lieut.-col. J. to be col. fr. April 9, 1849, and to stand next below Col. Steel.

MESHAM, Eas. W. R. ord. to do duty with 5th N.I. to join Apri 20 in company with aset. surg. Cowpar, April 16.
PERRIRA, Ens. C. L. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani pre-

scribed for off. of comp.

SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. at his own req. fr. 4th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I.

SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. at his own req. fr. 4th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. April 18; to stand next below Ens. Norris; to do duty with 4th N.I. until July 31, when he will join his own corps.

STERL, Lieut. col. S. W. to be col. fr. April 9, 1849, and to stand below Col. A. Hervey, Bengal inf.

STIRLING, Ens. W. C. fr. doing duty with 45th, to do duty with

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CORNWALL, Ens. I. 20th N.I. to Eur. on m. c. April 17.
FARRAN, Capt. I. O. C. 2nd N. V. batt. to Eur. on m. c. Apr. 17.
FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. to Neilgherries.
GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th gren. May 2 to July 15, to pres.
JOYCE, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.
KELTING. Capt. J. 2nd J. J. March 26, 1940, to March 31, 1851, to.

KEATING, Capt. J. 3rd L.I. March 26, 1849, to March 31, 1851, to-

KEATING, Capt. J. 3rd L.I. March 26, 1849, to March 31, 1851, to W. C. and Neilgherries, on m. c.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to June 1, in ext. to Madras.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m. c. April 17.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. 6 weeks to Bangalore.

PARRY, Ens. S. H. J. fr. April 19 to May 18, to Chuttoor.

POWER, Lieut. E. H. fr. Nov. 1, 1848, to Feb. 24, in ext. to enable-

him to join.

REES, Capt. J. M. 1st. fus. May 1 to June 30, to Dharwar.

STEWARD, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. fr. April 25 to May 20, to

VAUGHAN, Ens. J. C. 9th N.I. to June 30, in ext. to Secun-WHITE, Capt. H. P. 47th N.I. 3 mo. to Presidency.

#### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty under superint. surg. My-

MANLEY, Surg. R. H. M.B. to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Mathews, re-

STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. fr. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to-do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. April 20.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ABDY, the lady of C. H. 5th L.C. s. at Jaulnah, April 11.

ARMSTRONG, the lady of Lieut. col. E. 19th N.I. d. at Fort.

St. George, April 19.

HICKLEY, the wife of Lieut. 15th N.I. d. at Bangalore, April 13.

LASCELLES, the lady of A. d. at Ootacamund, April 13.

LEADER, the lady of Capt. William, 5th N.I. s. at Kurnool,

March 31.

Marca 31.

LONG, the wife of William, s. at Madras, April 16.

M'DOUGALL, the lady of A. D. 43rd N.I. d. at Calicut, April 12.

M'TAGGART, the lady of William, s. at Madras, April 15.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOOTH, Samuel, to Miss Maria Davis, at Madras.
STEELE, Lieut. Arthur Loftus, 6th N.I. to Mary, d. of William Huddleston, at Madras, April 10.

BENJAMIN, George, s. of John, at Pondicherry, aged 30, March 30. Cashart, Evelina Antonietta, d. of J. E. at St. Thome, aged 6 DEATHS.

DIRKSBY, P. S. at Cochin, aged 58, April 8.
LOCKHART, Maurice Allan, s. of Capt. E. 45th N.I. at Cuddalore, aged 4 mo. April 11.

ROBERTS, Rev. J. at Royapettah, April 15

ROBERTS, REV. J. at ROYAPETTAN, APRIL 15.
SHAKESPEAR, Mary Sophia, d. of the late W. O. at Salem, April 16.
THORPE, James E. s. of James, at Madras, aged 15, April 17.
WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. Alfred, 2nd E. L. I. at Trichinopoly,

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15.—Lady Sale, Castor, Bombay; George Halbell, Scars, Boston; steamer Hugh Lindsey, Newman, Penang.—17. London, Scales, Cuddalore.—20. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Coringa; steamer Cassina, Chabonnes, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Sale .- Mrs. Castor and Mrs. Thomas.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsey.—Detachment of 21st regt. N.I. viz. Capt. and Mrs. Rickards and three children; Capt. Impey, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. Trist, Lieut. Renton, and 306 rank and file of all sorts.

Per London.—Mrs. Lamell and family Per steamer Emma.—Lieut. Hughes. -Mrs. Lamell and family.

#### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. Duke of Bedford, Thornbill, London.—18. True Briton, Roe, Calcutta.—19. Steamer Hugh Lindsoy, Newman, Singapore.—20. Malabar, Nookes, Calcutta; Ann Falcon, Bowness, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Duke of Bedford.—Lieut. Wright. Per True Briton.—Cornet C. S. Belli, Lieut. Clementson, and

Capt. Thompson.—Cornet C. S. Bein, Lieut. Clementson, and Capt. Thompson.

Per steamer Hugh Liadsay.—Mrs. Messiter, Mrs. Beauchamp and child, Lieut. Loudon, Lieut. col. Messiter, Lieut. and Adjt. Hughes, Ens. A. M. Davies, Asst. surg. Beauchamp, Asst. apoth. Finley, Serjt. maj. Oldham, Qr.mr. serjt. Harvey, 3 native officers, 233 rank and file, 31 public and 23 private followers, 2 women and 4 children.

Per Malabar .- Miss Brodie and 2 children of Capt. Coultman.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, April 24, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 2 to 24 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 1064 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
5 per cent. Loan of 1830 21 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 184 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 1061 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1836 171 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841 ‡ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843 174 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan 82 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt 16 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares prem.

#### BOMBAY. YOUNG HOLKAR.

Amidst the idleness, indolence, sensuality, ignorance, and want of principle to be met with in courts and palaces throughout India, it is gratifying to find a native prince, fast hastening to that period of life when the destinies of his people will be committed to his hands, trained up in a way befitting his station and its duties and responsibilities. The celebration of the Dusserah is an occasion which permits of a freer intercourse betwixt a young sovereign and his subjects, and a fuller and more frank expression of feeling and sentiment, than at any other period. At Indore, the festival was this season celebrated with more than ordinary pomp, and gave rise to exhibitions of affection and respect from the people to their chief in the highest degree gratifying. In 1844, young Holkar was placed under the charge of Oomed Singh, the most fitting teacher that could be selected for him; and the rapidity of the progress made by him did equal credit to the pupil and to the teacher. He can now read and write his own language with the most perfect fluency; he is a good mathematician, an accurate arithmetician, and fair accountant. He reads and speaks English with tolerable ease, and comprehends it perfectly when spoken in his hearing. He has studied geography with care, and has a much more extensive acquaint-ance with English history than is possessed by many European gentlemen of his age. The greatest care has been taken to fami-liarize young Holkar with practical business—to teach him to take a share and feel an interest in affairs of state. While thus taught that study and business are a pleasure as well as a duty to well-constituted minds, the Maharajah is trained in those manly sports and athletic exercises conducive to bodily health and wholesome excitement, and which in ancient times were regarded as indispensable points of education. The great object of the resident, who has bestowed so much attention on these affairs, and laboured so indefatigably for the advancement of his royal charge, has been to reverse as much as possible the Oriental sys-

tem, by which a prince on arriving at the years of maturity finds himself oppressed with indolence or lost in self-indulgence and dissipation, and surrendering himself absolutely to those whose object all along has been to acquire power for themselves by reducing him to whom it ought rightfully to belong to a state in which he is incapable of exercising it. In all these things the Malisabibebee has most cordially lent her aid; her sole delight has been in the training of her son, and she has foregone luxuries, and abandoned the intended indulgence of a pilgrimage, when made aware that the expense proposed to be incurred would too severely press on the resources of the State. - Bombay Times, April 4.

#### COTTON CLEANING IN INDIA.

THERE has been of late a great deal said, and with considerable declamation, at home on the productive resources of India. Major-General Briggs, who spent upwards of thirty years in different parts of this country, remarks, in his evidence before the Cotton Committee of the House of Commons last year:-" I have no doubt that India could produce sufficient cotton for the consumption of the whole world. The two great obstacles are the land tax, and the want of roads for conveyance." Now we are inclined to concur in the opinion of the General; and particularly as we find that Dr. Royle, Dr. Wight, Dr. Burn, and Dr. Lush, together with a host of others, who have been called in to prescribe, as it were, for the decline of our cotton trade, are of much the same way of thinking. The richness of the soil, and the industry of the cultivating portions of the inhabitants, are known to be very great, and hopes of improvement, based upon these, have from time to time been held out. Still nothing has been done worth talking of, and till we can see encouragement and enterprise of the proper sort, and from the proper quarter, brought to bear practically, and in a well-organized shape, on the culture and increase of the exportable raw produce of the country, we cannot reasonably look for any real or permanent change for the better. The experiments, as they are called, for the cultivation of American cotton, afford an example in point. Here time, and hope, and money, have all been frittered away. During nine long years the latest series of trials has been going on; and with what other apparent result than a bootless expenditure of the public money (in this country at least) no one can tell. At home, it might be supposed, from their continuance, that the experiments serve some useful purpose; but of this we must confess ourselves profoundly ignorant. The ponderous Blue Book Report of the Cotton Committee of the House of Commons, which we lately received, has done little more than prove to us the peculiar applicability, to the inquiry to which it relates, of the Scotch proverb wherewith a certain old gentleman is said to have apostrophized his pig, when disappointed in the obtainment of a supply of wool from its back!

So little appears to be known in England of the details of our principal and most important article of trade, that we have thought it might interest our readers were we occasionally to give short descriptive accounts of some of the more important features, at least in so far as our limited means admit of.

Cotton, when gathered from the bush, requires to be separated from the seeds to which it adheres. The natives of Western India have two ways of effecting this. In the Mahratta country, and to the southward of Bombay, the foot-roller is in general use.

In the north, throughout Guzerat, the churka is everywhere employed.

The foot-roller consists of a small bit of iron rod, a little thicker in the middle than at the extremities, to which it gradually tapers. It is turned round by the feet, defended by wooden soles, upon a smooth hard stone of twelve inches or more square, and on which is placed a thin layer of the seeded cotton. Women generally perform this work, sitting upon a stool in the open air. It is necessary that the kuppas or seeded cotton be freely exposed. in the sun at the time of working, that the seeds may be rendered sufficiently hard and dry to prevent crushing, which otherwise would ensue from the pressure of the roller. The seed all passes in front, and the cotton comes out in a continuous web behind. About six pounds of clean wool is the produce of a fair day's work.

The churka is not so simple. On the contrary, it is a very ingenious machine, and consists of two cylinders revolving close together, in different directions, and which are made just sufficiently rough to catch hold of the delicate fibres of the cotton, and drag them through, thus breaking off and leaving the seeds behind, and which drop to the ground. Of the two cylinders, the upper one is made of iron, generally twelve inches in length between the bearings, and three quarters of an inch in diameter at the centre, tapering to five-eighths at



the extremities. This roller is made to revolve at great speed by means of the fly-wheel and the long handle, which is attached to the small stool on which the person driving it is seated. The lower roller is of the hardest wood—that of the Acacia Arabica tree suits best, from its peculiar grain, and is always used. It is made quite cylindrical in the common native turning-lathe, and as it wears gradually from use, it is found from two and a quarter to one and three quarters of an inch in diameter. It is moved slowly round by the person sitting on the ground, and who grasps the handle with the right hand, at the same time using the left hand to supply the seeded cotton to the revolving rollers. From twenty to forty pounds of clean wool can in this way be produced daily by two individuals.

For the purpose of obtaining the largest amount of work, in the most efficient manner, the cotton-dealers put up sheds, commonly in the form of hollow squares, called hars, under which the people fix their churkes in rows, sitting there during the day, and returning to their huts at night. The cotton, as it passes through the churka, is collected into heaps, and unless retained for the purpose of adulteration, is packed at once into bales, by means of wooden screw presses, which can be put up temporarily wherever a har is at work. These bales are then ready for transport or ship-

ment to Bombay, and contain nearly 400 lbs. each.

It is generally the indigent and worst off among the population who devote their time to the churka. But as the work can be most advantageously completed during the season from February to May, when the crop is gathering, there is then great exertion made by all classes. A very large number of poor people depend on making a livelihood by this description of work. The machine is so easily managed, and so little exertion is requisite, that children may often be seen "lending a hand" to help their parents. Even the old people of the villages, the lame and the blind, all totter out to inquire how the work gets on. And it is a fact of much interest, that numbers of blind people make themselves useful by sitting and turning the churka-wheel, which they do perfectly well, and are thus able to repay to kind relatives a considerable portion of the expense incurred in their support.

What may be the actual number of people occupied in cottoncleaning in Guzerat, it is impossible to tell; but there is a simple calculation which will enable us to form a tolerably close approximation thereto. If 60,000 bales, each of 400 pounds, be the annual export, then at 25 pounds per diem by each churka, during four months, from 8,000 to 10,000 would be required, and this would bring 20,000 people into active occupation during the working season. In point of efficiency, we do not think that any machine can be found to compete with the churka. Its use is familiar to the people; it can be easily repaired when out of order; and its cost is only two rupees. Can it be a matter of surprise to any one that all the attempts to introduce hand gins into Guzerat should have failed? Our surprise is, that they should ever have been persevered in. The causes of failure are patent to the whole world .- Telegraph and Courier.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail, with letters from London to March 24, reached

Bombay by the Mozuffer on the 26th of April.

MAILS FROM SYDNEY .- The papers state that her Majesty's Government have contracted with the Australian Company to take the mails from Sydney to Singapore for 26,000% a year. That company, moreover, expect another sum of 8,000/. per annum from the Dutch Government, for the conveyance of the mail to Batavia. This will open a much more rapid means of communication with Sydney and Australia in general, as the voyage will be reduced nearly one-third.

THE BISHOPRIC.—There is a rumour that our much respected bishop proposes retiring to Europe-an event which would prove a subject of deep regret to the community .- Bombay Times.

SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON. - The resignation of Sir Willoughby Cotton is known; he only remains now to be relieved. His retirement was the subject of general and deep regret.

COLONEL OUTRAM, who proceeded by steamer to Aden, on his way, as was supposed, to India, has returned to Egypt, where he

will remain throughout his period of leave.

MAHABULESHWAR. — A severe thunderstorm occurred at Malcolm Peth on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th of April. There was a somewhat heavy fall of rain, and the post-office was struck with lightning and burnt down.

ARNOTT'S WATER-BED. - A few months since one of Arnott's water-beds was sent out for the medical stores without any definite purpose, but in hopes that it might be useful. The wounded from Mooltan arrived shortly after, and one of the officers was so weak, attenuated, and sore every way, and so perfectly bedridden, that it was impossible to turn him: he had no energy, could get no rest, and was sinking rapidly from sheer weariness,

and the water-bed was tried with him. Here he felt as if afloat,-he was supported at every point; the moveable couch hurt him no more; sleep returned, and strength quickly followed it; and he is now amongst the number of convalescents, -his life, like that of many others, having been saved by Dr. Arnott's admirable contrivance. It may be mentioned, as an apparent, though not a real, anomaly, that the chief inconvenience suffered from the water-bed arises from its heat: water, though an excellent carrier, is a bad conductor of heat, and the upper film, once heated, remains so.—Bombay Times.

SERJEANT MURRAY. - Amongst the men wounded at Mooltan belonging to the 1st Fusiliers, is Serjeant Murray. When volunteers to join the Fusiliers were called for from the 2nd European L. I., at Poona, Murray was employed as orderly-room clerk. He volunteered, amongst others, but being "a useful man" in the corps, permission to leave it was for some time refused him. He ultimately gained his object, and joined the Fusiliers, and with them proceeded to Mooltan. Murray formed one of the storming party on the 2nd January. On ascending the breach, he was severely wounded by a sword cut, one of the fingers of the left hand having been cut off. He immediately shot his opponent. He was now a second time wounded in the same hand, a ball having passed through it. Making for the Sikh by whose matchlock he had suffered, he bayonetted him; when he was attacked by a chief, sword in haud. The man into whom he had run his bayonet held it so firmly in his grasp, that he found it impossible to withdraw it. The chief was on him, and in the act of cutting him down, when Murray dropped his musket, and sprang on his new antagonist. Seizing him by the throat, he pummelled him with his fists, and managed to wrench the sword from his hand, and with it succeeded in cutting him down. The tulwar is an exceedingly fine one, with a silver handle, and is now in Murray's possession-a memorial of his valour. -Bombay Times, March 21.

The venerable the Archdeacon has obtained leave to return to Europe on furlough for twenty months. Once in England, we should doubt, says the Bombay Times, if he would feel any great desire to return to the East. He leaves with the hearty good will

of a large circle of friends and admirers.

MORTALITY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY .- A table of very great interest has been published, of the amount of casualties, and nature of the diseases causing death, in the Bombay army, for the The difference of salubrity in different districts, last eight years. as well as in different years, is remarkable. The deaths, which during the past eight years have averaged close on six per cent. throughout the presidency, amounted in 1848, the healthiest year by much within the term under review, to little more than two and a half per cent.; while, in 1842, it was close on nine, and in 1844 exceeded seven and a quarter. Again, taking difference of space instead of time, we find the same diversities. At Kirkee, which seems the most healthy in the presidency, the mortality has been under three per cent.; while at Deesa, Belgaum, and Poonah, it has been under three and three quarters. The recent salubrity of Scinde has made up for its former unhealthiness, and though on the eight years it gives us the very high average of twelve per cent. it falls short of the presidency, where it is close on twelve and a half. In Scinde, during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, the mortality was no less than eighteen, nineteen, and sixeeen per cent.; in 1847 it sunk at once to 1.94, and in 1848 is no more than 2.54. On an examination of the returns for Bombay we find a per-centage of nineteen for the year 1842, when malignant fever got amongst the European troops, and H. M. 17th suffered so fearfully. The following year H. M. 86th and 28th suffered from cholera, and the mortality is eighteen per cent.; but the mortality for 1844 continues as high as fifteen. The two past years seem everywhere to have been distinguished for their salubrity, and our averages sunk accordingly to six and a half and five and a half per cent. The lowest average we find anywhere is that of Mhow for 1844, where we have only 1.06 per cent. of mortality; next to this is Kirkee for 1843 and 1847, where we have 1.62 and 1.26 respectively. During 1847 and 1848, Belgaum goes down to 1.47 and 1.36, and Ahmednuggur to 1.59 and 1.80 respectively.

VISIT TO THE "KOODA" CAVE TEMPLES .- A local correspondent gives the following account of his visit to these newly-discovered antiquities:—The "Kooda" Cave temples are situate near the east bank of the Rajpooree Khanee, distant about eight miles from its entrance. The entire distance from Bombay to these caves may be set down at fifty-four miles, from point to point. On rounding a spur of land, inside the khanee, called Danda, lying on the left, or northern side, make for a rock or islet, called "Joree," on reaching which, the caves may be distinctly seen through a glass, bearing N.E. half E. at an elevation of perhaps 150 feet. A small creek branches off from the khanee,



bearing N.E. by N., which leads at once to the landing-place, and may be availed of, during high-water, by the ordinary bunderboat. These caves are not large, neither will they bear comparison in other respects with those at Elephanta. They are perfectly dry, clean, and free from disagreeable smells. The entrance of the principal excavation is adorned, on either side, by the head and forepart of an elephant, of about the natural size. The right-hand figure, however, has fallen to decay. This apartment is about 25 feet by 30, and 10 feet in height. It has a verandah in front, which bears a Mahratta inscription. At the rear is a smaller chamber, occupied by a ghoomut of considerable dimensions. On the left hand is a doorway, leading to a subterranean passage, which, according to my informant (the chief man of the village), is supposed to extend the whole way to Mhar. figures about these caves are not numerous, nor of any size; but all are in a state of preservation, and contrast, in this respect, remarkably with their dilapidated compeers at Elephanta. I believe I am the fourth European only that has hitherto visited these The centre room would afford comfortable accommodation to a limited party. There are two springs of excellent water flowing at your feet. The smaller rooms on either side might be appropriated as servants' apartments, cooking and bathing places, &c. The whole range of the caves immediately faces the west, so that the refreshing sca-breeze has the fullest ingress to them all.

MR. JOHN BELL, late Professor of the Elphinstone College, has we understand been requested by the directors of the Parsee Institution to return to Bombay to take charge of their seminaries. Mr. Bell's character as a private gentleman, and qualifications as a teacher, are well known in Bombay, and they are as highly appreciated as they are extensively known. His health is now completely restored, and his return amongst us will be hailed as a valuable accession to the educational mechanism of the presidency. The Parsees have we understand resolved to set the example in the liberality of the provision in justice due to our instructors, and which the Board of Education have so wisely re-commended to the Court of Directors.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION had suffered the scandal of failure, but unjustly, in consequence of the removal of the readingroom from the Dockyard, in which Government had allowed the Society temporary accommodation. "Than the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy," observes the Bombay Times, "him-self an engineer of name and experience, no one can be more anxious to promote the interests of the establishment, where such can be done without the violation of a standing order. We mention this because an impression has gone abroad—and a most erroneous one it is-that the present unpalatable change arises from coldness to an establishment to which in reality the Commander-in-Chief feels most warmly."

PATENT FUEL. - Some experiments are being tried with patent fuel on board our steamers, promising to be of much value. The rapid deterioration from which coal suffers in India has long been felt as a very serious grievance: the evaporable oils and gases appear to be drawn out of it by the sun and air; and it is thought likely that the want may be compensated by the use of artificial fuel in which these prevail in excess. The subject is well worthy of investigation.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The presentation of the Carnac, Farish, and Anderson scholarships, and other prizes, took place at the Grant Medical College, April 16. Amongst those present were The Hon. Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, in the chair, supported by the Hon. J. P. Willoughby and D. A. Blane, members of Council, &c. &c. The President then called upon the Principal, Dr. Morehead, to read the report for the last year, from which it appeared that this is the first session in which, according to the established course of instruction, the senior students have been required to enter upon the study of the practical branches of medical education, and in which they have had to direct their minds to the application of the facts of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica, to the cure and alleviation of disease. They have also had to attend courses of lectures on the principles and practice of medicine and surgery. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund of Rs. 10,000, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize Fund of Rs. 5,000 have been added to the valuable endowments of this college, and will remain as an additional permanent record of a boundless philanthropy. Yet a further instance of encouragement of the medical studies in this place was communicated;—Venaik Gungadhur Shastree, a native gentleman, not only by historical association, but also as an enlightened student of physical and chemical science, has within the last few days offered the Institution a variety of new prizes.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ALEXANDER MILLER, H.M.'s 22ND FOOT. Head Quarters, Camp Kussoon, April 5, 1849. - At a general Court martial, holden at Colaba, on Wednesday, March 14, 1849, Lieut. A. Miller, H. M.'s 22nd foot, was arraigned on the following charges:-

For disgraceful and irregular conduct, unbecoming the charac-

ter of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances, viz.:—

First.—In having, in cantonment near Poona, between August I and September 30, 1848, while a member of the regiment Canteen fund committee, and having charge of the money, and superintendence of the accounts of the same, fraudulently and unauthorizedly instructed Pallungee Nasserwangee, the canteen writer, to make false entries in the said accounts to the amount of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) or thereabouts, by adding certain sums, not incurred, to the actual loss on beer purchased for the use of the said canteen, thereby causing a loss to the funds of the same.

Second. - In having, at the same place, between October 1 and 10, 1848, in delivering over charge of the accounts, fraudulently retained the sum of rupees one hundred and ninety-two (Rs. 192) or thereabouts, due to the Canteen fund, after deducting the actual losses incurred in the sale of beer, during the months of

August and September, 1848.

Additional Charge.—For disgraceful and irregular conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman,

In having, at the place specified in the original charge, fraudulently entered in the day-book of the regimental canteen, as a disbursement to Messrs. Young and Co., Bombay, in the month of August, 1818, by vouchers 2, 3, and 4, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,088. 8 a.; whereas the amount of the said accounts amounted in the aggregate only to Rs. 1,988. 8 a., thereby causing a loss to the Canteen fund of Rs. 100.

Finding. - Guilty of the first instance of the first charge. Guilty of the second instance of the first charge. Guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence .- To be dismissed her Majesty's service.

Confirmed.

Gough, General, C. in C. East Indies. (Signed) Head-Quarters, Camp Lullecanee, April 4, 1849.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court most respectfully beg to recommend the prisoner, for his length of service, to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief. - The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he cannot attend to the recommendation of the Court-martial, made in behalf of Lieut. Miller; that officer having been convicted of the very serious charge preferred against him.

His Excellency Lieut .- Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., is requested to report to the military secretary to the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, and to the acting Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces in India, the date on which the sentence may be published to her Majesty's 22nd regiment, and to order that Lieut. Miller's name be struck off from the returns that day.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Major L. assumed ch. of off. of pol. agent in Rewa Kanta on 14th April.

HART, W. Inam commr. fr. leave, res. ch. of his duties on 13th

KELLY, Capt. J. R. assum. cb. of off. of pol. superint. of Pahlun-

poor, April 7.
LAUGNAN, T. C. 1st asst. to coll. of Rutnagherry, res. ch. of duties.
Moore, L. C. res. ch. of app. as postmr. at Belgaum, April 5.
PARTRIDGE, Capt. rec. ch. as dep. coll. and mag. of Schwistan

on April 16. RITCHIE, A. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Poona, qual. for trans. of public business, April 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HADOW, J. W. furl. to commence fr. April 30.

KEAYS, R. jud. &c. Konkan, 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Mahabuleshwur, pr. aff.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADGER, Rev. G. P. Asst. chaplain at Aden, 2 years to Egypt and Syria, m. c.

JEFFREYS, Ven. Archd. to Eur. 20 mos. fr. 1st May.

TYRWHITTE, Rev. R. E. as. chapl. of Ahmedabad, 1 mo. pr. aff.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Bennet, Colour serj. J. 1st Eur. fus. to be ens. (unattached)

DALY, Lt. brig. maj. posted to the brig. at Poona, April 23. HEATHEN, 2nd Lt. L. art. to rank fr. Feb. 20. HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.

to Bombay div. army of the Panjaub dur. emp. of Ramsay on other duty, April 2.

HOBSON, Unp. ens. J. C. att. to 2nd grs. N.I. transf. to do duty with 26th N.I. to join.

LEITH, Ens. T. to do duty with 18th N.I. to join on expiration of

MIGNON, Ens. 36th N.I. to rec. ch. of details of sick and wounded fr. Thornbury, April 17.

MILLAR, Lt. assu. com. of Rutnagherry Rangers, April 11.
Morse, second Lieut. R. A. art. to be first lieut. v. Mc. Dougall, dec. fr. Feb. 1.

PRICE, Licut. to act as adj. to 1st grs. N.I. dur. abs. of Licut.

PRICE, Licut. to act as adj. to 1st grs. N.1. dur. abs. of Licut. Sandwith, on leave, April 19.

REYNOLDS, Licut. J. H. 17th N.I. ret. to duty April 6.

SANDWITH, Licut. W. F. to act as paym.-qu.-mr. and interp. to 2nd Eur. L.I., dur. Licut. Winfield's abs. m. c. April 19.

STILES, Capt. dep. assist. adj. genl. posted to N. div. April 23.

WORMALD, Capt. to rec. vet. charge of horses No. 1 light fd. bat.

Ahmednuggur, fr. 1st March.
WILLIAMS, Cadet W. to do duty with the 22nd N.I. at the Presidency, to join.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED. ARTILLERY.

NEWALL, A. G. March 30.

ENGINEERS.

TREVOR, J. S. March 30. WILKINS, H. St. Clair, March 30.

HAMMOND, G. S. March 30. JONES, E. March 30. BRANDT, E. March 30. ' ANDERSON, F. March 30. GLASFORD, C. L. R. March 30. MILLS, G. L. March 30.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. 3rd L. C. leave canc. April 18. BARR, Lieut. 2nd asst. to polit. agent in Kattewar, 20th April to 20th May.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st grs. N.I. fr. exam. in Mahratta, to Bombay.

BATE, Lieut. E. 7th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 15, to Bombay. BROWN, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, to Sattara and

Mahabuleshwar hills.

DELAMOTTE, Capt. C. D. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. DENNIS, Capt. post. mr. in ch. of Nagpoor dak line, to May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur.

DICKINSON, Lt. exec. eng. Ahmedabad, fr. May 15 to June 15, to Aboo.

FEARON, Lt. D. F. 10th N. I. fr. May 1 to July 1, to Ahmedabad. FRANCIS, Lt. as. superint. rev. surv. &c. in S. Mabratta, 20th April to 20th May, pr. aff. FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. fr. April 20 to May 20, to Bombay.

GIBBARD, 2nd Lieut. T. B. 1st co. 3rd batt. art. 5 mo. fr. April 15, to Kurrachee.

GOODALL, Dep. assist. commy. H. fr. April 21 to May 21, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
GRAHAM, 2nd Lt. P. art. fr. Apr. 18 to June 1, to Mahabulesh-

wur hills, on m. c.

HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Bombay and the coast.

HEWETT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. March 20 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. fr. March 16 to April 13, to presidency. HOLMES, Capt. J. 2nd Belooch batt. fr. April 20 to May 31, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

HUGHES, Bt. Maj. R. 12th N.I. 3 ys. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Jones, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. KEAN, Lieut. and Dep. asst. comm. C. to be act. dep. comm. of ord. at Sukkur, Aril 24. Kenyon, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. fr. April 20 to May 31, in ext. to re-

main at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m, c.
Leeson, Capt. C. P., N.V.B. to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta.
Lewis, Ens. C. M. 1st grs. N.I. to Bombay, for exam. in Mah-

MILLER, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to be a 1st class commt. agt. at

the presidency, as a temp. measure, April 23.

PALMER, Lieut. J. R. 21st N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

RICE, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

SKIPPER, Capt. E. 7th N.I., leave cancelled at his request. SOPPITT, Lieut. M. I. 12th N.I. 5th April to 5th May, to Bombay,

pr. aff.
THATCHER, Capt. W. fr. April 2 to May 2, to Bombay, on m. c.
THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. fr. May 15 to Sept. 15, to

THORNBURY, Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. fr. April 16 to May 31, to th

Decenn, op m. c. WATKIN, Cupt. H. S. 15th N.I. fr. March 24 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

WATKINS, Capt. 15th N.I. to Eur. 3 years, m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BALLINGALL, Assist. surg. services pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the Indian navy, April 24.

HARRIS, Assist. surg. past for duty in the Indian navy, April 24.

HARRIS, Assist. surg. Past for unity in the finding larry, approved the Arrival Assist. surg. A. pl. under orders of supt. surg. Presidency div. for general duty.

Mosgrove, Assist. surg. F. I. M. to act as surg. in ch. of lunasylum at pres. fr. date of Dr. Arbuckles dep. April 5.

Nellson, Assist. surg. W. M.D. ret. to duty March 30.

Pelly, Assist. surg. 25th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of staff and details at Mallignum fr. Knapp, April 17.

Watkins, Surg. F. W. 7th N.I. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. art.

Watkins, Surg. to perf. duties for Assist. surg. F. Manisty, civ. surg. Ahmednuggur. on leave, April 25. surg. Ahmednuggur, on leave, April 25.

BATHO, Assist. surg. 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.
GIRAUD, Assist. surg. fr. April 16 to June 1, to Mahabuleshwur.
MANISTY, Assist. surg. F. civ. surg. Ahmednuggur, 1 mo. fr.
April 22, to Mahabuleshwur, pr. aff.
PEELR, Assisi. surg. fr. April 16 to June 1, to Mahabuleshwur.
SYLVESTER, Assist. surg. C. S. 3 years to Eur. on furl. on m. e.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Mate, T. W. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 29. BALL, Comm. fr. the Sesostris to the Ajdahar, fr. March 23. BALL, Comm. A. E. 1 year to Neilgherries, on m. c. CAMPBELL, Comm. fr. the Ajdaha to Sesostris, fr. March 23. CRANE, Lieut. W. H. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
OLIVER, N. W. 1st Assist. mast. attendt. to May 21, in ext.
SYLVESTER, Assist. surg. of the Auckland, perm. to reside on shore.
TRONSON, Lieut. comm. Mahi, to perf. duties of clerk in ch. Young, Comm. J. W. to assume comm. of the Auckland. Young, Prov. mate perm. to reside on shore, fr. March 12. Young, Mids. H. 1 yr. to Europe, on m. c.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS

FEMANDES, the wife of John, d. at Bandora, April 17. FORBER, the lady of A. Kinloch, C. S. s. at Ahmedabad, April 19. LANCASTER, the wife of Lieut. O. D. 14th N.I. d. at Poona, April 26.

MAYES, the wife of Staff.-serj. W. s. at Bombay, April 24. PAREIRA, the wife of Paulo, d. at Bombay, April, 17. SMITH, the lady of J. Perry, 10th Hussars, s. at Kirkee, April 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

DOWN, Major J. S. 1st Gren. to Elizabeth Ruth, d. of Lieut. col. Boileau, H.M.'s 22nd, at Poonah, April 14.
FORMAN, Henry, to Eliza, relict of the late Capt. Tooks, at Bombay.

#### DEATHS.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. and adj. Alexander, 16th N.I. at Sholapore, April 16.

HARRINGTON, infant s. of J. at Bombay, April 10. HATHWAY, Frederica J. relict of the late Dr. at Calcutta, aged 49, April 27.

April 27.

OxLEY, Assist. apotb. W. at Lukken, April 5.

RUSSELL, Thomas P. R. s. of Serjt. maj. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. at
Aden, aged 1 mo. April 7.

WEBB, William H. s. of Mr. at Colaba, aged 1, April 19.

WOOLER, Jona H. at Mazagon, aged 48, April 25.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 18. Windsor, Foy, Boston; Malacea, Consite, China; Kurramany, Hogg, Calcutta; Philip Laing, Ellis, Port Philip.—19.

Monarch, Duncanton, Singapore; Strabane, Anderson, Adea.—23.

Samuel Boddington, Hurst, South Australia.—24. Steamer Ackilles, Evans, Hong Kong and Singapore.—25. Trafalgar, Richardson, Port Adelaide.—26. Sophia Moffat, Poole, London; Flora McDonald, McPherson, Liverpool; Steamer Moozuffer, Huet, Aden.—27. Steamer Bombony, Haxlewood, Colombo; Sir Thomas Gresham, Royd, Liverpool: Marquard Calcutta—29. Duckets of Duckets of Puckets of Steamer Marquard Calcutta—29. Duckets of Boyd, Liverpool; Marquard, Marquard, Calcutta.—29. Duchess of Northumberland, Freeman, Australia and Colombo; Steamer Sesostris, Campbell, Malabar.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Windsor.—Messrs. Lilobees, Wilmer, Sullivan, and Haven. Per Malacca.—Mrs. Consitt.
Per steamer Dwarka.—Mrs. Forbes, Capt. Forbes, 3rd L.C.; Capt. Gall, H.M.'s 14th L. Drags.; Capt. Lock, 1st L.C.; Capt. McLeod, 20th N.I.; Lieut. Hardy, 1st L.C.; W. J. Dillon, Esq.;

and W. Blanchard, Esq.
Per steamer Sir Jamseljee Jejeebhoy.—Mrs. Watkins; Major
Watkins; Ensign E. G. Cole.

Toward: Lieut.-col. Brooke.

Watkins; Enigh E. G. Coic.

Per steamer Alulania.—Mrs. Troward; Lieut.-col. Brooke,
H. H.'s 32nd regt.; Capt. Pigott, ditto; Capt. Macpherson,
H. H.'s 24th regt.; Assist. surg. Tronsdell, ditto; Assist. surg.
Macbett, H. M.'s 29th foot; Capt. Owen, lst Lancers; Lieut. Nicholl, 22nd regt. N.I.; and Ens. Mignon, 26th N.I.

Per Achilles .- Lieut. Greentree ; Mr. J. Baumbach ; Messrs. S. Ritchie, Reach, and J. R. Heeranee.

Ritchie, Reach, and J. R. Heeranee.

Per Carnae.—Revd. R. Montgomery; Mr. Taylor; Lieut. Hulman, 15th N.I.; Mr. Fraira, and Mr. Thompson.

Per ship Bombuy.—Mrs. McDougall; Miss De Faria; Capt. McDougall; J. S. Law, Esq., c.s.; J. W. Hadow, Esq., c.s.; R. Fisher, Esq.; J. M. De Ga, Esq.; Dr. Baptista de Rozario, and two children, and Lieut. Nicholls, M.N.I.

Per steamer Victoria.—Mrs. Jackson; Capt. Crawley; Dr. Boycott; Lieut. A. G. Walch; Lieut. T. G. Souter; Lieut. M. Rynd, and Mr. Treacher.

Per steamer Moozuffer.—Col. Cameron; Lieut. Evezard, '22nd regt. B.N.I.; Mr. Graham; W. Williams, Esq., cadet; S. Bell, Esq.

Esq.
Per Aliel Rohoman.—Mrs. Burn.

#### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 17. Johannes Sarkies, Gilam, Calcutta .- 17. Julia, Row, APRIL 17. Jonannes Sarkies, Gilam, Calcutta.—17. Juna, Row, Calcutta.—18. Steamer Malla, Potts, Colombo and China.—22. William Gillies, Brown, Liverpool.—23. Bally, Laws, China.—26. Lord Western. Rice, Calcutta; Aliet Rohoman, Burns, Calcutta.—28. Baboo, Barker, China.—30. Hampshire, Beattie, Hull.— MAY 2. Steamer Atalanta, Hopkins, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Johannes Sarkies .- Mrs. Gillam.

Per Julia .- Mrs. Row.

Per Malla .- Mrs. de Ross, Mr. Smith and servant, Mr. J. N. Good, Mr. R. Leech and two servants, and Mr. Simons and servant. Per Victoria.—Major R. D. Smith, H.M.'s 22nd foot.

Per Aliet Rohoman .- Mrs. Burn and three children.

Per Atiet Rohoman.—Mrs. Burn and three children.
Per Dwarka. — Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Maher, Miss
Moore and Capt. Boyd, Mrs. Lindfield.
Per steamer Atalanta,—Mrs. Watkins and two children with servant, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Erskine and three children with servant, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Troward and a child with servant, Miss Walkley and two Masters Tanner, Major R. M. Hughes, the Ven. the Archd. Jeffreys, Major H. Stamford, Capt. Forbes, Capt. J. P. Pigott, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Lieut. Wright, Lieut. R. Palmer, 21st N.I. and servant; B. Hutt, Esq.; Mr. G. Turner, J. V. King, Esq.; Mr. T. Fitch, R. Blanchard, Esq.; T. Lancaster, Esq.; Jeerjee Dabood, Mr. Victor Mairad, Abdool Alley Mottabboy, and Abdool Gunny Hyder Alley.

## COMMERCIAL. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, May 1, 1849. Government Securities.

5 t	er cent.	transfer loan	••	••	Rs.118 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825 <b>-2</b> 6	• •	Rs. 105 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 105 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 993per100Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 87 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 84 per 100 Co.'s.
7	Do.	do.	1842-43		Rs. 84 do.

BANK SHARES Bombay Bank..... Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 30 per cent. pm.

Oriental Bank...., 1,000 each 500 do. 16 per cent. dis 16 per cent. dis. 19 p. cent. dis. Commercial Bank .. ,, 1,000 each 2 per cent. dis. do. 500 500 each Agra Bank .......
Bank of Madras .... ,, 1,000 each 1,000 do. par a 1 p. cent. pm. Apollo Press Com..., 12,500 each 12,500
Colaba Press Com..., 7,000 each 7,000 do. 12,500 Colaba Land Com..., 10,000 each 10,000
Bombay S. N. Com., 500 each 500
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com., 50 each 21 do. 9,500 5,000 do. 60 to 65 dis. do. 21 deposit.

PRICES OF BULLION.	77 -			40	.,	4
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Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,		•			
opanian Donars, per ree		21'	3			
German Crowns, ,,	,,	<b>D</b> 1.	٠.			
Guille Clowns, 17		10	44			
Sycce Silver, per 100 tolas	"				1	
Gold Leef ner tola range of quality	,,	10	78	to .	178	
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Gold Ingots, according to todes, per total	,,		•			
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#### WYCH ANGES.

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1 1 ds Oa	 iy's Calcuti	a at 60	days'	ls. ls. sight, p	9d. 8≩d. er 100 R:	Do. Do. 1. 1 at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ per cent. dis.	
Ön	Madra	s at 30	days'	sight sight		. 1 per cent. dis 1 per cent. dis 1 per cent. dis 1 per cent. dis Rs. 209.	it par.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. per ton; to Liverpool, 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l.; and to China, Rs. 14.

#### MARKETS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 5 O'CLOCK, 30TH APRIL, 1849 - Our market for imports has undergone no change, but we are sorry to say the export market has become dull, in consequence of the unsay the export market has become dull, in consequence of the uncertain state of political affairs at Canton, and less favourable accounts from home for our chief staple causing shippers to hold back. The arrivals from Great Britain during the past fortnight are the Sophia Moffat, from London, and the Sir Thomas Graham and Flora Macdonald, from Liverpool, which arrived here, the former vessel on the 26th, and the two latter on the 27th instant.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Until within the last few days we have here without amplies those which here arrived by the above named

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Until within the last few days we have been without supplies; those which have arrived by the above-named vessels, of the descriptions noticed in our last, have been eagerly purchased by dealers at full prices, and we have no change to notice in any description of either Grey, Bleached, or indeed in any other kind of goods, except, perhaps, Cotton. For Coarse Domestics, heavy 40 inch, a good inquiry has existed. As the season for shipping to Arabia and Persia is over, and that for Scinde nearly so, the inquiry for Domestics has altogether ceased, and that for Long-cloths. and other goods for dveing purposes, will shortly follow: inquiry for Domestics has altogether ceased, and that for Long-cloths, and other goods for dycing purposes, will shortly follow: during the past few days, Longcloths have not been so much in demand, but notwithstanding the prices are maintained. For the lighter fabrics, the demand has been kept up to a comparatively late period, owing to a scarcity of them in the interior. Importers and bazaar dealers both continue quite bare of stocks.

OPIUM.—The last accounts from China of this drug being considered favourable, the price for the best Mundlasir has advanced.

#### CEYLON.

SUICIDE OF MR. NICOL.—We regret to learn that advices have been received from Kandy, announcing the melancholy death, by suicide, of Mr. J. Nicol. We are, as yet, unacquainted with the method by which this sad catastrophe was brought about. Mr. Nicol had been a resident in the colony for some years, and those who knew him intimately describe him as most correct and honourable in all his dealings, having had two extensive estates under his charge on a handsome salary .- Times, April 2.

MR. WM. ROBERTSON.-The friends of this gentleman will be glad to learn that the fiat of bankruptcy awarded against him, on the 8th of September last, has been annulled by consent.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BRADLEY, the wife of J. M., C.C.S. d. at Jaffna, March 23.
GREIG, Mrs. d. at Ceylon, March 4.
KERN, the wife of J. d. at Ceylon, Feb. 23.
KING, Mrs. Robert, d. at Colpetty, Feb. 24.
VANDERSTRAATEN, the lady of Stephen Charles, d. at Jaffna,
March 12 March 12. YOUNG, the wife of John Dent, d. at Colombo, March 1.

#### DEATHS.

BREGMAN, N. at Colombo, aged 65, March 14. FERMER, Dr. P. S. at Colombo, aged 54, Feb. 28. GARDNER, Dr. at Ceylon, March 10. GARDNEE, Dr. at Ceyion, March 10.
GORDON, Duncan, at Kandy, Feb. 27.
KEYSEE, John, s. of Manuel G. at Colombo, aged 3, March 29.
MCANDREW, Hilda Byng, d. of Dr. at Kandy, Feb. 7.
SMITH, Rev. James, at Kandy, March 27.

#### LABUAN.

The advices from Labuan are of the 30th of March. The colony was perfectly healthy, but no new settlers had arrived, nor was there as yet much additional traffic with the natives. therto, road-making and ditching had been the chief occupations. The cargo of coal lately shipped to Singapore had been sold at the highest market rate, although the stock of English coal at that port was at the time heavy. From Sarawak, accounts had that port was at the time heavy. been received of rather large quantities of gold having been lately found in the interior. Since the departure of the Meander for Hong-Kong, the Sakarrau and Serebas dyaks had renewed their piratical cruizes with the greatest audacity, and it is believed they had killed not less than 400 people during the last two months. At the time of the withdrawal of the Meander, they were preparing their fleet of prahus, and might then have been put down with comparative ease, while now that they have gained strength and confidence the task will be a troublesome one. Sir James Brooke, however, intends attacking them in June.

## LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Captain A. Cunningham, Bengal Engineers, has laid before the Government of India an elaborate Essay, illustrated by plans, elevations, and drawings, on the Arian order of architecture, as exhibited in the temples of Kashmir. The Government have communicated this Essay to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and it is published in the last number of the Society's Journal. He observes, in his Introduction, that the architectural remains of Kashmir, unlike the temples of India, exhibit undoubted traces of the influence of Grecian art; they are distinguished "by the graceful elegance of their outlines, by the massive boldness of their parts, and by the happy propriety of their decorations." Although they cannot vie with the monu-

ments of Athens, they possess great beauty of their own.

"The characteristic features of the Kashmirian architecture are its lofty pyramidal roof, its trefoiled doorways covered by pyramidal pediments, and the great width of its intercolumniations. The Grecian pediment is very low, and its roof exceedingly flat; the Kashmirian pediment, on the contrary, is extremely lofty, and its roof high. The former is adapted for a sunny and almost rainless climate, while the latter is equally well suited to a rainy and snowy climate." He observes: "In the Kashmirian architecture, the great width of the interval between the columns (which is constant) is, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of the order. Indeed, I have a suspicion that this distinctive mark of the Kashmirian style was well known to the Greeks, for an intercolumniation of four diameters,—an interval seldom, if ever, used by themselves,—was called Araiostyle, a name which would appear to refer to the intercolumniation common amongst the Hindus, or Eastern Aryas, the Aprici of Herodotus. The vulgar etymology of Araiostyle, from Apaioc, 'rare,' seems extremely far-fetched, if not absurd; while the etymology of the 'Arian columnar interval' appears both natural and appropriate, as the intercolumniation followed by the Aryas of Kashmir was never less than four diameters. Now the interval between the Kashmirian pillars being always Araiostyle, I feel inclined to call the style of architecture used by the Aryas of Kashmir the 'Arian order.' This name it fully merits; for it is as much a distinct order of architecture as any one of the more celebrated classic orders. Like them it is subject to known rules, which confine the genius of its architects within certain limits.

Before entering upon the details of the order, Captain Cunningham describes the existing state and appearance of the principal buildings in Kashmir, all of which were measured by himself. "They are," he says, "entirely composed of a blue limestone, which is capable of taking the highest polish,—a property to which I mainly attribute the present beautiful state of preservation of most of the Kashmirian buildings. Not one of these temples has a name, excepting that of Marttand, which is called, in the corrupt Kashmirian pronunciation, matan; but they are all known by the general name of Pándavón-ki lari, or 'Pándushouses,'-a title to which they have no claim whatever, unless, authority upon such a subject. He says, 'Circa autem Biduspum Pandovorum regio,'—'the kingdom of the Pándus is upon the Betasta (or Behat);' that is, it corresponded with Kashmir. This passage would seem to prove that the Pándavas still inhabited Kashmir so late as the second century of our era. Granting the correctness of this point, there may be some truth in the universal attribution of the Kashmirian temples to the race of Pandus, for some of these buildings date as high as the end of the fifth century, and there are others that must undoubtedly be much more ancient, perhaps even as old as the beginning of the Christian era. One of them dates from 220 B. C.

Most of the Kashmirian temples are more or less injured, but more particularly those at Wantipur, which are mere heaps Speaking of these temples, Trebeck\* says, 'It is scarcely possible to imagine that the state of ruin to which they have been reduced has been the work of time, or even of man, as their solidity is fully equal to that of the most massive monuments of Egypt; earthquakes must have been the chief agents in their overthrow.' I have quoted this passage to show the utter confusion that characterises the ruins of the Avantipura temples. In my opinion, their overthrow is too complete to have been the result of an earthquake, which would have simply prostrated the buildings in large masses. But the whole of the superstructure of these temples is now lying in one confused heap of stones, totally disjointed from one another. I believe, therefore, that I am fully justified in saying, from my own experience, that such a complete and disruptive overturn could only have been produced by gunpowder. It seems, also, that Tre-

\* Travels, v. 2, p. 245.

beck and Moorcroft would most likely have attributed their destruction to the same agency, had they not believed that the use of gunpowder was unknown at that time; for, in speaking of a traditional attempt made by Shah Hamadan to destroy Marttand, they say, 'It is fortunate he was not acquainted with the use of gunpowder.' I admit that this destructive agent was most probably unheard of in Kashmir so early as the reign of Shah Mir, Shah of Hamadan; but the destruction of the Kashmirian temples is universally attributed, both by history and by tradition, to the bigotted Sikander, whose idol-breaking zeal procured him the title of But-shikan, or 'Ikonoklastes. was reigning at the period of Timur's invasion of India, with whom he exchanged friendly presents, and from whom I suppose that he may have received a present of the 'villainous saltpetre.'

Even if this be not admitted, I still adhere to my opinion, that the complete ruin of the Avantipura temples could only have been effected by gunpowder, and I would then ascribe their overthrow to the bigotted Aurangzeb. Ferishta\* attributed to Sikander the demolition of all the Kashmirian temples save one, which was dedicated to Mahadéva, and which only escaped 'in consequence of its foundation being below the escaped in consequence of its ioundation teing below the surface of the neighbouring water.' In A.D. 1580-90, however, Abul Fazl+ mentions that some of the idolatrous temples were in 'perfect preservation;' and Ferishta himself describes many of those edifices as being in existence in his own time, or about A. D. 1600.‡ Besides, as several of them are still standing, although more or less injured, it is quite certain that Sikander could not have destroyed them all.

"But besides the ruthless hand of the destroyer, another agency, less immediate, but equally certain in its ultimate effects, must have been at work upon the large temples of Kashmir. The silent ravages of the destroyer who carries away pillars and stones for the erection of other edifices, have been going on for centuries. Pillars, from which the architraves have been thus removed, have been thrown down by earthquakes, ready to be set up again for the decoration of the first massid or tomb that might be erected in their neighbourhood. Thus every Maho-medan building in Kashmir is constructed either entirely or in part of the ruins of Hindu temples.

"From the description of these temples given by Ferishta, it is evident that some of them were much more perfect in his time than any of those are which now exist. He describes them correctly enough, as being situated within quadrangles, and resting upon raised terraces; but they had transferred the 'massive solid columns, each of a single stone,' from the peristyles to the temples themselves. The apartments within, he adds, are small, being in general only twelve feet square; and on the walls are sculptures of human figures,—some representing mirth, others grief. In the middle of one of the temples there is a throne, cut out from the solid rock, on which is a minaret with a dome.' The last was most probably a Buddhist tomple The last was most probably a Buddhist temple, with an interior chaitya. Unfortunately, no trace of this now exists, unless, indeed, the description may be taken as bearing a distant resemblance to the Buddhist cave-temple of Bhaumajo.

The great size of most of the blocks of limestone, and the enormous massiveness of others, which have been used in the construction of the Kashmirian temples, first led the people to ascribe their foundation to the race of Pandu; for even now they gravely assert that none but giants could have raised such ponderous masses. When I assured them that I had seen blocks of twice the size of the largest drawn upon carts in England, they politely shrugged their shoulders, and seemingly assented, saying, 'It may be so' (hoga); but they evidently did not believe it. I am convinced, however, that none of them knew the exact size of these blocks of limestone, and that they have only a vague impression of their magnitude being much too great for the weakened powers of man in this iron age to move. sured several of these stones,—one lying to the right of the gateway of the Avantipura temple was  $10 \times 5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  feet,—and Vigne∥ mentions one of almost exactly the same size, over the entrance to the inner chamber of Marttand. Its dimensions were not less than 10 feet in length, by about a yard in thick-The lower roofing-stone of the Payach temple is 8 feet square by 4 feet in height. As a cubic foot of the Kashmirian limestone weighs 1664 lbs., each of the above blocks must weigh nearly 17 tons. But even such massive blocks, although heavy enough for all purposes of solidity, and sufficiently large for the greatest stretch of Kashmirian intercolumniations, were much too small to suit the exaggerated ideas which had been formed of Pándavan architecture. Accordingly we find even the sober Ferishta gravely asserting that 'many of the stones are from 40 to 60 feet in length, and from 3 to 15 feet in thickness and

<sup>\*</sup> Briggs, v. 4, p. 465. ‡ Briggs, v. 4, p. 445. ∦ Kashmir, v. 1, p. 390.

<sup>†</sup> Ayin Akbari, v. 2, p. 124. § Briggs, v. 4, p. 446. ¶ Briggs, v. 4, p. 445.

width,' or just four times the actual size of the blocks which I have measured. The other dimensions given by him are also much exaggerated. Thus, he says that the walls of the quadrangles are from '500 to 600 feet in length, and in many parts nearly 100 feet in height.' The longest side of the Marttand quadrangle is 249 feet on the exterior, and the height of the gateway was about 54 feet, or just one half of the dimensions stated."

M. von Hammer Purgstall, in a paper published in the Journal Asiatique of Paris for January, "On the Chivalry of the Arabs anterior to that of Europe," has indicated the probable influence of the former upon the latter, besides scattering in his path some valuable philological facts. He adopts for his text an observation of M. Fauriel, in his history of Provençal poetry, on the connection between the term galaubier, which amongst the Provençals was synonymous with 'valiant,' 'chivalric,' and the Arabic word galab and galeba, denoting to prevail over,' 'to overcome.'

M. Hammer Purgstall, in the course of his examination of the proper sense of this word, remarks that travellers have incorrectly rendered the device, so often repeated on the walls of the Alhambra, in which the word occurs, "La galib illallah," by 'There is no conqueror but God,' the true sense being, 'There

is none other than God who is all prevailing.'

Galib, he further observes, is one of the names or epithets of Ali, and occurs as such in a poem of the Diwan, which passes under his name (but was more probably the work of Sherif Mortheda, who died A.D. 1044), and it bears in the poem the sense of 'hero,' or rather 'chevalier,' not that of 'conqueror,'

which is commonly given to it.

Adverting to the vestment which distinguished the Arabian chevalier, M. Hammer-Purgstall observes that it was not a cuiras, and a robe, but, strange to say, "a pair of breeches," as is distinctly mentioned by Abul-Feda:—"In this year, 607 (A.D. 1210), arrived certain ambassadors from the Khalif to the kings of the provinces, that they might drink his health in the cup of chivalry, and put on the breeches of chivalry." in another place, speaking of the death of that Khalif, he says:—
"He exerted himself to the utmost to make all put on the breeches of chivalry." The mark of elevation to the degree of knight, continues M. von Hammer, was, therefore, accompanied not only by toasting in the cup of chivalry, but likewise by gymnot only by toasting in the cup of chivalry, but likewise by gymnot only by toasting in the cup of chivalry. The nastic exercises serviceable to the occupations of the knight. interval between the word of the Prophet, who declared his son-in-law Ali a knight at the battle of Ohod, and the chivalric embassy of the Khalif Nasir-li-dinillah, comprehends six centuries (from 607 to 1210), so that Arabian chivalry is four centuries older than the European. It is worthy of remark, that this Khalif was contemporary with Saladin, to whom he had sent a diploma of prince a year before he had himself been created a knight by Sheikh Abdol Jebbar. The time of Saladin and of Richard Cœur de Lion,-namely, the close of the twelfth century,—was the most illustrious period of the Christian chivalry. "Arabian chivalry, therefore," observes M. Purgstall, "was longer-lived than the European, which did not survive three centuries." M. Fauriel says that the most ancient vestiges of the two chivalries were to be found amongst the Arabs of Andalusia; and that they exist still recorded in Arabic works, most of which are unexplored. The chivalric sentiments of honour, valour, generosity, delicacy towards females, abound in the earliest poems of the Arabs, especially in the two Hamasa, that of Al-Bohtori as well as that of Aboo-Temmam.

#### MAIL, ALLEN'S INDIAN

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1849.

THE exploit performed by the force under Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, in the pursuit of the Affghans, deserves more distinct and conspicuous notice than it has received in England: although it failed in its main purpose, that of intercepting and punishing Dost Mahomed Khan, it realized every other collateral object, whilst it proved the sterling qualities of the Anglo-Indian soldier.

The force placed under the orders of the Major-General for this special service, consisting of Bengal and Bombay troops, infantry and cavalry, European and native,\* passed the Jelum with considerable difficulty, owing to the peculiar character of that river, and by the rapidity and decision of his movements, Sir Walter compelled the surrender of the Sikh army and of their commanders, with their matériel, at Hoormuk and at Rawul Pindee, putting, in fact, a finishing stroke to the campaign, as far as the Sikhs were concerned. Losing no time, he hastened after the retreating Affghans, and by a forced march of extraordinary celerity, considering the execrable condition of the roads, which were scarcely practicable for artillery, reached Attock on the 17th March, the Affghans, taken by surprise, flying across the Indus by the bridge of boats, which they commenced burning. They were forced from their purpose, when only half completed, by our horse artillery, and resumed their flight. On the 19th, the Indus was passed, notwithstanding the partial destruction of the bridge. The remaining boats were placed at equal distances from each other, secured by strong anchorage and ropes; trees were felled, which were laid like joists from boat to boat, and covered with boughs, soil, and shingle, which formed a narrow road, over which the guns, cavalry, infantry, camels, and baggage passed without an accident; the elephants, refusing to trust the frail structure, were allowed to swim across the river.

As soon as a sufficient force had passed, it pushed on into the Geedur Gullee, a defile three miles long, from ten to twelve feet wide, the sides steep, and which the Affghans might have defended against a much stronger force than ours. On the following day the whole of our troops were at Naoshera, the scene of the battle between the Sikhs and Affghans in 1823. At noon of the 21st they reached Peshawur, which was thus saved from plunder, and perhaps demolition; but the enemy, by the sufferance of the Khyburies, being only a day in advance, were enabled to place the pass between them and their pursuers.

All the accounts of these forced marches concur in eulogizing the zeal, alacrity, and exertions of the troops, the cheerfulness with which they bore fatigue and foot-wounds, as well as want of rest and food. It was, in short, a service which reflects equal honour upon the general and his troops, fulfilling the declaration of the Governor-General, that Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan army must be driven from the province of Peshawur before there could be any cessation of hostilities; and holding out to these treacherous neighbours a salutary warning, which may deter them from again crossing the Indus, either as principals or auxiliaries, in a war against us.

In the discussion of the Miscellaneous Estimates last year, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cobden and his confederates of the Manchester School of Financial Reform attacked the proposed vote of 9,827l. for the settlement on the island of Labuan. This year, upon the same occasion, the attack has been renewed; and it would seem that, whilst the energy of the assailants had increased, the spirit of the defenders languished.

The vote this year, to the same amount, includes items which certainly appear somewhat extraordinary if Mr. Cob-

<sup>\*</sup> The detai s may be seen in p. 237.

den's assertion, that the settlers do not exceed ten, be correct; namely, 2,000l. for a governor and commander-inchief; 1,375l. for a lieutenant-governor and magistrate; 500l. for a master-attendant and postmaster; 500l. for a surveyor; 3,500l. for public buildings and contingent charges, &c. The last advices from the colony, which are to the 30th March, state that no new settlers had arrived, nor was there as yet much additional traffic with the natives; "road-making and ditching were the chief occupations."

Labuan was designed to be a second Singapore; Mr. Hawes, last year, distinctly declared that he believed it would become so; but that settlement made a much more rapid progress, in spite of obstacles which do not stand in the way of Labuan. Mr. Cobden gave a curious account of the origin of the settlement, which he professed to derive from special sources of information. He said:—

"We owed the possession of Labuan to a piece of sentimentalism. An adventurous gentleman, sailing in his yacht, took possession of Sarawak, on the coast of Borneo, and was called the Rajah of Sarawak, the former rajah, who ceded the district to him, having been a pirate. He came to England, and by means of enormous puffing,—by sentimental puffing,—persuaded the people of this country that he was going to settle Borneo. What did he do? First of all he was consular agent to himself. He was Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, and was consul to himself for Borneo. Being Rajah of Sarawak, he took charge as governor of the island of Labuan, about 300 miles distant, the difficulty of communicating with which was greater than that of communicating with England; and, being unable to be in both places, he appointed for Labuan a licutenant-governor to discharge the duties. This licutenant-governor, over a settlement without any population, had a salary of £1,375. He wished to ask the Government whether it was seriously proposed to continue this establishment in Labuan?

Mr. Labouchere had evidently prepared an ambush for the great missionary of Financial Reform. He produced, to his confusion, a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presented, in 1846, to Sir Robert Peel, then Minister, imploring him to establish a settlement on Labuan, and "not to suffer any delay in securing a position so important, and in every point of view so desirable, for the convenience and protection of our China trade, as a refuge for our shipping in case of distress, as a bulwark in the event of war, and as a central depôt for our trade in the Eastern Archipelago."

Last year, the establishment was justified by the Government on the ground that the island would soon become the nucleus of an extensive legitimate commerce, and would extinguish piracy in those seas. This year, as neither of those objects seems likely to be soon attained, the Government suggested, though not with much confidence, another, namely, the coal expected to be obtained from the island, which Mr. Hawes "had reason to believe" would be supplied to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at half the price they now paid for fuel! This was a little too much for the House, which indulged in some mirth at the under-secretary's expense. If Labuan is to be merely a coat-depôt, there can be no doubt that 9,8271. per annum is a great deal too much to pay for it.

The object of Mr. Cobden and his party is transparent; it is to reduce the national expenditure to a minimum at any sacrifice. If we lose a colony, or surrender an advantageous station to an encroaching rival, and gain a few thousands thereby, the balance in Mr. Cobden's ledger is written off to profit. We should adjust the account differently. Nevertheless, there is, we fear, some foundation for his charge against the Government, that their establishments are in many cases upon a scale disproportioned to the exigency; in the present case, if Labuan attracts no settlers and no trade, and

returns nothing but coal of uncertain quality for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, many persons will join Mr. Cobden in pronouncing the establishment in Labuan "inordinate, extravagant, and profligate."

We are, however, far from undervaluing the importance of a settlement in Borneo, which is destined at some time to become a vast producing country, and the theatre of a mighty commerce. Besides its advantages of position and climate, the fertility of its soil, and the facilities it affords for internal communication, it abounds with iron and coal, the two great instruments of manufacturing industry. We have now before us an account of a journey into the interior of Borneo Proper, recently performed by Mr. Burns, who has been the first to visit the country of the Kayans, where he found coal and iron in profusion. "The coal and iron fields of the Balawi or Rajang," he says,

"Are more extensive than any yet discovered on the island. From the river Baram, coal is traced to the upper parts of the Bintulu, and thence southward to the Rajang river; on the left bank of which, at Tujol Nang, there is a seam exposed upwards of thirteen feet in thickness. At different other parts of the river, and also in several of its branches, coal is found in abundance. From Tujol Nang, the strike of the coal is southward, across Dragon's Plain. It is again found in the river Lang Pila (a distance from the former place of about fifty miles), where it is extensively exposed on the surface, and has been in a state of ignition for several years. Iron ore, of a quality yielding from sixty to eighty per cent. of iron, abounds in the Balawi or Rajang district, from about forty miles from the coast to the source of the river, or over a district comprising nearly one-half of the extreme breadth of the island. The iron manufactured from the ore of the above district is much preferred to that of Europe by the Malays and other natives of Borneo, as being superior. If such be the case, it is certainly worthy of notice. If the ore of Borneo, by the rude manner of smelting practised by the Kayans, makes better iron than that of England, with all the advantages possessed by the smelters of that country, we must infer that, if the science and superior genius of Englishmen were employed in the preparation of iron from the rich mines of Borneo, this valuable metal could be produced cheaper, and in quantity greater and quality superior, to that for a scanty supply of which the trade of Great Britain is dependent on the arbitrary monopolies of Sweden."

Suspending, for a time, our opinion upon the policy (in which term we include the justice as well as the expediency) of annexing the Punjab to the British empire in the East, regarding it, in the phraseology of the day, as "an accomplished fact," it must be acknowledged to be the most important and valuable acquisition which that empire has ever made. We are not blind to the danger attending so vast an extension of territory; we do not deny that the annihilation of a native state is an evil, and we are aware that difficulties and perils in new and unforeseen forms may arise from the incorporation with our overgrown dominions of so large a territory, inhabited by peculiar races, as little known to us as we are to them. Add to these considerations the heavy weight which must fall upon the encumbered finances of British India, until the resources of the country can be properly developed and applied to the charges of its government, and it must be owned that the acquisition is not unaccompanied by drawbacks which might prevail upon a prudent statesman to refuse the tempting gift were the option completely in his power.

These objections, however, have, in a less degree, lain in the way of all our territorial acquisitions upon the continent of India, and they have been surmounted by the only means whereby masses of mankind, either of homogeneous or alien race, are retained in subjection to the ruling power, namely, good government. It has been often said that we hold India by the sword; but that sword is in the hands of the natives of the country, and it is the mildness of our rule

compared with that of preceding conquerors, nay, of Hindu princes, the universal tolerance manifested by us towards the religious opinions and social institutions of the people of India, which has really won for us our supremacy. By the same principles, guided by long experience of the Eastern character, and by the enlightened views and maxims which have improved the theory of government in general, our administration of the Punjab may make it a source of equal benefit to the rulers and the ruled.

Of the capacity of the country to become rich and flourishing, no one can entertain a doubt. "There is, perhaps, no inland country of the globe," says Burnes, "which possesses greater facilities for commerce than the Punjab, and few more rich in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms." A later writer, Capt. Cunningham, observes that "the country of the Sikhs, being situated in a medium degree of latitude, corresponding nearly to that of North Africa and the American states, and consisting either of broad plains, not much above the sea-level, or of mountain ranges which rise two or three miles into the air, possesses every variety of climate, and every description of natural produce." The Bari doab (between the Beas and the Ravi) is susceptible of the highest cultivation; such is the strength of its soil, that Burnes says a crop of wheat, before yielding its grain, is twice mowed down as fodder for cattle, and then produces an abundant harvest. The doab between the Ravi and the Chenab is of the same character, capable of being converted by irrigation, which is easy, into a garden; but the canals have been neglected and suffered to decay. From Lahore to Jelalpore on the Jelum, Dr. Jameson found vast uncultivated tracts of the richest soil, overgrown with rank jungle, hillocks marking the sites of flourishing towns and villages that had disappeared.

The state of government in the country during the last century,—the domination of the Sikhs scarcely reaches to so long a period,—explains its retrogression, and a better system will soon, as in Malwa and Rajpootana, revive the slumbering energies of industry, and reconcile to the rule of Europeans a people who have known no other rule than that of foreigners. Their partition into so many different races and creeds is an incident which, by judicious policy, may be converted from an element of danger into one of security. If 500,000 Sikhs, professing a creed highly intolerant to both Mahomedans and Hindus, could keep in subjection 4,000,000 of souls by mere brute force, surely a more liberal treatment on our part would render the task of government lighter and easier.

The Chinese Encyclopædia of Ma-twan-lin relates, as recorded in the annals of China, that, at different periods, showers of yellow earth, cinders, and blood, have fallen. These phenomena are easily explained, if we remember the violence of the winds which occasionally arise in Mongolia and the north of China, as mentioned by the traveller Timkowski and some of the missionaries, and which carry fine particles of earth and sand, which fall in the shape of coloured rain. In like manner, ships have been covered at forty leagues from the coast of Africa by the sand of the Sahara; and the ashes of the volcano of St. Vincent, in the Antilles, and of Hecla, in Iceland, are often transported by the higher currents of air to still more considerable distances.—Biot. On the 14th May last, a shower of black rain fell in Ireland over an area of more than 200 square miles. It was of the colour of ordinary writing ink, and a quantity of it, sent to the Royal Dublin Society, has been subjected to an analysis, which may suggest another theory for the Chinese coloured rain.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on the 31st May, and the usual dividend of 4 per cent., free from income tax, for the six months ending the 31st March, was declared.

The Report stated that, no casualty from sea risk having happened to the fleet of the Company during the last year, the insurance fund had increased. Regarding the transit through Egypt, the return of Sir John Pirie, and the "entire success of his mission" to the present Viceroy, were announced in the following manner:—

"The Pasha received Sir John with marked distinction and courtesy, and readily acquiesced in every suggestion made to him for the improvement of the transit; and was moreover pleased to declare, that the increased expense consequent thereupon would be of secondary consideration to the perfecting the transit through his country. His Highness has authorized the directors to order, for his account, one additional steam-vessel for the Nile, to be fitted with all the improved accommodation which experience suggests; also two paddle-wheel steamers for the Mahmoudieh Canal. These canal-boats will be devoted to the conveyance of passengers only, and the baggage will be conveyed in future by track-boats. A small steamer, now building at Boulac, will shortly be placed at Suez, for the embarkation and landing of passengers and baggage from the India steamers, which will be productive of great comfort and convenience. A considerable improvement has already been effected in the landing and embarkation of passengers and baggage at Alexandria, and commodious storehouses have also been erected there, and at the Mahmoudieh Canal. The occasional difficulties and delays at Atfeh will in future be avoided, by the intended erection of a jetty and landing-place there; but in most cases the new canal steamers will pass through the locks, and go alongside the Nile steamers, and the change from one to the other will thus be easily and conveniently effected. The navigation of the canal is to be improved by deepening, for which object three dredging-machines are now in operation. Besides these intended improvements, others of much importance have already been recently effected. The route of eighty-two English miles, between Cairo and Suez, has been partly Macadamized, and is divided into sixteen stations, at each of which horses can now be changed in from eight to ten minutes; whereas formerly this operation usually occupied from twenty to thirty minutes. The whole distance, from the Nile (say Cairo) to the Red Sea, can now be performed

On the subject of steam-communication with Australia, for which the Company has offered a contract, the directors intimate that the Government have not yet issued any decision as to the contemplated route, but that the parties who, when tenders were invited, also submitted a proposal, have withdrawn it, and have abandoned further attempts for establishing the projected company through which they proposed to carry out their plans.

company through which they proposed to carry out their plans.
Concluding their Report, this being a meeting when they present no detailed balance-sheet, the directors say, "That the Company's affairs continue to progress satifactorily, and they feel assured that the statement of accounts which it will be their duty to submit at the next annual meeting will be such as to merit entire confidence in the soundness of the undertaking, and in the efficiency of its management."—Times.

Indian and European Morals.—The following is from the Probhakar Hindu paper:—"Strange that increase of civilization should so often be associated with a proportionate increase of crime! England at present stands highest in the scale, and it is at the same time the focus of indecency and deceit. It will take our country folks full one thousand years to practise with success the wholesale defalcations and roguery that have of late been proved against several distinguished members of the civilized European community. The superiority of our labouring classes over those of Europe is so great, that we despair of ever being able adequately to describe it."

GREEK ASTRONOMY seems to have been first introduced amongst the Arabs by Khalid ben Yazyd, who flourished towards the end of the first century of the Hijra; he had several books translated from the Greek into Arabic, and was in possession of a celestial globe which had been made by Ptolemy; and so rapidly did this science take root and spread amongst the followers of Mahomet, that the Moors in Spain were, as early as the ninth century after Christ, the instructors of their northern neighbours. We find in the writings of the Venerable Bede the words Alidada and Almajest, which bear witness to the Arabic origin of part of his astronomical knowledge.—Sprenger.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD GOUCH.—We have much pleasure in announcing, that in reward for the recent crowning victory of Goojerat, Lord Gough will receive a step in the peerage, and will be immediately created a Viscount of the United Kingdom, in addition to the honours and rewards so worthily bestowed upon him by the Queen and Parliament for his former distinguished services and successes .- Observer.

SIR JASPER NICOLLS, who died on the 4th May, at his seat, Goodrist, near Reading, entered the army as an ensign in the 45th Foot, in 1793. He served under Lord Lake in the Mahratta war, was present at the battle of Argaum and at the siege and storming of Gawilghur. In 1805, as major, he joined Lord Catheart's army in Hanover; in the following year he proceeded with the expedition under General Craufurd to South America, and commanded a column at the assault on Buenos Ayres, in 1807. In 1808 he embarked for Spain, and commanded a battalion of the 14th Foot at the battle of Corunna in 1809, for which services he received the medal; soon afterwards, as lieutenant-colonel, he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He subsequently served many years in the East Indies; during the Nepaul war he commanded the force which conquered the province of Kumaoon in 1815; he afterwards commanded a brigade in the Pindarree war, and at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825, he commanded the 2nd infantry division, which carried the left breach on the 18th of January, 1826. For this service he was the same year nominated K.C.B. In 1833 Sir Jasper Nicolls became colonel of the 93rd Foot; in 1840 he was removed to the 98th Foot, and in 1843 to the 5th Fusiliers. Sir Jasper Nicolls was Commander in Chief in the East Indies from 1839 Nicolls was Commander-in Chief in the East-Indies from 1839 to 1843.

SIR EDWARD PAGET, another ex-Commander-in-Chief in India, late Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died on the 13th May.

GENERAL GILBERT -This officer, a great steeple-chase and racing man, is the individul who rode his own horse at the Taunton and Exeter races, about nine years ago. At Haldon he was beaten by only half a neck. - Taunton Courier.

HONOURS TO OFFICERS. - We hear that Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell is to be appointed a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Major-General Whish is to be appointed a Knight Companion of the Bath, and Colonel Colin Campbell, of the 98th regiment, is to receive the same. - Globe.

THE SHIP Owen Glendower has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

The mythology of the Dyaks of Borneo includes amongst a multitude of spirits, good and evil, a hateful one named Raja Hantuen, 'King of Spells,' who imparts certain of his powers to men and women, thence termed Hantuen. These demoniacs are believed to be capable of divesting themselves of body, during night, and with nothing but head and intestines, flying abroad, visiting graves, where they devour the hearts of newly-interred corpses; sucking the blood of sleeping men, and when morning dawns, returning to their described carcases, gorged with blood, mingling as usual with their fellow-beings. Strange tales are related of the horrid doings of these Hantuen.

NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA .- A newspaper, called the Malor Akbar, in Urdu and Nagree, lithographed, has been commenced at Indore. It is conducted by Dhurma Narain Pundit, the head teacher of the native school at Indore, a man of talent and education, who distinguished himself at the college of Delhi as a The first number contains an agreeable notice of Oonkar Mindalla, one of the places of Hindoo pilgrimage on the Nerbudda, near Indore; then follow an interesting account of the opium trade in Malwa, and a translation from Malcolm's description of the hot springs in Hindostan; with intelligence from the Punjab, Gwalior, Malwa, and the countries around. The whole is exclusively under native charge; the stones are from the neighbouring quarries, the press being of Delhi manufacture.

The Bhagavat Gita has been translated into Greek, by Galanos, and published at Athens, under the title of "lira, " θεσπέσιον μέλος."

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

MAY 24. Matilda, Butler, Mauritius .- 25. Adelaide, Wharton, Calcutta. -28. Harbinger, Candlish, Hong-Kong. -22. Ann Jane, Rigby, Batavia. -June 1. Bell, Mitchell, Mauritius. -2. Waterloo, Neatby, New South Wales.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—May 21. Thomas Hughes, Huddart, Port Phillip; Benjamin Heape, Rollings, Cape and Mauritius.—25. Chieftain, Robertson, Madras.—27. Secret, Hutchinson, Sydney; Edmundsbury, Redpath, Calcutta.—28. James Scott, Sutter Shanghai.—25. Seringapatam, Lovell, Sydney.—26. James Gibson, Clarkson, Algoa Bay.—June 2. Pearl, Gaine, Kyouk Phoo.—3. Osborne, Couper, Cape.—4. Scourfield, Motey, Mauritius; Melbourne, Freyer, Port Phillin. Port Phillip.

From PLYMOUTH .- MAY 21. John Munn, Pearson, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Sydney.—26. Aden, Baker, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—28. Panama, Watt, Port Phillip and New South Wales.—29. William Jardine, Doutty, Hobart Town.—31. Elgin, Burn, Adelaide.—June 2. Caspar, Eldred, Adelaide; Enchantress, Spurgen, Cape. From Kingstown.—May 23. Hyderabad, Castles, Hobart Town.

From Bordeaux .- May 19. Missionary, Jobling, Mauritins.

From Bordeaux.—May 19. Missionary, Jobling, Mauritins.
From Portsmouth.—May 21. Seringapatam, Furnell, Madras
and Bengal; Queen, Hutton, Hong-Kong.
From Newport.—May 19. Thomas Jones, Milese, Ceylon.
From the Clyde.—May 19. Mora, Matthew, Mauritius.—24.
Blythswood, Jamieson, Calcutta.—28. Brilliant, Craig, Maulmain.
29. Sappho, Hildreth, Hong-Kong.
From Swansea.—May 23. Lord John Russell, Martin, Singanore: Providence. Proctor. Adelaide.—25. Emperor of Ching. Lock

pore: Procidence, Proctor, Adelaide. -25 Emperor of China, Lock, and Enmore, Hall, Trincomalee.

From Bristol. -MAY 27. Harebell, Marshall, Bordeaux and

Mauritius From SUNDERLAND. - MAY 23. Plantagenet, Sellers, Singa-

From Cowes .- MAY 29. Euphrates, M'Kenzie, St. Helena.

From HARTLEPOOL.—MAY 24. Pearl, Gaine, Kyouk Phoo. From SHIELDS.—MAY 26. Thomas Metcaife, Yorsten, Madras. From Troon.—MAY. Rosalind, Heweth, Ceylon, and put back

From Troon.—MAY. Rosalind, Heweth, Ceylon, and put back 27th of May with damage, having been struck by a sea.

From Dundre.—MAY 26. Alexander, Stewart, Aden.

From Liverpool. — MAY 22. Fenella, Wilde, Algon Bay; Courier, Mellin, Plymouth and Port Phillip.—24. Guisachan, Ord, and Mary Imrie, Bassett, Calcutta.—26. Buenos Ayrian, Major, Hong-Kong.—27. Velore, Campbell, and Mary, Tweedie, Calcutta.—29. Sural, Graham, Bombay; Ranee, Boyd, Calcutta.—30. Winifred. Christie. Calcutta: Cassionea. Harmer. Cane and Maryiting 7-23. Surai, Granau, Domony; Rance, Doyu, Calcutta.—30. 1911. fred, Christie, Calcutta; Cassiopea, Harmer, Cape and Mauritius. —31. Eliza Killick, Norman, Hong-Kong; Laidmans, Walker, Calcutta.—June 2. General Sale, White, Bombay.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Zion's Hope, Parker, Cork to Bombay, with troops, April 28, lat. 11 S. long. 30 W.—Windsor, Pryce, London to Madras and Bengal, April 5, lat. 2 S. long. 18 W.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BEVAN, the wife of C. J. d. in Portland-place, June 2. BURN, the lady of Major 14th regt. Madras Native Infantry, s. at

No. 4, Bembridge villas, May 23.

SHEFFIELD, the lady of W. late of the Madras civil service, s. at
Feltham-hill, Middlesex, June 1. WRIGHT, the wife of the Rev. Harry, d. at Hatherley-lawn, Cheltenham, May 26.

#### MARRIAGES.

MICKLETHWAIT, Rev. John to Emily E. d. of Charles Mills, Esq. of Camelford-house, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 29.

SANFORD, Charles J. to Emily R. d. of E. Armstrong, at Heaton Norris, May 23.

Norris, may 25.

Simonds, Henry C. to Gertrude A. d. of the Rev. R. Ward, late senior chaplain at Bombay, at Moultan, Northamptonshire,

#### DEATHS.

CROSDILL, Lieut. col. J. C.B. formerly of the Madras artillery, in Berners-street, June 1.

Cust, Emma S. A. d. of Capt. P. 7th Madras light cavalry,
May 26.

May 26.

Dale, George D. s. of the late Capt. Hon. East-India Company's service, at Farleton, Westmoreland, aged 31, May 13.

Passmore. Mrs. Emily, wife of Henry, at the Mauritius, Feb. 18.

Woodhouse, Lieut. col. J. R. Bombay army, in Gloucester-place, wortman-square, aged 49, May 27.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 30th, 1849.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Charles J. Richardes. Mr. Cudbert B. Thornhill.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Maj. gen. Felix V. Raper, 1st N.I. Capt. George Salter, retired.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. col. Henry Sandwith, retired.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

#### MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William E. Cahill, 40th N.I.
Capt. William R. Hillersdon, 53rd N.I.
Lieut. John C. Hay, 60th N.I.
Capt. Septimus H. Becher, 61st N.I., per
Ellenborough.

Assist. surg. Joseph T. Glover, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alfred J. De H. Harris, 1st Europ. regt., overland.

Lieut. Francis Lawford, 9th N. I., per Wellesley. Ens. Edward H. A. Lawford, 15th N. I. Ens. George Kallender, 22nd N. I., via Calcutta. Lieut. Charles George Cottell, 45th N. I., in July.

Assist. surg. Augustus O. Currie, M.D.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. William E. Evans, 1st Europ. regt.

#### MARINE.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. James Hooper, pilot service.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab. -- Mr. Horatio H. Garrett, Indian Navy, 6

#### APPOINTMENT.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry John Edwards, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 1st June, 1849.

Bengal, 75th Foot.—Maj. Alexander Jardine to be lieut. col. by purchase, v. De Lancey, who retires. Dated 1st June, 1849.

Capt. Edward Hickey to be maj. by purchase, v. Jardine. Dated 1st June, 1849.

Lieut. John Jocelyn Bourke to be capt. by purchase, v. Hickey. Dated 1st June, 1849.

Ens. David William Martin to be lieut by purchase, v. Bourke. Dated 1st June, 1849.

Ens. Gilbert Andrew Amos, from 1st Foot, to be ens., v. Martin. Dated 1st June, 1849.

Memorandum — The Christian names of Second-lieut. Kennedy, Ceylon Rifle Regt., are Irving Francis, not Francis Irving, as previously stated.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Edmundsbury, for Bengal, from Gravesend, March 25; 142 Queen's troops—Capt. Campbell, Lieuts. Dewan and Gibson, Assist. surg. Gibson.

#### BOOKS.

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. London. Parker.

This little work, new in its conception and admirable in its execution, will take powerful hold of every reader of taste. It is a successful attempt to associate mind and intellect with visible nature; to connect the idealities of poetry with its realities; to develope the secret fibres which link our moral sympathies with the impressions produced through the senses. With a memory replenished with the noblest and most beautiful thoughts of ancient and modern poets, Mr. Willmott has a fancy which readily assimilates with every image suggested by "rural sights and rural sounds," and he pours forth, in elegant language, a profusion of these mingled treasures of the imagination. An ordinary reader will be surprised to find how many exquisite pictures in a poet he has passed over without feeling their true poetic force; and on the other hand, how many trains of delightful thought are generated by a bird, a rill, a leaf, a shadow. A single ray from a poet's fancy irradiates and transforms the commonest objects, like the effect which Mr. Willmott attributes to the orb of day: "A beam of the setting sun has just gilded the middle of the stream; the shadow of the leaves brightens, and an aureate tinge burnishes the water."

The Journal commences on the 4th of May and concludes on the 11th August. We take at random a passage from the Journal, in order to show what it is like:—

"July 15th .- Most people know the soothing influence of a walk --

' Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves,'

Where—
'The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard.'

It was the only rural sensation which Johnson acknowledged. But there is another woodland pleasure he would have been insensible to; that of stooping in calm reverie over a running brook, and watching the reflections of trees in the water. I have spent the sunny fragments of a sweet afternoon in this visionary enjoyment, not without endeavouring to moralize what I saw. These leaves in the stream seemed to be images of slight circumstances in life—little things that influence our hopes, successes, consolations, and paine. We are not only pleased, but turned by a feather. The history of a man is a calendar of straws. If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, said Pascal in his brilliant way, Anthony might have kept the world. The Mohammedans have a tradition, that when their Prophet concealed himself in Mount Shur, his pursuers were baffled by a spider's web over the mouth of the cave. The shadows of leaves in water, then, are to me so many lessons of life. I call to mind Demosthenes, rushing from the Athenian assembly, burning with shame, and in the moment of degradation encountered by Satyrus. It was the apparition of his good spirit, and changed his fortune. The hisses of his countrymen melted into distance. He learns the art of Elocution; and when he next ascended the bema, his lip was roughened by no grit of the pebble. Again: Socrates, meeting Xenophon in a narrow gateway, stopped him, by extending his stick across the path, and inquiring, 'How a man might attain to virtue and honour?' Xenophon could not answer; and the philosopher, bidding him follow, became thenceforward his master in Ethics. These incidents were shadows of leaves on the stream; but they conducted Demosthenes into the temple of eloquence, and placed Xenophon by the side of Livy."

There is more real poetry, more concentrated thought, more deep feeling, and, we may add, more genuine moral and religious sentiment in these 200 pages than in many huge volumes.

MAHOMEDAN MAGISTRATES.—A poor man, in the East, went to a Mahomedan cazee, and asked what should be the penalty of one who had wantonly killed a cat? "Let him," said the judge, "fill the skin with gold and give it to the poor." The poor man rejoined, "your son has killed my cat." The cazee, as if finishing the sentence, added, "or hay will do." Hence a proverb, applied to the decision of a partial judge: "if there be no gold, hay will do."

UNMARRIED PERSONS beyond the age of twenty-two years are in Siam considered to harbour something devilish about them, and to be guarded against by charms and philters!



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th April, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1849, under the 11th sec, of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1849, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 150, and they must embark between the 20th June and 5th July, 1849.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of is, 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.-No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£4. 10s.), four pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 3rd day of June, 1850.

That from and after the 3rd day of June, 1850, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3.10s.) three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£3. 10s.) three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, until the 30th day of November, 1849; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continution as aforesald, on or before the 30th day of November, 1849, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 3rd day of June, 1850, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Oriental, with the mails, left Calcutta May 3, Saugor 5, Madras 9, Point de Galle 15, Aden 28, and reached Suez June 9. When off Juddah her main shaft broke, and she was worked with one engine thence to Suez.

The Sesostris, with a mail, left Bombay May 12, and made Aden

May 22.

The Pekin, with a mail, left Hong-Kong April 25, Singapore May 4, Penang 6, and made Ceylon on the 14th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria June 12, from whence they were forwarded by the Indus, and reached Malta on the 17th.

The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H. M. steamer Medina, which arrived at its destination on the 20th.

The Indus, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton

on the 29th.

H. M. S. Oberon, with the London mail of June 7, arrived at Malta June 14, and H. M. steamer Medusa left on the same day for Alexandria.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Marseilles, will be despatched this evening, June 25.

A mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Saturday, July 7.

#### ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1849.

Marine Department.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Marine Department.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 20th May, 25th June, 25th July, and 1st September next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatch on the 12th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 25.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	••	••		May 3	Ceylon Singapore China	••	May 15
Madras	• •	••	• •	9	Singapore	• •	4
Bombay			••	12	China	• •	April 25

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ALTHOUGH the cessation of hostilities in the Punjab deprives the intelligence brought by the present mail of the exciting quality which belonged to that of the past few months, it is by no means devoid of interest.

First in the catalogue of political incidents is the escape from custody of the Maharani Chunda Koonwur, the mother of the deposed Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, to the extraordinary history of whose past adventures\* is now added another remarkable chapter, for the circumstances of her evasion and flight recall the illusions of the Arabian Nights. It appears that this lady arrived at Chunar, from Benares, on the 6th of April, and was lodged in the state prison in the fort, whence the European invalids, and also the sentries of the Shekhawuttee brigade, were removed, and (in deference, probably, to the distinguished prisoner's prejudices) the Maharani was left entirely in the charge of a party of the 65th regiment of Native Infantry, one invalid sergeant excepted, whose duty it was to sleep at the outer gateway of the prison. For some days previous to her evasion, the voice of the lady behind the purdal had undergone a change, noticed by the officer who visited her, which was attributed by the lady to a cold. On the night of the 18th the discovery was made that she had fled. A letter from Sultanpore Benares asserts that the Maharani never entered the walls of the prison; that she escaped from Benares the day her female attendant was seized; that the Rajah of Betteeah (who was encamped near Benares) was suspected of having aided in her escape, and detachments of the 8th irregular cavalry had been detached in pursuit of two suspicious parties, one consisting of three palkees, reported to contain ladies belonging to the rajah's zenana, that went in the direction of Allahabad, and another a boat, similarly occupied, which was observed to row down the river with the utmost speed, and which had been noticed at Chunar for a day or two before the escape of the Ranee was made known. The Benares Recorder, however, states that it had been clearly proved that she was at Chunar, and escaped in the disguise of a person called the Seenawallee, the very afternoon after her arrival, namely, the 6th.

" It appears that the Seenawallee, as she is called, is the wife of one of the male attendants, and lived out of the prison, having ingress and egress; and on the afternoon of the 6th, when the prison gates were opened to admit the bhishtee and sweeper, a slave girl, named Majee, pointing to the Ranee in disguise, told the havildar on duty to let her out, as she was the Seenawallee, who lived in the bazaar, and was always allowed to pass in and out of the Ranee's apartments, both at Benares and here. The havildar at first refused to do so, but was talked over by the girls, and let her out. She had got as far as the gate of the prison enclosure, where

<sup>\*</sup> See an account of the origin and career of this remarkable woman in our last vol., p. 707.

she was stopped by the sentry posted these; the havildar ordered him to let her out, as she was only the Seenawaltee, and out she went. This being accomplished, she had nothing more to do but to walk out of the fort without further interruption, the woman being at that time in Benares, though she must have reached Chunar the next day in company with the Ranee's baggage; and in order not to awaken any suspicion in the havildar's mind, the veritable Seenawallee made her appearance at the prison gate, and was passed in and out by him until the morning of the 19th, when, doubtless, the slave girls, thinking that their mistress had had a good start, considered it time to declare her departure."

Having eluded her keepers, this wonderful woman assumed the costume and character of a holy man, or pilgrim,—a part not easy for any impostor, especially a female, to sustain; and in this disguise she travelled, for three weeks, 300 miles, through the most populous part of Bengal, and, whilst all were speculating whither she had gone, made her appearance, on the 27th, in Nepaul, within two marches of the capital. She applied to that court for leave to find a home amongst the hills, preferring a life of freedom even in that bleak country to a splendid prison in a more congenial clime. The determination of the court of Katmandoo was not known; but it is expected that, should her surrender be demanded, it will be at once conceded. "The planning and execution of her escape, and her journey to Nepaul," observes the Bombay Times, "disclose a degree of ingenuity and enterprise on her part and that of her abettors, as well as a want of care and circumspection on ours, we were not at all prepared for. That the Light of the Harem, so famous for her profligacy and beauty, should for such a length of time have successfully enacted the character of saint, seems the strangest of all her transformations."

A Court of Inquiry was sitting at Chunar to investigate the matter, rumours being in circulation that the guard had been bribed.

Shere Sing, who was under surveillance at Lahore, is likewise reported to have broken his parole, and escaped. This person informed one of our officers that it was his full intention, on quitting Rusoolnuggur and Moong, to get supplies for his army at Goojrat, and then push on at once for Umritsir, which he intended to plunder and sack, and forthwith proceed by long marches to our provinces, fully persuaded, by the time he entered the Jullundur Dooab, that the whole of the Manjha country would join his army, and that, on his arrival at Lodiana, he would be much too powerful in numbers for Sir Dudley Hill's reserve to oppose his progress to Delhi!

The next incident of importance is a somewhat serious collision between a party of the Nizam's troops, commanded by Brigadier Onslow, and some rebels.

Appa Sahib, the pretender to the raj of Nagpore, having taken the field with about 600 Rohillas, apparently bent upon plundering Ellichpore, Brigadier Onslow, commanding that division, marched against them on the 23rd April, with a force consisting of one howitzer, two guns, 150 horsemen of the second Nizam's cavalry, and nine companies of the Nizam's infantry, and arrived within twelve miles of the enemy before any alarm was given. On the 29th the insurgents, learning that the troops were approaching by forced marches, made immediate preparations to escape. Hearing of this, Brigadier Onslow immediately started, in hopes of overtaking them, and reached the village of Kullum about daybreak on the 30th. The insurgents had now taken up a position among the hills, about six miles off, and though the men were fagged with long forced marches, they begged so earnestly to be led against the enemy, that the troops proceeded without halting. The insurgents showed large bodies on the spurs of the hills, and unfurled gaudy standards, opening a fire from the various ridges and ravines, which had hitherto concealed them. Our artillery also opened, and threw shrapmel; the enemy on this retired deeper into their fastnesses. The infantry now pushed on in skirmishing order: they were fired on as they advanced—on their close approach the enemy withdrew. They were thus driven from range to range till our troops, overcome with an eighteen hours' march without food or rest, were literally unable to pursue them. Numberless hand-to-hand encounters occurred, and the conduct of the men appears to have been beyond all praise. Just as the contest closed, Brigadier Onslow's horse slipped and threw him over a precipice: he fell on his head and was killed on the spot. The Rohillas lost a chief and many men; the pretender escaped.

The Punjab was tranquil. The latest reports represent the people in general to be satisfied with the change, having got rid of their severe task-masters. Some writers from thence take a gloomy view of the future; they complain of the grievous impolicy of allowing Chutter Sing and Shere Sing to remain at large, and of the unpromising nature of our arrangements for the administration and defence of the country, - opinions which are probably coloured, more or less, by the private feelings of the writers. It is now confidently asserted that there is to be no augmentation of the regular army; that eighteen Sikh local corps are to be raised (instead of ten), and that, although no General Order authorizing these levies has yet appeared, men are being covertly enlisted, most of them old Sikh soldiers, who cannot be depended upon. "What a drain upon the corps of the line the officering these eighteen Sikh corps will involve!" a Punjab writer exclaims, "besides these new civil commissionerships; how few officers will be left for regimental duty, and how shamefully overworked those few will be!"

The final determination as to the permanent government of the Punjab was not yet known; but the opinion that it will be united to the North-West Provinces, in the shape of a fourth Presidency, seems more general at Calcutta, than that it will be placed under the same management as Scinde. The country is said to be inundated with British political officers, civil and military, and, according to the Delhi Gazette, the arrangements were already beginning to assume an appearance of system and consistency. Lieutenant J. E. Fraser proceeds, with a Deputy Commissioner, to Shahpoor, on the left bank of the Jelum, in the direction of Munkara; Mr. E. Bayley has obtained charge of Goojrat; Mr. P. Egerton proceeds, in the first instance, to Wuzeerabad, and then to Jhung; Mr. Edgeworth is appointed to Mooltan; Mr. Wedderburn proceeds in the same direction, as also Mr. J. H. Prinsep, who is to be stationed at Soojahabad. At Lahore, the Council is said to be complete, Mr. Mansell having accepted the post offered to him. The different departments of the administration there had been arranged as follows :- City and Cantonment matters, Mr. L. Bowring; Judicial and Revenue, Mr. G. J. Christian; Military and Political, Major H. P. Burn; Treasury, Mr. H. Brereton.

It is stated that, on the 27th April, a moveable brigade had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at an hour's notice, and that forty rounds of ammunition had been served out to all the troops at Lahore. Nothing appears to have been known of the cause of these preparations.

The intelligence from Peshawur extends to the 23rd April. The heavy guns made their appearance on the 18th, and were to be put in position in the fort immediately.

"Peshawur," says a writer from thence, "is, I think, without exception, one of the finest towns I have ever seen in India. The streets are wide, and the houses extensive and lofty. On going into the main bazaar, the houses or shops are so built that a beautiful circle is formed in the centre, where one can promenade up and dawn when tired looking at the goods laid out for sale. Then there is a row of mulberry-trees in front of the shops, which sets them off to great advantage. In one of these circles nothing but silk is manufactured; in another silk and other cloths are sold; in another posteens, &c., everything appearing to go on with the utmost regularity."

Brigadier Penny's brigade reached the Bukrealla Pass on the 20th, and Jelum on the 23rd. Major Mackeson, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Steel and some other officers, had proceeded to Cashmere, on a mission, the object of which was unknown. Orders had been issued forbidding pucka building at Rawul Pindee. Hence it is inferred that that place was not to be a permanent station.

The party encamped on the plain of Jumrood, in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass, has had some slight affairs with Afreedee marauders, who were punished.

A Commission, consisting of Mr. C. G. Mansell, Mr. R. Montgomery, and Colonel Godby, had been appointed to try the ex-Dewan Moolraj. Complaints are made of the severe measure dealt out to this person in comparison with the treatment which Shere Sing and Chutter Sing have experienced, the latter of whom was guilty of the cold-blooded murder of Colonel Canara, an Irishman. A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes that he saw Moolraj in his confinement; "a spare man, rather above the middle height, with a longish black beard."

Some apprehensions are expressed respecting the safety of the celebrated diamond, Koh-i-Noor, which is said, in the Bombay papers, to have got into the clutches of Maharajah Golab Sing, at Jamoo. But a Calcutta paper quotes a private letter, in which the writer states that he had seen and handled this celebrated gem.

Accounts from Scinde announce the arrival of a confidential servant from the ex-Ameers with presents for the ladies of the zenana, who are to proceed to join their lords at Calcutta, after the monsoon.

From Hyderabad we hear that affairs are slowly, but steadily, being reformed under the guidance of the present minister, Shums-ool-Omrah; all old holders of office are being replaced by new ones; but it is impossible to say yet how far all these changes are likely to prove beneficial. The sahookars of the capital, or rather the party in the interest of Suraj-ool-Moolk, had executed their purpose of proceeding in a body to the Nizam's palace, to complain against the present minister.

The Governor of Bosnbay, Lord Falkland, was to proceed to Sattara on the 26th April, when measures would be taken for formally annexing that state to our dominions, and for adopting the new arrangements for its administration. Mr. Frere is to be appointed commissioner; his first assistant is to be a civilian (Mr. Coxon); Lieutenant Sandford, of the artillery, is to be second assistant; Ensign Nicholson, of the 23rd Native Infantry, the third.

Several deaths are reported in different parts of India, caused by lightning. Amongst the victims is a chief of a petty state, the Raja of Tipperah, Maha Raja Kistno Kissen Manick, who was struck dead by lightning on the 14th April:

an unusual fate for a sovereign, and in his case rendered more remarkable by his dread of such an end, which had induced him to construct a place of refuge for security in a thunderstorm!

The domestic intelligence from the presidencies comprises few topics inviting notice. The Governor-General and Lord Gough were at Simla. Sir C. Napier arrived at Madras on the 2nd May; he declined landing; and was to be at Calcutta by the 5th or 6th.

The accounts from China are not satisfactory. When Sir John Davis, in April, 1847, entered the Canton river, and was about to storm the city with a military force, an agreement was entered into by him with the imperial minister, Keying, the first article of which stipulated that, in two years from its date (the 6th April, 1847), "the city of Canton shall be opened to British subjects." The approach of the period was the signal for indications of an intention, on the part of the Chinese authorities, to recede from the engagement; negotiations were entered into, and at length the Imperial Commissioner, Seu, has communicated to Mr. Bonham the commands of the Emperor, that, as the people of Canton were averse to the entrance of foreigners into the city, "the Chinese Government cannot thwart the inclinations of its people, in order to comply with the wishes of strangers from afar." The Government of Hong-Kong had officially notified this breach of faith, which, however, it is said, Mr. Bonham has strict orders from home not to resent, and the right will not be enforced.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Major-General J. W. Fast, of the Bengal army, on board the *Prince of Wales*, on her passage from Calcutta, March 19. Lieutenant-General B. W. D. Sealy, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, aged 67, June 21.

## ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB.

Note, by Mr. Elliot, of a Conference with the Members of the Council of Regency, held at the Lahore Residency, on the 28th of March, 1849.

In obedience to instructions from the Governor-General, dated the 26th of March, I proceeded towards Lahore on the following day, and arrived on the 28th. Immediately on my arrival, I communicated to Sir H. M. Lawrence and Mr. J. Lawrence the instructions with which I was charged, and regretted to find that both those officers were fully persuaded that the Council of Regency would on no account be induced to accede to the terms which were to be offered for their acceptance, inasmuch as they had already incurred great odium amongst their countrymen for what were considered to be their former concessions. I, however, requested that the two most influential members of the Council might be at once summoned to a private conference at the Residency; and Raja Tej Sing and De-private conference at the Residency; and Raja Tej Sing and De-man Deena Nath were accordingly sent for. The Raja, at first, wan Deena Nath were accordingly sent for. excused himself, on the ground of sickness; and I should have, consequently, gone to his house, had I not been apprehensive that any exhibition of undue eagerness might have been interpreted into too great a desire to obtain his concurrence. It was then intimated to him that, as my mission was urgent, and could not be accomplished without him, he should come to the Residency, unless he really was seriously ill. Upon this, he came, his looks giving no warrant for his excuses; and was accompanied by Dewan Deena Nath.

After the first compliments had been exchanged, I explained to them the purpose for which I had come, that the Punjab would be annexed to the British dominions at all events, but that it was for them to decide whether this should be done in an unqualified manner, or whether they would subscribe to the conditions which I was about to lay before them. The R.ja, who was more than usually nervous and garrulous, opened out in a strain of invective against Raja Shere Sing and all the rebellious sirdars, who had brought the Council to this pass, acknowledged

that the British Government had acquired a perfect right to dispose of the country as it saw fit, and recommended that it should declare its will, without calling upon the Council to sign any conditions. I replied that, if they refused to accept the terms which the Governor-General offered, the Maharajah and themselves would be entirely at his mercy, and I had no authority to say that they would be entitled to receive any allowance whatever. The Dewan, who was much more deliberate and reserved than his colleague, commented on the severity of the conditions, and particularly on the expatriation of the Raja; and, when I told him it was intended to exclude also the relatives of the Maharajah from the palace, in order that the citadel might be exclusively in British occupation, he remarked that, immediately they were relieved from the restraints which their present residence subjected them to, they would begin leading licentious lives, and bring scandal upon the memory of Runjeet Sing and his descendants.

After many inquiries from them about the distance to which the Maharajah was to be removed, I observed that his destination would not improbably be the Deccan; but, after they had requested a reconsideration, on account of the remoteness of that country, "where," said they, "God knows whether the people are Hindoos or Mahomedans," I promised that the Maharajah should not be sent anywhere to the east of the Ganges, pointing out Hurdwar, Gurhmuktesir, Bithoor, and Allahabad, as being all of them places of high sanctity in their religion. They seemed to be thankful for this as a concession. But they had no definite notion of the exact position of any of these places except Hurdwar. The Raja, indeed, was astonished to discover that Lahore was not so far from Allahabad as from Benares. They seemed fully satisfied with the personal allowance assigned to the Maharajah, which I told them would be about Rs. 10,000 per mensem.

Other subjects were then discussed; and they inquired anxiously about their own future position. I told them that it was not intended to deprive them of their jagheers or salaries, and that, for this indulgence, they would be expected to yield the British Government the benefit of their advice and assistance whenever they were called upon to do so; that, if they did not subscribe to the conditions, I could not promise that any consideration would be shown to them. The Dewan inquired, whether the jagheers would be continued to future generations. I replied, certainly not; unless the grants conveyed a perpetual title. and that would be left to the decision of the officers who would shortly be appointed to investigate the validity of all rentfree tenures.

After much more parley, during which, while I told them that they were at perfect liberty to decline, or to accede to, the conditions I had been instructed to lay before them, at the same time that I convinced them of my resolute determination to yield no point, they expressed their willingness to sign the paper, and signed it accordingly, not without evident sorrow and repugnance on the part of the Dewan.

Upon this I requested that Fakeer Nooroodeen and Bhaee Nidhan Sing, the only other members of the Regency resident at Lahore, might be sent for; and, upon informing them of what had passed, they said they would abide by whatever their colleagues were prepared to do. They then affixed their seals and signatures to the paper in duplicate, and Sir H. M. Lawrence and myself then added our counter-signatures. It was agreed that next morning a durbar should be held at seven o'clock, A.M., in order to promulgate the articles subscribed to, and obtain the Maharajah's ratification.

The members then took their leave, after the conference had lasted about two hours.

Report, by Mr. Elliot, of the Proceedings held at a Durbar, in the Palace of Lahore, on the 29th of March, 1849.

At the appointed hour, after the troops had been prepared against possible tumult, I proceeded to the durbar, accompanied by Sir H. M. Lawrence, R.C.B., and the gentlemen of the Residency, and escorted by a squadron of the body-guard, which Major Mayne had brought over, by forced marches, from Ferozepore. We were met by the Maharajah Duleep Sing, outside
the gate of the citadel. After the usual salutations, and giving
and taking of presents, we conducted the Maharajah to a seat at
the end of the hall of audience, and took our places on either
side of him. The Maharajah, who is endued with an intellisence beyond his years, and cannot be supposed to have been side of him. The Maharajah, who is endued with an intelli-gence beyond his years, and cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of the purpose for which the durbar was now convened, for the last time, conducted himself throughout with cheerfulness and self-composure.

The hall was filled with spectators, who ranged themselves on each side of the centre seats, the Europeans on the right, the I

natives on the left. The latter were in such numbers as almost to give cause to apprehend that, with a view of courting popularity, the Council of Regency might refuse to abide by the terms which they had signed the evening before.

After we were seated, the following note, declaratory of the intentions of Government to assume the sovereignty of the Punjab, was read out in Persian, and afterwards translated into Hindoostanee, for the comprehension of every one present.

#### NOTE.

" For many years, while the wisdom of Maharajah Runjeet Sing ruled the people of the Punjab, friendship and unbroken peace prevailed between the British nation and the Sikhs. The British Government desired to maintain with the heirs of Runjeet Sing the same friendly relations they had held with him; but the sirdars and Sikh army, forgetful of the policy which the Maharajah's prudence had enjoined, and departing from the friendly example he had set, suddenly crossed the frontier, and, without any provocation, made war upon the British power. They were met by the British army-four times they were defeated-they were driven back with ignominy across the Sutlej,

and pursued to the walls of Lahore.
"The Maharajah Duleep Sing tendered there, to the Governor-General of India, the submission of himself and his chiefs, and implored the clemency of the British Government. The Government of India had acquired, by its conquest, an absolute right to subvert the Government of the Sikhs, by which it had been so grossly injured. But, in that time of victory, it showed the sincerity of its declarations, and gave signal proof of the moderation and forbearance by which its policy was directed. The kingdom of the Punjab was spared; the Maharajah was placed on the throne of Runjeet Sing, and treaties of friendship

were formed between the states.

" How have the obligations of these treaties been fulfilled? The British Government has, with scrupulous fidelity, observed every promise which was made, and has discharged every obligation which the treaties imposed upon it. It gave to the Mala-rajah the service of its troops. It afforded him the aid of its treasures in his difficulties. It meddled with none of the institutions or customs of the people. By its advice to the council, it improved the condition of the army; and it laboured to lessen the burdens and to promote the prosperity of every class of the Maharajah's people. It left nothing undone which it had promised to perform; it engaged in nothing from which it had pro-mised to abstain. But there is not one of the main provisions of those treaties which the Sikh Government and the Sikh people have not, on their part, faithlessly and flagrantly violated. They bound themselves to pay an annual subsidy of twenty-two laklis of rupees. No portion whatever has, at any time, been paid. The whole debt due by the state of Lahore has increased to more than fifty lakhs of rupees; and crores have been added by the charges of the present war. The control of the British Government, which the sirdars themselves invited, and to which they bound themselves to submit, has been rejected, and resisted by force. The peace and friendship, which were promised by the treaties, have been thrown saide. British officers, in the discharge of their duty, have treacherously been thrown into captivity, with women and children. Other British officers, when acting for the Maharajah's interests, were murdered by the Maharajah's servants, after having been deserted by the Maharajah's troops. Yet, for these things, the Government of Lahore nei-ther inflicted punishment on the offender, nor made reparation for the offence. It confessed itself unable to control its subjects. It formally declared to the British Resident that its troops would not obey its command, and would not act against the chief who had committed this outrage against the Government of India.

"Not only did the army of the state refuse thus to act, but it everywhere openly rose in arms against the British. The whole people of the Sikhs joined in its hostility. The high sirdars of the state have been its leaders: those of them who signed the treaties of peace were the most conspicuous in its ranks; and the chief by whom it was commanded, was a member of the council of regency itself. They proclaimed their purpose to be the extirpation of the British power, and the destruction of the British people; and they have struggled fiercely to effect it. But the Government of India has put forth the vast resources of The army of the Sikhs has been utterly discomfited; its power. their artillery has been captured; the allies they invited have been driven from the Punjab with shame; the Sikh sirdars, with their troops, have surrendered, and been disarmed; and the Punjab is occupied by the British troops

"The Government of India repeatedly declared that it desired no further conquest; and it gave to the Maharajah, by its acts, a proof of the sincerity of its declarations. The Government of India has sought and desires no conquest now. But, when unprovoked and costly war has again been wantonly renewed, the Government of India is bound, by its duty, to provide for its own security for the future, and to guard effectually the interests and tranquillity of its own people.

"Punishments and benefits alike have failed to remove the

inveterate hostility of the Sikhs. Wherefore, the Governor-General, as the only effectual mode which now remains of preventing the recurrence of national outrage, and the renewal of perpetual wars, has resolved upon declaring the British sovereignty in the Punjab, and upon the entire subjection of the Sikh nation, whom their own rulers have long been unable to control, who are equally insensible to punishment or forbearance, and who, as past events have now shown, will never desist from war so long as they possess the power of an independent kingdom.

The Governor-General of India unfeignedly regrets that he should feel himself compelled to depose from his throne a descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, while he is yet in his early youth. But the sovereign of every state is responsible for, and must be affected by, the acts of the people over whom he reigns.

As in the former war, the Maharajah, because of the lawless violence of his subjects, whom his Government was unable to control, was made to pay the penalty of their offence in the loss of his richest provinces, so must he now be involved in all the consequences of their further violence, and of the deep national injury they have again committed. When a renewal of formidable war by the army and the great body of the Sikhs has forced upon the Government of India the conviction that a continuance of Sikh dominion in the Punjab is incompatible with the security of the British territories, the Governor-General cannot permit that mere compassion for the prince should deter him from the adoption of such measures against the nation as alone can be effectual for the future maintenance of peace, and for protecting the interests of the British people."

Upon the conclusion of this manifesto, silence was observed for a few minutes; when Dewan Deena Nath observed, that the decision of the British Government was just, and should be obeyed; but he trusted that the Maharajah and servants of the state would receive consideration at the hands of the British Government, and that some allowance would be granted to maintain them in comfort and respectability. "If France," he observed, "after the defeat and captivity of Buonaparte, had been restored to its legitimate ruler, though the country yielded thirty crores of revenue, it would be no very extraordinary act of British clemency if the Punjab, which yielded less than three crores, should be restored to the Maharajah. However, let the Governor-General's will be done."

I replied, that the time of concession and clemency was gone; that I was ready, on the part of the Governor-General, to confirm the conditions to which the council had subscribed yesterday, and which should be read out in Persian and Hindoostanee,

for general information.

This was listened to with the deepest attention, but it called forth no observation. To the former signatures were then added those of Gundur Sing, the accredited agent of Sirdar Shere Sing, Sindunwala, and Sirdar Lal Sing, agent and son of Sirdar Utter Sing, Kaleewala, thus completing the entire number of the members of the council of regency who have remained nominally faithful to their engagements. The paper was then handed in duplicate by Raja Tej Sing to the Maharajah, who immediately affixed his signature by tracing the initials of his name in English letters. The alscrity with which he took the papers when offered to him was a matter of remark to all, and suggested the idea that possibly he had been instructed by his advisers that any show of hesitation might lead to the substitution of terms less favourable than those which had been offered.

When the document had thus been fully ratified, I directed the following proclamation\* to be read aloud in the native lan-

I then handed one copy of the terms to the Maharajah; and, having thus fulfilled the object of my mission, I took my leave with the usual etiquette, and dissolved the durbar.

The whole ceremony was conducted with grave decorum. No sirder was armed. The costly jewels and gaudy robes, so con-spicuous in the Sikh court on other public occasions, were now thrown aside. I did not observe the slightest sign of wonder, sorrow, anger, or even dissatisfaction, upon the countenance of any one present, except on that of Dewan Deena Nath; and, from the nice inquiries he had made, during the private conference, respecting his own interests, it would not be uncharitable to suppose that his sadness arose more from the loss of the immense influence he possesses in every department of the state, than from regret at the subversion of his master's dynasty. But neither did I observe any signs of gladness. The whole anbordering on apathy, and not a word or whisper escaped to betray the real feelings pervading the hearts of that solemn assembly, which had met to witness the ratified dissolution of the great empire established by the fraud and violence of Runjeet Sing.

nouncement appeared to be received with a degree of indifference

As I lest the Palace, I had the proud satisfaction of seeing the British colours hoisted on the citadel under a royal salute from our own artillery,-at once proclaiming the ascendancy of British rule, and sounding the knell of the Khalsa Raj.

#### TERMS

Granted to the Maharajah Duleep Sing, Bahadoor, on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, by Henry Miers Elliot, Esq., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C. B., Resident, in virtue of full powers vested in them by the Right Honourable James, Eurl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable East-India Company to direct and control by the Honourane East Indies; and accepted, on the part of His Highness the Maharajah, by Ruja Tej Sing, Raja Deena Nath, Bhaee Nidhan Sing, Fakeer Nooroodeen, Gundur Sing, agent of Sirdar Shere Sing, Sindunwala, and Sirdar Lal Sing, agent and son of Sirdar Uttur Sing, Kaleewalla, members of the Council of Regency, invested with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness.

I. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing shall resign for himself, his heirs, and his successors, all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab, or to any sovereign power

whatever.

II. All the property of the State, of whatever description, and wheresoever found, shall be confiscated to the Honourable East-India Company; in part payment of the debt due by the State of Lahore to the British Government, and of the expenses. of the war.

III. The gem called the Koh-i-noor, which was taken from Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk by Maharajah Runjeet Sing, shall be surrendered by the Maharajalı of Lahore to the Queen of

England.

IV. His Highness Duleep Sing shall receive, from the Honourable East-India Company, for the support of himself, his relatives, and the servants of the State, a pension not less than four, and not exceeding five, lakhs of Company's rupees per

V. His Highness shall be treated with respect and honour. He shall retain the title of Maharajah Duleep Sing, Bahadoor; and he shall continue to receive, during his life, such portion of the above-named pension as may be allotted to himself personally, provided he shall remain obedient to the British Government; and shall reside at such place as the Governor General of India may select.

Granted and accepted at Lahore, on the 29th of March, 1849, and ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General on.

the 5th of April, 1849.

DALHOUSIE. H. M. Elliot. H. M. LAWRENCE. MAHARAJAH DULKIP SING. RAJA TEJ SING. RAJA DEENA NATH. BHARR NIDHAN SING. FAREER NOOROODEEN. GUNDUR SING,

Agent to Sirdar Shere Sing, Sindunwala. SIRDAR LAL SING, Agent and Son of Sirdar Uttur Sing, Kaleewala,

#### BENGAL.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL from London, with letters to the 24th March, was hourly expected at Calcutta on the departure of the steamer.

H. M.'s 96TH REGT. - The Walmer Castle, from Hobart Town, has brought 279 men, and large numbers of women and children belonging to H. M.'s 96th regt.

Majon Chester succeeds Capt. Ray, as first assistant adjutant-general of the army.

THE RAJAH OF TIPPERAH Was killed by lightning on the 14th April.

Orium. The Board of Salt and Opium (the Englishman states) has ordered 3,300 chests of opium to be returned to Patna, there to undergo a careful examination. The drug has

Mr. Thomas, lient.-governor of the N. W. provinces, has been compelled by ill health to leave Agra for the hills.

TAXING OFFICER. - The Englishman hears that Mr. Higgins, the present taxing officer, is to be appointed to the office of equity registrar, and Mr. Hedger is named as the probable suc-

cessor to Mr. Higgins.

Simla, April 20. - During a violent storm that raged there, Mrs. Dartnell (wife of Dr. Dartnell, of H. M.'s 53rd Foot) and her ayah were both struck dead by lightning, in the verandah of the house of Mr. Matthews, of the Simla Bank. A nurse was also severely injured, and the infant daughter of Mrs. Dartnell was at first supposed to have lost her eyesight, but such turns out not to have been the case.—Delhi Gazette, April 28.

Umballa, April 22.—The whole of the artillery destined for

this station, as also the 11th L.C., the 9th and 45th N.I. have arrived. H.M.'s 3rd dragoons are expected on the 23rd inst. The captured and surrendered Sikh guns are expected, under

escort of the 6th L.C. and 73rd N.I.

LODFEANA, April 21 .- Sir Dudley Hill has assumed the command of the Sirhind division, and as a commencement of the labours in store for all under his command, has ordered grand guard mounting to take place every Monday morning, half an hour after sunrise at every station within the division. All offi-cers off duty to attend. This at the larger stations of Ferozepore and Umballa will entail the attendance of nearly 100 officers.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the late Phænix Marine Insurance Office, last week, a further contribution of Rs. 2,000 per share was called for. A printed circular, addressed to the proprietors, states that the total additional amount to be provided for is Co.'s Rs. 1,49,000, and that the proprietary list consists of fifty-one shares, held by solvent parties, who pay in full, seventeen under trust or pecuniary difficulties, who will pay in part, and the rest are held by insolvent parties.—Englishman, April

COL. BRADFORD, OF THE 1ST LIGHT CAVALRY, On whom the command of Brig. Pope's cavalry devolved, on that officer being carried to the rear at the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13th of January, has written to the Englishman to say that he neither gave any order to retire, on the occasion alluded to, to his own or any other regiment, nor did he hear any other person give such an order.

THE PUNJAUB CONTINGENT.—The following letter from a trustworthy correspondent gives fuller explanation of the arrangements respecting the new levies, than anything we have as yet seen published:—" There are to be ten new regiments immediately raised in and for the Punjaub-a sort of contingent, in fact-five cavalry and five infantry-to be recruited half Sikhs, and the other half Poorbeas and Mussulmans. mandants and second in command are already appointed—the names of the following for the command of the cavalry corps :-1st. Neville Chamberlain, 16th gren., and Stannus, 5th cav. 2nd. Crauford Chamberlain, 28th N.I., and Brown, 46th N.I. 3rd. Biddulph, 45th N.I. with 3rd L.C., and Weston, 36th N.I. 4th. Dowson, 5th N.I. with 1lth L.C., and Henderson, 45th N.I. 5th. Fitzgerald, of Scinde camel corps, which is to be done away with. Second in command, I don't know. Infantry, 1st. Coke, 10th N.I., and Willan, 44th N.I. 2nd. Knox, 43rd L.I., and Brown, 46th N.I. 3rd. Morris, 20th N.I., and Reid, 34th N.I. 4th. Campbell, 30th N.I., and Gastrell, 13th N.I. 5th. Not yet known, I believe. The adjutants are all, it is said, to be taken from the Bombay and Madras services. You will perceive that the above list of commandants and second in command is nearly all selected from passed men. The order limiting absentees on staff employ to five must now be done away with, and will not increase the efficiency of the Bengal army certainly; but no increase to the regular army will be granted us now, I much fear."—Agra Messenger, April 21.

THE STATIONS OF MUKKOO AND BOODER PIND are abandoned.

PESHAWUR, April 15 .- The plain of Peshawur extends further than one can see; we cannot get a decent camp, and as the weather is intensely hot, the troops, at least the Europeans, are all to be put under cover-one regiment, the 60th, goes into Sultan Mahomed's garden-house, a large place outside the town, called Wuzeerabagh; the 61st go into Avitabile's house in the town, which will hold them all; and the Toughs are to live in tents chuppered over, and are, I think, the luckiest of the true Revolumbet to the second in all the second in al The two Bombay batteries are to be chuppered in also near the 60th; the two Bengal ones in the old Sikh lines, which are to be repaired. The native corps are not decided for yet: we had so many changes of engineers, &c. &c., that almost nothing is done yet. The whole plain is under water by irrigation, but the crops are getting ripe. The weather is yet cold at times.

COAL.-The late Mr. Williams, in his recent survey of the Ranee-gunge mines, suggested the probability, from the appearance of the Ranee-gunge out-crop (which till lately had not been distinctly defined), that a third bed or main coal would be found at the depth of from 450 to 500 feet. His suggestions were acted on, and an experimental shaft sunk to the south of the out-crops of the present known seams. It has proved successful; a seam of coal has been discovered at the depth of 480 feet, the thickness is not ascertained, but is supposed to be from 8 to Il feet. There is now little doubt that the Indian market will (as soon as powerful machinery can be procured) be supplied with fuel equal to the best English, the produce of her own mines. Mr. Simms, on visiting the mines, significantly pointed downwards; he will be glad to hear that the hint was taken, and

success attended it.—Englishman, April 26.
MILITARY, April.—The 9th N.I. were to march with treasure from Lahore to Wuzeerabad on the 16th, and on the return of that corps to Lahore, the 18th, 37th, and 72nd regts. will be permitted to march for their respective stations. The 2nd Europeans, and 30th and 36th N.I. are expected at Lahore about the 2nd of May. The 30th will pass through Delhi on their way to Meerut, which station they may reach about the first week in June. The 2nd regt. of irreg. cav. were to leave Hoosheearpore on the 18th for their new station of Deenanuggur. The 73rd N.I. and 6th L.C., with the captured and surrendered guns, expect to reach Umballah about the 28th. The 3rd N. I., at present at Battala, between Deenanuggur and Umritser, are expected at Hoosheearpoor about the end of this month. A wing of a native infantry corps is always to garrison the fortress of Kangra, and the 28th regt. have been directed to increase the detachment, they have hitherto furnished from Hoosheearpoor, to the above strength. H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, and Holmes's irreg. cav. (12th) reached Rawul Pindee on the 13th. Brig. Penny was one march in the rear of these two corps with the 2nd Europeans and 13th and 20th N.I. H.M.'s 32nd foot, and the 49th and 51st regiments, arrived at Umrister on the 13th. The European corps marched onwards (to Jullunder) on the 12th; the native regiments proceeded in the same direction (the 49th to Nakodah) on the 14th, as it was found inconvenient to take so large a body of troops through the The head-quarters of the 3rd brigade horse country together. artillery, Capt. Huish's troop, and Lieut.-col. Campbell's ditto, arrived at Umballah on the 18th, none the worse for their march. A detachment of Capt. Huish's troop, under Lieut. Bruce, had gone towards the hills with the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, in charge of two guns intended for the Governor-General, and two more guns had been brought on by Capt. Huish, which Lord Gough has, it is said, reserved for himself. Two more have, we are told, been presented by the Governor-General to the regiment of artillery, and will be placed as well-earned trophies of Goojrat in the regimental mess-house at Dum-Dum. The 45th N.I. arrived at Umballah on the 21st. The Commander-in-Chief left the regiment at Munnimagra, and proceeded on his way to Simls. H.M.'s 32nd foot, and 51st N.I., marched into cantonments, at Jullunder, on the morning of the 18th. General Gilbert was at Pukka Serai on the 13th. The 36th N. I. arrived at Umballah on the 19th, and proceeded on towards Moradabad the following day.

THE SIKH ARMY. — If anything were wanting to show the character of the Sikhs, and of the war, the manner of its termination must resolve all doubts. We have had no Guerilla warfare, as the English papersanticipated - no desperate struggles of fanatic Akalies. We have but had a regular army meeting us in fair struggle on a fair field. The morale of that army is destroyed by defeat, and we hear no more of it. The soldiers had little personal connection with the chiefs, and had they been desperate men they might have continued a very harassing contest. But no-they are no desperadoes-they are comfortable people, accustomed to serve Runjeet Sing on daily rations and monthly pay. They have wives and children, and lands, and cattle at home, and they have no taste for starving in the desert in the Ogre-like hope of one day drinking the blood of a Feringhee. They have little nationality—merely the natural love of domination—but they like the good things of domination—not the life of a dog in the wilderness and failing the former alternative, they are quite prepared to return to their homes and stay there. Hence their readiness to lay down their arms at the suggestion of their officers. You may be sure that the last eight months of scanty or no pay-little to eat—and much to do and suffer—has thoroughly cured them of all martial ardour. They like a Guerilla warfare about as much as a London guardsman would like bush fighting among the They have abundance of pluck and courage-but it is a calculating courage—and deprived of a nucleus you will never hear more of them.—Mofussilite, April 6.

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Scientific Mission to Tiber.—The Delhi Gazette gives us the following notice regarding the scientific mission sent into Tibet by the Governor-General:—"Capt. A. Cunningham has long since returned to the Provinces, Dr. Thomson came to Lahore with Dewan Joalla Sahai, between two and three months ago, laden with the botanical riches of Kashmeer, and Lieut. Henry Strachey, now the only remaining member of the com-mission, was at Le, in Ladakh, about the middle of January."

English Law in India.—A curious instance of the operation of the system of English law is afforded by the Indian. A large amount of assets had been placed in the Bank Times. of Bengal to the account of Charles J. Richards, T. S. Kelsall, and John Cochrane, as assignees for Mesers, Hughesdop, Bro-Mr. Richards has gone to England, but appointed Mr. Kelsall to act for him. The Bank, however, refused to allow the money to be withdrawn without the signature of Mr. Richards, as no assignee has the right to transfer his powers. The Supreme Court was, therefore, moved to vest the funds in the names of Messrs. Kelsall and Cochrane, but this Sir L. Peel declared himself unable to do, as he could not deprive Mr. Richards of his share in the arrangement, and passed an order transferring the whole to Mr. J. Cochrane in his capacity of official assignee.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—It is said that the appointment of superintendent of police has been conditionally conferred on

Mr. Law, subject to confirmation.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FULTON, Capt. J. rec. ch. of office of comdt. of Behar station guards fr. Capt. Voyle, April 12.

INGLES, H. asst. to pol. agent in the Cossya hills, res. ch. of

office. April 13.

LUBHINGTON, F. A. made over ch. of Calcutta toll collection and canal depts. to Maj. Rutherford, April 24.

MALET, O. W. offic. col. at Tipperah, to offic. also as mag. of that district; fr. April 16, res. of mag. of Tipperah, April 16.

PRINSEP, E. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, placed at disp. of Gov.-gen. for emp. in the Punjab, April 19.

Rose, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar, vested with special

powers, April 20. TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Daces, to conduct current duties of offic. of comm. of that div. April 19.
YULE, G. U. rec. ch. of col. of Purneah, April 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. 1 mo. fr. date of leaving station, and 6 mo. to England.

EDGEWORTH, M. P. leave canc. April 19. PRATT, H. three weeks.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANSTRUTHER, Maj. R. L. cav. to be lieut. col. April 28. BOWIE, Lieut. C. V. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. CAREY, 2nd Lieut. De V. F. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

DARLING, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 17, v. Mac-

sween, dec. April 28.

DAY, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849.

D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 4th N.I. to be adj. v. Fraser, app. to a civ. sit. April 14.

Duffin, Lieut. R. 58th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 10, in succ. to

Locket, res.

DUNCAN, Capt. I. 26th N.I. transf. to inv. est. fr. May 1.

DUNCAND, Capt. H. M. engs. to offic. as asst. to agent for Scindiah's

DURRANT, Cornet H. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.

EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. A. art. to rank from Dec. 8, 1848.

GREENE, Lieut. col. G. T. engs. perm. to retire fr. serv. April 28.

HASELWOOD, Lieut. W. K. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. April 1, in

suc. to Magnay, inval. HIGGINS, Ens. E. G. 3rd N.I. to offic. as staff to detach. under

com. of Major Butler, April 16.

HILL, Capt. R. 4th N.I. 2nd in com. of 6th irr. cav. to be comt. of 5th do. in suc. to Bt. lieut. col. I. Angelo, who rejoins his corps,

5th do. in suc. to Bt. lieut. col. I. Angelo, who rejoins his corps, 3rd L.C. April 16.

HOBSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut, fr. April 1, in suc. to Magnay, inval.

HOBSFORD, E. O'B. to do duty with 2nd N.I. at Umballa, Apr. 15.

INGILBY, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

LOCKETT, Capt. I. W. C. 58th N.I. res. the serv. April 25.

MAGNAY, Capt. E. 1st Eur. fus. invalided April 1.

OAKES, Lieut. G. N. 1st class asst. to govr. gen. S. W. frontier, rec. ch. of Maunbhoom div. fr. E. Sandys, April 16.

SCOTT, Bt. capt. G. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. April 12, in suc. to

Stedman, de

SMITH, Ens. W. 58th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 10 in suc. to Lockett, res.

SMITH, Bt. maj. L. H. 6th L.C. to be maj. fr. April 12 in suc. to Stedman, dec.
THEOBALD, Corn. J. P. A. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 12, in

suc. to Stedman, dec.

THOMPSON, Capt. I. 19th N.I. returned to duty April 25. THUILLIER, Bt. capt. H. E. L. art. to be dep. surv. gen. &c. &c. v. Wroughton, April 13.

WATT, Maj. A. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of com. in ch. fr. date when he shall be rel. at Allahabad, April 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BURLTON, P. H. C. April 27. CAULFIELD, H. April 26. LANCE, J. D. April 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BALDWIN, Capt. R. H. h. art. May 1 to Oct. 16, Simla and Hills, pr. aff.

BARCLAY, Lieut. R. C. 68th N.I. April 20 to Oct. 15, Hills,

pr. aff. BOWIE, Lieut, C. V. art. 6 mo. fr. March 28, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

BRISTOW, Lieut. W. postmr. of Berhampore, 14 days in ext. BRUERE, Capt. C. F. 13th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, Simla, pr. aff. BUCKLEY, Col. F. 14th N.I. May 1 to June 30, prep. to Eur.

pr. aff.

CARMICHAEL, Lieut. col. C. M. 4th L. C. April 2 to Oct 2, to Almorah, &c. pr. aff.

DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. April 2 to Oct. 2, to Almo-

DEDIMOND, Brev. maj. H. Srd L.C. April 2 to Oct. 2, to Almorah, &c. pr. aff.
GILMORE, Capt. M. W. 30th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, Calcutta.
GRAVES, Ens. I. H. 41st N.I. May 15 to Oct. 15, Gwalior, pr. aff.
HAMMOND, Licut. H. b. art. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla, pr. aff.
HASELL, Capt. W, L. 44th N.I. to Europe, m. c.
JERDAN, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, Almorah and Hills
pr. aff.

pr. aff.

MACLEAN, Lieut. W. G. M. 71st N.I. Eur. m. c. April 28.
PALMER, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. April 20 to Oct. 15, Almorah, &c.

PLATT, Major J. 23rd N.I. May 12 to June 15, Juswah Dhoon, pr. aff.

WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L. C. April 20 to Oct. 15, Kangra and Hills, pr. aff.
WILSON, Adjt. T. F. 13th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, Meerut, urg.

pr. af.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. rem. fr. 29th to 14th N.I. at Ber-

hampore, to join. BEDFORD, Asst. surg. J. R. in med. ch. of civ. station Chittagong

to be gar. asst. surg. Fort William, v. Cantor, April 28.
BRODIE, Ens. C. G. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, date of arr. Feb. 8.
CANTOR, Asst. surg. T. att. to gar. Fort William to be 2nd asst. in gen. hosp. with med. charge of Calcutta native militia, April 28.

HAY, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to perform civ. med. duties of Ajmere dur. abs. on m. c. of Asst. surg. Macaulay.

LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. 1st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 8th batt. art.

MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. rem. fr. 1st to 10th N.I. at Lucknow, to join April 16.

MATHIAS, Asst. surg. C. art. to aff. med. aid to Kotah contingent

dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Hay.

M'LEAN, Asst. surg. A. att. to gen. hosp. to offic. as gar. asst. surg. Fort William, pending arrival of Asst. surg. Cantor, Ap. 26. Wise, Surg. T. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to troops at Dacca station

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. PARKER, R. April 27.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Maj. Yerbury, Capt. Ouvry, and Lieuts. Draper and Stisted, 6 mo. leave fr. April 12, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—9th lancers. Maj. Grant, 6 mo. leave to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. col. King, 6 mo. leave to Simla; Capts. Wilmer and Gaussen, and Lieut. Ibbetson,

leave to Simla; Capts. Wilmer and Gaussen, and Lieut. Ibbetson, 6 mo. to Simla; Lieut. Mayne, 6 mo. to bills N. of Deyrah.

INFANTRY.—10th regt. Lieut. col. Young, 6 mo. to hills north of Deyrah; Capt. Best, 6 mo. to Mussoorie; Surgeon Mockler, 6 mo. to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Galloway, to receive ch. of stat. staff off. at Landour.—29th. Lieut. col. Congreve, 6 mo. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah; Major Way, 7 mo. to Landour.—32nd. Lieut. col. Markham and Lieut. Clapcott, 6 mo. mo. to Simia and fills north of Deyran; Aragon way,
Landour.—32nd. Lieut. col. Markham and Lieut. Clapcott, 6 mo.
to hills north of Deyrah; Lieut. Maussell, 6 mo. to Simia.—53rd.
Lieut. Mowbray, 6 mo. to Simia and hills north of Deyrah.—60th.
Lieut. North, to Bombay.—61st. Capt. Dalton, Lieuts.Wall, Huson,
and Hudson, and Asst. surg. Lucas, 6 mo. to Jullundur.—1541.
Lewen, 6 mo. to Jullundur and Kussowlie.—70th. Lieut. Society
to do duty with 80th.—78th. Lieut. T. Anderson, passed cram.
Canarese.—80th. Major Lockhart, May 1 to Oct. 15. of Major Lockhart,
Sath. Lieut. Hughes, 2 years to England.—98th. Cast.
6 mo. to Simia; Lieut. Dunbar, 4 mo. to Calcutta,
England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

MRS. IGNACIA VICENCIA DE PAYVA, late an inhabitant of Macao, to the administrator general.

THOMAS Box, late a captain in the 1st regt. of European Bengal fusiliers, in the service of the Company, ditto.

THOMAS STEEL, Esq., late of the town of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, to the ecclesiastical registrar of the Supreme Court. JAMES GORDON DUFF GORDON, late of Lahore, in the East

Indies, a British subject, and a lieutenant in the 15th regt. of Bengal N.I., to Patrick Gordon, of Cawapore, in the upper province of India, a captain and brevet-major in the 11th regt. of Bengal N.I.

India, a captain and brevet-major in the 11th regt. of Bengal IN.1. Paul, Smelt, and Marsball, proctors.

ROBERT NEAVE, Esq., late civil and sessions judge of Azimghur, to Joseph Spencer Judge, of Calcutta, Esq., one of the attorneys. J. S. Judge, proctor in person.

JEMMA LUCY HARRISON, late of Calcutta, widow, to the registrar of the said Court. John Templeton, proctor.

FREDERIC HURTER, late of Bhaugulpore, in the district of Benglish missions to Flize Magish Huster, the widow, G. O.

gal, Baptist missionary, to Eliza Marian Hurter, the widow. G. O.

Beeby, proctor.
MARY BOWIE, late of Cossytollah, in Calcutta, widow, to

Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, Esq., ecclesiastical registrar of the said Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ROBERT KENT, late a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab., to Maurice Fitzgerald, Sandes, Esq., ecclesiastical registrar of the said Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

AUGUSTUS NICHOLLS THOMPSON, late a British subject and a lieut. of the 36th regt. of Bengal N.I., in the service of the Company, to Mrs. Emily Pierce Thompson, at present of Umballa, in the north-western province of India, the lawful widow. Allan and

Thomas, proctors.

George Wood, late of Calcutta, gentleman, to Mr. David Walter Madge, of No. 2, Madge's Lane, Lindsay Street, in the town of Calcutta, register in the salt department of the Board of Customs. Fiith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOSEPH WADE, late of Allahabad, a sergeant in the military service of the Company, to Charlotte Wade, of Bandah, the widow.

Lyons and Bell, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS

ADAMS, the lady of G. c.s., s. at Garden Reach, April 23.
CAMPBELL, the lady of Major C. 53rd N.I. s. at Simla, April 9.
CHARRIOL, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, April 24. COWAN, the lady of George Hepburn, d. at Calcutta, April 24. EARLES, the wife of C. d. at Calcutta, April 12. FORD, the lady of William, c.s., d. at Umballah, April 18. FRENCH, the lady of Henry G. d. at Meergunge, April 21. GLEGG, the wife of Steward A. d. at Calcutta, March 29. HOSKINS, the lady of J. A. d. at Mooghyr, March 30. JACKSON, the wife of Mr. d. at Lahore, April 20. JOHNSTONE, the lady of H. C. 5th N.I. s. at Dinapore, April 18. KELLAN, the wife of Henry, s. at Dehra Dhoon, April 25. KEIGHLY, the wife of Charles Dawes, 44th N.I. at Allahabad, April 14. COWAN, the lady of George Hepburn, d. at Calcutta, April 24.

King, the wife of John, s. at Calcutta, April 23.
MACDONALD, the wife of Lieut. J. D. 39th N.I. s. at Gwalior, April 21.

MACKAY, the wife of the Rev. W. S. s. at Calcutta, April 19. MYERS, the wife of Robert, s. at Calcutta, April 28. NYERS, the wife of Robert, s. at Calcutta, April 28.
PERRIN, the wife of H., Hon. Co.'s mar. s. at Calcutta, April 21.
PETRIE, the lady of Martin, 21st N.I. d. at Banda, April 26.
SHADWELL, the wife of Henry S. s. at Delhi, April 15.
SINAES, Mrs. E. D. M. s. at Midnapore, April 26.
'TLLLOCH, the lady of Capt. T. S. D. d. at Mussoorie, March 30.
WATTELL, Mrs. W. P. s. at Dinapore, March 20.
WOODBURN, the lady of Dr. 59th N.I. d. at Bareilly, April 2.

WYATT, Mrs. S. G. d. at Calcutta, April 25.

#### MARRIAGES

CLEMENGER, William George Ward, 1st Eur. fus. to Jane Anna, d. of the late Robert Firzgerald, at Agra.

LOGAN, James, to Miss Elizabeth A. Holland, at Calcutta,

April 21.

MAINWARING, Norman William, 73rd N.I. at Jane, d. of the late Lieut. col. R. Kent, 18th N.I. at Lahore, April 21. MARSHALL, William Elliott, 48th N.I. to Fanny, d. of the late W.

Hennessey, at Benares, April 17.
MILLS, Serj. maj. Charles, H.M.'s 98th, to Maria Palmer, widow of the late qua.mas. J. H.M.'s 14th drag. at Lahore, April 21.

#### DEATHS.

ADIE, Flora, at Calcutta, aged 98, April 13. AVIET, Flora, at Calcutta, aged 93, April 13.

AVIET, Nicholes, at Calcutta, aged 57, April 20.

BAKER, Cornfield, at Howrah, aged 24, April 25.

FRASER, Edward, at Cawnpore, aged 28, April 13.

HUBBARD, Thomas, at Banda, aged 28, April 13.

KEAN, A. reliet of the late J. H. at Meerut, aged 20, April 25.

KEYS, Mr. M. at Calcutta, aged 35, April 26.

MACKINNON, Miss Isabella, at Mussoorie, aged 41, April 12. NEED, Charles A. s. of Lieut. Charles, 14th irr. cav. at Lahore, aged 2 mo. April 17. PENHEAROW, Benjamin, at Dinapore, aged I, April 23.

PEPPER, inf. s. of Brev. maj. H. N. art. at Cawnpore, April 10. POPE, Lieut. col. Alexander, c.B. late in comm. 6th L.C. at Kussowlee, aged 58, April 20.

REMFREY, Archibald R. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, April 27. SANDFORD, M'Whirter, s. of the late E. M. at Calcutta, aged 34, April 18.

April 18.

SINABS, Infant s. of Mrs. E. D'M. at Midnapore, April 26.

SMART, George, at Calcutta, aged 41, April 18.

SULLEN, Amelia Susan, d. of Serg. P. aged 9, April 26.

SULLEN, George Edgar, s. of Serg. P. at Delhi, aged 6 mo. April 28.

April 28.
TOURNEUR, Capt. Claude E. at Chandernagore, aged 48, April 30.
TRICKETT, Charlotte, relict of the late Wm. at Cawnpore, April 3.
WARD, W. W. at Howrah, aged 50, April 16.
WIGGINS, Eliza M. F. d. of Capt. Edward, 52nd N.I.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 21. Alibi, Rhodes, Madras.—21. Euphrosyne, Barras, London.—24. General Hewelt, Gatenby, George Town; True Briton, Roe, London; Lowell, Coffin, London.—25. Malabar, Noakes, London.—26. Otomoco, Brown, Boston; Deogaum, Evans, Clyde; Thomas Sparkes, Groom, Liverpool; Princess Royal, Adamson, Liverpool.—27. Eliza Warwick, Peterson, Boston; Dublin, Robertson, Liverpool; Charlotte, Lyster, Maulmain.—28. Nonpariel, Budd, Madras; Punch, Grierson, Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon.—30.—Enterprize, Cops, Maulmain; Duke, Atkinson, Liverpool; Eliza Penelope, Shilstone, Penang; Thane, Crisp, Rangoon. Thane, Crisp, Rangoon.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alibi .- Lieut. Anduckel; Mr. T. Childs.

Per Euphrosyne. — Mr. Honieke.
Per General Hewett. — Lieut. col. Cumberland.

Per General Hewelt.—Lieut. col. Cumberland.
Per Lowell.—Mr. Adam Bailey, Mr. C. F. L. Cashing, clerk.
Per True Briton.—Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Gordon and
2 children, Mrs. Tiel, Misses Webster, J. Webster, A. Webster,
and Burkinyoung, Capt. Webster, Mrs. Rudman and 2 children,
Mr. Tiel, Lieut. Rudman, Messrs. Burns, Valpy, Hudson, Tipping, and Medley. From Madras.—Capt. Thompson, Mr. Belli,
and Mr. Clementson; Mrs. Fitzpatrick and 3 children, and Miss
Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick.

Per Malabar.—Mrs. Hyde, Miss Hyde, Master Hyde, Mrs. Bond, Misses Harcourt, Reed, Waneford, Elliod, and Rose, C. Handfield and J. T. James, esqrs. H. M.'s 29th regt.; Joseph Aldurey, esq. H. M.'s 10th regt.; Robt. Parker, esq. asst. surg. Messrs. Lance, Boulton, and Caulfuca. From Madras—Miss Brodie, and Miss and Master Coultan.

Brodie, and Miss and Master Coultan.

Per Otomoco.—Charles Moseley, and N. Goddard Gould, esqrs.

Per Eliza Warwick.—Francis W. Bean.

Per Teazer.—Mrs. West and child, and Mrs. Rose and child.

Per Charlotte.—Mrs. Lyster and child.

Per Punch.—Mrs. Grierson and 2 children.

Per Cowasjee Family.—J. D. Roch, esq.

Per Enterprize.—R. H. Young, esq. Mr. Crank, J. C. Sutherland, esq. and 2 children; Captains Postel and Younghusband,

Lieut. Ripley, Mrs. Ross, Dr. Falconer, Mrs. Hannah and 5

children; Miss Ware.

Per Eliza Penglone — Mrs. Shilstone and child. Miss Shilstone

Per Eliza Penelope.—Mrs. Shilstone and child; Miss Shilstone. From Singapore.—C. Morgan, esq.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 21. Duncan, Henrickson, Liverpool; John M'Vicar, M'Leod, Liverpool.—22. Sophia, Cloughton, Muscat; Clarissa, Andre, Mauritius; Robina Mitchell, Evetts, Liverpool.—23. Kustomjee Cowasjee, Wright, Mauritius; Tenasserim, Dicey, Madras.—24. Red Rover, Oliver, China; Poppy, Cole, China.—25. Dido, Saunders, Singapore.—26. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Singa-Saunders, Singapore.—26. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Singapore; Viscount Chaleaubriand, Gigneaux, Bordeaux.—27. Defiance, Serjeant, Mauritius.—28. Ariel, Burt, China; Audubon, Winsor, New Bedford, Saudswall, Bersen, Hamburgh.—29. Culloden, Fergusson, London.—30. Charlotte, Affleck, London; Eniyma, Stavers, Akyab; Lady Kennaway, Santry, London.—May 3. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Oriental to MADRAS.—Mr. Morrison and servant.

To Suez.—Col. Carmichael, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Gibbon.

To Suez.—Col. Carmichael, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Gibbon.
To Malta.—Mr. Baucefend.
To England.—Col. Green, lady, and child; Col. Ewart, Mrs.
Hughes, and two children; Mr. Reeves, Mr. Mackinnon, Mrs. Pensent and child; Mr. Hopper, Mr. Lardlay's child, infant, and servant; Dr. Henderson, Capt. Delmare, Mr. F. Chaplain, Mrs. Clifford and two children; Capt. Hazell, Mr. Coates, Mr. Saunders, and Lieut Mtlean. and Lieut. M'Lean.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Calcutta, May 3, 1849.

	Government		Secu	crities.	Bı	17.	Sell.		
Transfer Stock Pape	er 5 per	r cent.		prem.	10	Ō	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.				disc.	1	8		1	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	ding to	Nos.		do.	1	8	•••	ī	12
New Co.'s 5 do.		• •		do.	0	4		Ō	6
Third Sicea 4 do.		• •		do.	14	o		14	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••		•	do.	13		••	13	8



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В	an.	k	St	a	res	L

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem.	1530	to	1580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	do.	10	••	15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	• ·	par.			

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances	(3 months)	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	••	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts		6½ percent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

16	2		16	10	1
16	4		16	10	per sa. wt.
220	8		220	14	1 100
220	2		220	10	} per 100.
10	131		10	14	1
16	3		16	o ¯	each.
21	5		21	6	]
	16 220 220 10 16	16 2 16 4 220 8 220 2 10 13 1/2 16 3	16 2 16 4 220 8 220 2 10 13½ 16 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	104 4 to 104 10 16 2 16 10 16 4 16 10 220 8 220 14 220 2 220 10 10 13½ 10 14½ 16 3 16 0 21 5 21 6

#### RXCHANGES.

Quotations are, for 6 months' sight, 1s. 101d. to 1s. 101d. American Bills under credit, ditto, 1s. 101d. to 1s. 101d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 91d. to 1s. 91d.

Our quotations, to London, 4l. 15s. to 5l.; to Liverpool, 4l. 10s.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.—In the Import market a good business has CALCUTTA, MAY 1.—In the Import market a good business has been done, although some descriptions of goods have deteriorated in value. All kinds of Manchester goods inquired for, and Glasgow fabrics a shade better. Twist dull, with a tendency to lower prices. With the exception of Spelter, which had fallen to 8-10 to 8-12, Metals are rather better. We may quote Iron, Flat, &c., at 2-14 to 3, Nail Rod 3-14, Round Rod 5, Hoop 5-12 to 6, Sheet 5 to 5-2; Copper, 39-4 Sheathing, 37-8 to 39 Brazier, 33-12 Tile, 34 Nails.

#### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENTINCE (steamer), with the London mail of March 24, reached Madras May 2, and left on the same day for Calcutta.

SURGEON DE BURGH BIRCH, M.D., is about to retire from the service; this will promote Asst. Surgeon C. Paterson, M.D., to

the rank of Surgeon.-Athenaum.

THE KHOND AGENCY.—We rejoice to hear that the result of the first season of exertions by the present agency in Chinna Kimedy has been the rescue of 206 victims, and that since Col. Campbell has been in office, the total number rescued has not fallen short of 547. The last expedition has lain through the most difficult and savage part of the Khond country; yet the mission met with no opposition, and no injury of any kind was inflicted on man or on property. The march was unopposed and triumphant.—Friend of India, April 5.

CONVERSIONS.—The Roman Catholic priests of Royapooram are labouring with great success in their vocation. Another of the Free Church scholars, a youth named Thomas, has embraced the Popish faith, and is now studying under the care of the Rev. Dr. Murphy. These frequent secessions indicate the existence of an intense activity, which must be met by corresponding energy on the part of the teachers of the Protestant fails, if they would not see the fruits of their labours snatched from them. The fact must be a source of discomfort to the earnest ministers of the Free Church, but it is no reflection on their zeal and

piety.—Athenæum, April 24.

The Christian Knowledge Society at Madras.—The Madras Athenæum has brought to our notice the fact that the Christian Knowledge Society at that Presidency has been in the funds en habit of making rather an unscrupulous use of the funds en-trusted to them by the public, and with which they have estabtrusted to them by the public, and with which they have established a press. They have, it appears, unceremoniously reprinted two little works compiled by the editor of this journal, for the use of youth in India. As we have no recollection of ever having given them permission so to do, the transaction is with-The works had not, at the time of their unauthoout excuse. rized republication, been registered according to Act XX., 1847, and there was, therefore, no invasion of copyright which might subject the publishers to the legal penalties of that enactment; but a body like the Christian Knowledge Society, which exists for the sole purpose of disseminating the purer principles of Christian morality in this heathen land, is bound to teach as much by example as by precept. We acquit the Society of any mercenary motive in this transaction. Their object was doubtmercenary motive in this transaction. Their object was doubt-less laudable—the diffusion of useful knowledge, but the means they adopt should be made to correspond with the excellence of the object in view. It is a very insufficient excuse for poaching in the manor of another, that the game is to be given to the poor. We are confident, however, that the present remonstrance will, of itself, be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of any such attempt, even if it was not supported by the information we now give the Society, that these works were duly registered, with two others, in the Home Department on the 27th of the past month, and that the republication of them will hereafter entail penal consequences.—Friend of India.

Major Onslow. - It is with extreme regret we announce the death of Major George Walton Onslow, of the Madras artillery, brigadier commanding the Ellichpore division of the Nizam's army, which melancholy event was occasioned by a fall from his horse while engaged in a skirmish, on the 30th ultimo, with some Rohilla insurgents near the village of Kullum. Major Onslow entered the Madras army as a cadet in 1821, and obtained his majority on the 13th July, 1845. He was universally beloved, and his death, as a matter of course, is deeply regretted

by all serving under him.

THE H. C.'S STEAMER "TENASSERIM" came in on Saturday afternoon, bringing a detachment of H. M.'s 25th or King's Own Border from Calcutta to rejoin the head-quarters of their corps. The detachment consists of Captain Holt, commanding; Lieuts. Briscoe, Bloomfield, and Arnold, and Ensign Brady, with 256 rank and file, two women, and three children. The de-tachment had two casualties during the passage—one private by cholera, and the other by diarrhoes. - United Service Gazette, May 1.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, del.
over ch. of court to P. Irvine, April 21.

CLARKE, T. to be sub. col. and jt. mag. Maduras, May 1.

ELLIOT, W. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah Cuddapah, May 1.

LUSHINGTON, F. to be sen. dep. reg. to court of Sudr and Fouj-

daree Udalut, May 1.

MALTBY, E. del. over ch. of the Cuddapah court to D. Mayne,
April 25; to be coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, May 1.

M'DONELL, A. R. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of S. div. of

Arcot, May 1.

ONSLOW, A. P. to be coll. mag. and agent to gov. in Gaujam.

WOODGATE, C. H. sub. judge of zillah Madura, res. ch. of the court fr. J. Ratliff, April 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLARD, G. A. asst. to coll. &c. Tinnevelly, 1 mo. to Pulney hills, pr. aff. April 24.

BANNERMAN, R. A. coll. mag. &c. Ganjam, 1 mo. prep. to res.

H. C. S. April 24.

GREENWAY, G. S. civ. sess. jud. of Trichinopoly dur. June. Hodgson, A. P. asst. to coll. and mag. Madura, 1 mo. to Pulney hills, pr. aff. April 24.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

MORRIS, Rev. G. E. Chapl. of Trichinopoly, leave for 8 mos. to Neilgherry hille, m.c. April 24.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAIR, Ens. C. F. H. to do duty with 2nd N.I. at Mercars, to join, April 24.
BRACKENBURY, Lieut. W. C. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindus-

tani, April 30.

CARNELL, Ens. R. R. 32nd N.I. to proc. to join in comp. with

asst. surg. Fleming, April 25.
CAVE, Ens. E. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Bangalore, to join.
COX, Ens. R. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 24.
DRUMY, Lient. A. 43rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani qual. as adjt. May 2.

FAGAN, Ens. C. S. 40th N.I. exam. in Hindustani qual. as interp. May 1.

FORREST, Ens. F. C. 41st N.I. passed in Hindustani, May 2. FULTON, Ens. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to ret. to duty on May 5. GREENWAY, Ens. T. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 24, 1848. HODSON, Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Quilon, v. Lieut. col. W. Taylor, left the station, April 24.

HOUGHTON, Capt. H. 1st fus. ret. to duty, April 27.

JOHNSTON, Ens. W. 31st L.I. passed in Hindustani, May 2.

LENNOX, Ens. S. W. to do duty with 31st L.I. at Bangalore, to

LEWIN, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Ap. 26. LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt. New, Ens. S. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Bangalore, to join Ap. 24.

READ, Ens. A. 14th N.I. passed in Hindustani, May 2.
SAXTON, Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Teloogoo, qual.
as interp., to rec. moonshee allowance, Apr. 25; to be asst. surg.

gen. in Ganjam dist. v. Halpin, dec.

STIRLING, Ens. W. C. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Bangalore, to join, April 24.
WARNER, Ens. S. A. W. to do duty with 2nd N.I. at Mercara, to

join, April 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DASHWOOD, B. G. May 2. STONE, F. H. E. May 2.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 36th N.I. May 1 to Sept. 15, to Madras and Taniore.

BOULCOTT, Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. fr. April 4 to Oct. 31, to Alweye

and Coimbatore, on m. c.

CONDY, Lieut. G. J. leave canc.

DAY, Lieut. J. A. 37th gren. to Europe, on m. c. April 28.

GOLDSWORTHY, Major J. W. 1st N.I. 30 days to Neilgherries.

HUGHES, Lieut. H. 18th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. May 1.

HYSLOP, Lieut. col. A. G. art. ret. fr. serv. fr. date of sailing of

steamer for Suez in May.

Steamer for Suez in May.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. 18th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.

LAURIE, Lieut. W. F. B. art. to Europe, on m. c. May 1.

OAKES, Capt. A. F. director of art. dep. to Calcutta, May 1 to

June 12, pr. aff.

OTTLEY, Lieut. P. F. 48th N.I. fr. May 1, to Madras, prep. to

appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c. Roberts, Maj. E. 2nd N. V. batt. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain on

the Neilgherries, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 51st N.I. under orders to proc. to the Straits; whence he will return to Madras, April 25.

SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foot, April 25.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WIGHT, Surg. R. superint. cotton farms, Coimbatore, 1 mo. April 24.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON, the lady of J. D. s. at Chittoor, May 1.

CLARK, Mrs. Thomas, s. at Chintadrepettah, April 30.

GAGE, the lady of Lieut. E. 15th N.I. d. at Bangalore, April 22.

HAMMOND, the wife of James, s. at New Town, April 24.

HARPER, Mrs. W. P. d. at Vizagapatam, April 62.

LASERON, the wife of the Rev. Edward, d. at Cochin, April 8.

MORROUGH, the lady of Alfred, commanding H.C. steamer Hugh Lindsen, at Maleas, April 97.

sey, s. at Madras, April 27.

PRINCE, the wife of J. s. at Cannanore, April 17.

Ross, the wife of C. P. s. at St. Thome, April 30.

WHITESIDE, the wife of Condr. s. at Black Town, April 10. WOODGATE, the lady of C. H. c. s. d. at Pulney hills, April 13. YATES, the lady of Capt. 8th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, April 17. YATES, the lady of Capt. 28th N.I. d. at Khouh-Phyoo, April 4.

MARRIAGES.
COLEMAN, Capt. J. G. to Jane Anne, d. of M. M'Dowell, at

Black Down, May 2. MILL, John, b. art. to Maria, d. of the late Lieut. Col. M. Clifford, H. M.'s 58th, at Umballah, April 23.

Molini, James Prichard, H.M.'s 15th, to Barbara Jane, d. of the

late James Mouat, at Madras, April 28.

#### DEATHS.

ASHWORTH, Mrs. Mary Anne, relict of the late Qr.mr. serj. Richard, at Madras, aged 75, April 3.

BINNY, Harriet, d. of Charles, at Royapooram, aged 6 mo. Apr. 30.

COMBES, Charlotte Anne, d. of the Rev. W. J. at Black Town, April 14.

DAVIDSON. Charlotte Sophia, wife of Sub. cond. Robert, at Black
Town, aged 27, April 4.

DIRKSTY, P. S. at Cochin, April 8.

EADE, John, s. of Serj. J. W. at Bangalore, April 19.

FISCHER, Sidney Smith, s. of T. J. 1st Madras fus. at Bellary,

aged 8, April 24.

GAY, Jane Ann, the wife of W. E. at Bangalore, aged 20, April 22.

GAYNOR, Samuel John, at Tranquebar, aged 42, April 30.

HICKLEY, Dorothea Sophia, the wife of Lieut. and adj. 15th N.I. at Bangalore, aged 24, April 18. MUTT, Elizabeth, the wife of Oliver Hart, at Royapooram, April 23.

MUTT, Elizadeth, the wife of Oliver Hart, at Royapourain, Ap ONSLOW, Maj. George Walton, art. at Madras, April 30. PAGE, Julia, d. of Apoth. W. at Bangalore, aged 3, April 19. PALLANJEE, Dossabhoy, at Madras, aged 63, April 16. RENCONTRE, Joseph, at St. Thome, aged 65, April 21. SOERTS, Henry Alexander, at Madras, aged 29, April 24.

#### SHIPPING

#### ARRIVALS

APRIL 24. Lady Flora, Engles, London and Cape of Good Hope. -25. Ostrich, Parker, Coringa. -28. Helrellyn, Harrison, Liverpool. -30. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Calcutta. -MAY 2. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez. -3. Kingsdowne, Nicholson, Singapore. -7. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Calicut.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Hall.—Lieut. Laurie, Madras art.; C. M'Pherson, Esq.; H. O'Hara, Esq.; E. Jarvis, Esq.; Mr. M'Millen, Mr. Nidderhain, Mrs. Terfaul, and Mr. Walker.

Per Lady Flora.—Mrs. L. Daniell and child, Mrs. Fasken, Mrs. Cassidy and 2 children, Mrs. Eagles, L. Daniell, Esq.; Captain Priestley, 25th regt.; Mr. Lane, Dr. Fraser, Lieut. Cassidy, 51st regt.; Mr. David E. Clerk, Mr. S. W. Clerk, and 5 servants.

Per steamer Register.—His Excellency General Sir Charles James.

regt.; Mr. David E. Clerk, Mr. S. W. Clerk, and 5 servants.

Per steamer Bentinck.—His Excellency General Sir Charles James
Napier, G. C. B.; General Hunter, C. B.; Lieut. col. Napier, A. D. C;
Major Kennedy, Military Secretary; Major M'Murdo, A.D. C.;
Capt. Bunbury, A.D. C.; Asst. surg. Gilbon; two servants; Miss
Carter; Miss M. Carter; Miss Hodgson; Miss Smith; Major
Gray; Major Clarke; Lieut. col. Burrell; Mr. Bolland; Madame
Fife; Mr. E. Harrison; Mrs. Miles; Mrs. Cadel; Capt. Viliert;
Capt. Duncan; Capt. Evans; Lieut. Meade, and Mr. Matheson;
Lord Spencer Compton; Mr. C. West; Miss West; Miss West,
jun. and female servant; Major Reed; Mrs. Reed; Mrs. Wight;
Mr. H. E. Stone; Mr. Dashwood; Mr. J. Pugh; Mr. L. Berkely,
A.D. C.; Haggi Kasim and servant; Mrs. Jones; Mr. Smith and
servant; Madame De Rossis; J. N. Good; L. Brito.

Per steamer Emma.—Col. Dalie; Capt. Daniel and Lady; Lieut.
Rankin; Rev. Mr. Pope and lady; Miss Hawkins and servant.

APRIL 24. La Felice, Balfour, Northern Ports; Charles Dumergue, Grant Northern Ports.—29. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Calcutta.—30. Samarang, Buckle, China.—MAY 1. Ostrich, Parker, London.—2. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Calcutta.—3. Lady Mac-Naghten, Hibbert, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—5. Eliza Ann, Lea, Maulmain; George Hallett, Boston, Calcutta.—9. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Emma .- Lieut. Ffreuch, Lieut. Mahon, Mrs. Evans, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. Farrington, Lieut. col. Felix and servant, His Excellency Sir George Berkeley, Mrs. Rumley, Maj. Berkeley, Lieut. Nolan, J. B. Key, Esq. and lady, Miss Guthrie.

Per London.—Lieut. Day, lady, child, and servant, Mr. Sanderman, Capt. Farran, and Lieut. Peil.

man, Capt. Farran, and Lieut. Peil.
Per La Felice.—Mr. Anderson and Mr. Reeves.
Per Charles Dumergue.—Mrs. Pope, the Rev. J. Pope, Ensign
Millett, and F. B. Clacett, Esq.
Per Lady MacNaghlen.—Mr. Boswell, Lieut. Wilson, Ensigns
Alston and Newbery, Asst. surg. Cooke.
Per Eliza Ann.—Mrs. Lea and child.

Per Eliza Ann.—Mrs. Lea and child.

Per George Hallett.—Mr. and Mrs. Freitus, child, and 2 servants,
Mr. J. Christian, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. A. Logan.

Per steamer Oriental.—Lieut. col. A. G. Hyslop, J. Home, Esq.
and lady, Lieut. C. Roper, Miss Mouat, Lieut. S. Hughes and
infant, Lieut. H. Hughes, Rev. G. U. Pope and lady, Mrs. Col.
Vivian, Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie, Rev. H. Taylor and lady; T.
Lowe, Esq., 1 child, and servant; Mr. Bell, and Mr. Drever.

#### COMMERCIAL.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Madras, May 9, 1849. Government Securities.

o per cent. loan of	1820-20	17 10	2; per cent. dis.
-	1829-30	2	2} do.
	1841	ŧ	i do.
4 per cent	1832-33	18	do.
•	1835-36	17	do.
5 per cent, tran book debt	nsferable }	9 per	cent. prem.
Tanjore Bonds .		16 per e	ent. dis.
Bank of Madras S			2 per cent. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bat of Rs. 500, Mad		27 per	cent. prem.
Steam Shares		29 to 3	0 do.

#### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs.	11-5 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	noue.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.		
On deposit of Government Paper	6 per C	t.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•	
Quicksilver, &c	8 ,,	
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,	
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		
and other Goods	9 ,,	
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,	

## Discount.

On Government Accep	tances	5 p	er Ct.
On Private Bills, at or	within 30 days	7	••
Ditto above 30 days	•••••••	8	,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-94 a 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta .- Buy, Par. ,, Sell, per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, do. do. Sell, 1 do. do.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London and Liverpool are from 31. 10s. to 31. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### MONEY MARKET.

There is not any change in our Money Market notice; Government Securities have somewhat improved.

#### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ACBAR, with the London mail of April 7, reached Bom-

bay May 5.

CAPP. W. S. JACOB, late of the Bombay Engineers, proceeds immediately overland to Madras, to take up his appointment of Company's Astronomer.

INDIAN NAVY.-It is said that Mr. Kingcombe, an Acting Master of the Indian Navy, who, it will be remembered, formerly held command of the steamer *Medusa*, is shortly expected from the Indus Flotilla to resume charge of that vessel. During his former command, in the time of Sir R. Oliver, a considerable noise was made, and we think with great justice, that an Acting Master should hold charge of a steam vessel on a salary of Rs. 250 a month, while there were many unemployed Lieutenants enjoying the magnificent allowance of Rs. 145!—Bombay

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF H. M.'s 83RD FOOT proceeded to Panwell on the 10th May, en route for Poona. The detachment of H. M.'s 64th foot (two companies) reached Khandalla all well on the morning of the 9th, and halted there the following day.

"SAGAGHUD," OR MAHABULESHWUR THE LESS. - This "Ocean Fort" (for such is the import of its name) lies about six miles inland of Alibag. It is reached by ascending a small ghat, somewhat steep, but not of any length. The altitude of the fort may be computed, in round numbers, at 1,600 feet. The difference of climate between it and the plain averages perhaps somewhat about ten degrees. There are many nice strolls about the place, and various points of interest in connexion with its grand and majestic scenery to attract and delight the observer. A commanding view of the districts of Poenar and Peim, with the Nagotna river meandering between them, is obtained on the north and east side. The island of Caranjah seems close at hand, on the extreme left. Bombay itself appears in the dis-tance, and Malabar Hill is discernible also. The brother islands, Henery and Kenery, lie on the bosom of the ocean like two plots of sward. Rewerdunda and its river running to Roha Ushtumee is also well defined. Indeed, every object, whether hill or dale, sea or inland creek, presents itself to the eye of the beholder in clear and well-defined reality. Nature has thrown some heaps of rocks together in fantastic forms, in some places giving a picturesque appearance to the pile exceedingly fanciful. Several sides of the old fort are awfully precipitous, and make a large demand on the nervous system when too closely approached. The undulating plains below, with their patches of cultivation, intersected by various rivulets, and dotted by clusters of villages extending in all directions to a considerable distance, stand in beautiful contrast with the surrounding hills, and the higher range of mountains behind them, well wooded and presenting every shade of colour, form a scene of enchanting beauty, and give one's spirits a buoyancy and joyousness which are never felt elsewhere. spot is altogether a delightful one. The air is cool and balmy, and it certainly seems to be a matter of marvel that, considering its close proximity to Bombay, " Sagaghud" should be so little resorted to. There are at present but two houses standing,but many others could be easily run up, at a very trifling cost. To such of the denizens of the presidency whose time or purse will not admit of a visit to the greater, "Mahabuleshwur the less"—for such it certainly deserves to be named — offers a very satisfactory substitute, especially to the invalid.—Bombay

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DUNLOP, W. H. G. to have ch. of off. of superint. of police during

Capt. Baynes's abs. on leave, May 5.

FARRANT, G. L. to be senior mag. of police and revenue judge at pres. April 28; as ch. of off. May 1.

FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Surat, to rem. in dist. on dep. till close of

season, May 5.
GIBSON, E. J. post mr. in Kandeish ass. ch. of app. April 16.
GRANT, G. to be a puisne judge of the sudder dewance and sudder foujdarce adawlut, April 28.

HARRISON, F. G. ass. ch. of app. as post mr. in Guzerat, April 10. LAW, J. S. coll. of Tannah, res. ch. of duties, April 28. LEIGHTON, D. C. act. 2nd asst. to Mag. of Ahmednuggur, vested

with penal powers of a mag. May 5.

Pelly, J. H. 1st asst. to mag. of Kandeish, vested with penal

powers of a mag. May 5.

Prendergast, C. G. to act as sub-treasurer, general paymr.

supt. of stamps and sec. to govt. savings' bank dur. abs. of J. W. Muspratt, April 30.
WARDEN, J. puisne judge of the sudder dewance and sudder fouj-

aree adawlut, to be judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Concan, fr. date of B. Hutt's dept. to Europe.

WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, perm. to remain in his districts on deputa-

tion until June 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, H. L. fr. April 6 to May 21.

DAVIDSON, D. 1st asst. to coll. of Poona, leave ext. to 1 mo.

HADOW, J. W. as. coll. of Belgaum, 1 mo. pr. aff.

HOBART, Hon. G. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleshwur hills. LAWLESS, J. S. uncov. asst. to coll. of customs at pres. unexp.

portion of leave canc.
MUSPRATT, J. W. five weeks to Mahabuleshwur hills.

WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, one mo. to Domus, urg. pr. aff. May 8.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. FENTON, Rev. G. L. asst. chaplain of Poona, one month on leave. GOLDSTEIN, Rev. Dr. asst. chaplain of Malligaum, returned to duty.

KEAYS, Rev. R. Y. jun. pres. and gar. chaplain to be sen. chaplain. PIGOTT, Rev. G. chaplain of Colaba, &c. to be jun. pres. and gar. chaplain, retaining for the present his duties of Colaba and har-bour; also app. offic. archdeacon and commissary.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. L. 29th N.I. to do duty with Scinde camel

baggage corps, to join, May 5.
BODDAM, 2nd Lieut. T. C. engs. to ch. of Capt. Pruen's duties in road and tank dept. May 2.

BROOK, Lieut. col. res. duties as mil. sec. to Com. in Ch.

CORNWALL, Ens. F. F. to do duty with 11th N.I. to join, May 7. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. 4th N.I. (rifles) to act as fd. engr. at Mooltan, in suc. to Thornbury, on leave, May 4. FORREST, Lieut. to act. as qrmr. to 12th N.I. Kolapore fr. March 10, during abs. of Lieut. Short, on leave to Bombay.

GIPPORD, Ens. A. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 16, 1849, v. Davidson, dec.

GREEN, Lieut. to act. as adj. to 16th N.I. as a temp. arr.

HESSMAN, Lieut. to act. as adjt. to 22nd N.I. v. James, to Eur. HUNTER, Lieut. 4th N.I. to act as postmaster in room of Dunster. ville, May 3.

LECKIE, Capt. J. D. ass. ch. of office of asst. to pol. agent in the Mahee Kanta, and supt. of the Gulhwar, contingent in that pro-

vince, April 15.

LESTER, Lieut. J. F. 10th N.I. has passed exam. in Sindee lang.

LYON, Ens. C. J. posted to 16th N.I. to rank fr. April 16, 1849.

MACDOUGAL, Capt. N. P. 13th N.I. app. a dep. jud. adv. gen. on estab. posted to Scinde div. to join, May 3.

PIERCE, Eus. J. H. S. 24th N.I. ass. charge of the post-office at Omercote on April 3.

RAITT, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to be adj. in succ. to Lieut. Davison, dec. May 3.

SHORTT, Lieut. app. to act as qu. mast. to 22nd N.I. May 3.

STATHER, Capt. W. C. 1st N.I. to be acting comdt. of Rutnagherry Rangers, April 30.

gnerry Rangers, April 30.

TREVELYAN, Brev. maj. H. W. art. attached to 1st comp. 4th batt. at Mooltan, fr. May 1.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. engs. passed colloq. exam. May 5.

WATSON, Ens. J. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. April 16, 1849.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. m.c. ARTHUR, Cornet S. M. 3rd L. C. 2 mo. fr. May 16, to Satara.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. 1 mo. in ext. m.c.
BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain in
the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. leave canc. fr. April 13, date of his ret.

DOBREE, Lieut. S. 5th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.

FORBES, Capt. J. Resident at Khyrpoor, 1 mo. to pres. FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. to Europe, 3 years, April 28

FRANCIS, Lieut. asst. supt. rev. survey, leave canc.
FULLER, Lieut. A. J. engs. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain in
the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain

in the Mahnbuleshwur hills, on m. c. HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.C. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c. HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.; 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.

HILL, Lieut. J. engs. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at the

Mahabuleshwur hilis, on m. c. Kemball, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to Mahabuleshwur, on

MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

NEWALL, 2nd Lieut. A. G. art. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Poona. OWEN, Capt. C. 1st L. C. 1 mo. in cxt. m. c. STILEMAN, Ens. W. C. 15th N.I. fr. April 21 to May 31, to

STILEMAN, Ens. W. C. 15th N.1. fr. April 21 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

TAPF, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.1. 1 mo. in ext. m. c.

WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain

in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

WOOSNAM, Capt. J. B. art. 1 mo. in ext. m. c. WREN, Lieut. R. F. 3rd L.C. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CALDER, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of left wing 1st Eur. fus. under com. of Capt. Woodward, proc. en route to Rorec, May 5. JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. app. to 1st L.C. in succ. to Asst. surg. Mosgrove, app. to temp. ch. of lunatic asylum, pres. May 3. JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. T. B. app. vaccinator in Konkan, div. MACKENZIE, Surg. art. to rec. med. ch. of 7th N.I. on dept. of Surg Walkins to pres. May 5.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BELL, Volunt. G. E. S. arr. April 26. DE BELIN, Volunt. A. arr. April 26.
HANDLEY, Volunt. F. arr. April 26.
JONES, Commander F. to be sen. off. in the Persian Gulf, fr. Dec.

16, v. Carless.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS

DE COSTA, the wife of Joseph, s. at Girgaum, May 9. FORD, Bart, the lady of Capt. Sir Francis, 20th N.I. s. at Oota-FORD, Bart, the lady of Capt. Sir Francis, 20th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, April 19.
GRAHAM, the lady of Wm. s. at Bombay, May 8.
PATTON, the lady of Professor, s. at Malabar Hill, April 30.
PHAYRE, the lady of Capt. R. 25th N.I. d. at Kurrachee, Apr. 26.
RAYENSCROTT, Mrs. d. at Bombay, April 30.
READ, the wife of S. W. s. at Colaba, April 29.
SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. d. at Belgaum, April 28.
WELMAN, the wife of Capt. 86th Roy. Reg. s. at Deesa, April 26.
WHEELER, the wife of W. O. d. at Mazagon, May 7.
WILLOUGHBY, the lady of Capt. Henry J. d. at Kurrachee, May 5.

#### MARRIAGES

FERN, Edmund William, to Miss Anne Wilson, d. of the late Conductor Wilson, at Ahmedabad, May 4.

RODGERS, J. B. to Harriet Adelaide, d. of the late John Hemsoy, at Bombay, April 28.

#### DEATHS.

BAXTER, the wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 86th, at Deesa, April 29. HATHWAY, Frederica Jesina, relict of the late Dr. at Bombay, April 27.

Morris, Georgiana, wife of J. at Mazagon, May 6.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

MAY 1. Lord Dufferin, Clarke, Liverpool.—4. Mastiff, Dobie, Cochin; Ganges, Deas, Cork.—5. Steamer Actor, Rennie, Suez.—8. Camertonian, Otiver, Liverpool; Bombay, Flamank, Cork.—9. William Parker, Wilson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mastiff.—Mr. J. Baptist.

Per Ganges.—Mrs. James, 2 children, and servant; Capt. W. J.

James, Lieuts. I. T. Twining, R. Mockler, R. Du Cane, and C. Thompson, asst. surg.

Thompson, asst. surg.

Per steamer Acbar.—Mrs. Simmons and two children; Mrs.
M'Murdo; Dr. J. Cramond, Bom. army; Dr. A. E. Webster,
H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; and Major W. Napler H.M.'s 25th
regt. From Aden.—Ens. Lister, 2nd Bom. E.L.I.
Per Sir J. J. jeebhoy.—Lieut. T. Oliver, 5th N.L.I.
Per Bombay.—Mrs. Trydell, Mrs. Cary and child, Mrs. Nunn,
Lieut. col. B. Trydell, Capts. E. Steele and S. A. Cary, Lieut.

and Adj. W. Nott, Lieuts. J. S. Molony, W. K. Bookey, Mainwaring Ellis, W. J. Nunn, and H. S. Cooper, Ens. F. Dickinson, Rowland, and Graham, Cadets Duncan, Fisher, Bather, and Ellis. Per Dicarka.—Mrs. Prother and 2 children; Capt. C. W. Prother, 27th N.I.; Capt. J. Penney, 1st Lancers; Capt. C. N. North, H.M. 60th rifles; Lieuts. J. W. Henry and C. T. Palin, 19th N.I. Lieuts. T. Dowse, R. W. Woods, and J. H. E. de Robeck, H.M.'s 8th foot; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th N.I.; Mids. H. Davis, J. Heathcote, G. Elder, A. Cookson, and R. Cousins, I.N.

#### DEPARTURES.

MAY 1. Lady Colebrook, Hamilton, Clyde; Bussorah Merchant, Edwards, London; Sullimanz, Monk, China.—2. Margaret Skelly, Topping, Liverpool; Sobraon, Rodger, Liverpool; Ayrshire, Browne, Liverpool.—3. Kusrorie, Rodgers, Singapore.—4. Sir Herbert Compton, Browne, Singapore and China.—5. Surge, Maurice, China; Emma Colvin, Trait, Calcutta.—7. Steamer Bombay, Hazelwood, Colombo; steamer Lady Mary Wood, Tronson, Point de Galle.—8. Lady Nugent, Parsons, London; Maria Somes, Naylor, China.—12. Steamer Sessitris, Campbell, Suez. Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS BEFARTED.

Per Dwarka.—Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Bsrrow; Mrs. Maher; Miss Moore, and Captain Boyd; Mrs. Lindfield.

Per Bussorah Merchant.—Mrs. Watkins and three children; Mr. Watkins; Lieut. Scott; Lieut. Bryans and Lieut. Wright.

Per Sullimany.—Mrs. Monk.

Per Ayrshire.—Mrs. Brown.

Per Ayrsine.—Mrs. Drown.
Per Sir H. Compton.—Mrs. Browne.
Per Bombay.—Captsin Crawley.
Per Emma Colvin.—Mrs. Slattard and Miss Kelly.
Per Lady Mary Wood.—H. Gribble, Esq.
Per Phlox.—Dr. Seaward.

Per Victoria .- Mrs. Jackson and Lieut. A. De Lisle, art.

Per Victoria.—Mrs. Jackson and Lieut. A. De Lisle, art.
Per Herefordshire.—Mrs. Lieut. Smith, Mrs. Mercer, Col. Jones,
H.M.S.; Capt. Richardson, Capt. A. J. M'Pherson, 24th foot;
Lieut. E. M. Smith, 78th Highlanders; Capts. Delamotte and
Martio; Drs. Tronsdale and Macbeth, H. M. 29th foot; Ens. W.
Hughes, 22nd foot; Ens. Smith and family; Lieut. Mercer, 60th
Riff-s; Rev. A. Horndike and family; and A. R. Woods, Esq.
Per steamer Sesostris.—Mrs. M'Dougall and a child; Capt. C.
N. North, H. M.'s 6th Royal Riff-s; Lieut. R. Wren, 3rd N.I.;
Lieut F. A. Hardy, 1st Lancers and 3 gentlemes.

Lieut. E. A. Hardy, 1st Lancers, and 3 gentlemen.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, May 12, 1849. Government Securities.

5 p	er cent	. transfer lo	nn	Rs.	117 a 118 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	Rs.	105 <b>3 a</b> 106 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	Rs.	104 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	Rs.	Par. a 2 as.p.ct.dis.
4	Do.	do.			Rs. 91 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	·	Rs. 86 p.100Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43		Rs. 861 do.

	BANK SHAKES.		
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000	pd. up	30 a 31 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500	do.	14 per cent. dis.
	,, 1,000 each 500		14 p. cent. dis.
Agra Bank			1 per cent. dis.
Back of Madras		do.	24 per cent.pm.
Apollo Press Com	., 12,500 each 12,500	do.	12,500
Colaba Press Com	7,000 each 7,000	do.	9.700
Colaba Land Com	., 10,000 each 10,000		5,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500	do.	60 to 65 dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.		denos	it.

#### PRICES OF BUILDON.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4 to 11	6
Bank of England Notes, per £	,, 11 9	
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 222	
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104	
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	, 167 to 171	
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola		

#### EXCHANGES.

On London, at

	6 m	onths'	sight, p	er rupe	e ls.	10åd. a 1s	. 10 d. For documen	at bills
١	6	••	• • •	•••		10åd.	For credit	do.
	6	••			ls.	10ď.	For bank	do.
	3				ls.	984.	Do.	do.
	2			••	ls.	984.	Do.	do.
ı	1	• •		••		9åd.	Do.	do.
	1 de	ay's	••	•••		9d.	Do.	do.
ı	On	Ćalcut	ta at 60	days' s	ight.	per 100 R	s. 4 as. per cent. pr	em.
Į							6 as. per cent. pr	
I							. 8 as, per cent. pr	
ı							. 8 as. per cent. di	
I				at si	ght .	•••••	par.	
							. Rs. 208.	
۱		-		_ ,				

#### PREIGHTS.

The rates to London and Liverpool are 31. to 31. 7s. 6d.

#### MARKETS.

BOMBAY, MAY 11.—COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Several vessels with large supplies of these goods have arrived since our last, all which have been eagerly bought up for despatching into the interior. Grey and Bleached Jaconets and Shirtings in active demand, and command fully as high, if not higher, prices. Grey Madapollams in very good inquiry; Bleached in good demand, as also those of coarse very good inquiry; Direction in good demand, as also those of coarse make, and T Cloth. Grey Domestics dull of sale. Dyed Goods:—Turkey Red Plain Cloth in demand, while Twilled and Prints were dull.

#### CEYLON.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

SHAW, Mrs. A. R. d. at Mahayawe Cottage, Kandy, April 11. DAVEY, the lady of Dr. d. at Colpelty, April 15. SMITH, the wife of I. H. S. at Slave Island, April 16.

#### DEATHS.

FERMER, Georgiana H. d. of the late Dr. at Colombo, aged 15, April 22.

SHAW, Mrs. A. R. at Kandy, aged 24, April 14.

#### CHINA.

#### OPENING OF CANTON.

The following is a copy of Seu's despatch to the British Pleni-

potentiary:

At 12 noon on the 31st March, I had the honour respectfully to receive the following commands from the emperor relative to the conference we had concerning the opening of the city, and about which I had despatched a memorial by an extra-

ordinary express:

"Walled cities are erected with the view of protecting the people, and by protecting the people only can the country be preserved. And that to which the hearts of the people incline is the will of heaven. Now, since the people of Kwangtung are all of one fixed opinion, in being averse to the entrance of foreigners into the city, shall we circulate and post up a luminous proclamation transcribed on yellow paper, constraining them to the opposite course? The Chinese government cannot thwart the inclinations of its people in order to comply with the wishes of strangers from a far; and foreign governments ought also to pay attention to the feeling of our people, and spare the powers of merchants. † You ought still more rigorously to guard against native banditti and prevent them from availing themselves of the opportunity for creating disturbances and throwing the inhabitants into a state of disorder; and as the foreign merchants who come from a great distance across the vast ocean undoubtedly desire to live in tranquillity and take delight in their occupations, you ought, therefore, to render them also protection in the same manner. Thus all will for ever act in harmony and enjoy universal tranquillity.- Respect this.

"You will perceive from the foregoing that the language I held during the personal conference I had with you was not based on an obstinate adherence to my own views, but that the Imperial rescript which I have received from a distance also corresponds with the view of the public. For this reason I send you a communication, and at the same time take the opportunity of

wishing you happiness and tranquillity.

"A necessary communication."
On the 4th of April the following was circulated in Canton: "Government Notification. - The Chinese government having declined to carry into effect the stipulations entered into between Her Majesty's late Plenipotentiary and Keying, the late Imperial High Commissioner, by which it was agreed that the city of Canton should be open to British subjects on the 6th instant, the same is hereby notified for general information, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., directs that no British subjects shall for the present attempt to enter the

city."
The Friend of China observes:—" The agreement of April 6, 1847, has thus been dishonoured. The indignity is no doubt commanders, and the feeling is common to us. It is understood that stringent orders were received from home last month not

Translator.)
† This expression in the original is ambiguous.

to enforce the right of entry. Had these instructions been forwarded a few months earlier, we would have been in a less humiliating position. Being uncertain as to the wishes of Her Majesty's government, and possibly feeling the necessity of carrying the city question by arms, if necessary, a strong naval force was collected in the vicinity of Canton, and we assumed a decidedly warlike attitude. Our position is thus more unpleasant. The Chinese naturally suppose that we attempted to bully them, and no earthly means, short of a severe castigation, will ever disabuse them of this belief. Two years ago, we entered the river, and seized their forts when they were unprepared for us. This act they avenged by the butchery of six Englishmen at Hwang-chu-kee, and by various other aggressions. They now say, 'We were prepared for you-our forts mannedour militia raised; further, we have dishonoured your country in the face of the world, and you did not dare to resent the insult.' But enough of this painful subject; we must wait patiently to hear how the iutelligence is received in England. In the whole dusky picture there is only one clear spot—no one attaches blame to either plenipotentiary, admiral, or general."

On the 3rd of March the guilds (i. e. mer cantile corporations, dealing in certain commodities) issued a proclamation, prohibiting purchases from foreigners till the city question was settled. This was in force until the 10th April, when dealers were again permitted to purchase. Notwithstanding the prohibition, a highly respectable man, who had long dealt with foreigners, named Shing-Lee, purchased some bales of cotton yarn by auction; for the doing which he was seized, carried into the city, by order of the magistrates, put to the torture, and it is feared either decapitated or died in prison from the barbarous treatment he received.

"Chops" were circulated, in the city and vicinity, from various towns and from the soldiery, breathing hatred and de-fiance towards the "rebel barbarians."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEKIN (steamer), with the London mail of February 24, reached Hong-Kong April 17.

DR. BOWRING AND MR. ELMSLIE. - By the last mail steamer (previous to April 5), Dr. Bowring arrived at Hong-Kong, and was in May to assume his duties as British consul at Canton. The local press speaks with satisfaction of Dr. Bowring's appointment, but at the same time compliments Mr. Elmslie, exconsul, on the abilities he evinced during his temporary exercise of that office.

CHANGES IN THE COURTS OF LAW .- It were desirable that the public gave more attention to the changes taking place in the courts of law than is usually given to Hong-Kong legislation by British subjects resident in China. These changes deeply affect the interests of every Englishman whether resident in the colony or at the consular ports. The ordinance establishing a court of petty session was published in draft on the 25th January, and with some unimportant alterations passed the Legislative Council on the 22nd February. Three months are usually allowed to intervene between making public contemplated acts of council and finally passing them into law. It is to be apprehended that the encroachment which has already been made upon the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court-by which and the contemplated change—by which actions for debt or damages when the sum involved does not exceed five hundred dollars, are to be decided summarily without a jury,—are but introductory to a proposition to sweep away the Supreme Court entirely, and in its place build up a despotic judicatory under the control of the Local Government of Hong-Kong. We hear it is in contemplation to amalgamate the appointments of judge and attorney-general, or law adviser of the executive, prosecutions being handed over to an attorney, who will be appointed crown solicitor on a small salary. The judge will thus form part and parcel of the executive. As law adviser, he will raise prosecutions, upon which he will afterwards decide in his character of chief justice! It is within these few years that trial by jury was established at the Cape of Good Hope, and to the present day the courts differ from those of England. In the Mauritius and at Ceylon the courts are more or less of a French or Dutch character; at Singapore they are Anglo-Indian; had Manila remained in our possession, they would have been Spanish; but in Hongkong they are—and long may they remain—English.—Abridged from the Friend of China.

Native Restrictions on Commerce.—A case of cruelty has

been perpetrated, it is supposed, upon a dealer, Shing Leé, of the Mew-Hing firm, who bought a parcel of cotton yarn at auction, in the belief that the combination was illegal and that they dare not carry out their threats against the buyers. He was arrested



Imperial edicts are addressed directly to the people in this manner. (Note

and taken to prison and put several times to the torture, not (of course) for buying the foreign yarn, but upon some old charge of having had gunpowder on his premises, or of having sold gunpowder to foreigners. The effect of his punishment has been fully shown, for of the many who previously laughed at the threats of the Consoo or Guilds, not one could afterwards be found to bid for foreign goods at the time, and not one at this time will dare venture on a purchase at public auction. might be written on the disappearance of several well known and intelligent Chinese lately doing business with foreigners, under a belief that some false charge might be brought against them in case they displeased the government (or the Guilds), also regarding the seizure in the night by regular government officers of the two Chinese employed in the consul's office, who, it is said, were examined and re-examined with a view to involving them in a charge of giving information to foreigners, &c., and detained some days.

A writer in the Chinese Repository for September last, in an account of a visit to the city of Shang-hai and its environs, describes various classes of the beggars, who, it appears, form no inconsiderable proportion of the population. The time was the month of January, the dead of winter.

One specimen of the mendicant tribe,-a stout, able-bodied fellow of twenty-five, -had a bowl, filled to the brim with water, fastened to a cord, by which he kept it in constant motion, whirling it round and round; sometimes making his neck the axle, he wound the cord round it until the bowl almost reached his chin, and then in an instant whirled it back again, without disturbing the water. Next came an "imperial beggar," so called because he wore a mock imperial dress,—a yellow tunic, with an inscription upon it, before and behind, "given by impe-'-and a cap surmounted by a gold button. In one hand he carried a long staff, like a shepherd's crook; in the other, a small basket, which he thrust in the face of passengers and shopkeepers for alms. He was an able-bodied man of about sixty. Then appeared a pair of beggars,—strong, healthy men, of thirty years of age,—having bamboos in their hands with which they kept up a deafening clatter, whilst singing in chorus. The next object was a priest of the Taou sect, on a begging tour, for aid to the building or repair of a temple. He was a man of about forty, well clad, and of respectable appearance. He carried in his hand a subscription-book, which he held open as he kneeled humbly on the threshold of a door, detailing the claims of the object, and the spiritual and temporal benefits which contributors would secure by their charity. A Buddhist beggar appeared to be demented; he was meanly clad, and filthy in his person, and employed silly tricks to attract children, pre-tending they were charms. The two next specimens were a dead beggar and a drunken one: the former lay on his back near a temple, killed by excess in opium; the other was wallowing

in the mire, but still calling for strong drink.

Besides these examples, the visitor encountered several companies of old women, looking like Gypsies, with children at their backs; men lying by the wayside, counterfeiting the agonies of death; veteran couples, man and wife, arm in arm, and young children, whose faces were covered with the pustules of the small-pox, or (as the author was told) skilful imitations of

"In more than one instance," adds the author, "I have seen these beggars habiting themselves for their begging tours; they usually live in dilapidated temples, under broken walls, in old boats, or wretched hovels, men, women, and children herding together like beasts. Their filthy and tattered garments are so put on as to make them appear the most piteous objects, leaving their bodies half-naked, and sometimes their faces are besmeared with blood."

#### DOMESTIC.

CAY, Mrs. R. D. d. at Rose Hill, Victoria, April 18.

MARRIAGE.

ROPER, Capt. T. H. to Frances M. Bowra, at Victoria, April 21.

DEATHS.

STEVENIT, J. late of Hong Kong, at Cavite, near Manila. WENTWORTH, W. S. at Victoria, aged 29, April 12.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. Steamer Pekin, Baker, Bombay.—Thomas Lowry, Petherbridge, Shanghae.—19. Water Witch, Mann, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Pekin.—From Bombay.—Mr. Heard and servant. From Point De Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Messrs. Wetmore, Hare, Ravenshaw, Kruis, F. de Jene, E. Pontoissieve, B. D. Loretto. From Singapore.—Messrs. F. Duval, Green, and

Per Manchester .- Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth and Mr. Thompson.

#### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 18 .- Heber, Patterson, California; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Mac Knight, Bombay.-19. Fury, Wilcox, Shanghae.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Heber.—Capt. and Mrs. Osborn, Dr. Wilson, Messrs. Snod-grass, Taylor, and Waterstone.

APRIL 25.—Per steamer Pekin, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Moore.

For Suez .- Mr. Mounsey.

For GIBRALTAR.—Spanish agent.
For CEYLON.—Dr. Smith.
For BOMBAY.—J. Rustomjee and servant.

For SINGAPORE. -- Messrs. Crook and Meyer.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Shanghai, April 6.

There have been large sales of Cotton goods, but rather under the quotations of last month.

SHIRTINGS.—The sales of the month aggregate 85,000 pieces grey, and 25,000 pieces white at five cents. less than the prices of the previous month. Imports, 38,000 pieces from Hong-Kong and Canton, and 25,000 pieces from England.

TWILLED SHIRTINGS: of bleached goods moderate sales are making at quotations; the stocks are heavy, particularly of grey

SHEETINGS.—3,500 pieces of American manufacture sold at 2.00 to 2.05 dollars; stock cleared off, and a supply wanted.

GREY DRILLS.—Sales of 20,000 pieces American, in barter, at 2.20 dollars, and resold for cash at 1.95 to 2 dollars. The market in bare of English Drills.

PRINTED COTTONS .- A few hundred pieces of inferior prints have been placed at 2.40 dollars. Of Turkey Red the market is bare. Handkerchiefs are of limited sale.

COTTON YARN.—Sales of about 60 bales at quotations; the demand is slight, with a heavy stock.

#### PERSIA.

Letters from Tabriz, of the 5th May, announce a fact of some portance. The diplomatic relations between the representaimportance. tive of the French Republic and the Persian Government have been broken off. M. de Sartiges demanded his passports, and, after having placed the French residents in Persia under British protection, left Teheran for Tabriz, where he was expected to arrive on the 6th. It was thought that he would thence proceed to Trebizonde, to wait for fresh instructions from his Government. The cause of this rupture was the refusal of the Persian Cabinet to ratify the treaty of commerce which was concluded at Paris, two years since, between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan, the Persian Ambassador, who, on leaving that capital, brought with him the ratification of the French Government.—Journ. de Constantinople, May 19.

#### BORNEO.

Asccounts have been received from Sarawak to the 22nd of March. H.M.S. Meander, from Singapore, reached Sarawak on the 23rd of February. She remained twelve or fourteen hours, and sailed for Labuan and China. The Nemesis steamer, which left this on the 12th ult. reached Sarawak on the 17th. Sir James Brooke was quite well, and preparing his war-boats to proceed against the pirates who had visited the settlement close to the Sarawak river, Maratabas entrance, where they took seventy heads (Dyaka). Si James Brooke, with a squadron of fifty war-boats, accompanied by the steamer Nemesis, was about to proceed to Santibong on a cruise against the pirates. Should they have an opportunity, we doubt not the Nemesis and her companions will most signally punish the offenders .- Straits Times, April 4.

The fine woollen cloths which are manufactured in the interior of Bootan, and exported, are of very superior quality; they resemble in pattern, material, and softness of texture, the Scotsh The affection of all hill tribes for plaids is singular .tartans. Lieut. Dalton.



## LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 19th April, a memorandum on some Buddhist excavations near Kurar, with plans and drawings, by Mr. H. B. E. Frere, resident at Sattara, was read.

These excavations or caves are situated on the skirts of the hill of Agasew, so named from a temple to Mahadeo on its summit; it is the last of the range which, running off from the main ghauts near, forms the southern boundary of the valley of the Koina, till that river unites with the Krishna at Kurar. The hill is about two miles from Kurar. Some of the caves are much scattered; but to facilitate description Mr. Frere has divided them into three series, in the order he visited them. 1st. That which overlooks the valley Jaccunwarree. Here the caves generally face the south, and are the furthest from Kurar. This is the largest and most important series. 2nd. The caves in the valley between the two spurs (described in the paper); they are few and scattered. 3rd. The caves overlooking the valley of the Koina and Kurar—they generally face the north.

According to the villagers, these caves had not been examined by Europeans before. Mr. Frere and his party visited them on the 19th January last. Several devotees now reside in them; they are excavated out of a soft pinkish amygdaloid, and are for the most part unornamented and without inscriptions. In the lst series are enumerated twenty-three caves and cells, of which the principal are the 5th and 6th, the former called Chundr Soorya-Che-Warree, and the latter Wittoba-Che-Warree. Both of these are dagope caves; the dagope in the latter is 21 feet in circumference, and has in front of it an image of Wittoba. In the 2nd series are included seven caves; they are just below the temple of Mahadeo, at the head of a valley between that of Jaccunwarree and the Koina. These were but partially examined by Mr. Frere. In the 3rd series, which is in the Koina valley, at the end of the spur which overlooks Kurar, there are sixteen No. 37 of this series is stated to be a range of cares, in the central one of which is a dagope 21 feet in circumference, and to the right of it the remains of a group of figures. Below this is another range (No. 36), at the entrance to the principal cell of which, in a kind of anti-chamber, are two recesses, one on each side, and on the backs of these recesses are traces of inscriptions—the sole remains of the kind observed in the caves.

Mr. Frere concludes his memorandum (which is accompanied by plans and drawings of the caves, dagopes, groups of figures, &c., and a fac-simile of the remains of the inscriptions), by observing, that a more careful examination of the mountain in which these caves are situated would probably bring to light many more which are not enumerated in this paper; and that a more scrutinizing survey of those which he had visited than he had then time to make would be likely to lead to the discovery of many more objects worthy of note. There is an extreme simplicity of style in the architecture of the caves throughout, and a general absence of all attempts at adornment, as well as of any human or other image in the places usually appropriated to the object of worship. No traces of plaster or fresco paintings were observed.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 19th April, the following paper was read, being an extract from a letter from Lieut. F. E. Manners, commanding the Hon. Company's brig Tigris, to Capt. William Lowe, senior naval officer at Aden, dated the 26th February, 1849:—

" In the interim proceeded with the Hon. Company's brigantine Tigris, under my command, down Ansley Bay, and from thence, with some of the officers of the vessel, to the interior, about fifteen miles (inhabited by the Sahoo tribes), in order to examine and report upon the extensive ruins of the ancient Grecian city of Adoulis, and if possible to obtain inscriptions. With regard to the latter, I have been altogether unsuccessful, but received positive intelligence that inscriptions are in the possession of the natives, and, I believe, had I felt myself justified in detaining the Tigris for about a fortnight, I should have been enabled to have given very important information respecting the remains of a city which has hardly been visited by any European, and also obtained inscriptions. With regard to the appearance of the ruins generally, they occupy an extent of ground of about fifteen miles in circumference, and are composed principally of confused heaps of stones of various kinds, with great quantities of large blocks of marble. The tombs are in an excellent state of preservation. The natives are exceedingly jealous of their being visited, and we were forced to return twice on that account. They are a race of people by no means to be trusted, and I believe it was owing y to our having fire-arms, together with a large party, that

kept them at all in order. The wall of the city is in good preservation, built without the use of mortar, and large enough on its top for a vehicle to be driven. It is composed of various kinds of stone, principally granite, interspersed here and there with marble, and extended from where we were some distance up the mountains; and it is a place, in my opinion, of considerable importance, and ought to be thoroughly explored, as the history of the city of Adoulis is but little known."

It was stated to the meeting, that instructions had been sent

to make a minute examination of the locality.

Mr. J. R. Logan, in a pleasant paper, entitled, "Five Days in Naning," published in the Journal of the Indian Archipelago for January, has announced a new and extraordinary use to which the bambu is applied by the Malays:—

"On our right there was a succession of neat cottages, amongst coco-nut trees, forming the village of Kadang. On nearing one of these, our ears were saluted by the most melodious sounds, some soft and liquid, like flute notes, and others deep and full, like the tones of an organ. These sounds were sometimes low, interrupted, or even single, and presently they would swell into a grand burst of mingled melody. I can hardly express the feelings of astonishment with which I paused to listen and look for the source of music so wild and ravishing in such a spot. seemed to proceed from a clump of trees at a little distance, but I could neither see musician nor instrument; and the sounds varied so much in their strength, that their origin seemed now at one place and now at another, as if they sometimes came from mid-air, and sometimes swelled up from the mass of dark foliage, or hovered, faint and fitful, around it. On drawing near to the clump, my companions pointed out a slender bambu, which rose above the branches, and whence they said the musical tones issued. I was more bewildered than before; but they proceeded to explain that the bambu was perforated, and that the breeze called forth all the sounds. Every one knows the multiplied uses of the bambu; how, entire or split, as the purpose requires, it forms posts, masts, yards, ladders, chairs, stools, screens, floors, roofs, bridges, &c.; how, when smaller, it is an elastic material out of which a great variety of baskets and receptacles are formed for containing solids; and how its joints make neat and convenient bottles for holding and carrying liquids, or, when fine, are fashioned into flutes. But here was the crowning triumph of the Malayan art, and the most wonderful of all the applications of the bambu, for what could be more bold and ingenious than the idea of converting an entire bambu, rough from the jungle and thirty or forty feet in length, into a musical instrument, by simply cutting a few holes in it? I had an opportunity afterwards of getting possession of one of these bulu ribut, or bulu perindu (storm or plaintive bambu). As we proceeded, and when the notes had died away in the distance of the second of th tance, our ears were suddenly penetrated by a crash of grand and thrilling tones, which seemed to grow out of the air around, instead of pursuing us. A brisk breeze which soon followed, and imparted animation to the dark and heavy leaves of the gomuti palms, explained the mystery, while it prolonged the powerful swell. As we went on our way, the sounds decreased in strength, and gradually became faint; but it was not till we had left the bambu of the wind far behind us, and long hidden by intervening trees and cottages, that we ceased to hear it.

"Marsden, in his dictionary, voce depublish, explains buluh perindu to be 'a species of bambu, supposed to yield a melodious and plaintive sound; a sort of Eolian pipe, formed by cutting a slit in a bambu fixed perpendicularly, and exposed to the action of the wind.' It would appear from this, that the plaintive bambu is used in Sumatra. All those which I saw in Rambau and Naning had a slit in each joint above a certain height, so that one bambu possessed fourteen to twenty notes, each of which varied in itself according to the strength of the breeze. The joints decrease in their bore from the bottom to the top, and the slits also differ in their size and shape."

Mr. Freiderich, in his "Researches in Bali," published in the Journal of the Indian Archipelago, for February, gives a curious account of Bali literature. Speaking of epic poetry, he mentions the Ramayana. "This," he says, "is the oldest Indian epos, composed by Walmiki, who is also in Pali acknowledged as the author of it. Here, however, exists a Javanese elaboration by M'poe Raja Kusuma, also called Jogiswara, or prince of the penitents, father of M'poe (Hempu) Tanakung, and of another poet, M'pu D'Armaja, composer of the Smaradahana. The language is a pure Kawi, with a peculiarly large number of Sanskrit words. The Indian Ramayana contains seven kandas, large divisions, again divided into chapters. In Bali we find no kandas; but the whole narrative of the first kandas

is placed together, and divided into twenty-five sargas. The seventh, the *Uttara kanda*, is no part of the narrative, but forms a separate work in Bali, the author of which, however, is accounted to be the same Walmiki. The separation of this kanda from the rest of the Ramayana is a proof that it was introduced from India as a different piece, not forming part of the large work, in favour of which position the contents also speak, the Uttara kanda giving an account of the history of the family of Rama after his death. From this we conclude that in India, at the period when the Ramayana was communicated to the Javanese, the Uttara kanda was not yet annexed to this work. We likewise do not find again in the Java-Balinese Ramayana the long stories of Bala kanda, the history of Rama as a child, where Wasista, the priest of the house, tells him tales of the time of old. These narratives, partly very beautiful,such as that of the Sagarides, and the descent of the rivergoddess Ganga on the earth,—are episodes, not forming part of the Ramayana. They have, however, so many charms, especially for a people like the Javanese and Balinese, who take every story for truth, that the absence of those tales in the Java-Balinese Ramayana is surprising. We ascribe the absence of those tales to the same reasons as the separation of the Uttara kanda from the Ramayana. At the time when the Ramayana found its way into Java, it was in India not yet so voluminous as at present, and comprised exclusively the history of Rama.'

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, June 25, 1849.

AMONGST the papers just laid before Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, relating to the Punjab, is a despatch from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, dated so late as the 7th April, which enters very fully into the history of the war, and into the reasons which have dictated the policy pursued by Lord Dalhousie in deposing the Maharajah of Lahore, and annexing the Punjab to the British dominions.

This important state-paper, though necessarily long, is perspicuous in its narrative, succinct in its arguments, and simple in its style, presenting a contrast, in all these respects, to the general class of Indian documents.

The Governor-General observes, in the outset, that the question of the future relations of the Punjab with the British empire in India had formed, during the whole progress of the war, the constant subject of his anxious consideration. When, upon the first outbreak at Mooltan, in April, 1848, the Resident at Lahore called upon the Durbar to take measures for punishing those who had committed so gross an outrage against the British Government, the Sirdars, after a long consultation, informed him that their troops, and especially the regular army, could not be depended upon, and would not obey their orders to march against Moolraj. The Resident, thereupon, suggested to the Commander-in-Chief the importance of commencing military operations against Mooltan immediately; but Lord Gough replied that operations at that time would be "uncertain, if not impracticable," and gave his decided opinion against the movement, in which the Resident concurred; and the Governor-General in Council, after full deliberation, confirmed the decision. The reasons of this determination are set forth at some length.

The question, his Lordship observes, was difficult and perplexing. On the one hand, if there had existed in the minds of the people a desire to rise against the British power, delay might encourage and spread that desire; on

the other hand, extended military operations at such a season would endanger the health and very existence of European troops, who would have had to carry on the siege of a formidable fortress in the worst district of India, and a failure of the operations through such a cause would have given greater impulse to risings than their postponement. "It was a choice of difficulties,—an alternative of evils; and the Government of India selected that which appeared to be the lesser evil of the two:" that course being in accordance with the opinions of the highest military authorities in India and in England, as well as of the home Indian Government. The worst that can be alleged against the delay is, that it precipitated the crisis, which, sooner or later, must have taken place.

His Lordship then relates the detection of the attempts to seduce our sepoys at Lahore; the complicity of the Maharanee in these intrigues; the rising of Bhae Maharaj Sing in the Reechna Doab, and the operations of Major Edwardes, whose gallantry and energy, aided by the Bhawulpore troops, restricted the outbreak at Mooltan to the limits of the province.

At this juncture, the Resident at Lahore directed the movement of a British force, with a siege train, to reduce Mooltan, and the Governor-General, "on receiving intelligence of the order having been publicly issued," confirmed it, and operations against the city commenced. The narrative then relates the defection of Sirdar Chutter Sing and his troops in Hazara; that of Shere Sing, at Mooltan; the junction with him of all the troops of the State from across the Indus; the union with Chutter Sing at Peshawur of the rest of the Sikh army, the disbanded soldiers and the people from the Manjha, and the appearance of proclamations calling upon all to make war upon the British.

This crisis was one, Lord Dalhousie says, which, he was convinced, required the exertion of all our resources, the Sikh army being strong in numbers, and especially in artillery, and we had had experience of their courage and skill. The result has shown that his estimate of their power was not fallacious. The preparations of the Indian Government were upon an extensive scale, and, before Christmas, there was assembled in the Punjab an army of 38,000 effective men, with 170 pieces of artillery.

After tracing the events of the campaign, the Governor-General describes the position in which the British Government and the Sikh nation stood towards each other at its close. The former had rigidly observed the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Lahore and the Agreement of Bhyrowal; whereas, on the part of the Sikhs, every one of the main provisions of the contract had been evaded or violated. Of the subsidy of twenty-two lakhs per annum, stipulated to be paid for the aid of British troops, not a rupee had been received; even the loans advanced by the British Government to discharge the arrears of the discarded troops had not been repaid, and the debt of the State of Lahore to the British Government exceeds fifty lakhs. The directing and controlling authority of the British Resident at Lahore, recognized by the Treaty, was disregarded; and ultimately "nearly all the army of the state, joined by the whole Sikh people throughout the land, as one man, rose in arms against us, and carried on a ferocious war, for the proclaimed purpose of destroying our power and exterminating our race."

Admitting that these have been merely the acts of a law-less soldiery, against the will, and in spite of the opposition, of the sirdars, what justification, Lord Dalhousie asks, does this furnish for them, or what security does it afford us? Our objects are peace; a friendly and well-governed neighbour in the Punjab; a frontier which does not demand a perpetual garrison of 50,000 men. If the council and sirdars cannot control their army, of what value to us, as a state, is their impotent fidelity? But the fact is otherwise. The sirdars who signed the treaty, even members of the Council of Regency, have been the leaders of the mutinous troops and the rebellious people, and the Regency, during the troubles, gave no effective assistance to the British Government.

The Governor-General presses, and very properly, the important fact, that the rising in the Punjab was not against the Maharajah; on the contrary, the Sikhs have constantly professed their fidelity to him, proclaiming that it was against the British alone that the war was directed. That the destruction of the British power, and the expulsion of the British themselves, were the real objects of the war, was avowed by the Sikhs in their letters and proclamations. A proclamation of Shere Sing expressly declares that the object of the insurrection was, on the part of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, "to eradicate and expel all the tyrannous and crafty Feringees;" and enjoins the people of the Punjab to "murder all the Feringees wherever they can find them." The bitterness of their enmity to the British induced the Sikhs to court the alliance of the Affghans; they invited Dost Mahomed Khan, promising him the province of Peshawur,-a possession which the Sikhs valued beyond all price, having gained it with the best blood of their race. The object of securing Affghan co-operation against the British tempted the Sikhs to forget their strongest national animosity, and in their eyes compensated for Mahomedan insults to their religion.

"Such," observes Lord Dalhousie, "have been the acts of faithlessness and violence by which the Sikh nation has, a second time, forced upon us the evils of a costly and bloody war. If the grossest violation of treaties,—if repeated aggression, by which its national security is threatened, and the interests of its people are sacrificed,—can ever confer upon a nation the right of bringing into necessary subjection the power that has so injured it, and is ready to injure it again, then has the British Government now acquired an absolute and undoubted right to dispose, as it will, of the Punjab, which it has conquered. The British Government has acquired the right, and, in my judgment, that right must now be fully exercised. I hold that it is no longer open to this Government to determine the question of the future relations of the Punjab with British India by considerations of what is desirable or convenient, or even expedient. I hold that the course of recent events has rendered the question one of national safety, and that regard for the security of our own territories, and the interests of our own subjects, must compel us, in self-defence, to relinquish the policy which would maintain the independence of the Sikh nation in the Punjab."

He proceeds to argue, that experience has shown that a strong Hindu government, capable of controlling its army and governing its own subjects, cannot be formed in the Punjab; that the materials for it do not exist, and if they did, the object for which such a government was desired by us would not thereby be accomplished, namely, the existence of a friendly power upon our frontier, which would be
a barrier and defence to us. It was hoped that motives of
prudence and self-interest might counteract the feelings of
hatred to us on the part of the Sikhs on political and religious grounds; but events proved that this hope must be
abandoned. "There never will be peace in the Punjab,
so long as its people are allowed to retain the means and
the opportunity of making war; there never can be now any
guarantee for the tranquillity of India, until we shall have
effected the entire subjection of the Sikh people, and destroyed their power as an independent nation."

The Governor-General then shows that any policy short of this,-such as the maintaining the pageant of a throne, and really governing the country by a British functionary, thereby keeping up a mockery of independence,-would neither be advantageous to our interests nor creditable to our name, whilst it would serve as a nucleus for constant intrigue. From the doctrine, that the present dynasty in the Punjab cannot, with justice, be subverted, since Dhuleep Sing, being a minor, can hardly be held responsible for the acts of his nation, he entirely dissents,—as untenable in principle, and as having been heretofore disregarded in practice, even in the case of Dhuleep Sing himself, in 1845, when he was made to pay the penalty of the past offences of his people, and, on being duly warned that he would be held responsible for their future acts, he gave this reply: "If, in consequence of the recurrence of misrule in my government, the peace of the British frontier be disturbed, I should be held responsible for the same." Lamenting the necessity of deposing a successor of Runjeet Sing, Lord Dalhousie declares that he cannot permit himself to be turned aside from his duty to millions of British subjects by a feeling of misplaced and ill-timed compassion for the fate of a child.

He then sums up the arguments upon the question. Having a second time been involved in war with the most formidable enemy we have ever encountered in India, joined by the Ameer of Cabul, as the apostle of Islam, who made a direct appeal to Mahomedan India; having met and crushed this danger; if we do not hold as our own every foot of Sikh territory, and deprive that people at once of power and existence as a nation; if concession or compromise be made, we shall be considered throughout India as having been worsted in the struggle. Moderation, though wise and politic before, would be feebleness now; hesitation would be regarded not as magnanimity but as pusillanimity, and attributed not to forbearance but to fear; it would encourage dormant hopes of restored supremacy in British India; it would insure the certainty of a renewal of the struggle, and hasten the time when the British power in India might, perhaps, be contested on other fields than those of the Punjab.

The possession of this territory he regards as not seriously difficult for us to maintain, or financially unprofitable. A large portion of the inhabitants, especially the Mahomedans, will hail the change; the Sikhs, warlike, turbulent, and brave, are not more so than the people of Rohilcund once were. Disturbances and outbreaks may be expected; but there is no reason why a rule of justice, combined with vigour, should not make the Sikhs as harmless as the Rohillas.

The financial branch of the question Lord Dalhousie treats of in general terms. The revenues, he observes, are



very considerable in the aggregate, and a large amount, which has been diverted from the public treasury in jagheers, will be recovered by the confiscation of those of the rebellious chiefs. The province of Mooltan will materially add to the revenue, which will be further augmented by developing the resources of a rich and productive soil. In short, his Lordship has no hesitation in expressing a confident belief, as the result of the examination he has made, "that the Punjab will, at no distant time, be not only a secure, but a profitable, possession."

In conclusion, he says: "While deeply sensible of the responsibility I have assumed, I have an undoubting conviction of the expediency, the justice, and the necessity, of my act. What I have done I have done with a clear conscience, and in the honest belief that it was imperatively demanded of me by my duty to the State."

No one will dissent from this conclusion, and very few will dispute the strength of the reasoning upon which it is founded. With this remark, we dismiss the subject for the present: we may recur to it hereafter.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,-The disposal of Indian patronage becomes a subject of ever-increasing interest as the time for the renewal or modification of the East-India Company's Charter draws near. Such cases as that of Mr. Moore, lately brought before the public, in the form of a criminal prosecution, may suffice to show that the functionaries of the British Government are not more careful than individual Directors in the discharge of the responsibility which even now devolves upon them as patrons, and may lead us to infer that they are hardly likely to be more careful were all the military and civil appointments of the Indian empire vested permanently in their hands. Singularly few are the instances which have occurred of anything like malversation, or even carelessness, on the part of Directors, in the disposal of their immense patronage. They have exercised it for the most part rather as trustees for the Proprietors of India-stock, and through them for the country at large, than for their own interest or that of their own immediate circle of acquaintance. No favour has ever been shown in the admission of candidates either at Haileybury or Addiscombe. Directors' sons or nephews are as often rejected, in the preliminary examinations, as any other youths, and are found as frequently in the infantry as in the more privileged corps of artillery or engineers, to which nothing but superior merit can secure admission. This is as it should be, and shows that the Government has done well in leaving so large a portion of the patronage of the Indo-British empire in the hands of so high-minded a body of gentlemen as the Directors of the East-India Company are acknowledged to be.

Extensive as is the circle over which the benefits of Indian patronage are usually extended, it excites more than ordinary pleasure when any of the Directors go beyond that circle, and endeavour to secure for the Indian service officers of superior talent, by exciting the young men of some particular school, of whose goodness they are satisfied, to contend for the glorious prize of an Indian commission. More than once has a Haileybury appointment been offered for competition at Eton and at Rugby. At Kensington School, which has long been known as one of the nurseries of the Indian military and civil services, Sir Henry Willock has in successive years offered no less than eight Addiscombe appointments, and has had the gratification of seeing as many of the successful competitors as have yet finished their course at the military seminary gazetted as engineers. At Cheltenham, also, it appears that Sir James Lushington has fol-

lowed the example set by Sir Henry Willock, and that the competition has been followed by similar happy results. There are other instances\* of which the public ought to hear, that honour may be given where honour is justly due. For certainly no method could be adopted by the possessors of Indian patronage which could better insure for the Indian service the appointment of really talented officers. It would be well if a certain number of appointments could be offered every year by the whole body of Directors for similar competition in our public or proprietary schools. It might be difficult at first to select the particular establishments which should thus be favoured, but such a point as that will be left to the united wisdom of the Court of Directors. Even if this good result should never be attained,-and I am hardly sanguine enough to hope it yet,the mere mention of such remarkable instances as I have just brought forward may serve to stimulate other members of the Court to follow the good example so nobly set.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

#### LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, JUNE 8.

The Queen v. Kendall and others. - The defendants, among whom was George Bickley, an attorney of this Court, had been tried and committed upon an indictment which charged them with a misdemeanour, in conspiring to negotiate for the sale of a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company. Subsequently a rule was granted for a new trial, so far as George Bickley was concerned, upon an affidavit made by that defendant, in which he stated that he had been taken by surprise by the evidence given by one of the witnesses, William Moore, who was, in fact, one of the defendants on the record, but on the morning of the trial he retracted his plea, and pleaded guilty, and was then put into the box as a witness for the prosecution, and proved the case on the part of the Crown. The defendant further stated that, if he had been aware of the nature of the evidence which the witness Moore gave, he could have been prepared with witnesses to prove that it was false in some particu-He also complained that all the witnesses whose names were on the back of the bill were not called by the Crown, and especially that Lady Ripon, through whom the nomination had been obtained, was not in attendance. He alleged that he was not aware that any corrupt agreement had been entered into for the sale of the nomination, but that he supposed the money which had been advanced was merely by way of loan, and that he had acted in the manner merely as the legal adviser and attorney of one of the parties, Mrs. Binckes.

The Attorney General, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Wigram, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Forsyth now showed cause against the rule, which was supported by Mr. Scrjeant Shee and Mr. Lush.

Lord Denman said, there was no reason for saying that the defendant had been taken by surprise. He was mixed up with all the parties in both the transactions comprehended in the indictment, and must have expected that all the evidence which might throw any light upon the question at issue would be laid before the jury. He had complained that all the persons whose names were on the back of the bill were not called as witnesses at the trial-why, then, did he not complain of that at the time? If he had done so, they would have been at once put into the box to be cross-examined. It was to be regretted that Lady Ripon was not present, but it was proved that she was unable to attend through ill health, and that if she had done so it might have affected her personal safety. It did not appear that if Lady Ripon had attended she could have given any material evidence; but if the defendant thought her a necessary witness, he ought to have subprenaed her. As to the statement that the defendant thought the money was being advanced on loan, it was quite impossible to suppose that that was the real nature of the case, when the whole transaction and the evidence of Moore were looked at. That witness was undoubtedly an accomplice, and his evidence required confirmation; but he (Lord Denman) had remarked upon that to the jury, and had told them that the witness Moore appeared to have acted without a due regard to honour and rectitude. The jury, however, looking at all the facts, had believed all that the witness stated on his oath, as he

<sup>\*</sup> Our paper has recently recorded presentations of cadetships on public grounds by Sir A. Galloway and Colonel Sykes.—ED.



(Lord Denman) did now; and the result showed that a man's companions in guilt might discover his crime, and so bring him to condign punishment. It would have been better if the counsel for the prosecution had given the defendant's counsel a copy of Moore's examination at the East-India House, in order that they might see whether they could answer it; but though that had not been done, the verdict was perfectly satisfactory, and the Court would not disturb it. The rule for a new trial must therefore be discharged.

JUNE 12.

The same. - The defendants, Richard Creed Kendall, Maria Binckes, Violet Linley, and George Bickley, an attorney of this Court, had been convicted some time since on an indictment which charged them with a misdemeanor in regard to the sale of a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company.

The several defendants, with the exception of William Moore, who had pleaded guilty, and had been put into the box as a witness for the Crown, were this day brought up to receive the

judgment of the Court.

Mr. Serjeant Shec, who appeared for Mr. Bickley, said that as the Court had refused to grant a new trial, the defendant had no course but to submit himself to the merciful consideration of the Court. The defendant Bickley had not received money as a bribe to do what was wrong, though after the wrong had been done he had received compensation for services previously rendered. He trusted, therefore, that the defendant's honourable character in his profession for twenty years would induce the Court to think that his offence would be sufficiently visited by a pecuniary fine, without inflicting any personal or professional penalty, which would prove his ruin.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., for Mrs. Linley, called the attention of the Court to the circumstance that she was the mother of several children, a separation from whom would be not only extremely painful to her, but injurious to their comfort and wel-The only offence of Mrs. Linley was that she had received some money for procuring the return to Mr. Moore of the 1,000l., which in the first instance he had paid for the pur-

pose of obtaining a cadetship.

Mrs. Binckes and Mr. Kendall, who had no counsel, declined

addressing the Court.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Court in aggravation, and said that all the parties appeared to have been perfectly aware of the nature of the offence which they were committing. The money obtained from Mr. Moore appeared to have been divided among those parties, with the exception of Mr. Bickley, to whom none was traced. There could, however, be no doubt that he was perfectly aware of the nature of the transaction, for he had endeavoured to cover the transfer of the money under the colour of a loan. With these remarks, he would leave the case in the hands of the Court.

The defendants having been called to take their places on the

floor of the Court,

Mr. Justice Patteson delivered judgment. His Lordship commented on several circumstances proved at the trial, which in the opinion of the Court established the guilt of the defendants, and then sentenced Kendall, who had received the 1,000L, to be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of 1,000%, and to be further imprisoned till the fine be paid. His Lordship sentenced Mrs. Binckes to be imprisoned for one year, and Mrs. Linley for six calendar months, in the Queen's Prison. The sentence of the Court on Mr. Bickley was, that he be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for the term of one year, but no fine was imposed.

All the defendants were ordered to be imprisoned among the

prisoners of the first class.

#### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, JUNE 13.

In the Bankruptcy of --- Charretie. - The bankrupt, who applied for his certificate, is under sentence of imprisonment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench for the sale of a cadetship in the East-India Company's service. The private debts are not large, but the liabilities are enormous. lowing are the main items of the balance-sheet. Creditors holding security, 1,991l.; ditto, unsecured, 200l.; liabilities, 80,090L; pension received from the East-India Company, 300l.; legacy, 100l.; profits, 1,595l.; capital, 8,502l. The assets consist of property, 321l.; ditto in the hands of creditors, 400l.; debts, 2,000l. The losses are set down at 9,617l.; and the expenses at 401/.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for the assignees, and, on their behalf, declined to accept of any portion of the bankrupt's pension, a proposal which had been suggested at a previous meeting. The learned gentleman offered no opposition.

Certificate granted.

#### MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly public examination was held, with the usual formalities, at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, on the 8th inst., in the presence of the Chairman, Major-gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.; the Deputy-Chairman, John Shepherd, Esq.; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, to whom, by the Chairman's orders, cards of invitation had been given, viz.—Lieut.-generals Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir Thomas Downman, Comm. R. A., and Sir John Doveton, K.C.B. Major-generals Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Battine, C.B.; Sir H. Ross, K. C. B., assist. adj. gen. R. A.; Sir G. Scovell, K. C. B., Gov. R.M. Coll.; Lacy, R.A., field train; Macdonald, R.A.; Parker, C.B., Lieut. Gov. R.M. Acad.; Sir W. Morison, K.C.B., M.P.; Charles McLeod; Lodwick; Taylor, C.B., Lieut. Gov. R. M. Coll., and Shubrick. Vice-admiral Lord Wm. Fitzroy. Colonels Sir F. Smith, R. E.; Hay; Reid, C. B., R. E.; Pouney, Ketchen, Bingham, R. A., and Henry. Captains Lord Clarence Paget, R. N.; Peel, R. N., and Maynard, R. N. Lieut.-colonels Sir Claude Wade, C. B.; Bell, R. H. A.; Anderson, R. A., field batt.; Abbott, C.B., Bengal eng.; Richmond; Gordon, Gren. Guards, equerry to Prince Albert, and Honeywood. Majors Græme, Lieut. Gov. Tobago; Finnis; W. E. Baker, Bengal eng.; J. E. Landers, J. Turton, Rd. Angelo, and Sotheby, Bengal art. Captains McKerlie, R.E.; Fanshawe, adj. Sappers and Miners; Moorsom, Scotch Fusilier Guards; Spicer; Berners; R. Frederick, H.M.S.; E. Wilmot, R.A.; C. Bla-Berners; R. Frederick, H.M.S.; E. Wilmot, R.A.; C. Blagrave: Macpherson; Martin, R.H.A.; Pownoll, Bombay art., and Waterfield. Lieut. Pasley, R.A. Sir Richard Frederick, Bart. P. Melvill, P. Mure, F. Prideaux, J. Fergusson, W. Eade, H. Westcar, A. Easton, T. Waterfield, S. U. Christie (R.M. Acad.), J. Narrien (R.M. Coll.), J. N. Daniell, Esqrs., and Dr. Grant. Rev. G. Hodgson and G. Coles.

Thirty-eight Gentlemen Cadets were brought forward on this occasion, of whom six were selected for the Engineers, viz-

Thomas George Montgomerie Leverton Donaldson William Edmund Warrand Joseph Gore Ryves

Richard Edw. Forbes Cotgrave Edward Routh Blagrave

George Doyle Albert Lucas Thomas Elliot Hughes Henry Murray William Brown James Ranald Martin Clarke Avery Gaskoin Murray Stewart John Henry Porter Malcolmson William Clephane

Seventeen for the Artillery, viz.-Thomas Nicholl St. George Ashe Charles Walsham Maynard Robert Cameron Henchy John Brathwaite Hardy Alexander John Ogilvie Patrick St. George Græme George Charles Murray Martin

Fifteen for the Infantry service, viz.-Henry Jeffreys Johnson Charles Allan McDougall John Henry Fitzgerald Henry Zouch Darrah William Staunton Pierson Henry Frith Morison Hyslop William Brooke Thomson William Butler Shawe

George Douglas Barbor Francis Charles Kemp Robert Rollo Gillespie William Henry Clarke John Frederick Wing James Hamilton Bowen Rupert Thomas Snow

Prizes were distributed according to the following list, viz.— First Class.

Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, 

In presenting which, the Chairman and gold medal. In presenting which, the Chairman said, "that the Pollock Medal was struck in commemoration of the eminent services of Major-gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., an officer of the Indian army, and who was once a cadet, as he, Mr. Montgomerie, then was. The re-conquest of Cabul was, indeed, an achievement worthy of being commemorated, and this medal had been presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta to this institution, in testimony of the distinguished services of Sir George Pollock on that occasion, and as a reward the most suitable for superior merit in him to whom it had been adjudged by the Lieut.-Governor and Public Examiner, as being the first scholar and the most exemplary soldier in the establishment. He was happy to have that opportunity of presenting a gentleman, who had so distinguished himself, to his gallant friend and comrade, Sir George Pollock, who had honoured them with his presence that day. He had the further pleasure of presenting Mr. Montgomerie, in the name of the Court of Directors, with that sword ,as a prize won by his exem-



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plary and soldier-like conduct during the whole	e
career in that institution."	
W. E. Warrand 1st Mathematics.	
J. G. Ryves 2nd Mathematics.	
(Military Drawing,	
L. Donaldson	
Civil Drawing.	
R. E. F. Cotgrave	
R. E. F. Cotgrave 2nd Hindustani.	
E. R. Blagrave lst Fortification.	
T. E. Hughes	
Latin.	
J. H. Fitzgerald French.	
Second Class.	
W. Trevor Hindustani.	
J. A. Craster 3rd Good Conduct.	
( Mathematics,	
H. R. Brownlow Military Surveying,	
Latin.	
M. James Civil Drawing.	
Fortification,	
W. De Vitre	
A. Campbell French.	
Third Class.	
H. Rogers 4th Good Conduct.	

The examinations commenced, at 11 o'clock, in MATHEMATICS, in which important branch of study the class acquitted themselves most creditably. At l o'clock, the Cadets were mustered for dinner, and after despatching their roast beef and plum pudding in about ten minutes, they were marched to the Coldstream, where some pontoon experiments were performed. Three light infantry bridges had been previously thrown across the piece of water; and, in addition to them, the bridge squad quickly formed a barrel bridge in a most workmanlike manner. crossing the bridge several times in slow and quick march, a field-piece was passed over, and the Cadets afterwards marched in Indian file over the lighter bridges. A submarine charge of 20 lbs. of gunpowder was next exploded by means of the voltaic battery. This experiment had a most interesting appearance, as a large column of water was raised to a height considerably above the tops of the lofty trees surrounding the spot, but in its descent it gave a thorough drenching to a numerous body of spectators, who were crowded along one of the banks.

The examination in Practical Fortification was then proceeded with in a portion of the grounds where models, most ingeniously constructed of sand, had been prepared, of a fortified dwelling-house and premises, a sunken battery, a raised battery, a double sap, and a tower on the novel principle suggested by Capt. Bainbridge, R. E. These models were explained by Cadets G. Martin, Ogilvie, Murray, Fitzgerald, and Maynard. The Chairman and visitors next proceeded to the sand-modelling hall, where a beautiful model of the town, fort, and citadel of Moultan, had been prepared. The model was on the scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and represented the fortress at the moment of the last successful assault. It was designed by Lieut. Cook, R. N. (professor of fortification), and the Cadets, from plans and drawings made on the spot by Lieut. Oliphant, and was ably illustrated, and the various events of the siege explained, by Cadets Hughes, Donaldson, Blagrave, Ryves, and Lucas.

The Chairman and Directors afterwards returned to the examination hall, when the examination in Theoretical Fortification was commenced. The answering throughout was most satisfactory, and elicited the marked approbation of all the military authorities present.

Military Drawings,—executed in pencil, and in the horizontal style:—

First Cluss. Mr. Donaldson ... (Prize), Sagonte. Blagrave Ditto. Lucas ... Ditto. Montgomerie .. Ditto. Ryves ... ... Ditto. Hughes ... Ditto. Mequinensa. Cotgrave Malcolmson ... Ditto. Clephane Sagonte. Nicholl ... Mequinensa. Ground round Saragossa. Maynard Brown ... ••• Peniscola. Warrand Ditto. Græme ... ... Balaquir.

Mr. Pierson ... Saragossa. Hardy ... ... Sagonte. Henchy ... ... Peniscola. Barbor ... ... Tarragona. Passage of the Douro. Murray ... ... Second Class. Mr. W. de Vitre ... (Prize), Battle of Talavera. Craster ... ... Ditto. Тгечог ... ... Placencia James ... ... Fort St. Philippi. Soady Roliça. Brownlow ... Tarifa. Lindsay ... ... Tarragona.

And many most promising subjects in the junior classes.

Landscape Department.—Many excellent drawings of landscapes, &c., in water colours, were shown; several of which, from their freshness of colour and precision in execution, reflect the highest credit on the Gentlemen Cadets whose names they bear. The most prominent were those by Gentlemen Cadets L. Donaldson (to whom the first prize was awarded), E. R. Blagrave, T. Montgomerie, T. E. Hughes, S. P. Græme, H. Murray, &c.; all belonging to the first class. The prize for the best drawing in the second class was given to Gentleman Cadet M. James; but several were very little inferior, as those by Gentleman Cadets E. Tierney, G. Craster, W. Trevor, A. Lindsay, and J. Mayne.

The Lithographic specimens were, as usual, very satisfactory.

After the reports of the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, the Chairman proceeded as follows:—

"Gentlemen Cadets,-From the deep interest which the Court of Directors have invariably taken in the prosperity of the institution, you may easily believe it had given them high satisfaction to find, from the reports of the Lieut.-Governor and the Public Examiner, that your conduct throughout the term just closed has been such as to call for their entire approbation. the name, therefore, of the Court of Directors, it is my pleasing duty to express to the Lieut .- Governor, the Public Examiner, the professors and officers of this institution, the cordial thanks of the Court for the eminently successful manner in which they have discharged their important and laborious duties. And to you, my young friends, no less cordially do I express the satisfaction with which I and my colleagues have observed your diligent application to your studies, and the gentlemanly and soldier-like manner in which you have conformed to the discipline of the institution. As was to be expected, your progress has kept pace with your diligence; and I am happy to find that thirty-eight young officers have been declared qualified to join the army. Of those, six have attained the standard fixed for the Engineers, and seventeen for Artillery appointments. men, those of you who have been selected for the Engineers will proceed to Chatham, there more practically to prosecute your studies under one of the most distinguished officers of her Majesty's army,—Sir F. Smith,—when you will have to compete with young gentlemen of your own age, trained at other institu-tions for her Majesty's service. You will find in them generous and gentlemanly competitors; and I am sure you will show towards them that gentlemanly and generous feeling, which will evince to your respected commander that you are rivals in no-thing save in obedience to his orders, and in an ardent desire to acquire a knowledge of those scientific and practical attainments which shall fit you to take your place in one of the most accomplished corps of any army,—the Engineers of the army of India. Whilst at Chatham, besides prosecuting your military course, I would strongly recommend you anxiously to turn your minds to that branch of the profession of an engineer which is termed civil engineering. This will fit you for carrying out the designs which the Government of India entertain for the benefit of that country, by constructing works of public utility,—as roads, bridges, canals, embankments, railways. The steamer by water, and the railway by land, comprise within themselves almost the whole circle of civil engineering. But let me strongly recommend you to pay attention to structures and machinery, not only as a whole, but to every individual part, and the material and the mode of its formation, exercising your minds in overcoming, by anticipation, all manner of engineering difficulties; for to me, to have genius to contrive, and to execute with the means at his command, would be the test of the accomplished engineer. knew a man,—the late Major Presgrave,—who, in one of the wildest spots of Central India, built a bridge,—an iron suspeasion bridge,—over a torrent, I think, 220 feet span, and 12 feet broad; a most beautiful structure, and the first suspension

bridge ever seen in India. He had no iron but what he dug in ore from the bowels of the earth; no coal to smelt but what he cut down and charred in the forest; and no workmen but those he found in that remote region and instructed; and yet he produced that beautiful structure. I mention this to you, gentlemen, to show what energetic genius is capable of performing. For the honour of that distinguished corps to which you are about to belong, let me earnestly urge you to study your profes-sion. Remember Moultan, and forget not the high efforts and scientific and practical engineering which there enabled the engineers to render such service to their country. You, gentlemen, who have been selected for the Artillery, think not that yours is a less important arm of the service. You must not only know artillery duties, but you cannot be good officers of artillery without being also practically good military engineers. It is the chief object of the engineer to select and to prepare positions for your guns; but the chances of war may take them from you. Are you then to say, I cannot construct a battery—I cannot advance an approach—I cannot cross a ditch, in the face of the enemy? This is the duty of the engineer, not mine! you have to acquire a knowledge of every branch of the ordnance department,-nay, of the entire equipment of an army,-for the arsenals and magazines which contain the munitions of war are usually placed under officers of artillery. In India we cast all our field-guns, we manufacture all our gunpowder, we construct all our gun-carriages; so that you will, no doubt, be ambitious to make yourselves acquainted with this branch of your professional duties. For the importance of your arm of the service, witness Moultan,—a great fortress,—one week setting at defiance an army of 20,000 men, formidable in its strength and in its defenders; the next, its guns silenced, its defenders subdued, itself a mass of ruins. It was the artillery that did this. In the short space of a few days, about 40,000 shot and shell, from heavy ordnance, were fired at this great siege. Witness, also, the field of Goojerat. That was mainly an artillery battle. In-deed, it was a battle which combined the use of every arm in the most beautiful order; and thus it has demonstrated, more than had ever been done before, the terrible efficiency of the Indian army. I know of no instance in modern war, except in the Indian army, in which the 18-pounders were used as field-guns. To you, gentlemen, who are to join the Infantry branch of the service, do not imagine, because you have not been selected for the Engineers or the Artillery, that therefore you do not require to prosecute your studies; on the contrary, an accomplished Infantry officer ought to possess a competent practical knowledge both of engineering and artillery. Suppose you come to have the com-mand of a force on service, and you fail, because you relied on your engineer, and were misled, or misapplied your artillery. would this excuse you? Would your ignorance save you? No. Then, my young friends, learn your duty in time; and when you come to practise it, no emergency will find you unprepared. say also to you, look at the field of Goojerat: that was a battle worthy of being studied by every officer. There every officer knew his duty, and performed it. There was no confusion. Every man in his proper place saw every comrade, right and left, in theirs, and he confidently advanced, certain of victory. tlemen, you are all now going to quit this institution for a time, -some of you for ever. I trust you will do so with a lively sense of its extreme value. You have had the means of acquiring that scientific and even practical knowledge of military duty which, with due cultivation, will make you accomplished officers. We have ample proof of this in the many distinguished men who, having sat on the benches you now occupy, have filled, and now fill, the ranks of the Indian army. I rejoice to tell you, my young friends, that of the honoured list transmitted by Lord Gough for promotion or henours, on whom her most gracious Majesty has bestowed or intends to bestow promotion and honour for their success during the last campaign, no less than forty-six had been educated at this College. And I am happy to have the honour of receiving here, this day, a distinguished officer of her Majesty's service, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, who once filled the chair of our no less distinguished Public Examiner, Sir C. Pasley, and who contributed so much to add to the military character and the scientific acquirements of the Indian army. Let me entreat you, then, my young friends, those of you who, having gladdened the hearts of your families by the steadiness of your past conduct, will return here—do so with a firm determination to profit by the advantages which this noble institution affords you. Besides entire devotion to your studies, pay strict attention to the discipline of the College. Obedience is the first duty of a soldier,—the first principle of military organization. Obedience is discipline; without habitual discipline an officer is a nuisance to an army; an army itself is a vulgar, a dangerous rabble. To you, gentlemen, who have finished your course of study here-you are going now, or

shortly, to enter upon real life. You are to join the army of The achievements of that army fill the history of our country and astonish the world! It has won for the arms of England imperishable honour. It has added a magnificent empire, and now another kingdom, to the British Crown. your hands, my young friends, young as you are now, will one day be committed the honour of that army! To you, gentlemen, and to your contemporaries, will be assigned the preservation of its glory and the continuance of its renown. How is this to be achieved? I will tell you. It is by the self-devotion, the untiring energy, the spotless honour, the daring courage, of its British officers. It is by commanding the confidence, by winning the affections, of their men, that they have secured from the native army the same self-devotion, the same daring courage; and it is thus they have led them to incessant victory. The Indian army has been formed on the best model of the army of England. To that illustrious army the army of India is indebted, not only for an example of high military discipline, but for sharing with it the brunt of its greatest battles. an army as I have described, not far from 300,000 strong, and with boundless resources, where is there an enemy that can for a moment stand against us? But, gentlemen, before you are capable of performing your military duty, you must become acquainted with the language of those you are to command. This is so obviously indispensable, that I will not waste time in further impressing it upon you. To your men you must be not only ther impressing it upon you. To your men you must be not only the officer, but the friend. They will look up to you as such. They will tell you their wants,—their village grievances, perhaps,—and you will listen to them, and assist them in obtaining redress. You must know them, and call them by their names. And be assured, if, by these and suchlike kind though not familiar manners, you gain the attachment of your men, they will liar manners, you gain the attachment of your men, they will amply repay your kindness by their devotion to your commands. An army thus officered, thus united, could never be overthrown. With respect to your deportment towards the natives generally, I would strongly recommend to you the greatest forbearance. Let not any awkwardness on their part, or misunderstanding on your own, ruffle your temper towards them. You will thus be amply repaid by their attachment and by your own comfort. I have never known a man habitually ill-tempered to the natives rise to eminence in the service. There is pered to the natives rise to eminence in the service. another subject to which I must also seriously call your attention; and that is, economy in your expenditure. I most earnestly warn you, gentlemen, against getting into debt; for, from the moment a man involves himself in pecuniary difficulties, from that moment he is a slave. My young friends, as you prize that manly feeling of independence which enables us to aspire to high station, scrupulously avoid pecuniary embarrassment. And now, gentlemen, let me say a few words to you more. Besides being good soldiers, you must be good men. The character of 'an officer and a gentleman' is, by statute, the character of the British army. No man who cannot stand that test can remain in it. But you have a duty to perform first of all—your duty to your Creator! Let me beseech you, my young friends, do not neglect this. Commit yourself habitually to His protection; He will strengthen your arm in the hour of danger; and, should trouble overtake you, He will be your comforter. Farewell, my young friends; may the blessing of the Almighty rest upon you."

The cadets, after going through the usual movements, were put through a bayonet exercise, in which Mr. Angelo has recently instructed them, and its utility in every respect was fully appreciated by every person present, particularly the Queen's and Indian officers, who expressed much surprise at its not being in general practice throughout the military service. The sword exercise followed, and both were performed with a spirit and energy which showed that the cadets felt a confidence in the use of the weapons with which they were armed.

The proceedings of the day were terminated, at 5 o'clock, by a banquet of cold viands of the most  $recherch\acute{e}$  character, to which all the principal visitors had been invited.

Owing partly to the extreme fineness of the day, the attendance on the part of the public was much larger than on most previous occasions. The recent termination of the last glorious campaign in the Punjab, no doubt, also contributed to the fedat of the proceedings on this occasion, from the former connection of so many of the heroes in the late Indian war with this establishment,—a connection, of the extent of which some idea may be formed from the remarkable fact, that in the list of promotions and honours contained in the last Gazette, there are no less than forty-six former cadets of Addiscombe.

#### EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 20th June; Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The Chairman. - I have to lay before the Court papers relating to the transactions in the Punjab from the year 1847, in continuation to the year 1849, which have been laid before Parliament by command of her Majesty. I have also to acquaint the Court, that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends in the Company's stock will be ready for delivery on the 6th of July next.

The secretary read the names of members of the committee on by-laws proposed to be re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. Gordon suggested whether it would not be desirable to revert to the old custom of electing the committee by ballot. The Chairman proposed the names of the committee, all of which were agreed to.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Lewin.

Mr. Sullivan.-I am anxious to say a word or two on the bylaws, and the occasion appears to me to be very à propos. want to draw the attention of the Court to the proceedings that occurred during the ballot at the last General Court.

The Chairman. - I beg to state that the notice of motion by Mr. Lewin, and which has been advertised, must have precedence of all other questions. With respect to that motion I think it my duty to state, that a motion of a similar kind was made by the same hon, member on a former occasion, when it was not entertained by the Court.

Mr. Lewin.—I was—(order, order.) Mr. Clarke.—I rise to order. We We should like to hear what

you, Sir, have to state.

The Chairman.—The Court is aware that a motion similar to that of which notice has been given by the hon. proprietor was brought on by himself on a former occasion, and that the Court refused to listen to it; thinking, I have no doubt, that it was a subject which ought to be left in the hands of the executive. call the attention of the Court to that particular circumstance; and, having done so, I leave the subject in their hands.

Mr. Lewin. - I beg to say that it is not my intention to speak upon the motion to-day, but to defer it to the next Court, in consequence of further documents being necessary. It only remains for the Court of Directors to add to the papers to which my notice refers the case which has been sent from Madras, and laid before the law officers by the late Chairman. I have not the least doubt that, as a fraud, was practised upon the sepoys at Madras, a similar fraud has been practised upon this Court in the case which has been sent home and laid before the law officers here, and that upon a false case a false judgment had been passed.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor, having stated that he would withdraw his motion, is not entitled to speak upon that

motion now.

SATTARA.

Mr. Sullivan .- Sir, the third paragraph of your despatch of the 24th of January, 1819, on the Sattara question, runs thus: "The late Raja died without issue;" and in the 9th paragraph it is said, "all claims of collaterals being excluded by the fact that none of them are descended from the person in whose favour the principality was created, the ex-Raja Pertaub Shean, it follows that the territory of Sattara has lapsed, by failure of heirs, to the power which bestowed it." I wish to ask whether the Court has received any information of the death of the eldest legitimate daughter of Pertaub Sing?

The Chairman. - We have received no information of the

Mr. Sullivan.-I find by a speech made by Sir John C. Hobhouse, in the House of Commons, in August, 1848, that the eldest legitimate daughter of Pertaub Sing, with her children, is actually at Sattara, on a pension of 2.000l. a-year. Now, unless there is evidence of her death, I think the Court of Directors will, upon their own showing, be in a dilemma, because this eldest daughter of Pertaub Sing is the niece and heir of the late Raja Appa Sahib, and the ground on which the Company bad seized this territory was that there was no collateral heir of Appa Sahib, and it appears from this statement that there is. If this person should be living, the Court would be in a dilemma; and what is to be done?

The Chairman. - I don't suppose the Court would be disposed

to entertain another discussion upon this subject.

Mr. Sullivan. - I only want to know what is to be done. It is for me to determine whether there shall be any further discussion upon the subject.

The Chairman.-If you will give it in writing it shall be attended to.

Mr. Sullivan .- So I will.

THE LATE BALLOT.

Mr. Sullivan.-1 was proceeding on the subject of the ballot. It will be in the recollection of the Court, that, after a very searching and elaborate examination of the most important question, considering the consequences involved in it, that ever came before the Court, and just as we were going to the vote, an hon. director opposite (Mr. Mills) started up, and, anxious that we should have the most intelligent decision upon it, declared that he thought the best way of deciding the question was, not to leave it to the votes of those who had attended to the discussion, not to be decided by the great majority of the constituency, but by as many of the proprietors as could be scraped together within the short space of eight and forty hours, and the hon. director then read the following proposition. (See report of Sattara debate, page 283.) Now, inexpert as I am in the laws and customs of the Court, I could only express my astonishment that the hon, director should have chosen to adopt a course which was altogether inexpedient, and altogether unnecessary, if not absolutely illegal, because, according to the by-laws, the proposition of the hon, gentleman was an amendment. Since then I have examined all the debates of this Court during the present century, and I cannot find one single instance where a demand for a ballot has been made with such a preliminary observation as that adopted by the hon. director; nor can I find a single instance where a ballot has been taken in less than nine days, and generally fourteen and fifteen days, after it has been demanded. Neither can I find more than one instance in which a question has been referred to the ballot before it has been decided upon by the Court either by a show of hands or by a division; and, singularly enough, that very precedent was created by the hon, director himself In the year 1835 the hon. director made a motion in this Court for the production of certain papers relative to the removal of Lord Heytesbury as Governor-General (See Asiatic Journal for 1835, vol. xvii. N.S., p. 272.) So it appears that when the Court of Directors have any inclination to do battle with the Board of Control, or call in question the conduct of the minister, no amount of flattery is too great to win the support of this Court; but when a question arises between the members of this Court and the Court of Directors, then the honourable gentleman is ready to start up and tell us that these are all matters for the decision of the executive body. Although the preface which the honourable director made to his proposition for the ballot may be considered a trifling matter, yet there is another point I wish to notice.— When we went to the ballot, there were tickets "for" and "against." Now, many gentlemen told me that they thought "against." Now, many gentlemen told me that they thought they were called upon to vote "for" or "against" the annexation of Sattara, according to the terms of the amendment. To show how necessary it is that the utmost care should be taken not to mislead proprietors in the case of balloting. I refer the Court to the case of Mr. Graham, which occurred in 1818. In that case there was an error of no less than 100 votes in the taking of the ballot. There was that discrepancy between the numbers given by the clerks, and it was endeavoured to be accounted for by the fact that two ballots were going on at the same time in the same room. It is therefore not an unprecedented thing that a mistake should take place in the decision of a question by ballot from those coming to the ballot not understanding the case before them. So it has happened here. I put it to you, Sir, whether it is a fair thing that a ballot should be taken upon so important a question within forty-eight hours after it is demanded. The debate began on Wednesday and was adjourned to Friday, when it finished. Sunday being a dies non, there were only Saturday and Monday: the whole thing was unprecedented. Ought not the question to have been decided by the whole constituency? But that was impossible to be done within the space of forty-eight hours. It was a great grievance; and I wish to give notice of a motion that in future no ballot shall be taken till after the question has been determined by the Court, either by & show of hands or by a division. The next alteration I propos is, that no ballot shall be taken till nine days after it has been demanded, and in a particular form.

The Chairman.—With respect to the short time that elapsed

between the demand of the ballot and the taking of the ballot, I beg to say that some of the most important cases that have appeared before the Court have been decided by ballot within three and four days after the ballot has been demanded. ballot for the acceptance of the present charter, under which we are sitting here, was taken within three days after it was de-manded. And let me call the attention of the hon. proprietor to this point, that that ballot was taken within three days' notice, when there were no railways in the country; and I maintain that three days now are as long as nine days in former times. You can go further in three hours now than in three days formerly. But when the day for taking the ballot was fixed was the time



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for making the objection. No objection was made. It is true the hon. proprietor protested against the proposition, and in so doing acted very properly, but in point of fact there are precedents in which the ballot has been taken within a shorter period than three days. With respect to what my hon, friend has said as to the irregularity of the form in which the ballot was demanded, I have before me a dozen precedents to support that form, not only where ballots have been demanded by gentlemen on this side of the bar, but by gentlemen on the other side of

the bar; and my hon friend is quite mistaken in that respect.

Mr. Weeding.—The hon gentleman is very unfortunate in both his objections. He wishes the Court to believe that he has been taken by surprise in consequence of the shortness of the time for taking the ballot; but since railways have been established, there was plenty of time. Then the hon, gentleman says that he never heard of a ballot being taken upon an amendment. It was not; it was taken upon the motion. I was one of the scrutineers, and we had put upon the board "Against Mr. Sullivan's motion;" "For Mr. Sullivan's motion." There was a substantive, original motion. Upon that the ballot was taken,

and there were more than three to one against it. Sir J. W. Hogg.—It is very right that the meaning of the by-law should be understood. My honourable friend has evidently misunderstood the meaning and object of the by-law. He supposes it to be that a notice shall be advertised to everybody in all parts of the country; but that is not the meaning, purport, or intention of the by-law. It says, that East-India proprietors, assembled in a general court, shall vote either by a show of hands or by a division; but it shall be competent for any nine members to require that you shall vote in a different way—namely, by secret ballot. The Act says, that if you do so vote by ballot, it shall not be before the expiration of twenty-four hours; but neither the Act nor the by-law has made any provision for advertising the notice that a ballot is about to be taken. So that the intention of the by-law is, that those who are present, hear the motion, and understand the argument, shall, in the place of voting openly, proceed secretly by ballot. Whether the by-law is good or bad is quite dehors the question; but quoad the by-law, the simple question is, that the vote of those assembled for that particular purpose, and for that par-ticular occasion, shall be taken by secret ballot, and not by a show of hands or by a division.

Mr. Lewin. - If the ballot was to be confined to the mem-

bers assembled, why is not the ballot taken on the same day?

Sir J. W. Hogg.— The meaning of the twenty-four hours notice, as far as my memory serves me, is this:—The limitation is connected with the subject of the dividend, and in order to prevent proprietors being taken upon a sudden, it was thought necessary that they should have four-and-twenty hours to consider the matter. I believe that was the occasion which prevented the determination of the Court taking place immediately. The honourable member is quite right, that as far as diately. the by-law is concerned, when nine members have demanded a ballot, the ballot would be taken eo instante; but the reason why it is not so taken is, that the Act of Parliament intervenes, and says, it shall not take place within twenty-four hours after the ballot is demanded: so that if it were not for the Act, the ballot would be taken eo instante.

Mr. Lewin. - The gist of your argument was, that the ballot was confined to those proprietors who were present on the occasion. If that had been the case, I have no doubt Mr.

Occasion. If that had been the case, I have no doubt Mr. Sullivan's motion would have been carried. (No, no.)

Mr. Sullivan.—It is quite clear I am put out of Court because I am wrong in matter of fact; and I beg pardon for having troubled the Court. The hon. Chairman has spoken of railways—was the requisition sent by post on Friday night? If it was, when would it reach Edinburgh?

Mr. Shepherd.—On Sunday.

The Chairman.—I move that this Court do now adjourn.

The Secretary then read the notice of motion handed in by Mr. Lewin, viz.: - That he should on the next quarterly Court day move for a copy of the papers placed before the authorities in this country which led them, as stated by the late chairman of the Court of Directors, to confirm the proceedings of the military authorities at Madras in the case of the 6th regiment of native cavalry; also a copy of the proceedings under which two sepoys were shot, thirteen were banished, and thirty-seven were dismissed the service, the latter without trial, or being confronted with their accusers; also a copy of the proceedings under which six native officers were dismissed without trial, or being contronted with their accusers.

Sir J. W. Hogg.—I don't at all object to the motion of the hon. proprietor. He has a right to call for any papers he pleases on any subject. The proprietors at large have to determin whether it is consistent with the public interest to produce

them. But when any gentleman, in the discharge of his duty, calls for a despatch addressed by one authority to another, and that under a particular date, he has no right in his notice to embody a statement of facts which may be disputed; such a course is always opposed in the House of Commons. There it is ruled that you are not to make your motion argumentative, or to embody in it a statement of facts. Now, this notice does embody a statement of facts, and that statement is in accordance with the views of the hon. proprietor; but which may not be in accordance with the views of other hon. proprietors. If the hon. proprietor will confine his motion to calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Government of India relative to the courts-martial, I shall have no objection; but to embody a statement in his motion, is not only contrary to usage, but the form of that statement actually implies that certain sepoys were improperly put to

Mr. Lewin.—They were put to death contrary to law, and also by an illegal court-martial. I want to see the case which has been put before the authorities in this country; because if the proprietors could see that the proceedings were properly described in that case, they would no doubt be satisfied, and I should be satisfied. But as it is, I am determined that this question shall never rest either in this country or in India, until justice shall have been done. My conviction is, that those two

sepoys were murdered.

Sir J. W. Hogg.—I do hope that the Chairman will,—and I am sure he will be supported not only by his colleagues, but by the proprietors at large, - exercise his own discretion in advertising the notice of motion, by confining it to an appli-cation for certain documents, and that he will not state the subject-matter, or the opinions which the hon, member has embodied in his motion. The hon, member's opinions may be such as he has expressed. He may entertain them, and it is not for us to question them; but the Court of Directors will not allow themselves to be made the vehicle of conveying to the public charges against the Government of India, of the truth of which they have not been convinced.

The Chairman.—The Court of Directors will not allow them-

selves to be made instrumental in the hands of any member of this Court for the accomplishment of anything that is likely to excite an inflammatory feeling in India; and in this determination I hope I shall be supported by this Court.

Mr. Lewin .- I don't care anything about the wording of the

motion.

otion. I want the papers.

The Chairman.—If you had said that at first, and had named the documents, the question would have been entertained without the slightest discussion.

Mr. P. Gordon then gave notice of a motion for a return of

any Press Laws or Customs regulations, which operated against the printing, the importation, or circulation of the Holy Scriptures within the territories of the East-India Company; also, that he should ask certain questions relative to the state of the prisons in India; the prevalence of disease and mortality amongst the prisoners, and as to the fact of torture having been inflicted on some of them.

The Chairman. - Here is another motion of a similar character to the one just disposed of. The Court, I think, will be of opinion with me, that it is impossible the Court of Directors can consent to become an instrument in the hon, proprietor's hands. If the motion be not altered, I shall at once object to it.

Major Oliphant. - It is quite competent for the Court to refuse to receive the notice.

Mr. Fielder, in reference to Mr. Lewin's notice of motion, appealed to that hon, gentleman's good sense not to press a notice of motion of such a character to be published to the world some three or six months before it could be agitated in that Court. Were such a notice as this to go forth to the public, it would do a great deal of harm. He hoped the hon, proprietor would not seek to make that Court a vehicle for sending out to India that which was calculated to work great mischief.

The Chairman. - I deprecate the dissemination of such notices as much as any one, but the motion was already before the Court, and the only question was as to its postponement. It has been agreed that it should be postponed.

#### PAPERS RELATING TO THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Sullivan .- I want to draw the attention of the Court to some very serious omissions in the papers which have been laid before the Court relating to the proceedings in the Punjab. Those papers were called for by the House of Commons many months ago, and they have been officially laid before this Court; but if anybody thinks he can arrive at a correct opinion, or learn the true history of the affairs of the Punjab, from these papers, he will find himself greatly mistaken.

Major Oliphant. - Name your papers and move for them.

Mr. Sullivan. - That is more easily said than done; but it is evident that these papers have not been published for the purpose of showing the truth, but for the purpose of supporting a case. The first case was to show that the Scinde invasion was a wanton aggression on our territories, and the second case was to show that the Sikh invasion was a wanton invasion. There are some most serious lacuna in these papers.

Sir J. W. Hogg.—I rise to order. It is perfectly open to the

hon. proprietor to move, without notice, for any papers at a General Quarterly Court; that is conceded; but if the hon. proprietor is prepared to substantiate his case, let him give notice of a motion of censure upon those authorities, whoever they

Mr. Sullivan .- I give notice that I shall move that the papers be produced; and when they are, I shall bring the question be-

fore the Court.

Mr. Sullivan handed in the following notice, -that he should move for copies of all letters from the Government of India relative to the claims of the Lahore state; and also, copies of all correspondence which had been received at Lahore from the Government of India, and their answers, which led to the articles of agreement concluded between the British Government and the Durbar of Lahore on the 16th of December, 1846.

Mr. P. Gordon. - I understand the hon. Chairman objects to the wording of the second notice of motion which I have handed in; is it in reference to the horrible mortality that has taken

place in the gaols?

The Chairman. - It was in your assuming facts which have not been proved, and stating those assumed facts in language which I do not think is proper to be used.

Mr. P. Gordon.-I am not particularly wedded to the wording of my motion, but only to the substance of it.

The terms of the motion were accordingly altered.

The hon. proprietor then gave notice that he should move for copies of all the papers relative to the dismissal of Capt. Gordon in 1826; also, that proprietors be supplied with copies of the by-laws, and full means of information of all the affairs of the Company; which information, even to questions of account, they were now only able to get from papers laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Sir J. W. Hogg.—I must object to the latter motion, putting it only on the score of expense. I hope the bon. gentleman will confine himself to substantive matter, and strike out of his motion all extrinsic matter. It is quite enough to object to the motion that it would be useless to publish all which the hon. proprietor asks for.

Mr. P. Gordon. - On qualifying as a proprietor, I applied for a copy of the by-laws, and I received a copy some years old; since which time the by-laws have been materially altered; and up to this day I have never been able to obtain a perfect copy of

those laws.

The Chairman. - We will give you one.

Mr. Lewin asked whether the Court of Directors had received a memorial from Madras from certain persons complaining of an interference with their religious ceremonies, and whether any reply had been given to it?

The Chairman. - I cannot answer the question now; but I shall, on next Court-day, be very happy to give any information

I may possess on the subject. The Court then adjourned.

"Education in India," observes the Bombay Times, "is regarded as something meant to enable a man to make money, and nothing more; it is the tool by which a trade must be practised, and which ought to be employed in some manufacture or other the moment it can be handled with a reasonable measure of dexterity. Not one in a hundred of our alumni, after leaving college, ever think of turning their attention for a moment to what they hear from their professors, unless in so far as it affects their income; nor can they conceive why any man should do more."

NEILGHERRY BEER. — Capt. Ouchterlony states, from actual experiment, that beer, both ale and porter, can be made in the Neilgherries with the greatest facility, and at a cost so trifling as to enable the commissariat to supply the European troops at Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore at a rate under ten annas per imperial gallon delivered to the men, or about 31d. per pot. The conversion of barley into malt can be carried on there as well as in any part of Great Britain.

Capt. Ouchterlony, in his survey of the Neilgherry country, affirms that it is capable of furnishing, for export to Europe, from 400,000 to 500,000 quarters of wheat, of superior quality, at remunerating prices.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD DALHOUSIE. - The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Marquis of the United Kingdom to James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of India, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, in the county of Edinburgh, and of the Punjab. - Lond. Gaz., June 4.

LORD Govern .- The Queen has also directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom to Lieutenant-General Hugh Baron Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and General and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majes. ty's Forces in the East Indies, and to his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gough, of Goojerat, in the

Punjab, and of the city of Limerick. - Ibid.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE. - At the annual distribution of prizes at this college, on the 19th June, the chairman (the Rev. John Browne) stated that out of seven pupils who had gone up from the college, to Addiscombe, five had obtained engineers', and two artillery appointments. In this branch of the institution, the eastern languages were most successfully cultivated by an eminient oriental scholar, A. D. Gordon, Esq., late Public Examiner at the college at Calcutta. The Rev. R. Inchbald, one of the Examiners, said, of the gentlemen who had gone from the college to Addiscombe, out of seven, who had obtained commissions, five had qualified themselves for the engineers; and he was convinced that many of the gentlemen who had gone to Addiscombe would, had they gone to the University instead, have taken high honours there. If his memory did not fail, those gentlemen who stood for the artillery ought to have been engineers. Mr. Inchbald mentioned the names of boys who had done well at Addiscombe.

ENGACEMENT OF SHIPS. — The Bucephalus and Alfred have been engaged for the conveyance of troops and stores to Calcutta, and the Cressy, Aboukir, Dartmouth, and Owen Glen-

dower for the conveyance of troops to Bombay.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Condor, Kersting, Bengal.—12. Colonis!, Headley, Van Diemen's Land.—13. Aboukir, Scott, Bengal; Nelson, Lamond, Port Phillip.—16. Royal Saxon, Thomson, Akyab.—18. Cressy, Withers, Bengal.—19. Enterprise, Harrison, Port Phillip; Trafalgar, Robertson, Bengal.—20. Queen, M'Leod, Marlborough, Webb, Tudor, Lay, Prince of Wales, Hopkins, and Collingwood, Molison, Bengal; Gloriana, Bristow, and Vernon, Voss, Madras; Earl of Hardwicke, Brown, Bombay; Carl Hermann, Kayser, Singapore; Rajah, Lawson, Bengal.—21. Windermere, Ross, Van Diemen's Land; Anne Smith, Mathison, South Australia; Cornelia, Mickleburgh, New Zealand; Charles Kerr, Appleton, Bengal; Victory, Mullens, Shanghal; Rosalie, Guy, Mauritius; Eclipse, Adams. Mickleburgh, New Zealand; Charles Kerr, Appleton, Bengal; Victory, Mullens, Shanghal; Rosalie, Guy, Mauritius; Eclipse, Adams, Mauritius; Crusader, Naughton, Mauritius; Renoten, Murray, Port Phillip; Eliza Stewart, Henderson, Bengal; Gemini, Harvey, Bombay; Halifax, Wright, Cape; Bintang, Paddle, Mauritius; Rattler, Goldsmith, Van Diemen's Land; Lismoyne, Roals, Bengal; Argaum, Tait, Bengal; Severn, Duncan, Ceylon; Elizabeth Buckham, Wood, Launceston.—June 22. Coromandel, Grey, Mania; Lochmagar, Dalgarno, Port Phillip; Neptune, Stuart, Mauritius; Artemise (Imaum's ship), Zanzibar, Isabella, Hatch, Maulmain; Lord Haddo, Rennie, Mauritius; Kirkmam Finlay, Potter, Akyab; British Tar, Downie, Mauritius; Armide, Langley, Singapore; Alwick, Brewer, Bombay; Nestor, Wright, and Ann Lockerby, Laing, Bengal; Nautilus, Carter, Mauritius; Equestrian, Spence, Laing, Bengal; Nautilus, Carter, Mauritius; Equestrian, Spence, Calcutta; Strath Eden, Turner, Singapore; Juliane, Lutyens, Hong Kong.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

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Per steamer Indus (about the 28th).—Mr. A. Sykes, Col. and Mrs. Green, Col. Ewart, Mrs. Hughes, and 2 children; Mr. Reeves, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Piosent and child; Mr. Hopper, Mrs. Laidleys, 2 children, and servant; Dr. Henderson, Capt. Delmere, Mr. F. Cnaplin, Mrs. Clifford, and two children; Mrs. Coates, Mr. Saunders, Lieut. McLean, Mr. Skinner, Lieut. col. Hyslop, Mr. and Mrs. Home, and servant; Lieut. E. Roper, Miss Mouatt, Lieut. L. Hughes and child; Lieut. W. Hughes, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Vivian, child, and servant; Lieut. F. Laurie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. T. Lowe, Licut. Bett, child, and servant; Mr. Bell, Mr. Dever, Lieut. col. Lloyd, Miss E. Twynham, Mr. Anstruther and servant; Maj. and Mrs. Parke, 2 children, and servants; Miss and Master Cripps and servant; E. Twynham, Mr. Anstruther and servant; Maj. and Mrs. Parke, 2 children, and servants; Miss and Master Cripps and servant; Mrs. Locke and 2 daughters; Lieut. Smith, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Mackwood, Capt. Glibble, Miss Stuart, Lieut. Wren, Mrs. Hazlewood, and child; Capt. Thatcher, Lieut. Dyett, Lieut. Hardy, Mr. A. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. M'Dougall, Dr. Arbuckle, Mrs. Davey, 2 children, and servant; Miss Wakley and 2 Master Tanners; Mrs. F. Froward, child, and servant.



#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—June 6. Minden, Crawford, Calcutta; Rochester, Laurence, South Seas.—7. Australasia, Connell, Hobart Town.—8. Larkins, Bruton, New Zealand; Kilblain, Shaw, Calentta; Commerce (from Hull), Bombay.—9. Lascar, Thompson (from Shields), Bombay; Sir Edward Paget, Barclay, New South Wales; Enterprise, Lovering, New Zealand.—10. Fairie, Davis, Calcutta; Falcon, Jarvis, Algoa Bay; Gateshead, Gladson (from Shields), Aden; Marchioness of Douro, Woodnorth, Bombay; Exphrates, Gifford, Hong-Kong; Effort, Tyack (from Hartlepool), Aden.—14. Kale, Broderick, New South Wales; Grecian, Hyde, Adelaide.—15. Joseph Somes, Parker, Calcutta; Ellen, Buckham, Hong-Kong.—14. Hugh Walker, Cameron, Hong-Kong.—16. Camperdown, Denny, and Sea Park, Humphris, Calcutta; Calcutta, Wrankmore, Hobart Town; Rookery, Turner, Launceston.—17. Esmily Smith, Dawson, Algoa Bay; Globe, Liddell, Cape and Penang.—19. Columbine, Crisp, Cape.

Emily Smith, Dawson, Aigoa Bay; Gibbe, Induen, Cape and Fedage.

—19. Columbine, Crisp, Cape.
From Portsmouth.—June 11. Ellenborough, Lambert, Madras and Calcutta.—17. Mahomed Shah, M'Meikam, Port Phillip.—
18. Wellesley, Arrow, Madras and Bengal; Salacia, Armstrong, New South Wales.—20. Pauline Houghton, Owen, Mauritius.—21. Cumberland, Davison, Bombay; Wanderer, White, Ascension.—22. Barl Durham, Patterson (from Shields), Ceylon.—20. Sultana, Language Adaptide.

Langford, Adelaide.

From HULL.-JUNE 5. Pallas, Hopkinson, Bombay.-14. Wil-

From HULL.—JUNE 5. Pattar, Hopkinson, Bombay.—12. William Darley, Cammell, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 1. Elora, Turnbull, Bombay.—2.

Druid, M'Kerdy, Batavia and Singapore.—9. Borneo, Cunningham, Singapore; Ballangeich, Liddell, Calcutta.—13. Ontario, Watson, Bombay.—16. Queen of the West, Webster, Aden.

From CARDIFF .- JUNE 9. Johannes Marinus, Van Delft, Ma-

nilla.

From Belfast.—June 12. Baracoa, Tullridge, Mauritius.
From Shields.—June 18. William Wallis, Downing, Bombay;
Pacific, Keay, Cape; Luna, Leith, St. Helena.
From Liverpool.—June 2. Vier Gebroeders, Hyns, Batavia, From Liverpool.—June 2. Vier Gebroeders, Hyps, Batavia, and Sourabayad.—3. Storm King, Bleasdale, Calcutta; Hannibal, Crichton, Bombay.—4. Indus, Putt, Calcutta.—5. Jane, Stanley, Cape.—6. John Dalton, Jackson, Calcutta.—7. Grasmere, Vale, Bombay.—9. Catherine, Riddock, Aden.—12. Anna, Moffatt, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—16. Canopus, Rowett, and Robert Bradford, Gloag, Calcutta.—17. Sea, Lawson, New South Wales.—20. Confucius, Scott, Shanghai; Ponsæli, Thwaites, Calcutta; St. Lawrence, M'Farlane, Bombay.
From Cork.—June 3. Keni, Terry, Simon's Bay, Algoa Bay, and Calcutta.

and Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 5. Stately, Ginder, Hobart Town; H.M.'s steamer Reynard, Coast of Africa and East Indies.—7. Courier, Mellin, Port Phillip.—14. Orator, Tayt, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton, June 20, to proceed per

steamer Bentinck, from Suez:—
For Malta.—Eas. Kirkwood, Mrs. Newberry and 2 children, Mrs. Harris, Lieut. H. W. Dawson, Eas. Martin, Mr. J. H. Wood,

For ALEXANDRIA .- Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Shepherds and native manservant.

For ADEN .- Mr. Y. Philbrick, Mr. Siddell, Lieut. Forster, Mr.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. S. Begbie, Mr. H. Burlington. For MADRAS.—Capt. Chambers, Mr. Faulkner. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. and Mrs. Byrne.

For Hong-Kong .- Mr. Olmstead.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

HIGHT, the wife of Capt. E. of the ship Madagascar, East Indiaman, s. at No. 2, Cunningham-place, St. John's Wood-road, June 5.

LAING, the lady of W. C. late of the Bengal medical establishment,

s. at Bluehayes, Devon, June 7.

PURNELL, the wife of W. A. late physician general, Bombay army, s. at Park-terrace, Maize-hill, Blackheath, June 18.

READE, the wife of C. W. Madras civil service, s. at 29, Sussexgardens, Hyde-park, May 31.

BLACKBURN, Hugh, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Jemima, d. of the late James Wedderburn, at St. John's Chapel,

Edinburgh, June 12.

CLARKE, Rev. C. L. Stanley, to Ann E. I. Shadwell, d. of the Vice-Chancellor of England, at Barnes, Surrey, June 21.

FRASER, Lieut. W. 44th Madras N.I. to Helen, d. of Dr. Guthrie,

at Brechin, June 7.

LAYTON, Henry B. to Eliza A. d. of the late Capt. T. Hodg-son, Hon. East-India Company's service, at St. John's church,

Paddington, June 7.

LE HARDY, Major, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Lillias,
d. of W. Irvine, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, June 14.

MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th Bombay N.I. to Anne E. d. of the late G. Neyland, at Jersey, June 19. Scott, Rev. R. to Mary J. A. d. of the late Major H. Scott, Ma-

dras army, at Paddington, June 7.

STANGER, James, to Sophia Ann, widow of Capt. W. Murray, at Keswick, June 16.

Neswick, June 10.

WALSHE, Blayney Townley, 12th Royal Lancers, s. of the late Lieut. col. Walshe, R.A. to Elizabeth Bingle, d. of Capt. S. Owen, Hon. East-India Company's service (late of the Moira), at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Rev. Henry H. Westmore, A.M. June 21.

#### DEATHS.

BLAKE, Charles, late of the Hon. East-India Company's civil establishment, St. Helena, at 40, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, aged 68, June 8.

BOULDERSON, Mary, d. of H. S. of the Bengal civil service, at

Exeter, June 4.

CURETON, Edward, brother of the late Brigadier-General Cureton,

in Bread-street, aged 63, June 8.

FAST, Mary Ann, d. of Major-General J. W., Bengal army, on board the Prince of Wales, on her passage from Calcutta, March 7.

FAST, Major-General J. W. Bengal army, on board the Prince of Wales, on her passage from Calcutta, March 19.
FRANCKLIN, Michael, of Cheltenham, at Colonel Fryer's, Rugby,

aged 76, June 16.

HADOW, Charles S. formerly of Calcutta, at Upper Holloway.

MADOW, Charles S. formerly of Calcutta, at Upper Holloway, aged 49, June 21.

MACAULAY, Colin, s. of the late Kennett, member of the medical board, Madras, at Bayswater, aged 31, June 10.

RAINCOCK, Capt. G. late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at Brighton, aged 79, June 3.

RYLEY, Charlotte C. widow of John, formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Totteridge, Herts, aged 65, June 15.

SEALEY, Lieut. gen. B. W. D. Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 67, June 21.

SPAWFORTH, the widow of the late lieut. col. J. 2nd Ceylon regt. at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 79, March 26.

WATKINS, Margaret S. L. wife of Francis W. Bombay medical service, at Conchicton, Kirkeudbright, N. B.

WESTON, William H. s. of the late W. W. of Cuddalore, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 26, June 11.

nor, Isle of Wight, aged 26, June 11.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 6th, 13th, and 20th, 1819.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Robert N. Farquharson.

Mr. Francis Drummond. Mr. Henry Unwin.

-Mr. Alexander Maclean.

Madras Estab. -Mr. Philip Stewart.

Bombay Estab.-Mr. Lestock R. Reid.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. John Fulton, artillery. Lieut. col. Robert Hawkes, 1st cav. Col. David Harriott, C.B., 6th cav.

Lieut. Henry S. Smith, 1st N. I.
Maj. Thomas E. Sampson, 22nd N. I.

Lieut. Octavius Pelly, 7th cav.
Capt. Matthew B. Ward, 26th N. I. Madras Estab.-Col. James Perry, 31st N.I.

Lieut. col. Henry Prior, 46th N.I. Bombay Estab. — Capt. Robert W. D. Leith, 1st fusiliers. Ens. Frederick G. Steuart, 9th N.I. Lieut. William S. Jones, 22nd N.I. Lieut. James Mungavin, invalids.

Assist. surg. Charles J. Sylvester.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab .- The Rev. George Cook, A.M., minister of the Church of Scotland.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry B. Lynch, Indian Navy. Lieut. Benjamin H. Crane, ditto.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Martin R. Gubbins.
Mr. William P. Masson, in Sept.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William M. Cadell, 20th Dec. Bombay Estab.—Mr. George B. Seton Karr.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. gen. William Battine, C. B., artillery, overland, 20th Sept. Capt. Richard W. H. Fanshawe, 1st Eur. regt. Lieut. Charles B. G. Bacon, 3rd N.I.

Lieut. col. Peach Brown, 29th N.I., overland, in Sept.

Capt. John Waterfield, 38th N. I. Lieut. col. Claud Douglas, 48th N.I. Maj. Thomas H. Shuldham, 52nd N.I., over-

land, via Bombay, in Oct. Lieut. Robert A. Napper, 55th N.I., per Bucephalus.

Capt. Walter R. Prout, 56th N.I., in Aug. Lieut. Henry J. W. Carter, 66th N.I. Maj. St. George D. Showers, 72nd N.I., per

Bucephalus.
Assist. surg. William Veal.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Harry Congreve, artillery, in Aug. Lieut. William A. Lukin, 14th N. I. Capt. Charles A. Blagrave, 40th N. I. Capt. William D. Grant, 50th L. I. Assist. surg. James H. Blackwell, overland, in Aug.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. col. Walter N. T. Smee, 1st N.I., in Oct.

Lieut. Charles V. Bryan, 20th N.I., via Van Diemen's Land, in Sept. Lieut. Thomas Bromley, 28th N.I.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab .- The Rev. Frederick A. Dawson, M.A., per Prince of Wales.

## GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. James G. Stephen, 8th N.I., 6 months. Ens. G. H. Tod Heatly, 23rd N. I., ditto. Lieut. Robert Scott, 24th N. I., ditto.

Capt. John R. Revell, invalids, ditto.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Hay Campbell, artillery, ditto. Capt. T. Hay Campuen, armiery, dicto.
Capt. James G. Johnston, engineers, ditto.
Lieut. Alexander G. Tod, 1st cav., ditto.
Ens. John C. Wyse, 84th N.I., ditto.
-Capt. Henry B. Rose, 1st Europ. regt, ditto.

Rombay Estab .-Lieut. Col. Charles Catheart, 5th L.I., ditto. Capt. Edw. P. Lynch, K.L.S., 29th N.I., ditto. Lieut. George F. Duke, invalids, ditto.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. George P. Cavendish, midshipman, Indian Navy, 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Spencer W. Buller, 66th N.I.

#### APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Pearce Nugent Nixon, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

#### ADDISCOMBE.

Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H. M.'s army for the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Colonel Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham,

Thomas George Montgomerie William Edmund Warrand Joseph Gore Ryves

Leverton Donaldson Richard Edw. Forbes Cotgrave Edward Routh Blagrave

The Gentlemen Cadets who passed their public examination on Friday, the 8th inst., for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz.-

For the Bengal Artillery.

Mr. Thomas Elliot Hughes Mr. William Clephane Henry Murray Thomas Nicholl William Brown St. George Ashe James Ranald Martin Charles Walsham Maynard Clarke Avery Gaskoin

For the Madras Artillery.
t Mr. Patrick St. George Grame Mr. Murray Steuart Robert Cameron Henchy George Charles Murray Alexander John Ogilvie Martin

For the Bombay Artillery. Mr. George Doyle Albert Lucas John Henry Porter Malcolmson John Braithwaite Hardy

For the Bengal Infantry. Mr. Charles Allan McDougall John Henry Fitzgerald Henry Zouch Darrah William Staunton Pierson

Mr. William Brooke Thomson William Butler Shawe George Douglas Barber Francis Charles Kemp

Hen. Frith Morison Hyslop

For the Madras Infantry. Mr. James Hamilton Bowen Mr. William Henry Clarke Rupert Thomas Snow John Frederic Wing

For the Bambay Infantry.

Johnson Mr. Robert Rollo Gillespie Mr. Henry Jeffreys Johnson

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Metcalfe from the station of first professor in the department of military drawing and surveying at the Military Seminary, Lieut. col. Jackson, the present second professor, is appointed first professor, and Capt. William A. Tate, on the retired list of the Bombay Engineers, appointed, on probation for one year, to the station of second professor.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

(Supplement to the London Gazette of June 5, dated June 7.)

Downing Street, June 5, 1849. - The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order;

Colonels the Hon. Henry Dundas, of the 60th Rifles, and Colin Campbell, of the 98th regiment of Foot, Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders

of the said Order; and Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bradshaw, 60th Rifles;

Lieut. Colonel Frederick Markham, 32nd regiment of Foot; Lieut. Colonel Alexander McLeod, 61st regiment of Foot; Lieut. Colonel James Alexander Fullerton, 9th L. Dragoons; Lieut. Colonel John Wallace King, 14th Light Dragoous; Lieut. Colonel George Dobson Young, 10th regiment of Foot; Lieut. Colonel Henry Vaughan Brooke, 32nd reg. of Foot; Lieut. Colonel William Jones, 61st regiment of Foot; and Lieut. Colonel Henry Edward Doherty, 14th Light Dragoons; to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

(Second Supplement to the London Gazette of June 5.) War Office, June 7. - Brevet.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Matthew Smith, 29th Foot. Major James Hope Grant, C. B., 9th Light Dragoons.

Major Maurice Griffin Dennis, 60th Foot.

Major Edward Lugard, 29th Foot.

Major Henry Bates, 98th Foot. Major John William Yerbury, 3rd Light Dragoons.

Major John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, 32nd Foot.

Major Augustus George Blachford, 24th Foot.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles J. Otter, 61st Foot. Captain Arthur Lowry Balfour, 32nd Foot.

Captain John Clark Kennedy, 18th Foot. Captain Walter Unett, 3rd Light Dragoons.

Captain John Cameron Campbell, 9th Light Dragoons.

Captain Henry Errington Longden, 10th Foot.

Captain Edmund Haythorne, 98th Foot.

Captain Edward James Pratt, 9th Light Dragoons.

Captain Frederick Paul Haines, 21st Foot. Captain Robert Abercromby Yule, 9th Light Dragoons. Captain the Hon. Francis William Henry Fane, 25th Foot.

#### WAR OFFICE, 8th June, 1849.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.-Lieut. Thomas Gabriel Leonard Carew Gwyn, from 36th Foot, to be lieut., v. John Hallowell Carew, appointed to the 9th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.-Ens. Thomas Grant, from the 58th Foot, to be lieut, without purchase, v. Meade, appointed to 83rd Foot. Dated 8th June, 1849.

Second Lieut. Andrew Campbell Knox Lock to be 1st lieut. by purchase, v. Grant, appointed to 58th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1849.

Charles Edward Hayward, gent., to be 2nd-lieut. by purchase, v. Lock. Dated 8th June, 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 15th June, 1849.

Bengal, 80th Foot. - Lieut. George Thorne, from the 56th Foot, to be lieut., v. Hardinge promoted in the 16th Foot. Dated 15th June, 1849.

96th Foot. - Major Thomas Maitland Wilson to be lieut. colonel by purchase, v. Hulme who retires. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Brevet-Major Robert Bush to be major by purchase, v. Cheape, who retires. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Capt. John Snodgrass to be major by purchase, v. Wilson. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Lieut. Robert Mounsey Lambert to be capt. by purchase, v. Bush. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Lieut. John Vize O'Donnell to be capt. by purchase, v. Snodgrass. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Lieut. Francis William Fellows, from the 56th Foot, to lieut., v. Lambert. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Ens. George Bentinck Cumberland to be lieut. by purchase, v. O'Donnell. Dated 15th June, 1849.

Patrick Hunter, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Cumberland. Dated 15th June, 1849.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Supplement to the London Gazette of June 5, dated June 7.)

Downing Street, June 5, 1849.—Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following officers in the service of the East-India Company, viz. -

Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order;

Major-General William Samson Whish and Colonel John Cheape, of the Bengal Engineers, Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders; and Henry Miers Elliot, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Foreign Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

And Her Majesty has further been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the said Most Honourable Order for appointing the following officers in the service of the East-India Company to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order, viz.-

Colonel David Capon, 23rd regiment Bombay N.I.

Colonel James Tennant, Bengal Artillery.

Colonel James Eckford, 56th regiment Bengal N. I.

Colonel Andrew Hervey, 52nd regiment Bengal N.I. Lient. Colonel John Bennett Hearsey, 7th regt. Bengal L.C. Lieut. Colonel Henry Fisher Salter, 11th regt. Bengal L.C.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander Carnegy, 36th regiment Bengal N.I. Lieut. Colonel John Hoggan, 45th regiment Bengal N. I.

Lieut. Colonel Hugh Sibbald, 15th regiment Bengal N.I. Lieut. Colonel William Alexander, 5th regt. Bengal L.C.

Lieut. Colonel Frederick Brind, Bengal Artiller

Lieut. Colonel Richard James Holwell Birch, 17th regiment

Lieut. Colonel James Gray William Curtis, 37th regiment Bengal N. I.

Lieut. Colonel John Fowler Bradford, 1st reg. Bengal L. C.

Lieut, Colonel Charles Grant, Bengal Artillery

Lieut Colonel Alexander Jack, 30th regiment Bengal N.I. Lieut Colonel Stuart Corbett, 25th regiment Bengal N.I.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander Mercer, 69th regiment Bengal N.I.

Lieut. Colonel Griffiths Holmes, 56th regiment Bengal N.I. Lieut. Colonel James Steel, 2nd Bengal European regiment. Lieut. Colonel Thomas M'Sherry, 1st regiment Bengal N.I.

(Second Supplement to the London Gazette of June 5.) War Office, June 7 .- Brevet.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers, of the East-India Company's forces, to take rank by brevet in Her Mujesty's army in the East Indies, as follows. Commissions to be dated 7th of June, 1849:-

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies.

Lieut. Colonel Foster Stalker, C.B., 19th Bombay N.I. Lieut. Colonel Christopher Godby, C.B., 2nd Beng. Eur. regt. Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Penny, C.B., 69th Bengal N.I.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the East Indies. Major James Colley Tudor, 46th Bengal N.I. Major Skeffington Poole, 1st Bombay N.I. Major George Connolly Ponsonby, 11th Bengal Light Cavalry. Major Frederick Brookes Corfield, 20th Bengal N. I. Major Edward Green, C. B., 21st Bombay N. I. Major George Farquharson, 8th Bengal N. I. Major Clements Blood, Bombay Artillery. Major David Williams, 45th Bengal N. I. Major John D. Hallett, 3rd Bombay N.I. Major John Finnis, 51st Bengal N.I. Major William Robert Corfield, 31st Bengal N. I. Major John Sackville Leeson, Bombay Artillery. Major Robert St. John, 1st Bombay European regiment. Major Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., 2nd Bengal Eur. regt. Major Hubert Garbett, Bengal Artillery. Major Richard Horsford, Bengal Artillery. Major Edward Fitzgerald Day, Bengal Artillery. Major John Christie, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Major Robert Napier, Bengal Engineers. Major Arthur Mitford Becher, 61st Bengal N. I. Major John Fordyce, Bengal Artillery. Major Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, 36th Bengal N.I. Major Henry Tod Tucker, 8th Bengal N.I. Major Frederick Mackeson, C.B., 14th Bengal N.I. Major George Thomson, 40th Bengal N. I. Major Francis Wheler, 11th Bengal Light Cavalry. Major Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers. Major John Studholm Hodgson, 12th Bengal N. I. Mujor John Kennedy M'Causland, 70th Bengal N. I. Major John Lealand Mowatt, Bengal Artillery Major Frederick Coventry, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry. Major Charles Chester, 23rd Bengal N. I. Major James Mackenzie, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, Major George St. Patrick Lawrence, 11th Bengal L.C. Major Charles Griffin, 51st Bengal N.I. Major Robert William Honner, 4th Bombay N.I. Major Stephen Williams, 8th Bengal N.I. Major John Hobson, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers. Major Edward Henry Ludlow, Bengal Artillery Major Robert Mignan, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers. Major George Joseph Mant, 19th Bombay N. I.

Major Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, Bengal Artillery. To be Majors in the East Indies. Captain David Caleb Keiller, 6th Bengal N. I. Captain Henry Stiles, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers. Captain Hugh Hughes Lloyd, 72nd Bengal N.I. Captain James Abbott, Bengal Artillery. Captain Arthur Wheatley, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry. Captain John Dowdeswell Shakespear, Bengal Artillery. Captain Francis Kyan Duncan, Bengal Artillery. Captain John Lang, 36th Bengal N.I. Captain John James Hamilton, 36th Bengal N.I. Captain James William Henry Jamieson, 52nd Bengal N.I. Captain Thomas Moore, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry. Captain Charles Campbell, 42nd Bengal N. I. Captain Edward Hume Hart, 19th Bombay N. I. Captain Philip Kearney Skinner, 9th Bombay N.I. Captain Edward Pelham Master, Bengal Artillery. Captain Robert Augustus Master, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry. Captain James Ramsay, 35th Bengal N. I. Captain Frederick Lloyd, 19th Bengal N.I.
Captain George Cautley, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Captain Thomas Tapp, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers.
Captain John G. Glassfurd, Bengal Engineers. Captain William Pitt Robbins, 15th Bengal N. I.

Major Edward Salusbury Lloyd, 49th Bengal N.I. Major George Borlase Tremenheere, Bengal Engineers.

Captain Robert Rains Kinleside, Bengal Artillery. Captain Barre William Goldie, Bengal Engineers.

Captain Alfred Huish, Bengal Artillery, Captain John Clarke, 25th Bengal N.I. Captain George Biddulph, 45th Bengal N. I.

Captain Henry Marion Durand, Bengal Engineers.

Captain William Abercrombie, Bengal Engineers. Captain James Duncan Macpherson, 22nd Bengal N.I.

Captain William Maunsell Gabbett, Madras Artillery. Captain Edward Griffiths Austin, Bengal Artillery.

Captain Murray Mackenzie, Bengal Artillery.

Captain James Roger Western, Bengal Engineers.

Captain James Alexander Duncan Fergusson, 6th Bengal L.C.

Captain William Kerby Warner, Bengal Artillery.
Captain George Palmer Whish, 60th Bengal N. I.
Captain Michael Dawes, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Charles Hogge, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Henry Siddons, Bengal Engineers.
Captain Captain Threships, 10th Rombay N. J.

Captain Cairns -- Threshire, 10th Bombay N. I.

Captain Markham Ecles. Sherwill, 2nd Bengal Eur. regt.

Captain Thomas William Hicks, Bombay Artillery.

Captain John Frederick Nembhard, 56th Bengal N. I.
Captain John Abercrombie, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Sydney Turnbull, Bombay Artillery.
Captain John Ramsay, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers.
Captain Bohert William Dispan

Captain John Rainsay, 1st Bombay European Fusiners.
Captain Robert William Disney Leith, 1st Bombay Eur. Fus.
Captain Alexander Cunningham, Bengal Engineers.
Captain Edward Wiggins, 52nd Bengal N.I.
Captain John Nicholson, 27th Bengal N.I.

To have the local rank of Major in the Punjab. Lieutenant Edward John Lake, Bengal Engineers. Lieutenant Reynell George Taylor, 11th Bengal Light Cavalry. Lieutenant Charles Herbert, 18th Bengal N.I.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Minden, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 5; 220 Queen's troops - Capt. Stepnes; Lieut. Colville; Ensigns Wilkinson and Congreve.

Per Ellenborough, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 6; 158 Company's troops.—Capts. Hillersden, Jeremie, and Becher; Surg. Madden.

Surg. Madden.

Per Fairlie, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 9; 243 Queen's troops.—Capt. Shurray; Lieut. De Veulle; Ensigns O. Neill and Mannings; Surg. Smith.

Per Wellesley, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 13; 85 Company's troops.—Capt. Smith; Lieut. Lawford.

Per Joseph Somes, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 14; 218

Queen's troops.—Capt. Ogilvy; Lieut. Wemyss; Ensigns

Brown aand Andersen.

Per Camperdown, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 15; 264
Queen's troops.—Lieuts. Swinton, Hawkes, and Orme; Cornets
Hopson, Pearson, Bennett, Franklyn, Smith, and Vansittart.
Per Sea Park, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 15; 260
Queen's troops.—Capt. Fitzmayer; Lieut. Armiel; Ensigns
Crawford and Bentley.

The Garrows, of Assam, have certain dishes of bell-metal, called korahs, which are considered heir-looms in each family, and are handed down from generation to generation. It cannot be ascertained where the Garrows obtain them, or where they are manufactured, the Garrows themselves being unable to give any information on the point. They are well executed, and re-flect the greatest credit on the state of the arts wherever they are made. Some are encircled with a band of embossed figures of men, women, and animals, which must have been moulded on at the time of manufacture. A small kind, called *Deo Korahs*, beautifully embossed, are hung up and worshipped by the Garrows. - Capt. Reynolds.

A native journal of Calcutta, the Chundrika, declares that the imprisonment of the Rance of Lahore by the British is an act only to be compared to that deed which will live for ever in the remembrance of mankind, viz. "the slaughter of their queen Elizabeth by the same people!"

The Anabas Scandens, one of the fresh-water fishes of Southern India, is occasionally found on pulm-trees growing close to the water's edge. The natives of the Curnatic assert that it is common to find them in such situations. The Tamil name Panneieri means 'climber of Palmyra trees.' It is about six inches long.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£4.10s.), four pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 3rd day of June, 1850.

That from and after the 3rd day of June, 1850, such bonds shall carry an interest only of  $(\pm 3, 10s.)$  three pounds ten shillings per cent, per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of £3. 10s.) three pounds ten shillings per cent, per annum, anti the 30th day of November, 1849; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continution as aforesaid, on or before the 30th day of November, 1849, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 3rd day of June, 1850, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 20th June, 1849,

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 37th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forencon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus viz one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of is. 10 d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 150 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 20th June, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 4th July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS for packing, PIG LEAD,—also SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before II o'clock in the forenoon of the said 4th day of July, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-

N the address which I forwarded from Calcutta, dated L the 8th of November last, I announced my intention of becoming, on my return to England, a Candidate for the East-India Direction.

return to England, a Candidate for the East-India Direction.

In fulfilment of that intention, I have now the honour to state that I shall take an early opportunity of paying my respects personally to each proprietor.

The ground on which I hope for the favour of your support is the experience which I have gained in the administration of your affairs in India, having been employed during the early portion of my service in various offices in the judicial department, and for the last fourteen years as Secretary and Member of the Indian Law Commission, and Member of the Supreme Council of India.

\*\*I have the because to be Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant,

45, Wimpole Street, June 13, 1849.

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	CIVIL.		MILI	M DEA PRAT	AVAL.
Age.	With Profits. Rs. 33	Without Profits. Rs. 31	Age. 20	With Profits. Rs. 38	Without Profits. Rs. 35
30 40	38 49	35 45	30 40	44 53	41
50 <b>6</b> 0	63 82	59 77	50 60	66	61 79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a was's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums pavable, or to be added to the sum assured by the pelicy, at the option of the holder, after the expiration of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

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All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES FOR INDIA.

the Secretaries.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES FOR INDIA.

The Premiums are so framed as to meet the different periods of service at which pensions are claimed by the Officers of the Army in India at the period of their retirement.

#### EXTRACT TABLE OF DEFERRED ANNUITIES:-

Age.	Premium to be paid Monthly.	Annuity of Rs. 1,000, with Three-fourths of Profits, psyable Half-yearly: to commence 6 months in India and 12 months in Europe.
18	Rs. 10 3	After 25 years.
19	10 0	,, 25 ,,
20	12 4	,, 23 ,,
30	31 7	,, 13 ,,
40	94 0	6

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

#### EXAMPLE:-

Any Officer, aged 19, paying ten rupees per month during his prescribed service of twenty-five years, will be then entitled, as above, for life, to an anality of one thousand rupees, payable half-yearly, with the addition of three-fourths of the intermediate profits; or, at his option, after ten or twenty years of service and continued payment of premium, to benefits proportioned to the then value of the Policy.

## ENDOWMENTS FOR INDIA,

#### EXTRACT TABLE OF ENDOWMENTS:-

Age.	Premium in One Sum.	Premium in Monthly Payments.	Rs. 1,000 payable by Society.	
18	Rs. 139 8	Rs. 1 1	After 25 years.	
19	137 8	1 1	,, 25 ,,	
20	162 0	13	,, 23 ,,	
30	847 8	3 8	,, 13 ,,	
40	598 8	9 15	,, 6 ,,	

Any Officer, aged 19, paying Rs. 137. 8. in one sum, on entrance into the service, or monthly Rs. 1. 1. for twenty-five years, will be entitled to receive after completion of his service Rs. 1,900.

N.E.—On and after the iss Jamanry, 1850, an additional year's premium will be required in advance from all applicants who shall then have served more than five years in Issdia.

Tables and full informatical.

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The following Table will shew the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured. £1,000	Original Premiums.			Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.		
			£19	6	8	£11	•	<u> </u>
30	On or before	1,000	24	8	4	14	ā	š
40	9th of May,	1,000	31	10	ō	18	2	3
50	Still OL May,	1,000		15	0	24	11	7
60	1844	1,000	66	11	8	38	5	8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

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From ADRN, on or about the 30th of every month.

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From CONNTANTINOPLE, on or about the 18th.

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Gunter's, Messra, Berseley Square
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Albion Hotel, Hastings
Albion Hotel, Manchester
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Bull Hotel, Preston
Bush Hotel, Preston
Bush Hotel, Carlisle
Buck's Head Hotel, Glasgow
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Castle Hotel, Richmond
Clarence Hotel, Brighton
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Great Northern Hotel, Lincoln
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Guildhall Hotel, Bristol
Imperial Hotel, Liverpool
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King's Head Hotel, Margate
King's Arms Tavern, Richmond
London Hotel, Dover
London Hotel, Edinburgh
Marine Hotel, Hastings
Mariborough College, Marlborough
Montague Tavern, Bristol
Morrison Hotel, Dublin
New Stein Hotel, Brighton
Norfolk Hotel, Brighton
The Betaste he also hear favores

Old Ship Hotel, Brighton Flough Hotel, Cheltenham Queen's Hotel, Birmingham Queen's Hotel, Manchester Railway Tavern, Southampton Reindeer Hotel, Worcester Regent Hotel, Leamington Rainder Hotel, Worcester
Regent Hotel, Leamington
Roebuck Tavern, RichmondRoyal Agricul. College, Cirencester
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York House, Bath
ith approving testimony from (with full
ber of the nobility, gentry, and clergy,

Notfolk Hotel, Brighton I fork House, Data

The Patentee has also been favoured with approving testimony from (with full permission of reference to) a large number of the nobility, gentry, and clergy, the heads of public institutions, colleges, and other scholastic establishments, with numerous private families, in nearly all parts of England, where his Machines are in constant use; as also in many parts of Ireland and Scotland. Therefore, gentlemen wishing to be satisfied of the merits of this Invention, may be referred to parties in their own vicinity who have it in use, by application to GEORGE KENT, 329, STRAND, LONDON.

Now ready, corrected to May 7.

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By F. CLARK

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Monday, June 25, 1349.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 128.7

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1849.

[PRICE 1s.

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The Victoria, with the Mails, left Bombay May 21, made Aden June 3, sailed for Suez on the same day, and arrived on the 14th. Her Majesty's steamer Medusa, with the outward mail from England of June 7, arrived at Alexandria on the 18th, where she found the Mails ex Victoria waiting; she took in her coals, &c. and departed on the same evening, with the return mail, and reached Malta on the 22ad.

From Malta the whole of the Mails were despatched by H.M.'s steamer Merlin, and arrived at Marseides, on the 25th.

### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from Loadon on the evening of Saturday, July 7.

A Muil for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, near Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Friday, July 20. Letters should be posted in Loadon on the previous evening; or, if marked vid Marseilles, on the evening of Tuesday. July 20.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1849.

Marine Department.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 20th May, 25th June, 25th July, and 1st September next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatch on the 12th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August. August.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES. .. May 12 | Madras .. May 12 Bombey .. .. May 21

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE short interval of nine days between the despatch of this and that of the preceding mail cannot be expected, in the present state of India, and at this particular season, to furnish matters of very stirring interest. The intelligence, however, though scanty, is satisfactory.

The rebellion in the Nizam's dominions has been extinguished by the capture of the pretender, Appa Sahib, and the entire defeat of his Rohillas, after a contest in which the Nizam's troops, and especially the European local officers, greatly distinguished themselves.

It appears that the head quarters of the Hingolee division of the Nizam's army, under Brigadier Hampton, commanding that division, on the 6th May, came up with the pretender to the Nagpore Raj and his followers, at a place called Gowree, 14 miles from Hingolee. They were a portion of the body of rebels so roughly handled by the Ellichpore division, under the late Brigadier Onslow, on the 30th April, and were hastening to occupy the fort of Mahore. The force had marched between 40 and 50 miles on the night previous to the engagement, and the cavalry in advance (120 sabres), with whom were Brigadier Hampton and his staff, came unawares upon the enemy. They refused to surrender, whereupon this handful of cavalry charged upwards of 300 Rohillas, who fought with desperation, the charge being described as a most brilliant one, the whole of the European officers joining. The contest was a sanguinary hand-to-hand affair; the enemy at length fled, leaving 105 killed, 50 wounded, and 100 being taken prisoners, amongst whom is the pretender, who was wounded. The infantry having come up, did good service in scouring the jungle, but they were too exhausted to follow up the pursuit. In this gallant affair we regret to find that Brigadier Hampton and Major Lysaght are dangerously, and Captain Yates severely, wounded. Captain Orr and Lieutenant Harrison likewise received slight wounds. The rebels were, at the date of the last advices, surrounded by the infantry, and having lost their leader, they will probably disperse. The example will probably not be lost upon the refractory mercenaries in the Nizam's dominions.

The fugitive Rance is said to have been given up by the court of Nepal, and was to be escorted back to her prison at Chunar by a detachment of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Martin. Doubts are still entertained, and contradictory accounts are circulated, respecting the mode of her escape. The Rajah of Bettiah is reported to be placed

under surveillance, on associate that he hall been in some way concerned in the affair.

The report that Shere Singh had broken parole and absconded is contradicted. "The Rajah," says the Mofus-silite, "his father, Chuttur Singh, and brothers, Golab and Aotar Singh, are all quietly residing in their village of Attaree."

The Punjab, notwithstanding rumours of disaffected feelings, apprehensions of outbreaks on a small scale, and other indications of restlessness, wears an aspect of external tranquillity. A letter from Lahore states, that Colonel Steinbach, late of the Sikh service, was there, having been sent by Maharajah Golab Singh on business, and that that officer's opinion of the new arrangements is in the highest degree unfavourable; he considers that an entirely different system ought to be pursued. Some untoward inferences are drawn from an order issued by the Governor-General, directing the immediate return to Lahore and Jullundur of all English ladies in various parts of the Punjab; their travelling expenses to be paid by the Government. The reason assigned for this order was, that Lord Dalhousie was averse to all the ready-built and ready-found " Barree durrees" being occupied by married people, when so many single men could be sheltered in them from the approaching hot winds. It was suspected, however, that the unsettled state of the country, and the fear lest, in case of a renewal of disturbances, Englishwomen should again fall into the hands of the rebels, were uppermost in his mind. The ladies who had proceeded to Wuzeerabad, Jelum, Rawul Pindee, &c., were to return without delay to Lahore; and those who had taken up their abode at Deenanuggur and Umritsir were to fall back on Jullundur.

There was a good deal of sickness at Lahore—small-pox and fever being the prevalent maladies. At Umritsir crime continued to increase. The number of inmates in the jail had risen, within a very short time, from 120 to 150.

The Agra Messenger states that Government had ordered the monthly allowance of Lall Singh to be stopped till further orders.

The trial of Moolraj was going on at Lahore, before a court consisting of Mr. Mansell, as president, and Brigadier Godby and Mr. Montgomery as members. The court was an open one. The Delhi Gazette says, there are no less than 300 witnesses against him, "and one lakh of rupees has been offered to any one conducting the defence!"

It is worthy of notice that a part of the British force returning from Peshawur has been ferried across the Jelum, near the town of that name, on board an English steamer, which has penetrated thus far into the bowels of the land from Kurrachee, on the shores of the Arabian Sea.

The chief incident in the local intelligence from Calcutta is the arrival, at that Presidency, of Sir Charles Napier, on Sunday, the 6th May. Landing almost without observation, although with the usual solute, he was very quietly conveyed to Government House by the Deputy-Governor, Sir John Littler, who had gone to meet him on his debarkation from the steamer. The next day Sir Charles formally assumed the chief command of the army in India, and took the oaths and his seat as extraordinary member of the Supreme Council.

The Calcutta and Bombay journals notice, in something like a malicious spirit towards Lord Gough, that Sir Charles

Napier assumed the chief command of the urray on the 7th May, whereas Lord Gough's tenure of the office would not expire until the month of August; "wherefore it is clear that the latter has been superseded by the former." The matter, however, is succeptible of an explanation more soothing to the feelings of Lord Gough.

Another event of considerable interest occurred at Calcutta on the 7th May-namely, the opening of a school for Hindoo girls of the middle and higher ranks. There are already several institutions in that city for female children of the poorer classes, but the prejudices of the natives have hitherto deprived the daughters of the wealthier members of the community of the advantages of education even in their own language. Years ago, an effort was made by the heroic Mrs. Wilson to overcome these prejudices, but the attempt failed. Since then, although most of the females in native families of rank receive instruction in private. nothing has been done to afford those of the classes immediately below the very highest the means of mental improvement. The experimental institution now opened owes its origin to the Hon. Mr. Bethune, not in his official capacity as a member of the Government, or as President of the Council of Education, but as a private individual. "Acting," as the Hurkaru states, "in concert with several public-spirited and intelligent native gentlemen, he, in the short space of a fortnight, completed all the preliminary arrangements. The school was opened with twenty-one pupils of from six to nine years of age, under the superintendence of an English lady, who will be assisted by a pundit, as of necessity the instruction given will be chiefly in the Bengali tongue. The ceremony of opening the school was so far private that only the fathers of the pupils, and those immediately connected with the institution, were allowed to be present. To these the Hon. Mr. Bethune delivered a long and eloquent address." Some passages of that address will be found in a subsequent page.

The members of the Madras Civil Service have sent in a memorial to Lord Dalhousie, complaining of the diminution, of late years, of the patronage at the disposal of the Governor of that Presidency, and requesting that, as a compensation for the loss of certain local appointments, of which they have been deprived, they may be allowed to participate in the Punjab appointments. Sir Henry Pottinger is said to have backed this memorial with his earnest recommendation.

Bombay supplies but little news. Hitherto, the "hot season" had been a remarkably pleasant one, and there was every appearance of the early setting in of the monsoon; some heavy rain had indeed already fallen.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Capt. William P. Jones, 22nd N.I., at Loodianah, April 23.—Capt. Edward R. Lyons, 37th N.I., at Coachar, aged 39, April 26.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Octavus D. Lancaster, 14th N.I., at Poonah, May 12.



### PAPERS RELATING TO THE PUNJAB.

The Governor-General to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Sidham, April 7, 1849.

On the 21st ultimo, Major-General Sir W. Gilbert took possession of the city of Peshawur. Dost Mahomed Khan had fled, with his army, on the 19th, and had reached the western side of the Khyber Pass. The city of Peshawur was found uninjured, but most of the garden-houses in the neighbourhood had been burnt by the Affghans, and the Sikh cantonment completely destroyed.

You are aware, from my dispatch of the 24th ultimo, that I looked to the occupation of Peshawur, and the flight or destruction of Dost Mahomed Khan, as results, the accomplishment of which was necessary to enable me to declare the war concluded, and peace restored. The indefatigable ardour of Sir W. Gilbert, inspiring his troops with like zeal, achieved, with singular rapidity, the crowning successes of the war; and I felt, when the intelligence of those successes reached me, that the time had arrived when it was expedient that I should not only announce the restoration of peace, but declare the measures which I had determined upon, in regard to the people who had waged against us, so fierce and unprovoked a war. This declaration would have been premature, while there remained in the country an enemy to engage the active services of our troops; but I was satisfied that to postpone it, after the attainment of complete success, when the Sikhs were prostrate, and the Affghans in flight, would be an unwise and inexpedient course, and might, in the result, be untoward.

The civil officers in the Jullundur Doad represented, in the strongest terms, the anarchy which was prevailing in the Baree Doab, in consequence of the people not knowing what master they had to obey; and the same remark was made by other intelligent officers of the army, and on detached duty in the Punjab. The hot season, moreover, was so rapidly advancing, that it was necessary to summon the officers at once to the spot, who were destined for service in the Punjab, before the heat should become so intense as to prevent their moving, it being dangerous for any European to be exposed after the middle of the month of April. Above all, the crops were on the ground ready for the sickle; and any general misappropriation, which might have resulted from a show of vacillation, would have affected the revenue to the extent of at least half a crore of rupees. For these several reasons, I considered that the period had arrived, when I could no longer delay a declaration of my

policy. I had resolved not to visit Lahore myself, but to depute the secretary in the foreign department, Mr. H. M. Elliot, to make, on my behalf, an announcement to the durbar; and I had requested the Commander-in-Chief to dispatch to Lahore, on their way to the provinces, an additional brigade, the importance of the occasion upon which Mr. Eiliot was to be deputed rendering it advisable that a considerable body of British troops should be assembled in the Sikh capital. On the 26th ultimo, I communicated to Mr. Elliot, in a letter of that date, the determination of the Government of India, which he was to make known to the durbar-to the effect, that the Punjab was to be forthwith declared a portion of the British empire in India, and the state property to be surrendered. I gave into his hands a note, containing, in brief, the grounds of this measure, and desired him to present it to the council of regency. further instructed him that, if the durbar should acquiesce in the determination, he should offer certain conditions, embracing, on the part of the Maharajah, a relinquishment, for ever. of all title to the sovereignty of the country, a surrender of the property of the state, and of the gem called Koh-i noor (respecting which it was specified that it should be given up to her Majesty the Queen); and, on the part of the Government of India, an engagement, touching the future position of the Maharajah, and the members of the Council of Regency, who had remained faithful; that his highness should be treated with honour, and be allowed, for himself and his followers, an ample stipend; and that the members of the council should retain their jagheers. I vested in Mr Elliot and Sir H. M. Lawrence full power to grant these conditions, intimating that, if the Maharajah and council declined to subscribe to them, such measures, as might be necessary, should be immediately taken for carrying the resolution of the Government of India into effect; in either case, I instructed Mr. Elliot to issue a proclamation, which I had prepared for the occasion, declaratary of the resolution of the Government, and of the main grounds on which it rested.

I purpose, in a separate dispatch, to lay before you in further detail, the views of policy, of justice, and expediency, which have guided me in the course I have followed, and which it was

not necessary to touch upon, except in very general terms, in the proclamation alimed to.

Mr. Ellior arrived at Lahore on the 28th ultimo; and, on that evening, after a long conference with the two most influential members of the council, he managed the negotiation with so much ability and tact that it was agreed that, at a durbar to be held on the following day, the Maharajah and the members of the council of regency should subscribe to the conditions proposed for their acceptance, after which the proclamation should be issued.

There was still much doubt in Mr. Elliot's mind whether his business would be brought to a conclusion so speedily, and so smoothly, as was promised; but the durbar was held as agreed upon, and numerously attended; the paper of conditions was signed by the Maharajah and the council, and the proclamation was read aloud; after which Mr. Elliot dissolved the durbar, and returned, the next day, to my camp.

I beg to refer you to Mr. Elliot's note of conference with the members of the Council of Regency, and to the account of his proceedings, which he has handed to me, and which accompanies this despatch. You will, I am persuaded, concur in my opinion that very great credit is due to Mr. Elliot for the manner in which he accomplished the duty he was charged with.

I desire to convey to you my high sense of the great ability, temper, tact, and energy which Mr. Elliot has exhibited in this important service, and beg to recommend Mr. Elliot for your marked approbation, and for the good offices of the Court of Directors.

I request, in conclusion, your attention to the general order issued by me on the 2nd instant, and to the names of the officers particularly noticed therein.

The Governor-General to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Sidham, April 7, 1849. (No. 20.)

I have the honour and gratification of announcing to you that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his army having been driven by the British troops from the province of Peshawur, the war in the Punjab is now at an end.

Several months ago, when authentic intelligence was first received of the Ameer having actually entered Peshawur, I caused communications to be made to the Hill tribes of the Khyber, calling upon them to stop the Passes against the return of Dost Mahomed, on the approach of the British troops; and promising to them large rewards, if they should so effectually oppose him, or obstruct his passage, as to enable our troops to overtake his army. Replies were received from them full of fair promises, which, at one time, induced me to hope that they would act up to their word.

When the time, however, for action came, nothing was done by them. They pleaded as their excuse, that the extreme precipitancy of the Ameer's flight had not left them sufficient time to complete their preparations for opposing him. Although it would have been infinity satisfactory if the Affghans had ventured to face General Gilbert's army, so as to have given us an opportunity of inflicting upon them the punishment which their most wanton and insolent aggression had provoked; still, the rout of 3,000 of their number, under a son of the Ameer, on the plain of Goojerat, and the ignominy with which they and their sovereign have been chased from the province of Peshawur, without even venturing to exchange a shot with the British troops, is for use a triumph so complete as to leave us comparatively little to regret in his escape.

Under these circumstances, I apprehend you will approve of my having been content with what had been effected, and with my having abstained from pursuing the Ameer through the Khyber, or following him into Cabool, with a view to further punishment.

The time has now arrived when it has become my duty to review, in all its bearings, the question of the future relations of the Punjab with the British empire in India.

I need hardly say that during the whole progress of the war, this question has formed the constant subject of my deep and most anxious consideration.

Before stating in detail the considerations that have led me to the conclusion I have formed, it will be convenient to trace briefly the course of events in the Punjab.

On the 27th of April, 1848, intelligence having reached Lahore that Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson had been murdered at Mooltan after the Sikh troops, who were their escert, had accepted the overtures of the Dewan Moolraj, and had des reed them in a body, the Resident call d upon the Dural art to take measures for punishing those who had committed this gross outrage against the British Government.

After long consultation, the Sirdars informed the Pesident that their troops, and especially the regular army consultation.

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could not be depended upon, and would not obey their orders to act against Moolraj.

On the same day, the Resident addressed to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a dispatch, pointing out the importance of military operations being immediately commenced against Mooltan, if it were thought practicable to undertake them at that period of the year.

The Commander-in-Chief replied that operations at that time against Mooltan would be "uncertain, if not altogether impracticable, while a delay in attaining the object would entail a fearful loss of life to the troops engaged," and he gave his decided opinion against the movement which was proposed. The Resident concurred in his Excellency's view; and the Governor-General in Council, after full deliberation, confirmed the decision.

As the wisdom and propriety of this resolution have subsequently been questioned, I trust that you will permit me to repeat the declaration, which was made to you at the time, that, in referring to the opinions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Resident, I do not desire to throw upon others any portion of the responsibility which attaches to that resolu-

The decision was the decision of the Governor-General in Council, and on bim the responsibility must rest.

The question which the Governor-General in Council was called upon to consider was a difficult and perplexing one

On the one hand, it was impossible to doubt that, if there existed in the minds of the people of the Punjab any Inclination to rise against the British power, a delay in visiting the outrage committed at Moultan and the apparent impunity of the offender would give strong encouragement to an outbreak, which might spread over the whole Punjab. On the other hand, it was equally clear that there would be serious danger to the health, and to the very existence, of European troops, in commencing

extended military operations at such a season of the year.

The risks which are incurred by the exposure of troops in carrying on military operations in the hot and rainy months are too well known to require description or corroboration.

Whatever the danger of the season in Hindostan, the Government of India had every reason to believe, both from the information that had been received, and from experience of the effects of elimate in neighbouring provinces, that the ordinary danger would have been greatly aggravated to troops engaged in operations at Mooltan.

The flerceness of the heat of Mooltan is reputed to exceed that of any other district, and is such as to have passed into a proverb, even in India.

The Government were in possession of plans of the fortress, which, though rude, were sufficient to show that it was formidable in its character, and would require time and ample means for its reduction.

We were already in the month of May.

The distance which the troops would have had to traverse was considerable. As the garrison at Lahore could not be materially weakened with safety, some time must have elapsed before troops could have been assembled, and could have reached Mooltan.

Thus, the toil of siege operations must have been commenced and carried on against a fortress of formidable strength, during the very worst season of the year, and in the worst district in

The Government conceived that there was good ground for his Excellency's belief that a fearful loss of life among the British troops would have been the consequence of this movement.

Moreover, the sickness and loss of life would not have been the only danger; for this involved in itself the further danger of a necessary discontinuance of operations against the fort. A failure of those operations would have afforded even greater encouragement to risings in the Punjab than a postponement of them would have given; while we should have been thereby compelled to enter on the subsequent struggle with a force greatly reduced, both in strength and confidence

These were the grave considerations upon which the Government of India was called upon to determine.

It was a choice of difficulties—an alternative of evils; and the

Government of India selected that which appeared to be the lesser evil of the two. I venture still to maintain that the decision was not an error. It is, at all events, satisfactory to one to know that the course which I adopted was in accordance with the opinions of the highest military authorities in this country, and in accordance, also, with the opinions of those in England who must be regarded by all as the highest authorities there on matters connected with warfare in India.

It is, above all, satisfactory to me to know that the determination was approved by those whom I have the honour to serve, and that you not only cordially concurred in "the resolution to

abstain from all movements of British troops upon Mooltan until the season should admit of field operations," but that you entirely agreed with me in preferring the risk which might arise from delay in putting down insurrection, " to the certain difficulties of an immediate advance upon the revolted province.'

Whether the immediate commencement at that time of the siege of Mooltan would, or would not, have averted the war that has occurred, can never now be determined. But this, at least, is certain, that if the short delay, which took place in punishing the murder of two British officers at Mooltan, could produce an universal rising against us throughout all the Punjab, the very fact itself betokens the existence of a deep and wide-spread feeling of hostility against us, which could not long have been

The worst that can be alleged, therefore, against the delay is, that it precipitated the crisis; and opened, somewhat earlier, to the Sikhs that opportunity for renewal of war, which, sooner or later, so bitter a spirit of hostility must have created for itself.

In point of fact, however, no hostility was openly shown beyond the district of Mooltan, until after the British army had actually taken the field.

The detection of the attempts to seduce from their allegiance the sepoys of the native army at Lahore, and the execution of the conspirators, one of whom was the confidential servant of the Maharanee: the immediate removal to Hindostan of her highness, whose complicity in these intrigues was distinctly shown: the measures taken against Bhaee Maharaj Sing, who, with some thousand men, was raising the country in the Rechas Deab, and the flight and dispersion of his followers; all combined to keep down any manifestations of disaffection in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

The distinguished gallantry and energy of Major Edwardes, (for which he has justly received the highest approbation and reward from the Sovereign and from your Honourable Court, aided by the troops of our ally, the Nawab of Bahawulpore, under the command of Lieutenant Lake, prevented the extension of the outbreak beyond the limits of the province of Moeltan: and confined the Dewan and his troops within the walls of his own fort.

At this juncture, the Resident at Lahore directed the move ment of a British force, accompanied by seige-train, to effect the reduction of the fort of Mooltan.

The Governor-General in Council, on receiving intelligence of the order having been publicly issued, gave to it his confirmation; and, in the beginning of September, operations against the

city were commenced.

While our troops were on the march towards Mooltan, Sirdar Chuttar Sing, and the portion of the Sikh army under his com-mand, declared open hostility in Hazara.

Raja Shere Sing, and his troops, on the very day after our successful attack upon the suburbs of Mooltan, followed Chutter Sing's example. Shortly afterwards, he moved towards the north, and was there met by all the troops of the state from across the Indus.

Finally, the remainder of the Sikh army joined the standard of Chuttur Sing in Peshawur. The disbanded soldiers and the people flocked to the army, in thousands, from the Manjha; and proclamations were issued, calling upon all to make war upon the British.

The reduced condition of our revenue, and the state of affairs both in India and in Europe, which held out little hope of any great or immediate improvement, had rendered it the imperative duty of the Government of India to al stain from costly and extensive preparations for war, so long as any reasonable hope whatever existed of its being possible for us to avoid a war.

But when the grave events, which I have above recounted, began to develop themselves, and when Raja Shere Sing openly joined the enemy, proclaiming a holy war against the English, the Government of India felt that every other consideration must give way to the necessity of preparing ourselves fully for the renewal of formidable war in the Punjab.

It was my conviction, that the occasion was one which would

require us to put forth all the resources of our power.
For, although the defeat of the Sikh army, in 1846, was still recent, and their humiliation had been complete at the time, there appeared to me to be good grounds for believing that means for carrying on a severe struggle were again at their disposal.

The official returns of the durbar showed that the regular army of the state, though very greatly reduced in numbers and

power, was still by no means insignificant.

It consisted of 27,000 men, including 5,000 Goorchurras or Irregular Horse: and there could be no doubt that, on the first appearance of disturbance, the soldiery, who had been dishanded after the defeat in the previous war, would join in crowds from their villages the leaders of the Khalsa.

In like manner, the official returns showed that nearly one hundred pieces of artillery could be brought into the field; and there were strong reasons for entertaining the suspicion, that when they were wanted, more guns would be forthcoming from among the Sirdars and chiefs.

The discontinuance of our operations against Mooltan, which had taken place in September, rendered it a matter of the utmost moment, that the next attack upon that fortress should be certain, and the capture of the place as speedy as possible. strength of the fort was unquestionable; and proportionate means were required for effecting its reduction, and for maintaining ourselves, at the same time, against the Sikh army in the field.

It is, at all times, unwise to underrate an enemy. It would have been doubly unwise to do so in this case, when we had recent experience of the courage, the strength and the skill of the enemy with whom we were again about to engage.

The result has shown that my estimate of the power of the

enemy was not a fallacious one.

That the fortress of Mooltan was, in truth, a place of strength will, probably, be acknowledged, when it is mentioned that, after operations were resumed, it sustained a siege by 15,000 British troops, and as many more irregulars, for a period of several weeks; receiving the fire of more than 70 pieces of artillery, from which nearly 40,000 shot and shell were poured into the place.

The Sikh army in the field has, on every occasion, been formi-duble in numbers as in skill; and 60,000 men met us on the

plain of Goojerat.

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Lastly, in all the actions of the war, under various officers, and at different places, we have captured in the field, or seized in fortresses, more than 200 pieces of heavy and field artillery, exclusive of 40 guns of small calibre, besides a vast number of swivel pieces. It was in anticipation of the powerful opposition, which is indicated by the results I have just mentioned, that the Government of India resolved on the extensive preparations which were ordered.

Every regiment which could be made available, without rashly weakening the provinces in India, was ordered to the frontier.

The native army was immediately augmented—a reinforcement of European troops was applied for. The Government of Bombay was requested to dispatch a strong division to Mooltan, from the side of Scinde. The Government of Fort St. George was solicited to supply, by its troops, the places of additional regiments, which were ordered to be sent to the frontier from

The orders of the Government were executed with every pos sible expedition; and, before Christmas, there was assembled in the Punjab (exclusive of the garrison at Lahore, and all in its rear), an army of 38,000 effective men, with nearly 100 pieces of

artillery, and a siege train of 70 guns.

It is unnecessary for me to trace the progress of the campaign, or to dwell again on the triumphant success which the army has achieved.

These have been already most fully reported to you, and the services of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the army under his command, have been commended to your warmest approval and favour.

It is enough to say, that, in every quarter, our success has

been complete.

The fort of Mooltan has been reduced, the Dewan Moolraj has been captured, and will shortly be placed upon his trial for the offence of which he has been accused. The Affghans have been expelled from the Trans-Indus provinces. The chiefs who created the disturbances in the Jullundur, are now in prison.

The Sikh Sirdars, and their troops, routed at Gooierat, shortly afterwards surrendered, and were disarmed. The Ameer of Cabool, and his army have been driven out of Penhawur; and there is not, at this moment, in all the Punjab a single man who is openly in arms against us.

Having thus traced the events of the prolonged campaign which, commencing in July, 1848, has now been brought to a close, I request you to mark the position in which this narrative shews that the British Government and the nation of the Sikhs now stand towards one another.

The relations which exist between them, the duties and obligations of each, were marked out in the treaty of Lahore, and in the subsequent articles of agreement concluded at Bhyrowal.

The British Government has rigidly observed the obligations which the treaty imposed; and it has fully acted up to the spirit

and letter of its contract.

It has laboured to prove the sincerity of its profession, that it desired as further aggrandizement. It has maintained the government of the state in the council of regency. It has advised the adoption of measures, which improved the condition of

the troops, and lightened the burthens of the people at large. It has given liberally the use of its forces to aid the administration of the state of Lahore. It has carefully avoided to offend by any of its acts the feelings of the people, and has meddled with none of the national institutions and customs.

How have the Sikhs, on their part, fulfilled the corresponding obligations which the treaty imposed upon them?

There is not one of the main provisions of the agreement which they have not either entirely evaded, or grossly violated. In return for the aid of British troops, they bound themselves

to pay to us a subsidy of twenty-two lacs per annum.

From the day when the treaty was signed, to the present hour, not one rupee has ever been paid. Loans advanced by the British Government to enable them to discharge the arrears of their disbanded troops has never been repaid, and the debt of the state of Lahore to this Government, apart altogether from the vast expenses of this war, amounts to more than fifty lacs

They bound themselves to submit to the full authority of the British resident, directing and controlling all matters in every

department of the state.

Yet, when the British officers were murdered at Mooltan by the servants of a chief officer of their state, and after having been deserted by the troops of the durbar, who, unhurt, went over previously to the service of the murderer, the Government of Lahore, in reply to the orders of the resident, neither punished the offender, nor gave reparation for the offence; but declared that their troops, and especially the regular army of the state, were not to be depended upon, and would not act against the Dewan Moolraj.

The conduct of the Sikh troops, in their various districts,

speedily justified our suspicion of their hostility.

Repressed for a time, their disaffection broke out in one quarter after another, till, ultimately, nearly all the army of the state, joined by the whole Sikh people throughout the land, as one man, have risen in arms against us, and for months have been carrying on a ferocious war for the proclaimed purpose of destroying our power, and exterminating our race.

Thus we see that not only has the control of the British Government, which they invited, and to which they voluntarily submitted themselves, been recisted by force of arms; but peace has been violently broken; and the whole body of the nation—army and people alike—have deliberately, and ampro-

voked, again made war upon us.

If it should be alleged that this has been merely the act of a lawless soldiery, similar to that which was committed in 1845, and that it has been done against the will, and in spite of the opposition, of the Sirdars; I answer, admitting it to be so, what justification does that furnish for them, or what security can the reflection afford to us?

That which we desire to see - that which we must have, as indispensably necessary for the future prosperity of the territories we already possess, is peace throughout our bounds. That which we desire to secure in the Punjab is a friendly and wellgoverned neighbour, and a frontier without alarms, and which does not demand a perpetual garrison of 50 000 men. Of what advantage is it to us that the council and sirdars are friendly, if they have not the ability to control their army, which is hostile?

If the Sikh army and Sikh people are eager to seize, and have the power of seizing on every opportunity of violating the peace which we desire to render permanent, of what value to us, as a state, is the impotent fidelity of the Sirders? But the fact is not so. Their chiefs have not been faithful to their obligations. The troops and the people have risen in arms, their leaders have been the sirdars of the state, the signers of the treaties, the members of the council of regency itself.

If you will refer to the roll which was lately transmitted to you of those who surrendered to Sir Walter Gilbert at Rawul Pindee, and to other documents, which have from time to time been forwarded, you will find there an array of names of the sirdars

who then surrendered, and were disarmed.

Analyze it, and you will find there not merely men who are of note in the Punjab, but the very chiefs whose signatures are affixed to the treaties of peace. For it is a shameful fact, that of the sirdars of the state, properly so called, who signed the treaties, the greater portion have been involved in these hostilities against us.

If irresponsibility should be sought for the Sikh nation, in the statement that their Government, at least, has taken no part against us-you will not admit that plea, when I acquaint you that, while the regency, during these troubles, gave no substantial or effective assistance to the British Government, some of its chief members have openly declared against us, and one of them has commanded the Sikh army in the field.

In the preceding paragraphs I have said, more than once,

that the Sikhs have risen in arms against the British. I request you to dwell upon the phrase; for I desire to press upon your attention the important fact that this rising in the Punjab has not been a rebellion against the Maharajah Duleep Sing—that, on the contrary, the Sikhs have constantly professed their fidelity to their Maharajah, and have proclaimed that it is against the British alone, that this war has, from the beginning, been directed.

That the destruction of British power, and the expulsion of the British themselves, was the real object of the war, and not an insurrection against the Maharajah and his Government, does not rest upon my assertion alone, or upon inference. It has been avowed and declared by themselves, in all their own letters and proclamations to the neighbouring chiefs, to Mahomedan powers, and to the native soldiers of the British Government.

I will only quote a single passage from one of these proclamations, which was issued by Raja Shere Sing. It sets forth distinctly, and in a few words, the sentiments and objects, which are declared in all the similar documents, and fully establishes the correctness of the statement I have made. It runs thus:

"By the direction of the Holy Gooroo, Raja Shere Sing and others, with their valiant troops, have joined the trusty and faithful Deewan Moolraj, on the part of the Maharajah Duleep Sing, with a view to eradicate and expel all the tyrannous and crafty Feringees. The Khalsajee must now act with all their heart and soul.

"All who are servants of the Khalsajee, of the Holy Gooroo, and the Maharajah, are enjoined to gird up their loins, and proceed to Mooltan."

And the paragraph concludes with this truculent injunction, addressed to the inhabitants of the Punjab:—

"Let them murder all the Feringees, wherever they can find them."

This is not all. Not content with making war themselves upon the British, the Sikhs have laboured to induce other states and sovereigns in India to attack us also.

There are in the possession of the government many letters which have been addressed by the Sikh chiefs to the neighbouring powers, Mussulman, Hindoo, and Sikh, earnestly invoking their assistance; and the burthen of every letter is the necessity of destroying and expelling the British.

The bitterness of their enmity has carried them yet further still. No one ever thought to see the day when Sikhs would court the alliance of Affghans, and would actually purchase their assistance by a heavy sacrifice. Yet their hatred to the British name has induced them to do even this. They invited the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, from Cabool, to their aid. They promised him, as the reward of his assistance, the province of Peshawur, and lands which the king of Cabool formerly held—a possession which the Sikhs themselves valued beyond all price; which for years they had struggled to obtain; and which they gained and held, only by vast expenditure of treasure, and with the best blood of their race.

The Ameer of Cabool came. He raised immediately the standard of the prophet in their land—defiled the temples of the Sikh religion, plundered their villages, and most brutally treated their people—yet, for all that, the Sikh nation continued to court the Ameer of Cabool still. They have fought, side by side, with his troops, and, after their defeat, applied for the continuance of his assistance. So inveterate has their hostility to us proved to be, that the securing of Affghan co-operation against the British, has been sufficient to induce the Sikhs to forget their strongest national animosity, and has, in their eyes, compensated even for Affghan cruelty to their people, and for Mahomedan insults to their religion.

Such have been the acts of faithlessness and violence by which the Sikh nation has, a second time, forced upon us the evils of a costly and a bloody war.

If the gross st violation of treaties—if repeated aggression, by which its national security is threatened, and the interests of its people are sacrificed,—can ever confer upon a nation the right of bringing into necessary subjection the power that has so injured it, and is ready to injure it again, then has the British Government now acquired an absolute and undoubted right to dispose, as it will, of the Punjab, which it has conquered.

The British Government has acquired the right; and, in my judgment, that light must now be fully exercised.

I hold that it is no longer open to this Government to determine the question of the future relations of the Punjab with British India. by considerations of what is desirable, or convenient, or even expedient.

I hold that the course of recent events has rendered the question one of national safety, and that regard for the secu-

rity of our own territories, and the interests of our own subjects must compel us in self-defence, to relinquish the policy which would maintain the independence of the Sikh nation in the Punjab.

I cordially assented to the policy which determined to avoid the annexation of these territories on a former occasion.

I assented to the principle that the Government of India ought not to desire to add further to its territories; and I adhere to that opinion still. I conceive that the successful establishment of a strong and friendly Hindoo government in the Punjab, would have been the best arrangement that could be effected for British India; and I hold that the attempt which has been made by the British Government to effect such a settlement of the frontier state, the moderation it has exhibited, and its honest endeavours to strengthen and aid the kingdom it had reorganized, have been honourable to its character, and have placed its motives above all suspicion, whatever may now be its policy towards the Punjab.

Experience of subsequent events has shewn us that a strong Hindoo government, capable of controlling its army, and governing its own subjects, cannot be formed in the Puniob

The materials for it do not exist; and even if they were to he found, it has now become evident that the object for which the establishment of a strong Sikh government was desired by us, would not thereby be accomplished.

The advantages which we hoped to derive from such a

The advantages which we hoped to derive from such a government, were the existence of a friendly power upon our frontier; one which, from national and religious animosity to the Mahomedan powers which lie beyond, would be an effectual barrier and defence to us.

But we have now seen that the hatred of Sikhs against the British exceeds the national and religious enmity of Sikhs against Affghans; so that, far from being a defence to us against invasion from beyond, they have themselves broken again into war against us, and have invited the Mahomedan powers to join with them in the attack.

Warlike in character, and long accustomed to conquest, the Sikhs must, of necessity, detest the British as their conquerors.

Fanatics in religion, they must equally detest us, whose creed and whose customs are abhorrent to the tenets they profess.

It was hoped that motives of prudence and self-interest might possibly counteract these feelings; that the memory of the heavy retribution which their former aggression brought upon them, would have deterred them from committing fresh injuries; and that consciousness of our forbearance, and conviction of our friendliness, might have conciliated their good will, or, at least persuaded them to peace.

Events have proved how entirely this hope must be abandoned. If, in less than two years after the Sutlej campaign, they have already forgotten the punishment which was inflicted by us, and the generous treatment they subsequently received, and have again rushed into war against us, it would be folly now to expect that we can ever have, either in the feelings, or in the reason of the Sikh nation, any security whatever against the perpetual recurrence, from year to year, of similar acts of turbulence and aggression. There never will be peace in the Punjab, so long as its people are allowed to retain the means, and the opportunity of making war. There never can be now any guarantee for the tranquility of India, until we shall have effected the entire subjection of the Sikh people, and destroyed its.

It may, probably, be suggested, that it would be well for us to avoid the appearance of extending our conquests over another Indian kingdom, and politic to retain the Sikh nation as an independent state, while we provided, at the same time, for our own security, by introducing a larger measure of British control into the Government of the Punjab, and by effecting such further changes as would place all actual power in our hands.

I am unable to recognize the advantage of such a course.

By the Articles of Bhyrowal, the government of the Punjab was entrusted to a council of native chiefs, subject to the authority of the Resident in every department of the state.

If a more stringent and really more effectual control is now to be established, the army of the state must be reorganized, and made directly subject to the orders of the Resident.

The Native administration must be set aside, and European agency must be generally introduced. The Maharajah would be the sovereign on the throne, and the Punjab would be governed for him by British officers.

Short of this no change can be introduced, which will give to the Resident any more effectual control tean he has hitherto held.

But, if this be done, if a British functionary is at the head of the Government, if European agents conduct the duties of civil



administration, if the government of the chiefs is removed, if the army is (as it will be in such a case) entirely ours, raised, paid, disciplined, and commanded, by British offices, then I say that it would be a mockery to pretend that we had preserved the Punjab as an independent state. I conceive that such a policy would neither be advantageous to our interesis nor creditable to OUT DAME.

By maintaining the pageant of a throne, we should leave just enough of sovereignty to keep alive among the Sikhs the memory of their nationality, and to serve as a nucleus for constant in-We should have all the labour, all the anxiety, all the responsibility, which would attach to the territories if they were actually made our own; while we should not reap the corresponding benefits of increase of revenue, and acknowledged possession.

Nor should we, by such shifts, gain credit with the powers of India, for having abstained from subverting the independence of the State. Native powers would perceive, as clearly as ourselves, that the reality of independence was gone, and we should, in my humble judgment, neither gain honour in their eyes, nor add to our own power, by wanting the honesty and the courage to avow what we had really done.

It has been objected, that the present dynasty in the Ponjab cannot, with justice, be subverted, since Maharajah Duleep Sing, being yet a minor, can hardly be held responsible for the acts of the nation. With deference to those by whom these views have been entertained, I must dissent entirely from the soundness of this doctrine. It is, I venture to think, altogether untenable as a principle; it has been disregarded, heretofore, in practice; and disregarded in the case of the Maharajah Duleep Sing himself.

When, in 1845, the Khalsa army invaded our territories, the Maharajah was not held to be free from responsibility, nor was he exempted from the consequences of his people's acts. the contrary, the Government of India confiscated to itself the richest provinces of the Maharajah's kingdom, and was applauded

for the moderation which had exacted no more.

The Maharajah was made to tender his submission to the Governor-General in person; and it was not until he had done so that the clemency of the British Government was extended to him, and his Government restored. Furthermore, the Maharajah having been made to pay the penalty of the past offences of his people, due warning was given him that he would be held, in like manner, responsible for their future acts. The Maharajah, in reply, acknowledging this warning, says: "If, in consequence of the recurrence of misrule in my Government, the peace of the British frontier be disturbed, I should be held responsible for the same."

If the Maharajah was not exempted from responsibility on the plea of his tender years, at the age of eight, he cannot, on that plea, be entitled to exemption from a like responsibility, now

that he is three years older.

As the Honourable Company most fully approved of his being deprived of the fairest provinces of his kingdom, in consequence of the misdeeds of his people, in 1846, it cannot, on the same principle, condemn his being subjected now to the consequences of whatever measures the repeated and aggravated misdeeds of his people may have rendered indispensably necessary for the safety of British interests.

I sincerely lament the necessity by which we are com-pelled to depose from his throne a successor of Maharajah Runjeet Sing; but when I am firmly convinced that the safety of our own state requires us to inforce subjection of the Sikh nation, I cannot abandon that necessary measure, merely because the effectual subjection of the nation involves in itself the deposition of their Prince. I cannot permit myself to be turned saide from fulfilling the duty which I owe to the security and posperity of millions of British subjects, by a feeling of misplaced and mistimed compassion for the fate of a child.

Having thus adverted to the modifications of policy which might have been proposed, and to objections which have been suggested, I repeat the declaration of my conviction, that we have now no admissible alternative; that, as the only mode which is now left to us of preventing the recurrence of perpetual and devastating wars, we must resolve on the entire subjection of the Sikh people, and on its extinction as an independent

nation.

We have been, for the second time, engaged in war with the most formidable enemy we have yet encountered in India. They have resisted us through the course of a protracted and

severe campaign.

The Ameer of Cabool, proclaiming himself the Apostle of Islam, and calling on all true Mussulmans to unite in a holy war against the English, has joined his ancient enemies, in order to a combined attack upon us. This is no question of a province; this is a direct appeal to Mahomedan India.

If, having met this danger, crushed our enemies, and driven out the invader, we do not now occupy, and hold as our own, every foot of the Sikh territory, and of the province which has been forcibly taken by the Mussulman from under the protection of Britain; if we do not thus reduce to absolute subjection the people who have twice already rudely shaken our power in India, and deprive them at once of power and of existence as a nation:--if concession or compromise shall be made:--if, in short, the resolution which we adopt, shall be anything less than full assertion of absolute conquest of our enemy, and maintenance of our conquest hereafter,-we shall be considered, throughout all India, as having been worsted in the struggle.

We must make the reality of our conquest felt. The moderation, which was wise and politic before, would, if repeated, after the experience we have gained, be the veriest feebleness

Hesitation on our part would be attributed, not to forbearance, but to fear; it would be regarded, not as the result of a magnanimous policy, but as the evidence of a pusillanimous spirit.

It would encourage the hope of restored supremacy in the minds of the States and the People of India; where hostility, perhaps, is dormant, but where it is not, and never will be extinct.

It would ensure the certainty that, before many years had passed, we should be called upon to renew the struggle which we have just triumphantly terminated, and it would unquestionably tend to bring about the time when the supremacy of the British power in India might, perhaps, be contested on other fields than those of the Punjab.

Although I have more than once stated to you that the Government of India did not desire, and ought not to desire, the conquest of the Punjab, I do not wish, by any means, to convey to you the impression that I regard the Punjab as a possession which it would be seriously difficult for us to maintain, or which

would be financially unprofitable.

You are well aware that the Sikh people form comparatively a small portion of the population of the Punjab. A large proportion of the inhabitants, and especially the Mahomedan people, peaceful in their habits and occupations, will hail the introduction of our rule with pleasure.

The Sikhs themselves are warlike in their character, turbulent and brave.

But warlike and turbulent as they are, the Sikhs are not more so than the people of Rohilcund once were.

Disturbances, doubtless, will prevail for a time among them; outbreaks and local discontents may reasonably be expected to occur: but, if their subjection shall now be rendered complete, if effectual measures be taken now to deprive them of the means of resistance, or facilities for war-if vigilance be exercised over them, and if they shall hereafter be governed with justice, vigour, and determination, I know no reason why the Sikhs should not be rendered hereafter as submissive and harmless as the people of Rohilcund now are. It would be premature, at present, to enter into the financial portion of the question, except in very general terms. My attention has been given to the subject; and I have found nothing in the consideration of it which should deter us from assuming the country as a permanent possession.

The revenues are very considerable in the aggregate. A large proportion has hitherto been diverted from the public treasury in jagheers to the chiefs. A considerable amount of revenue will now be recovered from the confiscation of the jagheers of those who have been engaged in hostilities against us.

The incorporation of the province of Mooltan with the rest of the Punjab will also add considerably to the available revenue.

The additional knowledge of the country which has been acquired of late, has shown us that, in the northern portions especially, it is cultivated to a great extent, and productive in a high degree.

The soil, generally fertile, requires only moisture to bring it into rich cultivation; while, as appears from reports which I have already received, the character of the rivers which divide the country, affords singular facilities for supplying readily the means of developing the resources of the soil.

The expenses of entering on a new country must, necessarily, be heavy at the commencement; but, as the result of the examination I have made, I have no hesitation in expressing a confident belief that the Punjab will, at no distant time, be not only a secure, but a profitable, possession.

I have thus fully laid before you the grounds on which I have formed the conclusion that, having regard to events which have recently occurred, it is indispensable to the security of the British territories, and to the interests of the people, that you should put an end to the independence of the Sikh nation, and

reduce it to entire subjection. The time having arrived when it was necessary that the

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determination of the Government of India should be declared, I directed Mr. H. M. Elliot, Secretary to the Government, to proceed to Lahore, for the purpose of announcing to the Council of Regency the resolution I had formed.

The proceedings of Mr. Elliot at Lahore are separately re-

ported to you in full detail.

After interviews with the Members of the Council, a public Durbar was held, when the note addressed to the Regency by the Governor-General was read; the Terms granted to the Maharajah which had been signed by the Council, were ratified by His Highness, in like manner as the Treaty of Lahore; and a Proc'amation was issued, declaring the Punjab to be a portion of the British Empire in India.

In liquidation of the accumulated debt due to this Government by the State of Lahore, and for the expenses of the war, I have confiscated the property of the State to the use of the

East-India Company.

From this confiscation, however, I have excluded the Koh-inoor, which, in token of submission, has been surrendered by

the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England.

If the policy which has now been declared, shall be confirmed, I am confident you will sanction my having thus set apart the Koh-i-noor, as a historical memorandum of conquest, and that the Court of Directors will cordially approve the act which has placed the gem of the Mogul in the Crown of Britain.

It only remains for me now to submit, for your consideration, the important affairs which have formed the subject of this

dispatch.

While deeply sensible of the responsibility I have assumed, I have an undoubting conviction of the expediency, the justice, and the necessity, of my act.

What I have done I have done with a clear conscience, and in the honest belief that it was imperatively demanded of me by

my duty to the State.

I entertain the hope that the measures which I have adopted, on your behalf, will receive the sanction and approval of the Court.

### BENGAL. THE PUNJAB.

" LAHORE, May 3, 1849. - Here we are all safe without meeting with any serious detention; the road between Saharunpore and Loodianah is in very bad order. If the executive engineer had followed the Calcutta plan of laying down stones in the rough, and allowing traffic to smooth them down, it would have been in capital order, especially if it had been watered before the 'trophy' guns passed over it. There was a sensible difference of climate after crossing the Sutlej, and the nights are even here delightfully cool. Captain Ross is, I hear, to be the com-missioner at Leish, Mr. Edgworth is to be at Mooltan, Mr. Edward Thornton at Jhelum or thereabouts, Mr. Montgomery at Lahore and Umritsir, the centre of the Punjab, being his district, and Mr. Donald McLeod has been appointed to Julundhur; there has, I believe, been some alteration in the division of the districts with the view of making each more compact, and the different parts accessible from a central station where the commissioner is to be located. It will take some time before matters get into good working train, for as yet none of the offices are formed. It would, in my humble opinion, have been a better plan to have formed the different establishments before commencing operations, but the opinion at Lahore seems to be, that if the head of the office is present at his sudder station, everything else can be easily arranged. Every one is offered the use of camels to ride on to the most distant part of the Punjab: fancy a stout gentleman like —— spanking off to the borders of Kashmere or Sindh, and on reaching his destination, wiping the sweat off his brow, and telling the admiring crowd 'hum toomara Commissioner huen,' or 'hum Deputee huen,' or 'hum Jeinte,' the said crowd wondering all the time whence the 'Avatar' came. The Board's object having been gained, the troubles of the new incumbents commence; it is needless to ask what those troubles are: just go into the commissioner's, magistrate's or collector's office, and then imagine how perfectly bothered any of the respectable chiefs of the respective offices would be, if he were taken up in a balloon, or sent along an electric wire, to the extreme point of our present north-west frontier, and told that there and then he was to commence performing 'per se' all the duties of the offices he had held without the assistance of the practised Khodawunds! Gureeb purwurs!! or Huzoor ka hookm walahs, who had become as it were a part and portion of his official existence. I should like to see a paper written on the subject by the talented author of the 'Loose Lectures,' and illustrated by the happy pencil of P. C. T. It is all very well enjoying a quiet

laugh now and then, but so long as all are anxious to perform their duties well, and work out the instructions of the Board, there can be no doubt of an effectivive administration of affairs being eventually established; where there is so much zeal, energy, and talent, the only thing required is proper direction, which will not be wanting. There appears to be some difficulty in getting commanding officers for the new regiments of irregular cavalry; exceptions have been taken to the small rate of pay for the men, the difficulty of getting efficient men and horses from those recommended for employment by the Board, who are anxious to get as many men from those irregulars who assisted us during the war as possible, employed. Young dashing officers have but little fancy for old men or old horses; surely it would have been a good and politic measure to have formed such persons into police toomuns, and kept them near their homes. They and their families would have been the first to get attached to our rule. I have seen many of our Suwars' families at their homes in Rohilkund, and know from experience that the hold we have on the hearts of our gallant soldiers is the result of our liberal and benevolent measures for the support of the old, the wounded, and the worn-out, and for the widows of those who fall in our service. If instead of enlisting those to whom we owe some favour in irregular cavalry regiments, where they would be inefficient and constantly exposed to the galling ridicule of their youthful companions, and subject to being found fault with by a zealous and energetic commandant, meraly because they were physically incapable of moving with that rapidity which his youthful spirit considers essential to give a dash to cavalry evolutions, it had been arranged that all who had made themselves useful when such services as they could afford were of advantage to us should be employed in the police, and their duties regulated with reference to their physical capacity, the whole country would have seen that we could appreciate the services of the most humble of those who having a free choice associated their fortunes with ours, and remained attached to us when we were not so prosperous as we generally are. Now that the storm has passed over, and the clouds are dispersing, we ought to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to prove that we can be generous as well as just in our prosperity. had been an increase to the army, and those who had claims on us been formed into local Nujeeb Toomuns, and a smaller number of Irregular Cavalry raised according to the system generally in practice, the efficiency of our troops would have been secured with very little, if any, additional expense, that is to say, in the long run. This is, I dare say, a subject, in the discussion of which you are little interested. There was a very pleasant evening party at the residency on the 2nd; all seemed amused and interested in the gay and festive scene. I myself was most agreeably disappointed, for I had heard that there was much stiffness and formality in the Residency entertainments, whereas I found that every one was allowed to do very much what he or she liked, and there was much spirited dancing, more particularly in the Polka line. Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence were kind and affable to their guests, and they were well supported by some of ther friends and relations. There is at Lahore the usual quantity of jealousy, and all who have good appointments are exposed to the ill-will and sneering remarks of their disappointed brethren, and therefore all disparaging observations should be received with caution. Moolraj's trial is to commence in two or three days. Mr. Mansell, Mr. Montgomery, and Brigadier Godby, are to form the commission, and Mr. Bowring, of the C. S., is to conduct the prosecution. It is mentioned publicly that Major Edwardes is going home as soon as he has settled all his affairs with the Board of Administration. Colonel Steinbach was at the party on the 2nd; they say he speaks very highly of Goolab Sing. The town of Lahore has been much purified during our occupancy of it; the conservancy have not been idle, but much is still required, for the roads are wonderfully uneven. The Soldiers' Garden is being enlarged, and will doubtless answer the purpose for which it has been established. The atmosphere at Lahore appears to be very dry. I have not yet felt the heat disagreeable, and the mornings and evenings are still very pleasant and cool. I am writing, at ten o'clock, A.M., at Anarkallee, with the windows wide open. The 14th Dragoons are at Lahore; why do the papers persist in sending them all over the country?"—Delhi Gazette.

FINANCIAL VALUE OF THE PUNJAB.

In an article on the annexation of the Punjab, in his impression of the 11th instant, the Bombay Times tells us, that this measure has been called for by many "for the past four years—for the past four months the call has been nearly unanimous—at least, we believe the Bombay Times stood almost alone. Latterly, indeed, the question became so surrounded

with difficulties, that it was nearly impossible to find an alternative for annexation." But the unanimity of the press on this important question appears only to have confirmed our contemporary in the singularity of his opposition, although he would have been more likely to command the confidence of the public, if he had shewn us the alternative for annexation. He is not, however, convinced that measure is wise and politic as well as necessary, and he informs us that he continues in the opinion he has always entertained, "that our new dominions, instead of being advantageous to us, will from henceforth form a large drain on our finances, and a heavy addition to our cares; that, granting it to be the result of unavoidable necessity, it is one which every lover of his country must deplore, as throwing back prospect of improvement in India for a quarter of a century at least, adding to the embarrassment of our finances, and our incapacity for conducting affairs at home in a manner advantageous to our subjects; and threatens none more severely than the army, which has so loudly called for it, with the penalties which a failing revenue and extreme financial pressure must entail." We are disposed to take a more cheerful view of the prospects which have now opened upon us. Our opinion is based upon past experience, and on the great resources of our new acquisition. In no instance have we found the territories which we have definitively annexed to our dominion a heavy addition to our cares. It is only in the case of those provinces or kingdoms in which our control has not been supreme, that we have experienced any cause of anxiety. regards the financial result of the annexation, we have the strongwestern contemporary will not be verified. It would be premature to commit ourselves to any positive assertion on the subject; we have both to deal with the future, and the elements which may regulate it are as yet undeveloped. Yet, when we look at the circumstances under which the Punjab has become British,-the extinction of its military organization, after a second struggle in the field, and a second defeat, and at the productive vigour of the country of the Five waters, we think that our expecrations of success are more likely to prove true than the dolorous prophecy of the Bombay Times. The question of the profit or loss of the Punjab must be decided by the positive addition it makes to our expenditure. In a financial point of view, that portion of the armies of Bengal and Bombay which may be stationed in it should not be considered as a particular charge for its maintenance, because those regiments must have been kept up and supported, whether we had derived any assistance towards their expenses from the Lahore revenues or not. The charge which is to be entered on the debit side of the Punjab ledger must be limited to the new expenses incurred after the day of annexition. From all we can learn from the public papers, this account would appear to stand thus:-

Three additional European regiments ... 24,00,000

Seven new irregular cavalry regiments ... 17,50,000

Cost of civil European establishments ... 7,00,000

The raja and the ranee ... ... ... 5,50,000

Rs. 54,00,000

As an allowance for native establishments and contingencies, we will add sixteen lakhs more, which would bring the expenditure up to about seventy lakhs, or 700,000l. This rough estimate is, of course, open to the most extensive revisions. The revenues of the Punjab are stated in the papers to be about a crore and seventy lakhs of rupees. A well-known writer in the Calcutta Review, in 1847, put them down at about a crore and forty lakhs; but when the jaygeers of the insurgents have been brought to account, and the fidelity of our own fiscal officers has begun to tell, it is not improbable that the sum realized may come up to 1,700,000% sterling. In that care, the balance in favour of annexation will not fall short of a crore of rupees, or a million sterling. We are too well aware of the fact that in all estimates it is the scale of expense which proves heavier, and that of income which proves lighter than was foully anticipated, to place any great confidence in this golden anticipation; but there must be some very strange, as well as unexpected, disturbing elements in the calculation, if the Punjab does not prove a source of financial congratulation. Nor should we altogether leave out of view that the annexation of the Punjab may serve to lighten the expense of occupying Scinde, which seems, like an ugly apparition, ever present to the vision of our western contemporary, and gives him no rest. When we have the entire command of the Indus, and can send troops down the river to that country in which an insurrection appears as improbable as in peaceful Bengal, there can no longer be the same reason for maintaining a large force in that country. The annihilation of the kingdom of the Punjab can scarcely fail to produce such an effect on the minds of the chiefs and subjects of Scinde, as to be equivalent—for everything after all is estimated in money—to the saving of five or six regiments.—Friend of India, April 26.

## PRESENTATION OF SEIKH GUNS TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

THE Commander-in-Chief was to entertain the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie at a grand ball, on the 1st of May, at Simlah, on which occasion the two guns taken up there for the Governor-General were to be made over to his lordship with the usual amount of speechifying, &c. They were, at the time our correspondent wrote (29th of April), under a handsome Sikh tent, taken at Goojerat, pitched close to Lord Gough's present house (his Excellency moves immediately to a new one at Mahasoo taken for the season), whence they were to be conveyed, on the 2nd inst., by Lieut. Bruce and some fourteen horse artillerymen of Capt. Huish's troop, in state, to the residence of the Governor-General. We believe the orders appointing the officers to the new Sikh regiments of cavalry and infantry may be expected here in a day or two, as the arrangements had been completed and forwarded to Simlah for the Earl of Dalhousie's final approval. Captain Prendergast obtains the cavalry corps that was to have been given to Capt. Biddulph, who is obliged to proceed on sick leave, and was to leave Simish for Lahore immediately. The Earl of Gifford is shortly to leave Simlah on a visit to Maharajah Gholab Singh, at Kashmeer. Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following account of the ceremony of presentation. The writer has our very best thanks.

Simlah, 2nd May, 1849.

Yesterday evening the ceremony of the presentation of two Sikh trophy guns to the Governor-General, by the Commander-in-Chief, took place at Bentinck Castle, in the presence of the society of Simlah, who had all received invitations to meet the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie.

The rooms were so arranged that previous to the arrival of the Governor-General, the two pieces of ordnance were concealed from vulgar gaze; they were drawn up under a "sumianah" of Sirdar Ram Singh, which was also captured during the campaign; horse artillerymen in full dress fallen in as on parade, gave a finish to the picture, already tastefully set forth by the richness of he tent, the colours, standards, and the like.

At about half-past ten Lord and Ludy Dalhousie arrived, much to the joy of all, who had been kept for the previous hour on the tiptoe of expectation; without further delay Lord Gough led the way to the pavilion, and the curtains being drawn aside, the Governor-General was conducted to a scat on a raised platform, and the company having disposed themselves all around, the Commander-in-Chief commenced the reading of an address, in the course of which he congratulated Lord Dalhousie on the cessation of the war, and the acquisition of the Punjab, which he ventured to predict would prove hereafter one of the brightest and most valuable additions to our eastern empire. In alluding to the late campaign, the gallant old chief paid the most flattering compliments to the army of the Punjab, expressing the full confidence he felt throughout the campaign in their ability and will to completely defeat the enemy opposed to them, and the pride he felt at seeing his anticipations realized; in conclusion, he tendered the two guns for the acceptance of the Governor-General, hoping that when he should hereafter revisit the castles of his ancestors, the sound which they might occasionally send forth would serve to remind him of the army of British India and the glorious victories achieved

by it.

The Governor-General returned thanks at considerable length for the honour which had been done him by the presentation of the trophy guns, and in the highest terms acknowledged the value of the services rendered to the Government of India by the chief and the distinguished army under his command; he said, that it had been Lord Gough's good fortune to conduct to a successful termination two of the most arduous campaigns recorded in the annals of British India, and that against an enemy, than whom one more skilful, more enterprising, or more endued with soldierly qualities had never opposed us in the field; that Lord Gough had, with an energy, determination, honesty, and singleness of purpose, brought the war to a glorious termination, rendering the condition of the Sikhs so utterly humiliating, that he might almost literally apply to them the word of a classical author when speaking in reference to a conquered foe, "that he had vanquished, compelled them, and caused to pass under the yoke." That in thus publicly and in person giving expression to his most cordial thanks to the Commander-in-Chief as he had before done officially, he was not making use of more conventional terms and empty compliments in return for the honour done to him, but that he was giving utterance to the sincere and true feelings of his heart, which were dictated by sentiments which he was not prone to exaggerate. In con-clusion he would express a wish in which he was sure not only



those there present, but every person in India, whether holding the office of soldier or statesman, would heartily join, and this was that Lord Gough might long live to enjoy the well-earned and deservedly acquired honours which, through a long period of distinguished service rendered to his sovereign and his country, had fallen to his lot.

The guns are well made, but with little or no ornament, the carriages are very handsome and tastefully inlaid with brass and steel. After the ceremony was concluded, dancing commenced, and was kept up as usual to a late hour; the rooms were crowded, and the season promises to be a gay one.—Delhi Gazette, May 5.

### REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF THE PENIN-SULAR COMPANY.

We are delighted to notice that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have just announced another reduction of twenty per cent. in the rate of passage-money between England and India, and vice versa, during three months in the year. The charge originally stood at Rs. 1,430; about two years ago, it was reduced to Rs. 1,280, and the present notification brings it down to Rs. 1,060. This reduction will prove a great blessing to hundreds of our fellow-countrymen in India, upon whose limited resources the heavy charge of rates has hitherto pressed The concession does not appear to be the result very severely. of any clamorous demand on the part of the public, and has, therefore, much of the grace of a spontaneous act, and is entitled to the greater commendation. The value of the favour is, moreover, enhanced by the consideration that it comes from a body of men, who, from the peculiarity of their position, enjoy an absolute monopoly of the transit from London to Madras and Calcutta. It is the natural tendency of all monopolies to make the convenience of the public entirely subordinate to the interests of the monopolists, and to inflict a heavy charge on the community. In the present instance, however, we have a gratifying example, of a totally different course of conduct. A reduction of nearly forty per cent. of charge in the course of three years is a novelty in the history of monopolies, and deserves especial commemoration and gratitude. Whether the sum thus sacrificed will be made up by an increase of passengers, cannot be decided at present; but of this we are certain, that it will secure for the company the kind sympathies of the public, which they were beginning to lose, and which may prove of no small advantage in the future contingencies of their career.

While the Company is in this complacent humour towards those who are anxious to leave the country in their vessels, it appears to be a favourable opportunity for putting in a word for those who are constrained to remain in it, and who require the period of their exile to be cheered by intellectual associations with their native land. In the name, then, of all the reading community in India, we would venture to ask the Company to reduce the rates of freight, and thus enable us to receive our monthly supplies of periodical publications and new works at a more reasonable rate. The present scale is almost prohibitory. The charge for a single square foot is not less than fourteen rupees. This is one of the most serious annoyances the directors could have inflicted on the public in India. It is of the utmost importance that the European community here, which consists almost entirely of the public functionaries, should be brought as much as possible under the healthful influences of public opinion in our own native land, and that our connection with it should be constantly renewed and strengthened through means of the press; and nothing is more calculated to promote the enjoyment and the improvement of the exiles in India than the early acquisition of the periodical literature of England.

One word more, on the subject of ventilation. Every man who has voyaged in these magnificent steamers must, of course, have a very vivid, though not very pleasant, recollection of the temperature of the cabins. The only point in which the comparison of them with the grave does not hold, is that the grave is cold, while they are intolerably hot. Any contrivance for ventilating them would increase the pleasure of the voyage to an incalculable degree, and it cannot, therefore, be a matter of Indifference to the Company. A friend, who visited the steamers which were sent some time back up the Niger, assures us that a current of air was created in them by means of a large fan worked by the machinery, and that it was conveyed by means of tubes to every cabin; the air was let in by the turning of a cock, and ventilated them to a degree which could be characterized only by the word luxury. It is perhaps not impossible that such machinery might be set up with little It is perhaps not additional expense in the steamer, and a supply of fresh air conveyed to each cabin throughout the vessel by means of those glass tubes which are so rapidly superseding cast-iron pipes.-Friend of India.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

In opening the Native Female School at Calcutta, Mr. Bethune delivered a speech, from which we quote the following extracts.

There was another point which I had to consider well and warily, the consideration of which, however, in some of its bearings was partly connected with those to which I have just alluded. It was of course essential to great and permanent success, that all the pupils of my new school should belong to families of respectability; but the question which offered itself to me was whether should I or should I not seek the support in the first instance of those who are generally looked on as the leading men of Hindu society. I speak of such men as Rajah Radhakant Deb, Rajah Kali Krishna, Ashotosh Deb, and my collengues in the management of the Hindu College, Prosunnocoomar Tagore, and Russomoy Dutt. I had reason to believe that several of these gentlemen would not be unfavourable to the proposition of female education, nevertheless, after much and anxious thought, I decided that it would be on the whole most advisable to seek my first pupils from the families of the immediate friends of those with whom I was in habits of more frequent intercourse.

I considered that it would be open to those heads of Hindoo society to express an expectation that any institution which they agreed to sanction should have also the formal sanction of Government, and this would have landed me again among those delays from which I was anxious to escape. I reflected also that many who were able to bear the expense of giving private instruction to the females of their family at home, might express a preference for that method of education; and if the circumstances of this country were different from what they are, there is much in the arguments which they would probably urge on that score, in which I should agree with them, and it would have cost me much time and argument to point out to them that as a general system of domestic education is, and for a long time must be, impossible in Bengal, from the mere want of protime must be, impossible in Bengal, from the mere want of proproper instructresses, it is incumbent on those who really wish to serve their country effectually to sacrifice something of their own wishes, and by their example to encourage and stimulate others in fortunate circumstances. I thought it likely, too, that these men, feeling the responsibility of their station, might choose to consult upon the matter with their own friends, and thus my plans would have been canvassed and debated in societies, and have been canvassed and where I could offer no by bodies to which I had no access, and where I could offer no explanations, and exert no influence. But it is my fixed intention, if it has your approval, as I can scarcely doubt that it will, as soon as we have settled down into something of method and order, to invite those gentlemen to witness what we are doing, and to call on them to give an additional impulse to our exertions by their avowed sanction and support. I know the question has been debated among you whether it would not have been a proper compliment to have asked them and others of the same character to be present on this occassion. I trust that some opportunity may be found of explaining to them that this has not been done from want of any personal respect, but in accordance with the system on which it was thought best that the experiment should be made. In like manner, I have been asked by several of my European friends who have already heard of this design, and who are looking toward it with the deepest spmpathy, whether they could be allowed to be present this morning. I needed but have expressed a wish, and I know that this room could have been crowded with ladies, the leaders of the European society of Calcutta. But I declined this on similar grounds. I thought that this would have given an official formality which did not properly belong to the inauguration of that which strictly is still only a private institution. The time may come, and that at no distant period, when all reserve of this kind may be laid aside, when the Calcutta Female School, by whatever other and more illustrious name it may then be known, shall take its proud place among the most honoured, as it will assuredly be one of the most useful institutions of the land. I ought not to conclude without saying one word on the nature of the studies that are to be pursued here. It is well understood by you all that the plan which has been uniformly followed in the Government schools, of not meddling with the religion of your children, is to be strictly followed here. are some, I know, who are very apt to sneer at the notion of learned females, and they may form an idea of the sort of education which we propose to give to these girls, which I think it very likely that I should be ready to join with them in ridiculing. But if any of you have done me the honour to attend to the remarks which I have had occasion to make in connection with the education of the boys of Bengal, you will see how constantly I have dwelt on the importance of sedulously cultivating their

mother tongue; that I have told them that we resort to English chiefly on account of the superiority of its literature, and that we expect of our students that sooner or later they will impart to their countrymen in their own language the knowledge which they have gained in ours. Judge then whether their opinions are not likely to be applied by me with tenfold force to the education of girls, who are not called on to be the instructors of others, except in the bosom of their own families, As far as literature, therefore, is concerned, we shall make Bengali the foundation, and resort to English only for some of those subsidiary advantages, and when we know that the communication of such knowledge is not in opposition to the wishes of the parents. Besides which, there are a thousand feminine works and accomplishments, with their needles in embroidery and fancy work, in drawing, in many other things which I am not half so competent to describe as my friend Mrs. Ridsdale, whose province it will be to teach them. The knowledge of these things will give to your children the means of adorning their own homes, and of supplying themselves with harmless and elegant employment. It was said long ago that "idleness is the mother of all vice:" but there is very little real idleness in the world, and when early one is not engaged in some harm in the world; and when any one is not engaged in some harmless or useful occupation, it is generally because he is employed about something worse.

It would have been great forgetfulness if I had closed these remarks without mentioning in terms of well-merited praise a fact which may be known to some of you, but probably is not so to all, a fact which of itself has acted upon me as any additional stimulus to follow out my own plan. At this moment that I speak to you, a formal plan has been submitted to the Council of Education, with a request that it be laid before Government, by Baboo Joykiscen Mookerjee, for the establishment of a Native Female School at Ooterparah, which he proposes to have en-dowed at the joint expense of himself and of the Government. What may be the result of this application I cannot now foretell: you see that it involves the same considerations which I had to anticipate in my own case, with the additional circumstance that. if the Government be favourable to the plan, it is probable that they may wish the first experiment made under their sauction to be in Calcutta rather than in an adjoining village; but I am sure that it reflects great honour on Joykiseen, and furnishes one more proof of the spirit which is awake in the land. I observe, too, in the last advices that we have from Madras, that the Advocate-General alludes to a female school which has been actually established in that presidency by two native students of the Government School there. I have written to Madras to learn further particulars, and to ask the names of these young men, that I may lose no time in assuring them of my sympathy and of any assistance in my power to give them.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

It would be well, we think, if some law or rule for regulating the distribution of prize moncy were put forth by authority. At present there would seem to be nothing of the sort in existence, except such blind guidance as may be drawn from precedents, which are often contradictory and sometimes wanting. The consequence is, that difficulties and disputes of a very unpleasant and undignified character frequently arise, to delay the distribution, and to create ill-feeling among contending claimants or their representatives. We had lately the case of Sir Charles Napier and the Scinde booty, which has only recently been settled. Now we are to have that of the Mooltan prize money, and the claims of Lord Gough and the whole of the army of the Punjab to divide the spoil with the actual captors.

It is said, we observe, that the Governor-General has pronounced against the claim of the late Commander-in-Chief and his army, founding his judgment on the precedent furnished by the case of Kelat, in which Major-General Willshire and the capturing force received the whole in the face of a demand from Sir John Keane, chief in command of the army of the Indus. Lord Gough, dissatisfied with this decision, has appealed to the home authorities, and we think that if the precedent quoted is the sole ground of Lord Dalhousie's judgment, the appeal is likely to be successful. The precedent relied on is, in our opinion, no precedent at all. When the army of the Indus was broken up, and the Bombay column was on its way home from Affghanistan, Major-General Willshire was sent to depose the Khan of Kelat, under instructions conjointly of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Indus and the Envoy Plenipotentiary at Cabul. When Kelat, in Beloochistan, was stormed, on the 14th November, 1839, Sir John Keane, with the main body of the retiring army, was quietly encamped at Peshawur, having nothing to do directly or indirectly with the capture and the operations which led to it. Finally, Major-General Willshire reported the result not to Sir John Keane, but to the Governor-General himself. A

case like this can hardly, we think, be regarded as an apt precedent for the one now under discussion, wherein the capturing force formed a division of the grand army then engaged in hostile operations in the same country, its leader reporting his proceedings to the Adjutant-General for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. We should be glad to find the question decided in favour of the captors, for we think they deserve their reward; and the booty, if distributed to the whole army of the Punjab, would be but an inconsiderable trifle to everybody except Lord Gough, who would pocket an eighth. We think, too, it might be shown that the captors alone have a right to the prize, for they were before the place ere the army of the Punjab was formed; and it might be argued that though the Mooltan force helped to forward the conquest of the Punjab, the army of the Indus did nothing, morally or physically, towards the capture of Mooltan.—Hurkaru, May 11.

## REVIEW of H.M.'s 96th IN FORT WILLIAM BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The lately arrived 96th regiment were reviewed in the fort at daylight this morning (11th May) by Sir Charles Napier. So quietly had the appointment been made, that scarcely half a dozen spectators, besides military men, were present. Sir Charles, punctual to a proverb, reached the parade, accompanied by the town-major, before a single officer of the regiment had made his appearance, and finding no other amusement, walked into the barracks. He soon returned, however, and subjected the regiment to a minute inspection, after which it marched past in slow, and again in quick time, and then advanced in line. At the close Sir Charles Napier addressed the men in a characteristic speech. After alluding to his former connection with the regiment, he said—

"I am very glad to meet the 96th again. We have both been a good deal about the world since we were last together, and I am very glad to hear such a good account of the regiment. Your colonel tells me that you are not only in good health, but that you are good in conduct—that you have very few men in hospital. Now, this is all right, and I hope you will continue to bear a good character. But let me give you a bit of advice—that is, don't drink. I know young men don't think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek and think they know a good deal better than the old cove that's giving them advice. But let me tell you, that you're come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well. But if you drink, you're done for. You will either be invalided or die, I know two regiments in this country—one drunk, the other didn't drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment, for which I have a respect—and there is not one of the British regiments whom I don't respect—I should always try and persuade them to keep from drinking. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of the devil and their officers, but such men will soon be in hospital; and very few that go in, in this country, ever come out again. I wish the 96th regiment every success, and am very glad to see it in the state it is." After expressing to Major Cumberlege his great gratification, he called the serjeant-major of the regiment, with whom he had a few minutes' confidential chat. He then dismissed the regiment, and proceeded to an inspection of the arrenal.

To our non-military apprehension, the 96th is justly deserving of the high encomiums passed upon it by Sir Charles Napier. Every movement was made with the greatest steadiness and precision; and the men have a fine healthy appearance, but which, alas, they will speedily lose in this climate. The regiment has also a superior band, and we trust that the officers will allow the inhabitants of Calcutta to judge of its merits, by permitting it to perform on the Esplanade on certain appointed evenings. How many hundreds remember the pleasing break in the monotony of their evening drive occasioned by the sweet sounds of the excellent band of the 62nd. We trust the 96th will establish an equal claim to immortality in the hearts of all the fair vesper visitants of "the Course."

## THE GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF THE NEWS-PAPER PRESS IN INDIA.

The Hurkaru has just republished from the London Law Review of February last, a long, and, on the whole, a well-written article on the Crown Courts in India, to which, if an opportunity should arise, we shall be happy hereafter to revert. It is apparently from the pen of one who has lived in India, and is well acquainted with the state and feelings of society, and the condition of the various Courts, Company's as well as Queen's. His remarks are likely to be received with confidence by those who

are not acquainted with the case; and it becomes, therefore, the more necessary to correct, without delay or qualification, the utterly unfounded assertion he has hazarded regarding the character and independence of the Indian Press. To perform this duty effectually, we shall be constrained, for once, to make an allusion to our own position. But we trust that the object we have in view, the vindication of the Indian Press from the charge of venality and subserviency, will be considered sufficient to relieve us in the opinion of the generous and considerate, from the reproach, which would otherwise attach to the intrusion of personal and individual considerations in a public journal.

The writer in the Review says, "Another remark should also be made to serve for those who would provide themselves with a key to understand the Indian press. The local government having in their disposition nearly all the patronage to local appointment, have usually been enabled to secure one or more of the ablest newspapers at each presidency in their interest; and it is curious enough to observe that while these journals affect sturdy independence, in their censures of the Queen's Courts, of the Board of Control, and even of the Court of Directors, none of whom have any patronage to bestow for which journalists are available, the local governments for the time are always the objects of unmeasured praise." If, as we suspect, the writer of this paragraph has been in India, and lived and moved in society. he must have been fully aware at the time when he penned these remarks that they were not in accordance with the truth. If on any occasion we have ever felt disposed to suspend the conventional rule which debars the fourth estate, equally with the third, from the use of the word "false," it is in reference to this assertion.

Of the eighteen editors of the various papers published on the continent of India, the only editor in any measure connected with Government is the conductor of the Friend of India. But the office which he holds was not bestowed with the slightest reference to his position as the editor of a public journal, which, moreover, at the time, possessed but a very limited circulation. The circumstances under which the connection originated were these:-The translatorship of the Regulations into Bengalee had been held for many years by the venerable colleague of the editor, the late Dr. Carey, by whom he had been trained up in the craft and mystery of translation, and with whose assistance he had published various works in that language. Dr. Carey's office was swept away in the current of Lord William Bentinck's economical reforms, and for nine years the duties of it were entrusted successively to various covenanted servants, who took the translation in hand, when they happened to find leisure from other occupations. The translations of the Acts of Government, which were made binding on the country from the date of their promulgation, had at length fallen two years into arrears. It was in these circumstances that Lord Auckland made an offer of the office to the editor of this journal, upon an allowance of Rs. 500 a month, but quadrupled the work by including in the engagement the translation of the Circular Orders of the Sudder Court, the Sudder Board, the Accountant-General and the Superintendent of Police, the Constructions, and whatever reports of Cases the Sudder Court might think fit to select. It is the acceptance of this office by one editor which the writer in the Law Review has laid hold of to impeach the independence of the whole press of India.

That the offer was proposed without the slightest view to our editorial position, is abundantly proved by the fact that during the nine years in which we have held it, not the remotest hint has ever been given that it carried with it any editorial obligation on our part, or that the severest strictures on the measures of Government which appeared in its columns-not even those on Lord Ellenborough himself-were considered inconsistent with our situation. Nor have we ever felt our editorial independence in the smallest degree weakened by the connection. We are, of course, not ignorant that our contemporaries are in the habit of casting the office in our teeth, and charging us with subservience whenever our opinion of the measures or conduct of Government happens to differ from theirs, though they fail to give us any credit for independence when we agree with them in their censures. But we are all liable to have our motives impeached; it is one of those chances of war, for which every editor must be prepared when be enters the arena. Our motto, during the fourteen years in which we have edited this journal, has been "measures, not men," and while we have endeavoured to avoid all personal animadversions on official characters, we have always considered ourselves at liberty to discuss the measures of Government with the utmost freedom; and our experience teaches us that this is, after all, the surest mode of securing reform. We should not have ventured thus to allude to our own career on the present occasion, if it did not appear necessary to refute the charge of venality brought by the writer in the Law Review against the Indian press, by demonstrating that in the only instance in which an editor has become connected with Government by the acceptance of an appointment, the post has not been conferred with any intention to influence his editorial opinions, nor has it been considered either by Government or by the editor himself as in the smallest degree shackling his freedom.

On such a subject an editor's own opinion may justly be deemed liable to suspicion, and we therefore gladly avail ourselves of the aid which the Englishman has afforded us in the assertion that "it is quite certain the majority of readers would abandon any journal which was believed subservient to Government, unless it had some peculiar recommendation, by reason of extent or priority of information, or general superiority of management. Now, it happens that our circulation has more than trebled, since we began to eat the Company's salt, and as we lay claim neither to priority of information, nor to superiority of talent-and in this matter our contemporaries will not refuse us their full concurrence -- the increase of our subscription list since 1840 can be ascribed only to that spirit of independence which the writer of the Review says the Government endeavours to smother by its patronage. We would only further remark, for the edification of the law reviewer, that the office we hold, which, as a token of the confidence of Government in our knowledge of the vulgar tongue of Bengal, we cannot sufficiently prize, has yet been so much cast into the shade, by the patronage which this journal has since re-ceived from the public, that its value as a bribe, in which light the writer is pleased to consider it, has become almost extinct. weekly acknowledgments we are enabled to make of the kindness of our subscribers will shew them that whatever relation the income of the office may once have borne to the returns of the paper, it is not at present more than one-fourth of its profits.— Friend of India.

### SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE duties which now devolve on a Commander-in-Chief of all India seem to require that he should pay a visit to the seat of Government, and personally inspect the various military departments which it will fall within his province to regulate and modify. The duties of the new Commander-in-Chief differ as much from those of his predecessors, as the present state of the empire differs from its condition at any former period. Every independent or antagonist military power within the Indus has been extinguished: for the first time in the last hundred years we have not an enemy which a detachment might not crush. Our boundary has been extended to Peshawur, and we have now a length and a breadth of dominion, equal to 1,500 miles, under our own absolute and undivided control. This new position brings with it new duties and new obligations. We require that our military establishments should be brought to a suitable correspondence with this new state of things, and that those arrangements which were dictated by our former position, our emergencies, and our apprehensions, should be remoulded and accommodated to the change of circumstances. Arrangements which were judicious when our farthest military station was Allahabad, can only be a source of inconvenience and inefficiency when our flag floats eight hundred miles beyond it, and the great bulk of our army is cantoned above that station. have now to exchange the active duties of the field for those of the cabinet, and to undertake the reformation and improvement of the internal economy of the army. A large circle of new duties of the most important nature now devolves on the Commander-in-Chief as the military member of the Government; and these duties require large and comprehensive views, varied experience, a vigorous mind, and great resolution of character. The natural tendency of all institutions is to degenerate into mere routine. They gradually come to be so governed by mere red-tape principles, and to be so smothered with forms, that the quintessence of vigour and efficiency is lost. It is no imputation on our Indian officers to say that they present no exception to the universal rule. It would be folly to deny that time has bred many inconveniences and some abuses in our system, though we firmly believe that they are fewer in number or in degree than will be found in any other establishment of What we now require, is an entire remodelling equal antiquity. of those establishments which were adapted to other times when we had enemies to provide against and there were eight hundred pieces of cannon in the hands of those who would not scruple to turn them against us. For these reforms, we seem to require that decision of character and that rough energy, for which Sir Charles Napier is so distinguished. We want one whom no feeling of nepotism, no indolent acquiescence in the statu quo, no tender sympathies for individual or for class interests, and no dread of opposition will deter from his purpose. At such a period of our empire as the present, a happier selection could scarcely have been made of one to preside over the recasting of our military

establishments, to suit the new position we now occupy in India, and to eradicate the evils which insensibly arise with the course of time in all institutions. In addition to these general objects of solicitude, we require,—now that the whole course of the Indus is our own, from the mountains to the sea,—that our military arrangements for the occupation of the Punjab should be regulated with a view to their influence on our military establishments in Scinde. The occupation of the Punjab by our own troops will doubtless reader it possible to diminish the number and the cost of the military occupation of Scinde; and Sir Charles Napier's thorough acquaintance with the nature of our position in that province, and the character and resources of the border tribes, will enable him to regulate these mutations so as to make the army of Scinde and the army of the Punjab a mutual support to each other.—Friend of India.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS with the Overland Mail of March 31 reached Calcutta on the evening of the 7th May. The Bentines arrived the previous day.

THE ORDER LIMITING STAFF ABSENTEES FROM REGIMENTS. Our military readers are aware that there is an order probibiting the withdrawal of more than two captains and three lieutenants from every regiment of N.I., and of four captains and six lieutenants from either of the European regiments. There is no doubt that the order is one that should be rescinded, or rather modified, because, in the present state of affairs, the number of staff appointments filled by military men is actually greater than the number of officers made available by that order. So long, however, as it is in force, and so long as there are regiments in the service from which the available number has not been withdrawn, we shall continue to consider it a great injustice to take officers from such corps as have already furnished their quota or We find, for example, that while, in the very first regiment N.I. on the list, there are two captains and two lieutenants on staff employ, there were, until very lately, no less than five captains absent from the 2nd grenadiers, and we could multiply instances without number. In the 12th N.I. there is but one captain absent on staff employ, while in the 16th four are absent. In the same 16th there is only one lieutenant on staff employ, while in the 26th light infantry there are five employed extra regimentally. There is no doubt the rule was an unwise one, but at the same time no denying that it is a most convenient one, as it affords such excellent opportunities for evading troublesome applications, when there are nearer and dearer friends to serve !- Delhi Gazette, May 4.

REVENUE OF THE PUNJAB.—The following extract from the Delhi Gazette is almost conclusive as to the system of revenue about to be adopted in our newly-acquired territories beyond the Sutlej:—"Roobukarees were issued to the Commissioners regarding the levying of the revenue, which is for the next three years to be carried on on the footing hitherto in practice in the Punjab. At the end of the three years the whole country will be properly surveyed, and every village assessed for a definite period as in the neighbouring provinces." The improvement of the Punjab, and the comfort of its inhabitants, must depend in a great measure upon a moderate assessment and long leases. It is wise to continue the present system for two or three years, or even a longer time, until we have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the country and its agricultueal resources, to be able to avoid a permanent sacrifice of the public interests, or too great a pressure on private industry.

Mr. MURRAY GLADSTONE Was elected a director of the Bank of Bengal on the 2nd May, in the place of Mr. M'Kinlay, who has been absent at the Mauritius, and has outstayed the period of leave allowed by the Bank Charter.

THE PUNJAB MEDAL.—The Delhi Gazette notices rather a remarkable occurrence between the general order of Lord Dalhousie relative to the bestowal of a medal on the troops engaged in the recent campaign, and that raised by the Commander-in-Chief on the same subject. In the former the honour is to be given to all serving "in the Punjab," in the latter to all serving "with the army of the Punjab," The latter definition would, we fear, exclude Lieutenants Lake, Herbert, and Nicholson, and Captain Abbott, all of whom have rendered admirable service to the state, and are unquestionably deserving of reward. It cannot be, as a contemporary has observed, that any feeling of jealousy should cloud the mind of the Commander-in-Chief, more especially as even Lord Gough's limitation of honours would still admit Major Edwardes to the enjoyment of the medal. As the feelings entertained towards this gallant and successful soldier at the head-quarters of the Army are no secret, and differ materially from those of the public authorities in England, any modification of an order which admits him and excludes others, must

have originated in a mistake, and is not the result of design.— Friend of India.

Trank with Egypt.—According to the annual report of the Alexandria Custom-House, it appears that during the year 1848, the total value of exports from Egypt is 1,573,000/. stering, and of imports to Egypt 1,481,000/. sterling. Both of exports and imports England has, as usual, had by far the greatest share, the total value of exports to Great Britain, Malta included, being 716,000/. sterling; and of imports from Great Britain, 641.000/. There were exported from Egypt to Great Britain besides minor articles—81,400 cwt. of cotton, value 114,000/.; 68,500 cwt. of flax, 48,000/.; 1,409 cwt. of elephant's teeth, 22,600/.; 6.680 cwt. of gum arabic, 20,000/.; 26,000 cwt. of natron, 11.500/.; 11,900 cwt. of wool, 8,500/.; 21,28 cwt. of senna, 4,600/.; 2,000 cwt. of mother of pearl, 2,000/.; 17,000 ib. of ostrich feathers, 11,000/.; 38,000 ib. of opium, 1,382/.; 322,000 quarters of beans, 227,000/.; 146,000 of wheat, 128,500/.; 35,000 of linseed, 44,800/.; 45,000 of barley, 21,740/.; 815,000 of chick peas, 11,800/.; 10,000 of lentils, 6,532/.; 9,400 of Indian corn, 6,000/. The imports from Great Britain comprise the following articles:—cotton manufactures of the value of 394,000/.; indigo, 48,000/.; iron, 40,000/.; copper, 15,000/.; cochineal, 15,000/.; earthenware, 6,000/.; pitch, 2,600/.; lead ore, 1,700/.; ooals, 28,000 tons, besides the quantity imported for the use of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the East-India Company at Suez. The number of Merchandria is 1845, of which 375 carried the English flag. The trade between Alexandria and France and Trieste declined very considerably during the past year. Egypt, it is supposed, is more and more coming under the civilizing influences of Europe, which to a greater or less extent follow mercantile intercommunion.— Oriental Christian Spectator.

Lieur. Miller, of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, has been dismissed the service for an overcharge of one hundred rupees in a canteen account, and also for detaining 192 rupees in a second-account. The case appears a somewhat singular one. The offences alleged occurred in some accounts for the months of September and October, 1818, and the court-martial does not sit till April, 1849. That an officer may be so dead to all sense of honour and honesty as to falsify accounts or embezzle funds, is unfortunately proved by sundry cases not to be impossible, but that he should run the certain risk of a loss of his commission and expulsion from society for 300 rupees, we can scarcely credit. We could wish that the Court had stated the grounds upon which the guilt of the officer was proven, more especially as it appears there was a native accountant to whose charge the books and management were always entrusted. — Friend of India.

SUMMARY EXECUTION. — Some of our readers may recollect a case of summary execution which occurred in the war in Affghanistan. A sowar of the 2nd Bengal cavalry was shot dead by an officer when supposed to be in the act of plundering, but who had really turned into a field to relieve himself. This officer is now discovered by the Bombay Times to have been Lord Keane himself, and the statement is accompanied by so minute a detail of the facts that we see no reason for doubting its correctness. The editor, or his informant, explicitly declares that Lord Keane must have been well aware that the man was not plundering, and if this assertion is justified by the circumstances, as it would appear to be, the act was most inhuman. Otherwise, if Lord Keane did think that plunder was the man's object, the immediate summary punishment was right according to every military code. One of the greatest evils of war arises from the license of the troops, and this can only be checked, particularly among native soldiery, by the most stringent, and almost despotic exercise of authority.—Friend of India.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A coroner's inquest is about to be held on the body of a Mr. Jones, of the Pilot service. It appears that a brother officer, Mr. Pennington, went to the residence of Mr. Jones, on Saturday, to invite him to take a walk. The latter was asleep on his bed, and made no reply to this invitation, upon which Mr. Pennington struck the sleeper with a stick, and not succeeding in awaking him, got into a passion and assaulted the defenceless man so violently that he died a few days after from the effects of the blows received. We hear that two of his ribs were fractured, besides other more serious injuries. Such are the circumstances of this melancholy case as related to us. We hear that Mr. Pennington once met with an accident which fractured his skull, which was trepanned, and that he has been at times ever since occasionally eccentric, especially after any intemperance. Whether he was in one of these fits of excitement at the time, the coroner's verdict will probably decide.



FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER of the surveyorgeneral's office, it appears that, during the early part of May, the thermometer frequently stood above 100 degrees in the shade.

WUZERABAD, May 1. - The 9th Royal Lancers are encamped at Sirocca, about four miles from Wuzeerabad. building villa bungalows in the most tasteful style imaginable, amidst the gardens and aromatic pleasure-grounds in the immediate vicinity of their camp. They are chiefly of pucka brick, so substantially built that it would seem they anticipate a permanent cantonment in the Punjab; and from the elegance of the houses, as well as the attractive appearance of the country, I should think no lady would consider the locality or general advantages inferior to any in India. I heard the 14th light dragoons passed through the 9th lancers' camp on the 26th April en route to Lahore, with band playing merrily and colours flying gaily, delighted to have left the threatened prospect of canvass through the hot season. The 2nd European, the 30th and 56th N.I. are within a short distance of Lahore. The 30th march on to Meerut. I see from a note that the 14th light dragoons have just marched into quarters at Lahore from the vicinity of the Khyber, and that a great number of the officers are suffering, from their long forced marches and their six months' campaign, with fever and dysentery, &c. I believe the regiment "left Bombay in 1845, and proceeded to Agra and then to Meerut, subsequently to Umballa, and then to Ferozepore;—soon after to Labore, and then to take the field without remaining at any station for the last four years, which is probably the cause of the extrardmary promotions through retirement in the 14th."

SURVEY.—It is said that Government has ordered a fresh survey of lands near the Damooda in order to devise means for checking the inundations which so constantly occur there.

MAJOR BUTLER'S FORCE having made a circuit of the Baree Doad in search of arms amongst the inhabitants, oscillating between Deenanuggur and Umritser, are about to return to quarters, and will cross the Beas into the Julundhur Doab, as soon as the corps to relieve them make their appearance. The search for arms has been as successful as could have been expected; the villages to the north of the Doab yielded the most plentiful harvest, "proving either," says a correspondent, "that there the inhabitants are more warlike, or that in the villages searched latterly, towards Umritser, they have made use of the time given them with success to secret their arms.—Hurkaru.

JESSORE LETTERS report fine showers of rain over the northern and eastern parts of the district. Those factories which have enjoyed rain report very favourably of their prospects.

Service at Monlean.— We believe that hitherto Lieut. Richardson, of the 49th N. I., is the only officer whose services at Mooltan have been publicly recognized and rewarded by the Commanderian-Chief. We are, therefore, happy to learn that the adjutancy of the 7th battalion of artillery at Meerut, about to be vacated by Lieut. Money, is to be conferred on Lieut. Alexander, on account of his distinguished conduct at the siege of the fortress.

Accounts of the late Ecclesiastical Registrar.—It has been generally known for some past that the report of the late committee appointed by the Chief Justice to investigate the accounts of the late ecclesiastical registrar was completed, and a copy sent to England by the February steamer. Another copy is now open to inspection at the administrator-general's office on payment of a fee. We were told that the Bengal Government intended to publish the report, but have been deterred by the expense, as the schedules appended to it are very voluminous. The report itself, however, is not long, and ought to be published. We understand that Sir Thomas Turton is preparing a pamphlet in reply, and his friends assert that he will beable to show that the losses which have occurred in his office have been entirely occasioned by the failure of the Union Bank. It would be fair to him that the report of its statements which are not merely facts, but arguments should not make its appearance until he is ready with his answer.—Englishman, May 4.

Arrival of Sir Charles Napier.—We have not yet heard where and with what ceremonies the landing of Sir Charles Napier was effected yesterday, but we know that the warning guns were fired at about half an hour after noon, that the Fort roared a salute about a quarter to four, and that a few minutes before that hour the old hero was ushered into Government House by a sprinkling of staff and three or four gentlemen in plain clothes whom duty or curiosity had nerved to a defiance of the impending shower. Sir Charles was brought up from the ghat in a carriage of very modest character, and was received altogether with as little of ceremony and display as even he could reasonably desire. Of the crowds who would under more fa-

vourable circumstances have waited his landing, many perhaps were kept at home by the sanctity of the day, more by the threatening state of the weather—the advent of Shaitan ka Bhaee being appropriately heralded by whirlwhind and storm—while still more, we believe, were misled by a supposition that the debarkation would not take place till the evening. The detachment of native infantry on duty at Government House was drawn up as a guard of honour to receive the new Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Charles's first act on alighting from the carriage was to address himself to subahdar in command with whom he conversed for a minute or two. A friend who was present describes the distinguished veteran as looking more hale and stout than any would expect to see him.—Bengal Hurharu, May 7.

A correspondent of the Bombay Courier writes :- " With what ceremonies or honours Sir Charles was greeted beyond that of a salute from the Fort, I have not yet heard. I was, however, one of the fortunate few who saw him enter Government House at about half-past 4 o'clock, r. m. The sanctity of the day, and the unsettled weather of the hour, as also perhaps the general belief that the veteran general would not land till near sunset, gave an air of privacy to the occasion that contrasted strongly with the enthusiasm which was to have been expected. As befitted the brother of the evil one, Sir Charles came amongst us heralded by a squall and a whirlwind; and the thunder from the saluting battery was answered by the growling of that above. I was passing Government House on his approach, and turned into the enclosure to see him alight. There I found myself one of four Sahibs in plain clothes, and a lot of the staff, who had assembled to receive the "conquering hero." On descending from the barouche in which he was brought from the ghat, he turned to speak to the native officer in command of the Sepoy guard, which alone was drawn up to receive him; and I dare say the venerable "Jack" will feel himself a few inches taller for the interview. After this, the old gentleman, whom I had no difficulty in recognising after seeing his portrait, trotted up the big steps, and so disappeared from the sight of his admirers. He with all his suite, was dressed in the blue frock coat, and he wore his plumed cocked-hat. Of course he is not sworn in to-day, being Sunday; and it is doubtful, I think, if he will be so, till he hears from Lord Gough.

ARCHÆOLOGY.-A couple of curiosities, interesting to archæologists, have been brought to light during the last week. The workmen employed in the knocking down of a house and digging up its foundation, to make room for a new read, in the Motee Kutra, in the city of Agra, found two marble figures, about two feet in beight, one of black, the other of white marble, which, from their appearance, have been buried some hundreds of veurs. One figure, that of a male, is seated cross-legged, with his hands open before him, and the hoods of nine snakes form a sort of a parasol over his head. The other is a female figure, also seated, and both seem to be idols belonging to the sect of the Jains, a great number of whom reside in the street in which they were found. They have inscriptions on them, which are being decyphered by a pundit, under the direction of a magistrate. We hear it said that, from the inscriptions, it appears that one of the idols is some 800 years old, and the other of the reign of Akhbar. They had eyes of crystal, one of which is missing since they were dug up. Hundreds of natives have visited them, and the man in whose premises they were found has been offered Rs. 150 for them by the Jains, but without success. Being a Mahomedan, he has hit upon a notable plan for securing a good price for them eventually—he pretends he is not going to sell them, but, being a sincere Musselman, and one that abhors idolatory, he intends to keep the idols in his house and belabour them with his shoes some five or six times a day, for the edification of the faithful, and the discomfiture of their infidel worshippers. To save their beloved idols from the daily infliction of this dignity, it is supposed the Jains will "stump up " a very hadsome sum.

Delhi.—On the day on which such stormy weather occurred here (Thursday, the 3rd May) it appears that a severe hail-storm took place at Simla, which did great damage to the gardens there. At Kurnal, a similar, but still heavier, fall of hail cleared the trees of all the promise of fruit they bore. (From subsequent letters we learn that the stormy weather continued for three days at Simla, and on one occasion the fall of hail was as great as to cover the ground for several inches.)—We are given to understand that although the Customs collections of Delhi for the year ending 30th April, 1849, have exceeded those of the former year by above two lakhs, the whole customs revenue of the N.W. provinces has fallen from fifty-four lakhs, of the previous year, to forty-nine lakhs for the one that is past. We will venture to say that the next year's peace will bring the income

not only up to, but considerably above, its average standard. On the 30th April Mr. Dickens moved, before a fall bench in the Supreme Court of Calcutts, for a writ of habeas corpus, in the matter of Samuel Valentine Foy, "a prisoner in the Rhotuk Jail, in the N.W. provinces." The Court felt some doubt about about the case as being a revenue matter, and refused the writ in the first instance; but granted a rule nisi to be served on the magistrate in charge of the jail, and the attorney of the East-India Company to show cause.—It affords us much satisfaction to learn that some earnest friends of the propagation of Christianity in this station, are seriously contemplating the establishment of a Local Missionary Institution, in connection with the Church of England, and we trust that success may attend their pious and praiseworthy endeavours.

THE CAPTURED GUNS. - The greater part of the captured guns (111 in number) arrived at Umballah on the 30th ultimo. We are glad to hear that the notion of sending them to Calcutta is abandoned, for the present, at all events. Two of them, however, are to be dispatched to Dum-Dum immediatelywhere they must be urgently required; otherwise they would have been allowed to remain where they are now until the cold

weather. - Mofussilite, May 4.

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. ALEXANDER POPE, C.B.—The officers of the 10th light cavalry, to which regiment the late Lieut. col. Alexander Pope, c. B., belonged for twenty-five years, and in which he was highly respected, have determined on placing a tablet to the memory of the deceased, in the new church of St. Luke's Jullundhur, We have much reason for believing that the shameful attack on the military character of this officer, made in the Mofu! silite, by an anonymous correspondent, considerably increased the symptom's of Col. Pope's disease. has become of the Meerut editor's determination to unkennel that correspondent. Was all he said on the subject mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, when he indulged in the threat to publish the libeller by exposure?—Delhi Gazette.

FREE CHURCH OF CALCUTTA.—We are happy to announce

that the Free Church of Calcutta intend establishing a new station with a school in the immediate vicinity of the Mallomed Mosin's college at Hooghly. It will be conducted, we understand, on a footing similar to its predecessor at Nimtollah, and will be opened in the month of August next. From the salubrious nature of the climate of the locality, the indefatigable labour and the unfading zeal of the learned and excellent missionaries in connexion with the aforesaid noble institution, we can confidently prognosticate that their hopes and efforts will certainly be realized, and crowned with eminent success in their new field of missionary labour. Connected with the excellent institution above alluded to, we are happy to mention there are two other The latter has branch schools at Bansbariah and Kulnah. already been accommodated and provided with a fine elegant and comfortable building fitted for the purpose; and the fermer, we have every reason to believe, will soon be furnished with a similar one, as among the other munificent and benevolent acts of Colonel Outram, we learn Dr. Duff has been made a rich present of 5,000 rupees, to be appropriated for purposes of charity, and therefore it may justly be hoped it will afford every feasible means towards the erection of a building for the branch school at Bansbariah. - Indian Times.

A FRIEND at Mooltan writes to say that the repairs of the fortifications are progressing rather slowly; but that the place is nevertheless again assuming a respectable appearance. Some of his friends think Gen. Cortlandt has not been well used by the omission of his name in all the Government notifications, especially in the one relating to the appointment of deputy commissioners- The following extract of a letter from the foreign secretary to the resident at Lahore will prove that those services have not been overlooked by the Governor-General:—
"The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to Lieut. Col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. resident at Lahore. Camp, Ferozepore, Feb. 13 -In the general order of the Governor General, dated the 1st. inst., relating to the surrende. of Mooltan, his lordship, while thanking Major Edwardes and Lieut. Lake for the services rendered by the forces under their command, purposely omitted the name of Gen. Cortlandt, wishing to address him as an officer of the Maharaja of Lahore, through the resident. His lordship now desires that his thanks may be conveyed to Gen. Cortlandt for his conduct in connection with the force under Major Edwardes, and for the gallantry and firmness which he has evinced throughout all the operations in the Mooltan district and Derajat. You are requested to transmit the thanks of the Governor-General to Gen. Cortlandt, direct to himself."—Delhi Gazette.

THE ESTATE OF COCKERELL AND CO. - A first dividend of one per cent, on all approved claims on this estate is now payable at the office of the official assignee in Calcutta.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARTILLERY, DUM-DUM.-We have heard that the great objection, in reality, to the removal of the head-quarters of the artillery from Dum-Dum to a more convenient locality, is that the commandant has a very nice house at Dum-Dum. Supposing this to be the case (and we have heard it so often we are disposed to believe it), it becomes a question, whether the Government would not do wisely in purchasing the commandant's house, even at double its actual value, and thus remove the obstacle now in the way of the public weal. For the various detachments of artillery on this side of Benares to have to correspond with a head-quarters at Dum-Dum, is eminently ridiculous. Fancy the time that must elapse before a reply can be given to a communication despatched from Ferozepore, Lahore, or Peshawur! As soon as the Indus is navigated extensively, the artillery on this side of India will look to Bombay for ordnance stores, and thence they will doubtless be supplied. It is needless to be prolix on a matter of this kind. The position of Dum-Dum is quite sufficient to point out the absurdity of keeping it as the seat of artillery head-quarters—now that nearly all the Bengal artillery are upwards of a thousand miles distant. - Mofussilite, May 1.

LALL SINGH .- We have heard that an order from Government had arrived, directing the monthly allowance of Lall Singh to be stopped until further orders. Speculation is busy to assign a reason or discover a cause for this extraordinary order; but we have not heard any plausible conjecture as to the motive of Government in thus summarily depriving Lall Singh of his monthly pay. - Agra Messenger, May 12.

JHEELUM. May 4 .- A wing of the 20th regiment, two companies of the 69th, and two rissalahs of Tuit's horse, with two guns, start to-morrow morning with thirty lakhs of treasure for Rawul Pindee; but so far from its being a hardship at this time of the year, the trip is quite delightful, the weather being beautifully cool, and tents very comfortable. Blanket and ruzaee at night are necessary; in fact, it is quite a European climate. We have chosen a very good site for the cantonment, about half a mile from the town of Jhelum, and the houses are running up very fast. Another month will see us all housed, and I only hope they will allow us to remain our full time, for we all like it extremely.

Union Bank. - We observe by an advertisement in the Hurkaru, that the executive committee of the Union Bank propose to publish, on the first day of next month, separate lists exhibiting the names of shareholders who have paid or given security for their assessments, and of shareholders who, having made default, are not protected under the scheme of liquidation. The terms of the notification are somewhat significant. The reason assigned is that several "inquiries" have been recently made on the subject by the creditors of the bank; and it is to satisfy these anxious inquiries, all of which no doubt spring from the most amiable feelings and intentions on the part of the inquirers, that the general bulletin is to be given to the world.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 28, 1819 .- The order issued on the 31st ult. by Major-gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C B., commanding field force on service, directing the following arrangements for the march of certain corps to their destination, is, with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor-General, confirmed.

Her Majesty's 14th light dragoons and 12th irregular cavalry to march on the 3rd inst. under command of Lieut .- col. J. W. King, of the former corps.

The 4th troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery, the 5th company of pioneers, 2nd European regiment, and 30th and 56th native infantry, to march on the 4th inst. under command of Brigadier N. Penny, C.B.

Her Majesty's 61st regiment to remain at Peshawar, and her Majesty's 53rd regiment to take place at Rawul Pindee.

The 31st and 70th regiments of native infantry to remain at Peshawur, until further orders.

The staff and establishments of the Bengal division not required with the Bengal troops left at Peshawur, to accompany Brigadier Penny's brigade.

The 30th and 56th regiments of native infantry to be attached to the 2nd brigade of the force; and her Majesty's 60th rifles and the 31st and 70th regiments of native infantry to the last brigade.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF COL. DOUGLAS TO BANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 30, 1849.—With the senction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the whole of the troops at Peshawur shall be considered as one force, and regarded precisely the same as troops of different arms serving together in any district in the provinces.

The rank of Brigadier-General, conferred on Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, c.B., of her Msjesty's 60th rifles, in General Orders of the 27th January last, is resumed, and he will, until further orders, command the district of Peshawur (a dependency of the Penjab division) as a brigadier of the lat class, with a major of brigade as his staff-officer; retaining, however, for the present, the superintending surgeon, the commissary of ordnance, the deputy judge advocate-general, and the whole of the engineer and commissariat officers, belonging to the Bombay presidency, who are now serving with the Peshawur force. All other staff-officers of the Bombay column are permitted to return to their respective duties at their own presidency. The whole of the artillery of both presidencies remaining at Peshawur is to be formed into an artillery division, under the command of a senior officer of that branch, with an adjutant for the staff duties of the division.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Home Department, May 7, 1849. — The honourable the Court of Directors, having in a Dispatch, dated 7th March last, announced to the Government of India that they had appointed General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Porces in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India, and having forwarded copies of the Commissions for these ap-, pointments to the Government of India, and the said Commissions prescribing that the said General Sir Charles James Napier is to take upon him the Command-in-Chief and office of Extraordinary Member of the Council of India, " upon and from his assumption of the command of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies," and the said General Sir Charles James Napier having informed the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, that he assumed the Command of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies on this date, it is hereby notified that General Sir Charles James Napier has assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the East India Company in India, and that be has this day taken his seat and the oaths as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

## SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.

Fort William, May 7, 1849.-No. 178 of 1849.-His Excellency General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their letter in the public department, dated the 7th of March, 1849, to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces in India, and also to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India, which appointments are to take effect upon and from his assuming the command of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, and the said General Sir Charles James Napier, having now informed the Honourable the President in Council that he assumed the command of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, on this date, the Honourable Court's orders and the commissions appointing General Sir Charles James Napier are now read.

The oaths of office being administered to General Sir Charles James Napier, his Excellency takes his seat as a member of the Council of India under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort

Ordered, that the appointment of General Sir Charles James Napier be communicated to the army in general orders, and that the commission constituting his Excellency Commander-in-Chief be read with the usual ceremonies to the troops in garrison and at the different stations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made, in the usual manner, to General Sir Charles James Napier, as Commander-in-Chief.

## SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER'S ADDRESS.

Fort William, May, 7.-1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. to be Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, and the honourable the Court of Directors having appointed him to the command of the honourable Company's forces in India from his assumption of the foregoing appointment, he deems it right thus to announce in general orders, that he this day assum the duties of his command, with the concurrence of his honour the President in council.

- 2. General Sir Charles James Napier, in thus assuming the command in consequence of the Right Honourable Lord Gough's period of service having ended, cannot do so without directing that the honours hitherto paid to this distinguished nobleman be continued to him by those armies at whose head he has gained so many victories.
- 3. To the Queen's and Company's armies Sir Charles James Napier has only to express the pride he feels at once mose serving with them, and the pleasure with which he heard, on reaching the east, that at Goojerat they had added a fresh victory to their annals, and a new conquest to our empire.
- 4. All reports, returns and correspondence relative to her Majesty's and the honourable Company's forces, are to be sent to the heads of the various military departments, as usual.
- 5. The Commander-in-Chief will proceed in a few days to join the army in the north, and will inform the adjutant general of the army when he leaves Calcutta, in order that any communication of importance requiring his Excellency's immediate decision, may be forwarded to meet him on the march.
- 6. The Commander-in-Chief will receive the heads of departments, on public business, from ten to twelve o'clock, A.M. any day of the week, council days and Sundays excepted.
- 7. His Excellency will be happy to receive all officers and gentlemen who may wish to see him on Mondays and Thursdays, from twelve until two o'clock.
- 8. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-Chief may be seen on any day and at any hour.

### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECKETT, J. jun. dep. coll. in Kumaon, placed in ch. of revenue treasury of that district.

CAMPBELL, J. S. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. April 27. CHEAR, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, res. ch. of office.
COOPER, B. H. made over ch. of sub-division of Jamulpore in My-

mensing, to C. F. Carnac.

DUNBAR, J. comm. of Dacca div. made over ch. of office to C. Tottenham, April 26; offic. judge of the Sudder Court to ex. power of a special comm. April 28.

aspecial coum. April 25.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinngepore, res. ch. of office.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. judge of Saran, res. ch. of office.
JACKSON, L. L. asst. resident and supt. of police at Singapors, res. ch. of office.

MARTIN, S. to be an asst. in the Benares div. April 27. PAXTON, G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, vested with

special powers, May 4.

RAIKES, R. C. made over ch. of district of Akyab to J. Longmore. SCOTT, R. mag. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of office to C. Steer. SCOTT, N. mag. of Dinagepore, made over cn. of omce to C. Steer. SHANK, A. to be member of loc. com. of pub. instruc. at Beneres. TROTTER, T. C. made over ch. of office of prin. asst. to agent to gov. gen. S. W. frontier at Lobardugga, to Capt. Oakes.

Tucker, St. G. to be member of loc. com. of pub. instruc. at Beneres.

narcs, May 1.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLI, C. S. asst. to mag. and col. of 24-Pergunnahs, unexp. leave CLARKE, J. S. 6 mg. on m.c.

JOHNSTON, A. 2 EDO.

MERCER, Jas. pr. sud. am. of Furruckabad, leave canc. fr. May 2. MACKILLOP, C. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, leave for 1 mo. cancelled.

PATERSON, W. S. 1 mo.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. to be chaplain of Landour and Suharanpore, April 25. LINSTED, Rev. F. W. chaplain of Malacca, leave 12 days to Singapore.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. col. A. c.B. art. fr. 5th batt. to 1st brig.
AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. P. A. art. to continue to do duty with detach.
of art. recruits at Cawapore.
ARBUTHNOT, Cornet C. J. D. 10th L.C. to be lieut. from April 20,

in suc. to Lieut. col. A. Pope, dec.

BLAIR, Maj. C. D. cav. to be lieut. col. fr. April 20, in suc. to

Lieut. col. A. Pape, dec.

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Oth bett. WARBURTON, Capt. R. art. posted to 6th comp. 7th batt.

BOLLEAU, Maj. A. H. E. enge. to be lieut. col. fr. May 1, in suc.

to Lieut. col. C. T. Greene, ret.

BRADFORD, 1st Lieut. E. O. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd batt. to 5th

comp. 7th batt.

Brown, Capt. C. to act as dep. comm. 1st class Ferozepore dur. abs. of Capt. C. R. Browne, on leave, April 25.
Byng, Lieut. E. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be a. d. c. to C. in C.

DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. to act as adj. v. Richardson. April 28.

DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing dur. its

† separation fr. reg. head qrs. v. Godfrey, pro.
DE TESSIER, let Lieut. H. P. art. to act as adjt. to div. at Loodinanh, April 27. DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. engrs. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 1, in suc. to

Liest. col. G. T. Greene, ret.
DUFFIN, Lieut. C. W. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 1, in suc. to
Capt. J. Duncan, inv.

DUMBLETON, Cornet A. V. 4th L.C. to act as adjt. on dep. of Macleod on leave, April 27.

EBWARDS, Brev. capt. C. L. 70th N.I. permitted to resign the adjutancy of that corps.

ERSKINE, Capt. W. C. 73rd N.I. to be supt. of Jaloun, v. Ross.
FRANCIS, Lieut. R. B. 13th N.I. to act as detach. staff to troops under com. of Brig. McLeod.

PREE, Brev. maj. J. 10th L.C. to be maj. fr. April 20, in suc. to Licut. col. A. Pope, dec. GILLESFIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to continue to do duty with detach.

of art. recruits at Cawnpore. GODFREY, Capt. J. 43rd lt. inf. to continue to act as adjt. to left wing.

GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. to continue to do duty with detach. of art. recruits at Cawapore.

Guay, 1st Licut. W. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th batt. to 5th troop

1st brig.

HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. made over ch. of dep. comm. of Chota Nagpore S.W. frontier to T. C. Trotter, April 23. HIND, Eas. J. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, in suc. to Capt. J.

Duncas, invd. HOGGE, Capt. C. art. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 4th batt. HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. posted to 6th comp. 7th batt.

JENEINS, Maj. F. comm. of Assam, returned to station, res. ch. of of office fr. dep. comm. April 9.

Kirson, Brev. capt. C. A. 10th L.C. to be capt. fr. April 20, in

succ. to Lieut. col. A. Pope, deci-

ZAGRE, test. cot. A. Pope, sec.

Lawnenson, Lieut. col. G. S. c.s. art. fr. 1st brig. to 5th batt,

ZAGRE, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th troop 2ad to 3rd comp. 9th batt.

Lindsay, Capt. W. dep. asst. adj. gen. to be asst. adj. gen. of

div. ta sue. to Capt. Beachen, transferred to office of adj. gen. of the army, April 30.

LysaGhr, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to act as adj. to wing of regt. de-tacked on duty to fort of Kangra, April 28.

MACDONALD, Lieut. D. 15th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.

r. sbe. of Pritchard on leave. MACLEOD, 1st lieut. H. J. B. art. fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig. to 6th

comp. 9th batt. MAUNEELL, Lieut. H. D. 62ad N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing dur. its abs. fr. regt. head qrs.

MURRAY, Lieut. J. I. 71st N.I. to offic. as adj. to 1st regt. Oude

local inf. dur. abs. of Mackenzie, on leave, to act as 2ud in com. dur. time Lieut. Thompson holds com. of the corps. NEED, Lieut. C. 14th irr. cav. to off. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Roberts, April 27.

NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D.J. F. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to Ferozepore art. div QLPHERTS, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 8th

OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. R. comm. and agent to Gov. Gen. S. W. froatier, made over ch. of office to Capt. Hannyagton, April 23.
POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. May 5.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. W. G. 8th L.C. to be mag. of brig. in suc.

to Capt. Bracken, April 30. RIDDELL, Maj. W. res. ch. of off. of asst. superint. for sup. of

thuggee in Patna div. fr. F. J. Cockburn, April 30, and of com. of Behar sta. gds. fr. Capt. J. Fulton, on same date.

ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 1st to 5th comp. 8th

Ross, Brev. capt. A. H. mag. of brig. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Capt. Bracken, April 30. SALT, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th batt., to 4th troop 3rd brig.

Siddons, Lieut. H. eng. to be capt. fr. May 1, in suc. to Lieut.

col. G. T. Greene, ret. SLEEMAN, Licut. col. W. H. gen. superint. for supp. of thuggee and dacoity, made over ch. of off. to Capt. J. Sleeman, April 16. SMYTH, Capt. W. M. eng. to be maj. fr. May 1, in succ. to Licut. col. G. T. Greene, ret.

SPANKE, Capt. T. 48th N.I. to off. as coundt. of 3rd inf. recruit. dapot v. Jellicoe, dec. April 27. WADDY, 1st Lieut. W. P. art. fr. 3rd troop 1st brig. to 4th comp. WESTON, Lieut. G. R. 65th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dep. for civ. empt. April 26; to be asst. to gen. superint. for sup. of thuggee at Lucknow, and superint. of the Oude front. police, April 28. WHITE, Brig. M. posted to Meerut, April 30.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALDERSON, Capt. J. C. inv. est. 1 year fr. April 12, to Darjeeling. on m. c.

BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. 3 mo. to Moulmein.

BOYD, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. regt. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Meerut and Subathoo. BOYD, Capt. B. 68th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 20, to Mussoorie and

ROWNE, Capt. C. R. dep. comm. 1st class Ferozepore, 7 mo. BROWNE, Ca fr. April 15.

BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. 4 mo. fr. April 15, to Meerut and Mussoorie. Dawes, Capt. M. 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. April 20 to Oct. 15, to

Simla. DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. March 28 to Oct. 15, to Barelly,

Nynee Tal, and Simla. EDEN, Capt. 1st asst. to resident of Indore, 2 mo. fr. April 25.

EKINS, Ens. C. C. 6 mo. to Simla ENANS, Eas. E. 45th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Devrah

FARQUHARSON, Maj. G. 8th N.I. 8 mo. fr. Feb. 21, to Ferozepore, on m. c.

FERRIS, Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to hills noth of Deyrah. FORBES, Eus. R. O. H. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Mozuffur-

pore. FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla and

hills north of Deyrah.

GARFORTH, 1st Lieut. P. engs. fr. Jan. 26 to Nov. 15, to remain at Mooitan, and to Simia and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. с. GRAHAM, Maj. J. asst. to gen. supt. for sup. of thuggee, leave cancelled.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. V. 45th N.I. April 3 to Feb. 10, 1850, to

Simla and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. HARRISON, 1st Lieut. E. art. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. ARVBY, Lieut. col. A. 52nd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla

and hills N. of Deyrah. HASELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Cawapore and Nursingpore.

HAWES, Ens. H. J. 1st N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla. HILTON, Lieut. T. W. 65th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Apr. 18, to pres. prep.

to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. Home, 2ad Lieut. D. C. eng. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Shahjehanpore, Horsburgh, Brev. capt. T. S. 32ad N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to

bills north of Deyrah.

JENKINS, Cornet E. U. 11th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Calcutta.

LARKINS, Lieut. R. 49th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Loodianab. MACKENZIB, Lieut. A. M. 1st Oude local inf. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31,

to Simla. MACLEOD, Lieut. R. B. 4th L.C. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c

MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. 7 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla, on MARSH, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to hills near Nynce

Tal and Almorah. McDowell, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. regt. furl. to Europe, on m. c. MOLLER, Eas. M. 11th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Almorah, Nyace Tal, and hills, n. of Deyrah.

OAKES, Lieut. C. R. 45th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla and hills, n. of Deyrah. PICKARD, Ens. J. 2nd gren. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills,

n. of Deyrah. Reid, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla and

hills, n. of Deyrah. RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 23rd N.I. loave case. fr. April 30. SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. fr. Feb. 25 to March 31, to Ramnuggur, on m.c.

STRANGWAYS, Lieut. G. 71st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl to Europe.

THATCHER, Capt. R. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to hills n. of

Deyrah. TWEEDALM, Brev. Capt. W.jH. 8th L.C. fr. May 1 to Oct. 10, to Massoprie

TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15. to Futte-gurh and hills north of Deyrab. TYRWITT, Lient. E. 51st N.I. fr. April 12 to Nov. 15. to Simla and

hills north of Deyrall, on m. c.
VANDER GUCHT, Eos. B. G. 2nd gren. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah WHERLER, Eas. G. R. 1st N.I. May 1 to July 31, to Jullundur

WHISH, Lieut. M. B. 29th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Jullundur.

WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Delhi and Allygorh.
YOUNG, Lieut. P. A. 3rd N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Haupper and hills north of Devrah.

### MEDICAL

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 50th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 17th N.I. under com. of Capt. Wingfield.

BADDBLEY, Surg. P. F. H. to med. ch. of Eur. sick of Hon. Co.'s service detached from field hospital, to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. of sappers.

BELL, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be resident surg. at Lucknow, in suc. to Leckie, prom. April 22.

CAPE, Asst. surg. H. of the regt. of Ferozepore, to rec. med. ch. of depot of H. M.'s 24th ft. April 30. DALPRAT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty in native depot hospital at

Ferozepore. GIBBON, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. to pers. staff of C. in C. GRANT, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. to Gov. Gen. v. Dr. Bell. HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 6th batt.

art. v. Beatson, April 28.

HENDERON, Surg. F. C. M.D. fr. 14th to 15th N.I. April 27.

LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. fr. 3rd co. 6th batt. art. to 28th N.I. and to join left wing at Kangra, April 27.

LOGIN, Surg. J. S. M.D. pl. at disp. of for. dep. April 26.

MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. to proceed to Lucknow, and ass. med. ch. of 10th N.I.

MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sap-MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sapper and pioneers at Loodiannh, April 27.

McKinnon, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 6th batt. art. and 4th Skh loc. inf. on dep. of Keir, April 27.

McRae, Surg. J. to rejoin 8th L.C. April 27.

Mountjoy, Dr. J. W. ass. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to com. of Arracan, April 21.

NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to proc. to Hussingabad, and do duty with 7th Madras N.I.

NESBIT, Asst. surg. J. A. ass. ch. of med. duties of Indore pres. O'DWYER, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to med. ch. of brig. staff at Jullundur, fr. April 1.

SCOTT, Surg. K. M. posted to 14th N.I. April 27.

STEPHENS, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. surg. to Com. in Com. to aff. med. aid to staff and estab. at army head grs. fr. April 20.

Tucker, Asst. surg. St. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to sick of regts. of N.I. detached fr. field hospital, to aff. med. aid

to com. estab. at Anarkullee, on dept. of Guise.

Webb, Asst. surg. C. K. to do duty in nat. hosp. at Ferozepore.

Wilkie, Surg. J. M.D. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid. to head-qrs. and right wing of 58th N.I.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Loodianah, and rel. the med. officer fr. ch. of depot hospitals of H.M.'s 9th lancers and 32nd

and 98th foot, in progress to join their respective corps.

Wood, Asst. surg. J. 56th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. of sappers and 5th comp. of pioneers.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. M.D. to Europe, on furl. LECKIE, Dr. T. res. surg. at Lucknow, 1 mo. fr. April 28.

PITT, Asst. surg. W. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. 10th N.I. 1 yr. fr. April 10, to Nyne
Tal and Almorah, on m. c.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.-Lieut, col. G. T. C. Napier to be an extra a.-d.-c. and to act as a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. until arr. of Major Napier; Capt. H. W. Bunbury, 33rd ft. to be ex. a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C.; Capt. J. Ramsay, 22nd ft. to be 1st a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.; Capt. F. P. Harding, 22nd ft. to be Persian interp. to C .- in-C.; Lieut. Sir E. Harding, 22nd ft. to be Persian interp. to C.-in-C.; Licut. Sir E. F. G. Campbell, 60th Rifles, to be a.-d.-e. to C.-in-C.; Major W. M. G. McMurdo, 78th ft. to be a.-d.-e. to C.-in-C.; Major W. C. E. Napier, 25th ft. to be a.-d.-e. to C.-in-C.; Major J. P. Kennedy, 25th ft. to be military secretary to C.-in-C. CAVALRY.—37d lt. drag. Col. M. White to be a brig. of the 2nd class.—9th Lancers. Capt. Campbell, leave to April 30 in ext.—14th lt. drag. Cont. Thompson, 2 mp to Bembay and to England to com-

lt. drag. Capt. Thompson, 3 mo. to Bombay and to England to com.

depot.
INANTRY.-10th. Capt. Stock, 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Kussowlie; Asst. surg. Macbeth, 5 mo. fr. May 6, to Kussowlie .- 18th. Lieut. Hayman and Wilkinson, May 15 to Oct. 1, to Sinha; Lieut. Graves, 6 mo. to Bareilly.—24th. Capt. Graut, April 20 to Oct. 19, to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—29th. Paymr. to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—29th. Paymr. Clay, 6 mo. to Simla, on m. c.—32ud. Lieuts. Davies and Power to hills N. of Deyrah, and Lieut. Bassano to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, May 1 to Oct. 15; Lieut. R. T. Parker to be capt. by purchase, v. Tytler, who retires, May 1, 1849; Ens. E. D. Fenton to be lieut. by purchase, v. Parker, May 1, 1849.—38th. Bt. maj. Bates, a.-d.-c. to C.-in C. 6 mo. to Simla, and England, 2 years, pr. aff.—53rd. Col. Breton, leave 6 mos. to Mussoorie; Br. maj. Havelock, to Calcutta, 3 mo. and England, to ret. on h.-p.—61st. Capt. C. Otter, to Simla, 1 mo. pr. aff.; Capt. C. J. Otter, to be Persian interp. of staff of C.-in-C. v. Prendergast, fr. May 3, 1849; Lieut. Woolhouse, to Jullundur, May 1 to Oct. 15, pr. aff.; Ens. Berry, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Jullundur, and hills N. of Deyrah.—70th. Lieut. De Quincey, to do duty with 18th as interp.—80. Maj. Lewis, to Simla, April 1 to Sept. 30, m.c.; Capt. Tyler, to Simla, &c. April 15 to Jan. 15, 1850, m.c.—98th.

Major Edie, and Lieuts. Edwards and Smyth, 6 mo. to Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. Fresson, April 9 to Oct. 15, to Landour; Asst. surg. Batt, to ch of depot of 53rd ft.

### DOMESTIC.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. G. F. d. at Calcutta, May 4. BALFOUR, the lady of G. G. c.s. d. at Gyah, May 2. COLLINGWOOD, the wife of J. A. s. at Delhi, April 7. DICKSON, the lady of J. B. surg. of art. s. at Agra, May 7.

HAINES, the lady of Edmond, ex. eng. s. at Maulmein, April 3.

HASLOCK, the lady of Capt. J. C. 39th N.I. s. at Dinapore, April 28.

April 28.
HORSFORD, the lady of Major, art. s. at Umballah, May 2.
LIVESAY, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, May 3.
MARSHMAN, the lady of J. C. d. at Serampore, May 1.
MUNRO, the wife of J. H. H. d. at Calcutta, May 4.
POTT, the lady of Capt. G. 3rd N.I. d. at Mahidpore, April 30.
TURTON, the lady of Capt. John, 3rd N.I. at Hooshearpoor,

May 6.

MARRIAGES.

CHARTER, J. H. to Eliza Ann, d. of J. Davidge, at Umballah,

MERRETT, H.A. to Miss M. A. Redmond, at Calcutta, May 1. RICHETTS, Thomas S. to Miss Rose Eugene Powell, at Furreed-

pore, April 26.
WATTENBACH, T. H. Augustus, to Matilda, d. of Charles Burgett, at Calcutta, May 5.

DEATHS.

BARRAUD. Hannah, wife of J. H. at Calcutta, aged 40, April 30. BOYLE, Edmund, at Calcutta, aged 33, May 1.
BOYLE, Ester Mary, inf. d. of Rev. Wm. at Delhi, aged 1 mo.

May 7.

CHAUNCY, Margaret Helen, d. of Lieut. 71st N.I. at Calcutte, April 29.

CLINE, Mrs. E. at Chinsurah, aged 66, May 7.

DARTNELL, Caroline, wife of surg. N. H.M.'s 33rd, at Simla, aged

33, April 20. EDWARDS, Mr. E. at Calcutta, May 1.

FREDERICK, Jane R. wife of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 20, May 6.

GALE. Capt. Curwin, of the inv. estab. at Darjeeling, April 25.

HAMMOND, Francis, at Patna, May 1.

HEALY, Benjamin S. inf. s. of Dr. Kussowlie, aged 4 mo. May 4.

JONES, Capt. William Ponsonby, 22nd N.I. at Loodianah, April 23. LONGDEN, Elizabeth A. wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 24,

MARTIN, Amelia J. wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 39, April 26.
MARTIN, Amelia J. wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 30, May 3.
MURRAY, Jane A. M. d. of C. at Calcutta, aged 1, May 1. RAINSFORD, Fred. Thomas G. s. of Capt. F. 67th N.I. at Cawn-pore, aged 14 mo. May 3.

POPER, Adam Ogilvie, s. of Capt. J. K. at Hosingabad, aged 1, April 25.

WINGROVE, Isabella, inf. d. of Ed nund, at Calcutta, May 10.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. Steamer Tenasserim, Diccy, Madras; Orissa, Smith, Glasgow; Gullant, Connew, Singapore.—4. Indian, Perchard, Jersey.—6. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.—7. Lady Sale, Castor, Bombay.—11. Dudbrook, Smith, Cork; Rob Roy, Francis, Singapore.—12. Cecelia, Smith, Rungoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gallant.—Mrs. Stephens and 4 children, Mrs. Conneur and 2 children, Misses Stephens and Consner.

2 children, Misses Stephens and Consner.

Per steamer Bentinck.—His Excellency Gen. Sir C. J. Napier,
G.C.B.; Gen. Hunter, c.B.; Lieut. col. Napier, a.-d.-c.; Maj.
Kennedy, mil. sec.; Maj. M'Murdo, a.-d.-c.; Capt. Banbury,
a.-d.-c.; Asst. surg. Gibson and servant, Mrs. Carter, M. Carter,
Hodgson, and Smith; Majors. Gray and Clarke, Lieut. Col. Birrell,
Madame Fife, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. Miles, Mr. Cavel, Capts.
Tibert and Duncan, Lieuts. Evans and Meads, Mr. Bolland, Mr. Matheson, Dr. F. J. Mouat, Capts. A. F. Oakes and H. Henderson. From Madras.—Dr. F. J. Mouat, Capt. A. F. Oakes, and Mr. H. Henderson.

Mr. H. Henderson.

Per Lady Sule.—Mr. Thompson and 2 children, and Mrs. Castor.

Per Dudbrook.—Mrs. Pilling, Miss Pilling, Mrs. Johnston and
2 children; Miss Johnston, Maj. Timmins, Lieut. Pilling, Dr.

Johnston, Lieut. Snow, Ens. Roe and Fairthough, 233 rank and
file of H.M.'s 70th regt.

### DEPARTURES.

MAY 3. Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Mauritius; Limehouse, Chester, London; Colonel Burney, Crisp, Moulmein.—4. Badymion, Reed, Liverpool.—5. Coaxer, Bell, Liverpool; Tamerlane, M'Kenzie, Liverpool.—7. Jaeger, Bartlett, London; Aurora, Ryan, Lon-

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

### Calcutta, May 12, 1849.

	Gove	rnment	Secu	rities.	S	n.		$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}$	Ţ.
Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.				disc.	1	8		1	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ling to	Nos.		do.	1	10	• •	1	14
New Co.'s 5 do.	••			do.	0	6		0	8
Third Sicca 4 do.				do.	14	4		14	12
New Co.'s 4 do.			• •	do.	13	4	••	13	12
	1	Bank S	hares						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s	Rs. 4,	000)		prem	١.	1530	to	1	580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs				do.		10			15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s R	s. 500	)	•	par.					

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances Do. on private bills and notes	(3 months)	4 per cent
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper		5 per cent
Do. on cash credit accounts	••	6 percent

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0		16	10	l ner en mt
China Gold Bars	16	4		16	10	per sa. we.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	l ner 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	8	per roo.
Sovereigns	10	131		10	14	1
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	6		21	6	j

### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations for Bills are, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10¾d. Treasury ditto, 30 days' sight, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d.

### PREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l.; to Liverpool, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d.

### MADRAS.

## THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE OF CASTE.

We observe in the columns of the Madras Crescent a notice of a practice on the part of the Government of that presidency, which appears to strike so directly at the root of all true Christianity in this country, that we are compelled to offer a few observations on it. The passage alluded to is the following:—

"If a convert renounces caste he renders his children ineligible to receive a liberal education: for they will be admitted neither at Patcheapah's Institution, nor the Madras University; and he, as well as they, is compelled to forego all hopes of rising to the level of castemen in the service of the Government. In the medical subordinate service they can get no higher than dressers; and in civil employ, they have only the lowest stations open to them. As for instance: the son of an ordained minister was refused a place in the Trichinopoly Court-house, for want of caste; and the refusal was sanctioned by the Government. Another convert applied for a situation in the court at Cuddalore, and obtained it, because he had not forfeited his caste."

It is, of course, too well known that some of those who established Christian missions in Southern India unhappily allowed themselves to be betrayed into a sanction of the distinction of caste among the converts, and their successors have always found it a most difficult question to cope with, and apparently not possessing the moral courage to inflict a momentary wound on the well-being of their missions, by abrogating the institution, they have allowed the evil to go on increasing in virulence till the present time. It is hardly necessary at this day to put forward elaborate arguments upon the irreconcilable antagonism which exists between the precepts of the religion we profess, and the institution of caste. Those who encourage its observance would doubtless repel with indignation an assertion, that all were not equal in the sight of God; but the secular inconveniences which accompany it are not among its least evils. Caste is, and has been, the greatest evil which a magnificent priestcraft has inflicted upon India. It forms an insuperable bar to any permanent improvement in the condition of the people, while at the same time it extinguishes many of the most ordinary sources of enlightenment. The baneful institution intrudes itself into every relation of life; certain descriptions of food must not be touched-a source of endless vexation, and no marriage can be contracted beyond the pale of the husband's caste, - a custom in itself most dangerous to morality-while the extreme elevation it gives to one class of the community, and the debasement of the other, tends to create that most execrable of all tyrannies, a priestly despotism. It sows dissension in every house and discord in every family; but it is needless to recapitulate the long train of evils which have long been felt and acknowledged by every European and every intelligent Native in India, and which is so obnoxious to the present generation that the stricter obligations of the caste are already in abeyance. We doubt, moreover, the possibility of making the incomprehensible amalgam of caste and Christianity, religious freedom and mental bondage, which is implied in the retention of caste among Christians. We are aware that great retention of caste among Christians. efforts have been made to maintain the distinction, by refusing a Sudra admittance to the ordinance, till after a Brahman has partaken of it, and by appointing a full Brahman to administer the rite, but by the laws of the shasters, an infidel, whether Christian or otherwise, cannot be a Brahman, cannot even be a Sudra. The mysterious bond that has fettered the energies of India for twenty centuries is broken by admission to the baptismal font. There is scarcely a pundit, in Bengal at least, who will not at once admit that the man who cannot conscientiously perform the morning poojah is no Hindoo, and that none but a Hindoo can possess caste. We know that differences of opinion as to what constitutes a breach of caste prevail among the learned, but we never heard of any one who admitted Christians to a communion in its privileges.

On the first perusal of the above extract from the Crescent, we thought that our contemporary's information, usually so good on such subjects, had failed him, as we could scarcely believe it possible that so invidious and so impolitic a distinction would be maintained by a Government professedly Christian, and with the sanction of a governor of such enlightened views. It appears very anomalous that while the Government at home is endeavouring to remove all religious disabilities, and even incurring hatred by its liberality, the Government of Madras should lend its sanction to an attempt to fetter in the bonds of mental servility those who are but newly released from the dominion of superstition, and should declare itself the foe of that progress towards liberty of which each individual member is personally so determined a supporter. How absurd, in the present age, would it be to forbid individuals to hold office or appointment, who could not show thirty-two quarterings, yet this is precisely the essence of caste. We are convinced that if the subject is fairly put before the Madras Government, it will at once abrogate this distinction, and admit all men, Hindoos as well as Christians, and Christian Sudras, as well as Christian Bramins, to an equal participation of offices, on the sole ground of personal merit.-Friend of India.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—A correspondent of the Madras Spectator furnishes a curious, though we fear a too common exemplification of the working of the Small Cause Court at that Presidency. In a case for the recovery of 28 rupees, the costs amounted to 147 rupees; that is, the costs were rather more than five times the value of the debt. The writer pleads for an extension of the Petty Court to such an extent as should enable it to perform the functions of a Small Cause Court, but with greater celerity and less expense. Those who choose to amuse themselves with the game of law must, of course, pay for the indulgence, but still some little respect for the property of the lieges is advisable, and we should think that a Court on the plan of the English County Courts, modified to meet the circumstances of the country, would confer a permanent benefit on the community.

THE NEWAUB BEGUM.—The Madras Spectator announces the death of Her Highness the Nawaub Begum, mother to His Highness the present Nawaub of the Carnatic.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY BOARD.—We hear that the Hon. Daniel Elliot, Esq. will shortly be appointed president of the Madras University Board, with the Advocate-General as vice-president. Sir Vansittart Stonehouse, Bart., Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Capt. J. J. Losh, and V. Cunniah Chetty, are a few of the names mentioned to fill the vacant governorships. Mr. Walter Elliot would have also been nominated, but for his approaching departure to the provinces. As soon as the Board is complete, it is said that the Right Hon. the Governor will lay his educational measures before them.

H. M.'s 25TH REGT.—On the arrival of the two companies of H. M.'s 25th Regiment from Calcutta, expected every day, it is in contemplation to send three companies of that corps to be located at Poonamallee, in consequence of the over-crowded state of the



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barracks in the fort, which detachment will be relieved quarterly by the same corps, thus giving the whole regiment the benefit of a country residence at least three months in the season.

Da. WRIGHT, the superintendent of the cotton experiments at Coimbatore, published last year, in the Madras Spectator, a circular letter, soliciting information with a view to the elucidation of a discovery he believed he had made, as to the proper time for sowing the seed of the American cotton plant in this country. He has now come forward with another "circular," in which he avers that the grand difficulty to be contended with is, "a diminishing, instead of a rising, temperature during the cultivation season," and suggests that, as a means of overcoming this obsta-cle, the cultivator should adopt the plan of "employing the earlier weeks of the antumnal period as our spring, the latter ones and part of winter as our summer, and the conclusion of winter and part of spring as our autumn." And Dr. Wight is sanguine that, by the pursuance of this course, accompanied by proper attention to the selection and preparation of the soil, &c., the farmer might insure "as certain and uniform success in growing American cotton, as now attends the cultivation of the indigenous plant."

TRICHINOPOLY. - The recent order of Government, dated the 17th ultimo, detailing the manner rents of houses at all military stations are to be determined, has given much satisfaction, for strange enough, although there is one regiment of cavalry, one company of European artillery, one regiment of European, and two of Native Infantry, located in garrison here, yet a cantonment has never been marked out. This, as you may imagine, led the proprietors of the houses-mostly natives-to revel in the delights of high and unreasonable rents, which have been in vain appealed against to the collector, whose ideas in these matters appear to have been somewhat crooked, and whose removal is hailed with delight. The same order makes it compulsory for landlords to cut down the hedges around their compounds to within four feet, and you may suppose how requisite this was, when some of them had shot up to twelve and fourteen feet The Brigndier's example, in commencing with the pruning-knife, has stimulated others most beneficially; still, there is a quantity of prickly pear jungle about the place which might advantageously for health be entirely cut down, dug out, and hurnt, the only way to kill the plant effectually. The road fund is now under the management of the judge, who does not allow the convicts to doze away their time; and to his exertions are we indebted for many of the improvements made in the highways.

### CIVIL. APPOINTMENT.

BABINGTON, W. M. res. the serv. fr. June 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LASCELLES, F. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Honore, leave of March 13 canc.

### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Mny 8. GREENWAY, Lleut. T. 46th N.I. to be post mr. of Jubbulpore. LEGGETT, Lieut. col. com. J. to be col. to stand below Col. A. Hervey, Bengal inf. date of ap. April 9.

MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. to be a.-d.-c. on Gov. Gen. pers.

staff, April 25. STEEL, Lieut. col. com. S. W. to be col. to stand below Col. A.

Hervey, Bengal inf. date of ap. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bell, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m. c.

Boulderson, Capt. W. L. 29th N.I. April 26 to May 20, in cont.

CAZALET, Capt. C. H. 29th N.I. to sea and Cape, 2 years, on m. c.

Bent, Cornet R. C. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. May 10, to Madras.

Drever, Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m. c.

DUN, Ens. P. H. 33rd N.I. to sea, on m.c. 18 mo. JACESON, Capt. J. [14th N.I. to Aug. 27, in ext. to Vellore and

Cuddalore, on m. c.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. 27th N.I. leave canc.

NICOLAY, Major F. L. 29th N.I. April 9, 1849, to March 1, 1851, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

RUTHERFORD, Lieut. J. W. 47th N.I. to Ceylon, p. s.

SAXTON, Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. fr. April 30 to June 1, in ext. to externals at Elliphopee.

WETHERALL, Ens. P. J. P. 18th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to Go-

paulpore, Waltair, and Cuddalore, on m.c.

### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENT.
HARPER, Asst. surg. H. T. W. res. app. of zil. surg. of Ganjam fr. date of being relieved, May 8.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARTHUR, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to Eur. MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 7th L.C. 3 mo. fr. May 1 to Cal-cutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

### DOMESTIC.

### RIRTHS.

BATES, the wife of W. s. at Calicut, May 2.
BELL, the lady of Licut. col. 11th N.I. s. at Maulmain, April 6.
EVANS, the lady of William, M.D. d. at Madras, May 10.
EWART, the lady of A. T. P. 16th N.I. d. at Cochia, April 29.

### MARRIAGES.

23:14 DAVIS, J. to Miss Ann Catherine Cortnell, at Vepery PAUL, Gilbert George, to Maria, d. of J. Wilder, at Vepery, May 30"

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAL.

MAY 10. Cossini, Chabannes, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

MAY 10. Cossini, Chabannes, Calcutta; Alexander, Primrose, London.

### PASSENGER DEPARTED.

Per Alexander .- Mr. G. Herod.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

### Madras, May 12, 1849.

### Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	11 to 21 per cent. dis	•
1829-30	2 2} do.	
1841	do.	
4 per cent 1832-33	18 do.	
1835-36	17 <b>d</b> o.	
5 per cent. transferable book debt	9 per cent. prem.	
Tanjore Bonds	16 per cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares	1 to 2 per cent. prem	١.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 per cent. prem.	
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.	

### PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns Rs.	11-5 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

### BANK OF MADRAS.

### Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On	deposit	of Government Paper	6 per	Ct.	
		of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,			
		Quicksilver, &c	8		
On	do.	of Indigo	8	••	
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		••	
		and other Goods	9	75	
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper				••	
		Dissount	•	••	

Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	8, ,,

### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England. ..... 1-91 a 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta .- Buy, Par.

Sell, per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, do. do. Sell, i do.

### BOMBAY.

CAPTURE OF THE PRETENDER APPA SAHIB, AND COMPLETE DEFEAT OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

Authentic intelligence reached Hingolee on the 11th instant, that the head quarters of that division of the Nizam's army, under Brigadier Hampton, had come up with, and captured the imposter calling himself Appa Sahib, on the 6th instant, at a place called Gowree, fourteen marches from Hingolee, after a severe engagement with his followers, amounting to upwards of 300 Robillas. They were a portion of the enemy that had on the 30th April been so roughly handled by the Ellichpore troops under the late Brigadier Onslow, and were making the best of their way to occupy the fort of Lahore. Fortunately they were intercepted and brought to action before reaching their destina-tions. The loss on the part of the Nizam's troops amounted to five European officers, and two duffadars and seven sowars of the 2nd cavalry, with many of their horses, wounded, out of 120 sabres engaged; whilst that of the enemy is stated to be 105 killed, 50 wounded, and 100 taken prisoners, the pretender being amongst the latter, having received two swordcuts on the head and one on the right leg. The force marched between forty and fifty miles on the night previous to the engagement, the cavalry in advance (with whom were brigadier Hampton and his staff) and came unawares upon the enemy, who were lying about and taken by surprise. On their refusal to surrender as prisoners, the word was given to charge, when a very san-guinary hand-to-hand contest ensued, the Rohillas fight-ing like bull-dogs, and with all the despair of doomed men; and the 2nd cavalry nobly sustained the honour of the service to which they belong. An eye-witness states that their charge was a most brilliant affair in which the whole of the European officers of the force joined. The infantry were too exhausted to follow up the pursuit of the enemy, and they got away to the jungle with their treasure, Rs. 15,000, on a camel. The flank companies of the 2nd (Russell's) Nizam's infantry did good service in the thick brushwood growing in the vicinity of the battle-field, whereby many Robillas were killed, wounded, The names of the European officers or taken prisoners. or taken prisoners. The names of the European officers wounded in this gallant and well-managed affair are — Brigadier Hampton, dangerously, sword cut through the ankle; Major Lysaght, ditto, in the knee—the joint cut deeply into; Captain Commandant Yates, severely—sabre cuts over the head, shoulders, and arms; Captain Orr, slightly, in the arm and Lieut. Harrison, ditto, in the leg. It was at first supposed that the two former would each have been childed to have hundergone amountation of the wounded leg. obliged to have fundergone amputation of the wounded leg, but at latest dates they had much improved, and it was hoped the limbs might be saved. Lieut. Robinson, of the 7th Bombay N.I., who was on leave at Hingolee when the force took the field, accompanied it as an amateur, and, with Dr. McEgan, is mentioned as having behaved most gallantly in the fight-these two gentlemen having joined in the charge of the cavalry, and cut down a number of the enemy. The horse of the latter was severely wounded. The whole affair was most brilliant, and reflects the highest credit on Brigadier Hampton and the officers and native troops under his command; and they no doubt will, as they deserve, receive the special thanks of Government for having secured one who has for a long time past been the fruitful source of mischiefs and crime. The Hingolee force was on its return to cantonments, having the soi-disant rajah of Nagpore, and several of his followers, as close prison-The whole of the Aurungabad division are in ers, in its train the field, having been called upon by Brig. Beatson to aid him in disposing of some refractory mercenaries in his neighbourhood. The Julnah subsidiary force had also received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. was a bazar rumour current at this station that all the officers of the 7th regt. had either been killed or wounded, and their names were even given, but we sincerely trust this may turn out to be nothing more than a confused native report of the affair already related.—Bombay Times.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND.—The Poonah Chronicle mentions that an individual, Gayasoodeen Muftee, is about to publish a work, intended "to extol and explain the value of the Right H on. Viscount Falkland, Governor of Bombay." The book will probably be extremely amusing, and well worthy the attention of Persian scholars, as it will doubtless contain every epithet of courtesy, flattery, and bombast which that language can supply. We hope Gayasoodeen Muftee will not go unrewarded for this meritorious display of erudition.

WE have received the following from one of the columns of General Gilbert's force, returning to Peshawur: Bukerala Pass, 20th April. Penny's brigade (2nd Europ. 30th and 56th) arrived here this morning in progress to their respective destinations. The weather is most delightful for the 20th of April, a great coat being still indispensable on the march. Hitherto our marches have been comfortably short, averaging about nine miles per day; we start early, and generally manage to arrive at our ground about half an hour after sunrise. left Rawul Pindee on the 16th inst., and shall arrive at Jhelum the day after to-morrow; we cross that river in the steamer the day after to-morrow; we cross that five in the which is now there; this will be a novelty for the Jack Sepoys, which is now there; this will be a novelty for the Jack Sepoys, which is now there; this will be a novelty for the Jack Sepoys, from thence to Lahore in four marches, vid Wuzeerabad. had anticipated some delay this morning, at the steep descent of the pass, but owing to the judicions arrangement made for keepthe pass, but owing to the judicions arrangement made for keeping the road clear of baggage, we experienced none whatever, but bowled down the hill at a good speed; an experienced officer with a guard was posted at the top of the hill, with strict orders to allow 'no baggage of any description to precede the column, excepting that of the European regiment, because, as the brigade order expressly stated, 'the comfort of the European regiment because, as the brigade order expressly stated, 'the comfort of the European soldier must be cared for.'

THE LATE MAJOR ELDRED POTTINGER.—A very chaste and beautiful monument has been erected in the Bombay Cathedral to the memory of the late Major Eldred Pottinger, the defender of Herst.

JEFFERHOY DADABHOY. — We hear, with much regret, of the death, on the 12th of May, of Jecjeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq., one of the oldest Parsee merchants of the place. He had been suffering for some months from disease of the stomach, and this was no doubt aggravated by the influence of mental anxiety, arising from heavy losses in husiness. He was upwards of sixty years of age. Having been broker to several European houses, he was well known to the mercantile community of the island, as well as to the extensive circle of native traders with whom he had transactions. Jeejeebhoy has by his will made the noble bequest of two lacs of rupees to be applied to charitable purposes, amongst his countrymen. The money, we hear, is by the terms of the will, to be invested in Company's paper, in the names of eight trustees, four of whom are to be his own sons, and the others to be chosen by these latter. We presume it will be chiefly employed in the support of indigent and infirm Parsees.—Courier.

The Board of Education have the following arrangements in contemplation, on the retirement of Professor Harkness from the post of principal of the Elphinstone Institution. The superintendent of the Poonah Sanscrit College to be principal, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month. The professorship of general literature, formerly combined in the person of the principal, to be conferred on Mr. Reid, who will receive an addition of Rs. 180 or thereabouts to his present stipend. Mr. Green of Surat to be superintendent of the Poona Sanscrit College, vice Major Candy. The place of Mr. Green to be supplied by Mr. Graham, now master in the Elphinstone Institution.—Ibid.

LETTERS of the 15th of May, from Mahabuleshwur inform us that the Right Honourable the Governor has determined on a visit of a couple of days' duration to Sattara, for which place his lordship is to start on the 30th instant. Brigadier-General Manson was about leaving immediately for Poona. The weather had again become cool and delightful.

SATTABA. — Though the proclamation annexing Sattars to the British dominions has not yet been published, we observe in last Government Gazette the names of the commissioner and his three assistants, who are in future to administer its affairs. As formerly stated, Mr. H. B. E. Frere has been appointed commissioner; with Mr. M. A. Coxon, C.S.; Lieutenant H. B. Sandford, of the artillery; and Ensign J. T. Nicholson, of the 23rd N. L. I., as first, second, and third assistants respectively.—E. F. Danvers, Esq., junior magistrate of police, has been allowed to proceed to Egypt for six months on urgent private affairs. Mr. L. C. C. Rivett will, we presume, act for him during his absence,—the place of third magistrate of police being it is said to be held by Mr. R. F. Barra during the period the last-named gentleman may be otherwise employed.—Bombay. Times.

THE TRIAL OF MODIRAY is now in progress at Lahore, and it appears in the last degree unlikely that he should have been put on his defence by the authorities if there had been any reasonable chance or probability of the case "breaking down." We are far from thinking it likely that perfect fair play will not be accorded him—on the other hand, should there seem any ground, however slight, to warrant the entertainment of a doubt, of the doubt he will have the benefit: but we feel very confident that had there been the slightest reason to suspect the



existence of a ground for doubt, Moolraj would never have been brought to trial to have the chance of a triumph given to an acquittal. What the punishment may be, will depend on the accessories or aggravations to the offence. The trial is very properly an open one, so that the nature of the evidence will at once become known. - Ibid.

PAUNCHGUNNY .- Now that Sattara is an integral portion of our empire, we trust that the expediency of creating Paunchgunny into a sanitary station will be recommended. Here, at an altitude of no more than 500 feet lower than Malcolm Peth, in a beautiful country, with abundance of supplies all around, Europeans may reside all the year round with the utmost comfort. The rain, which at Malcolm Peth falls to the depth of above 20 feet in three months, does not at Paunchgunny, ten miles off, amount to 15 inches. Sir George Arthur carefully examined the ground for himself, but the Sattara Rajah stood in the way, and the matter was deferred. Now is the time for opening it up anew, when the whole region around has just become our own.

H.M.'s 64TH Foot.—The ships Java and John Brewer, having on board detachments of H.M.'s 64th foot, have arrived at Bombay.

REVISED MEDICAL CODE, -A revised edition of the Code of Regulations for the Medical Branch of the Bombay Army, has been prepared and directed to be brought into use from the 1st

UMRITSIR.—By the last accounts from Umritsir, Colonel M'Sherry, the Commandant at Govindgurh, was about to leave that place for Simlah. Another Lieut.-colonel, in whom Government had great confidence, would, it was said, be appointed forthwith to his regiment, and would succeed him at Govindgurh. The state of the city and surrounding country was not improving under the Civil Government. The Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner were absent, and all official matters were in the hands of a couple of young civilians, who were actually entertaining Sikhs as Policemen and Chuprasses, and serving out to them confiscated arms which had been deposited in the fortress of Govindgurh. Several robberies had occurred. On the 25th April no fewer than three took place in the city. Two days afterwards fifty hackeries were plundered at a place about 12 miles from Umritsir, and one of the Garee-wans was brought into Govindgurh murdered, and two others severely wounded. On the 29th, a sepoy belonging to the Sappers and Miners was brought in, badly hurt, from a place on the high road to Jullundhur, where he had been attacked with thirteen comrades, who were escorting their baggage to Wuzeerabad. These instances of marauding say little for the honesty of our new subjects—in whatever way they may illustrate their byalty!—Bombay Telegraph and Courier, May 14,
MISCELLANEA.—Col. M. White, C.B., H. M.'s 3rd dra-

goons, has been appointed a brigadier of the second class, in room of Brigadier A. Campbell, c.B. and K.H., H. M.'s 9th Lancers, who is about proceeding to England.—Assist. surg. A. Bell, formerly surgeon to the Governor General, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Leckie in the residency surgeoncy at Lucknow, Assist surg. A. Grant filling the post vacated by Dr. Bell.— Capt. W. C. Erskine, of the 73rd N.I., has succeeded Capt. D. Ross as superintendent of Jaloun.—The Calcutta Gazette of the 5th inst. announces the appointment of Capt. J. Ramsay, H. M.'s 22nd regt. to be first a.-d.-c. to the Governor General; and that of Lieut. H. O. Mayne, 6th M. L.C., adjutant 4th Nizem's cavalry, to be an a.d.-c. on his lordship's personal staff, vice Col. A. S. H. Mountain, 29th foot, appointed adjutant-general of the Constant of Assistant to the General Superistra artay.--The appointment of Assistant to the General Superintenant of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee at Lucknow, and Superintendent of the Oudh Frontier Police, has been conferred on Lieut. G. R. Weston, 65th Bengal N.I. vice Capt. G. E. Hollings. We begin to think that the Bombay army has many very grave grounds of complaint against the Bombay newspapers for the coolness with which their interests are advocated, and the indifference with which their welfare is regarded, unless in so far their prosperity accords with that of the State. For ourselves we candidly confess that our principle is that the welfare of those served should take precedence of that of their servants; that the overned ought to be the first care of the Government; and that, if public duty can be better or more economically performed by the troops of one presidency taan by those of another, to these ought it to be assigned. Not so seem to think the majurity of our Madras and Bengal contemporaries; and so soon as the services of either are supposed to be forgotten, or their rights encroached upon, no matter with what advantage to the commonwealth, straightway we have a grievance. The main argument for the annexation of the Punjab seems throughout to have been that it would secure an augmentation to the Bengal army. Had the country of the Five Rivers lain to the westward instead of the northward, and been to be guarded by Bombay troops, who

alone were to have had the benefit of an increase, mere annexation or not would have been matter of mighty little consequence. Our good brother of Delhi is, we observe, about to give us some chapters of lamentation over the calamity of a Bombay commanding officer with a Bombay staff at Peshawur. It is the staff part that seems the grievance. Had Brigadier-General Dundas had a Bengal staff, we have no doubt that they would have been found to work to admiration. We never heard any of our N.W. brethren complain of the various Bengal officers holding valuable appointments in Scinde after it was taken charge of by a Bombay commissioner, and had for years been occupied by Bombay troops; and we think our own more immediate friends had good cause to complain that the Bombay journals found no fault. In reality the state seemed very well served, and we have too great an aversion to the advo-cacy of class interests to interfere. Now came the Madras civi-lians with a fearful grievance, that all the loaves and fishes of the north are gobbled by the Qui Hies-the troubled waters of the five rivers afford nothing to the benighted. The poor ducks again are once more left to suffer in silence—no one takes up their quarrel-Sattara is the only good thing they have got amidst all the recent troubles and turmoil. We must endeavour to be of good cheer however; a local contemporary assures us of the speedy conquest of Egypt; to be collector at Grand Cairo, or sessions judge at Thebes and Alexandria, would be something worthy of ambition. - Bombay Times.

### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. T. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 16.
ASHBURNER, L. R. passed exam. in Guzerathi, May 16.
CAMERON, C. H. passed exam. in Marathi, May 16.
COXON, M. A. to be 1st asst. to commiss. at Sattara, May 16. COXON, M. A. to be 1st asst. to commiss. at Sattara, May 16.
DOYLEY, W. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 16.
ERSKINE, J. M. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 16.
FRERE, H. B. E. to be commiss. at Sattara, May 16.
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. 2nd asst. to coll. at Ahmednuggur, pl. in
perm. ch. of dist. of Neywassa Rahoory and Pattoda, May 15.
MACTIER, R. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 16.
MORGAN, J. R. 1st asst. coll. in ch. of Ahmedabad, to proc. into dist. on dep. fr. March 10. ROBERTSON, J. W. passed exam. in Guzerathi, May 16.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DANVERS, E. F. jun. mag. of police, leave 6 mo. to Egypt, pr. af. Goldsmid, H. E. in ext. till Nov. 30. HARKNESS, J. prof. in Elphinstone Inst. to Europe, m. c. 2 years. MUSPRATT, J. W. sub. treas. gen. paym. superint. of stamps, and sec. to Govt. savings' bank, canc. at his own req. May 14.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. app. temp. mem. of civ. and mil. exam. com. May 9.

Buckle, Lieut. C. 3rd L. C. to be line adj. at Sholapore, v. Raft. CAMBRON, Licut. to be a 1st class agent for ch. of comm. and bazaars, at Hyderabad, in suc. to Cottell, fr. Feb. 1.
CORNWALL, Ens. F. J. app. to do duty with 11th N.I. is can-

celled, May 11. Evezard, Lieut. G. C. 22nd N.I. returned to duty, April 26. Graham, Lieut. J. H. 22nd foot, app. mem. of civ. and mil. еким.

LESTER, Lieut. J. F. 10th N.I. app. act. dep. coll. and mag. of Sukkur; passed exam. in the Scinder language, May 16.
LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.
NICHOLSON, Ens. J. T. 23rd N.I. to be 3rd asst. to commis.

Sattara, May 16. SANDFORD, Lieut. H. B. art. to be 2nd asst. to commiss. at Sal-

tara, May 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

### WILLIAMS, W. April 26.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOPER, Ens. E. M. G. 13th N.I. fr. April 7 to June 6, to Vingorla, on m. c.

HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. fr. April 27, to pres.

LOWRY, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. May 10 to June 25, to pres.

PROTHER, Capt. C. W. 27th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.



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### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Buddo, Surg. D. permitted to retire fr. the service on pension of rank, fr. May 20. CRAMOND, Surg. J. to med. ch. of 24th N.I. to join, May 10. DUBHAM, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to med. ch. of 7th N.I. to join.

NEILSON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of gar. staff and details at Assecratur fr. Asst. surg. Murray.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. J. H. to med. ch. of Scinde camel corps, in suc. to Johnstone, May 12.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATHO, Asst. surg. J. E. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.

### DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

LAVIE, the lady of Capt. Henry, 13th N.I. s. at Belgaum, May 14-MACGREGOR, the wife of D. d. at Bombay, May 13.
STEMPSON, the wife of W. M. s. at Bombay, May 13.
WEMYSS, the lady of Capt. Francis, engs. d. at Hyderabad, May 10.

### MARRIAGES.

SPENCER, F. A. to Jane, d. of N. Spencer, at Bombay, May 15. ROLLAND, Capt. Henry, 27th N.I. to Eliza Romer, d. of Sir George Anderson, c.B. at Bombay, May 15.

### DEATHS.

HOY, Annie, d. of Conductor, at Upper Colaba, May 13.
LANCASTER, Lieut. O. D. 14th N.I. at camp Poonah, May 12.
SMITH, Capt. J. H. of the ship William Parker, on his passage to Bombay, March 8.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

MAY 12. Menzies, Macaulay, London.—15. Ann Cropper, Norton, Hong-Kong and Singapore; Great Britain, Derrlove, Hong-Kong.—16. Allan Kerr, Grey, Aden.—17. Java, Gilbert, Cork; Hindostan, West, China and Singapore; Ann Martin, Martin, China.—18. John Brewer, Brown, Cork.—19. Patriot, Mills, Aden; steamer Braganza, Lovell, Point-de-Galle; steamer Phlox, Duverger, Sarat.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Java.—Mrs. Stopford and 2 children; Mrs. Howes and 3 children; Mrs. Sears and 4 children; Lieut. col. Stopford, C.B.; Capts. F. A. Errington and C. Patteson; Lieut. and adj. J. Burne, Sarg. Archer, M.D.; J. Hawes, J. Sears, Lieut. N. H. Shute, Lieut. A. P. Bowiby, Lieut. W. Chads, Lieut. W. Bell, Lieut. Johnstone, Eos. Hutchiason, and 335 men.

Per Hindostan.—Mrs. West.

Des Archive M. Bersing.

Per Arabia .- Miss M. Pereira.

Per Windsor.—Mr. E. A. Lilsbee, Mr. W. L. Willmer, Mr. Ha-ven; and Mr. J. Sullivan. Per Dwarka.—Mrs. Hillier, Master Hillier, Master Joseph Hil-

Per John Brewer.—Maj. J. Draper, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Holland, Capt. Holland, Dr. Adams, Lieut. S. Cotton, Lieut. F. Murphy, Bns. W. D. Shipley, 151 of H.M.'s 64th foot.

er steamer Acbar .- Mrs. Farrer, Lieut. Ranken, Mr. Farrer,

d Mr. Kingcomb.

Per steamer Phlox. -- Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones.

### DEPARTURES.

MAY 12. La Belle Alliance, Stephens, London; Aliet Rohoman, Penang and Singapore; steamer Sesostris, Campbell, Aden Windsor Fay, Brewer, Calcutta .- 13. Herefordshire, London; Edward Morquand, Morquand, Penang.—16. Charlotte
Jone, Lawrence, China.—17. Edmondstone, Sayers, Liverpool;
Lucie Maria, Brown, Zanzibar; Eliza Pirie, Darley, Liverpool.—
18. Strabane, Anderson, Glasgow.—19. Steamer Achilles, Evans,
Point de Galle and Hong-Kong.—21. Steamer Victoria, Collier, Smer.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Charlotte Jane .- Mrs. Lawrence, child, and servant; Capt.

Seott and Dr. Bemcastle.

Per steamer Achilles.—Mrs. Jacobs and 3 children, Mr. W. S.

Jacobs, Mr. W. S. Wootten. To China.—Mr. M'Lauchian and

Mr. C. Pearson.

Per steamer Victoria.—A lady and child, with servant; Mrs. Betho; J. Harkness, Esq., and servant; R. Drummond, Esq.; Lieut. G. Napier; Dr. Buddo, Bo. army; E. F. Danvers, Esq.; Asst. surg. E. Batho, Bo. army; Mr. John Treacher and child, Khooshall Poonjaw, and Arab Syed Husson bin Abdool Raheim.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 21, 1849.

### Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer lo	oan	Rs.117 a 118 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	18 <b>25-26</b>	Rs. 105 a 106 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	Rs. 105 a 106 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	Rs. 99% a par.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	Rs. 91 4 a 904 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.		Rs. 86 per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	Rs. 86 do.

DANK SHARES.						
Bombay Bank	Rs	. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	30 per cent. prem.	
Oriental Bank	,,	1,000 eac	h. 500	do.	14 per cent. dis.	
Commercial Bank	,,	1,000 eac	h 500	do.	15 per cent. dis.	
Agra Bank	,,	500 eac	h 500	do.	1 per cent. dis.	
Back of Madras	,,	1,000 eac	h 1,000	do.	per cent. pm.	
Apollo Press Com		12,500 cac	h 12,50	0 <b>do.</b>	12,500	
Colaba Press Com		7,000 eac			9,700	
Colaba Land Com	,,	10,000 eac	h 10,000	O do.	5,000	
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 cac	h 500	do.	60 p. ct. dis. nom.	
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.		50 eac	h 2	l depos	it.	

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4 to 11 5
Bank of England Notes, per £	
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 222
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 10 <del>4</del> ‡
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 to 17 to
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15 <u>1</u>

### EXCHANGES.

On Landon at

U	n rone	on, at				
6 m	onths'	sight, p	er rupe	re 1s. 10}d.	For docume	nt bills.
6		•••	• • • •	1s. 10∦d.	For credit	do.
6	••			ls. 10 d.	For bank	₫Q.
3				ls. 10}d.	Do.	do.
2	••	••		1s. 9åd.	Do.	do.
1			••	1s. 9 d.	Do.	do.
1 de	۲7'8			1s. 9ld.	Do.	do_
Oα	Ćalcutt	a at 60	days'	sight, per 100	Rs. 6 a 8as. per cent.	prom.
				sight		•
					8 as. per cent. pr	em.
					8 as. per cent. di	
				ight		
					dlrs. Rs. 208.	

### PREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 31. 2s. 6d. to 31. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

### MARKETS.

BOMBAY, MAY 19. GENERAL REMARKS.—The interval which has clapsed since the departure of the last mail has been so short, and there has been so departure of the last mail has been so short, and there has been so few importations of staple articles, that any great amount of business could not be looked for. Our season, besides, is now fast approaching to a close: to Kurrachee and Persia the despatch of goods has already ceased, but to Marwar and Goozerat the trade still continues pretty active.—Money continues abundant.—Government Securities are fully as firm as at the departure of last mail.— In Bank Shares no alteration has taken place, if we except Agra's, which have risen still higher, say two per cent. since last advices, one per cent. premium having been given for a few.

Cotton Piece Goods.—There has not been a single arrival of

these fabrics, and the market is again bare of both Grey and Bleached, which continue in demand. Grey Shirtings fully maintain their former rates, except those above 64 reed, which have slightly de-Grey Madapollams scarce, and if on the spot would realise advanced prices. Grey Jacconnets scarce, and command full prices.

Bleached Shirtings and Jacconets have declined from their late extreme prices. Salin Spols are in steady demand.—DYRD GOODS.
Turkey Red Plain Cloth scarce and much wanted. Twilled rather

dull, as also Prints, except those of first quality.

### CEYLON

### DOMESTIC.

### RIRTH.

PATTERSON, the wife of T. H. d. at Colpetty, April 21.

### DEATH.

BYLES, James, at Jaffna, April 15.



### SINGAPORE.

The present Sultan of Jahore, who is at present at Malacca, has been lately treating with various parties for the sale of a portion of his territories. His first negotiations, we understand, were with Mr. Tocksing, but they went off on some point or other. Since then, we are informed, certain arrangements have been made or proposed by the Resident Councillor at Malacca, for the cession by the Sultan, to the East-India Company, of the district of Muar, lying on the southern boundary of our Malacca territory. The country is described to be generally a beautiful level plain, with a rich soil, admirably adapted in many places for paddy and other cultivation. It also abounds in tin, which if properly worked, would yield a large revenue to Government. The acquisition of this country would also give the command of the river Muar up to Mount Ophir, including the districts in which the gold mines are situated. At present the navigation of the Muar is by no means safe, the river being infested by gangs of robbers, and the exactions of the petty Malay chiefs, who dwell upon its banks, are so intolerable, that the trade between Malacca and Ulm Muar is almost extinct, although with proper protection it could not fail to be considerable. - Singapore Free Press, March 15.

We are sorry to hear that small-pox at present prevails to some extent amongst the natives, and that about 350 deaths have taken place from this disease, principally amongst children, the average daily mortality from this source being about seven

or eight.-Ibid.

### SINDE.

On Monday the 26th regiment entertained Mr. Pringle and General Auchmuty, together with all the élile of the station. They kept up the hilarity of the entertainment until the small hours. This day they entertain a large party at tiffin, to arrange about getting up some sport in the racing line. We understand this gallant corp, or the staff (we cannot positively say which), are to give a ball on the 24th instant. We are glad to see Young Egypt is again emerging from its lethargy. A performance, we are told, is to take place to night at the theatre, by the officers of the station.

—Kurrachee Advertiser, May 9.

YESTERDAY, about six o'clock in the morning, a brig was signalled, which turned out to be the hon. Company's vessel Palinurus, Lieut. Grieve in command. She is, we believe, lately from the coast of Arabia, where she has been surveying since she left this harbour about six weeks ago. There is also a cutter and tender, and we believe they will now remain with us for the next four or five months, or till the end of the monsoon. Such a fleet will doubtless add much to the gaiety of the place.—Ibid.

A river steamer, the Planet, Captain Fenner in command, arrived at Gizree on the 9th from Kotree. It will be recollected that we experienced a sharp storm in our harbour on the first of this month; about the same time the weather was most extraordinary about Kotree and Hydrabad; and on the coast of Arabia there was a severe gale on the 28th of last month, in which many native craft were sufferers. So severe was the storm at Muscat, and so violent the rain, that houses were thrown down, and several persons drowned in the torrents which had accumulated in the streets. We believe the surveying vessels now in the harbour came in for their share of the squall, if so it may be called. They passed the commodore's ship in the gale.—Ibid., May 12.

Gaiety is breaking forth in earnest. General Auchmuty, and the civil and military bachelor staff of the station, have issued cards of invitation to a ball and supper in honour of her Majesty's birthday. This will, we understand, be followed up by other festivities in the way of plays, fancy balls, &c. There is a report in circulation that Mr. Shelley's return may be expected immediately, with a cargo of ice, which will be highly acceptable on the above occasion.—*Itid.* 

On the 14th the Honourable Company's river steamer Planet, Captain Fenner, quitted Gizree for up the river. Capt. Hardinge, Persian interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, departs by this opportunity.—Ibid., May 16.

Kurracher, May 7th, 1849.—As you ask for notices regarding meteors, here is one for you. Yesterday evening (May 6th), at 6:45, a meteor fell here. When first observed, it was at an elevation of about 25° or 30°, and appeared to be falling from the zenith to a point of the horizon a little to the eastward of north, where it vanished, at an elevation of about 5°, without any appearance of explosion, and I should say that it fell below my horizon in a perfect state. I cannot say that I saw it from the commence-

ment of its course, as I was observing something else at the moment intently when it attracted my notice at the elevation above mentioned. It had the appearance of a clear ball of fire, with a slight green tinge, and was considerably larger than Venus when at her brightest. Had it occurred an hour later, it would have presented a splendid appearance, but as the sun had only just set, it was still broad daylight. The day had been hot and sultry, but at the time alluded to there was a cool breeze from the N.W., with a clear sky.

### SIAM.

The year 1848 has been characterized as one of rebellions. Although Siam occupies but a small place in the family of nations, yet she has not escaped. In the early part of March, news reached Bangkok that the Chinese on the Tachin river, about a day's travel S. west of the capital, had arisen in rebellion. The king immediately despached Phya Maha Tep with a few policement to suppress the rebels. As Maha Tep drew near their rendezvous, he and his men were fired upon, and himself mortally wounded. Maha Tep was carried back to Bangkok, and died a few day's after. The king now sent the Phra Klang and his sons, with a few other officers, and a large body of soldiers, with orders to put an end to the rebellion at all hazards. In about three weeks' time, the Phra Klang and his men succeeded in quelling them. The leader of the rebels, and about 300 men were shot or killed by other means, and some 200 brought to the king's palace in irons.

It is said only a part of those who were killed were really guilty, and of the prisoners who were brought to the capital only some

35 were found guilty and kept in irons.

The Phra Klana and his men had returned to the capital, but a short time before information reached the palace that the Chimes, at Petriu, on the Bangplakong river, about two days' travel east of the capital had risen in rebellion. It was soon ascertained that several wealthy Chinese had joined this rebellion, and the fort at Petriu had been taken by them. The Government was much alarmed at this, and the King sent the Phra Klang and his sons, with some other officers and several thousand soldiers, to take the fort, and put down the rebellion.

It appears that the fort fell into the hands of the insurgents in this way: Pova Bodin, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Siam, having closed the border war with the Cochin-Chinese, as out on his return to Bangkok. The governor of the fort and diagrated of Petriu hearing of the return of Poya Bodin, went with his servants to meet him. Soon after leaving the fort, the Chinese arose and took it. Report says that there were 100 piculs of game, powder, six cannon, and a quantity of small arms in the fort.

With all these advantages, it was supposed they would have stood a long siege before yielding. But on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Phra Klang, with their men, they united their forces and stormed the fort. The rebels made but a feeble resistance, and the fort was soon retaken. The governor of the fort was killed in taking it; but, when the Siamese got possession, the work of death commenced. It is generally reported that 10,000 Chinese were killed in the district of Petriu. But this is probably an over-estimate, and it would perhaps be more connect to say that about 2,000 were killed. Some 500 Chinese were captured, and brought to Bangkok in irons. This rebellion continued about a month, and during that time thirteen sugar-mills and other property, to the amount of a million of dollars, was destroyed.

The greater part of the prisoners brought in from Petriu were finally set free, and in the two rebellions only eleven suffered capital punishment. How many of the prisoners were really put to death it is difficult to say, as one of the high officers connected with the trials received bribes, and many escaped punishment. The king, on learning of these bribes, condemned the officer to death, but through the intercession of friends, the punishment of death was

remitted .- Bangkok Calendar.

We are happy to announce the establishment of another machine shop in Bangkok. It has been built by Nai Mot, son of a Siamese nobleman. This man has shown much skill and good taste in making and arranging the tools for his shop. He has received some assistance from the individual who aided the Prince in establishing his. An engine-lathe has been built under the superintendence of this person for the use of the shop, which would do honour to any similar establishment in Europe or America. Nai Mot has made some improvements in the electrotype the past year, which, if known abroad, would do him much honour. These improvements are a source of encouragement, and we hope the Siamese will not only improve in mechanics but in religion.—Ibid.



### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Captain Ouchterlony, in a memoir of a survey of the Neilgherry Mountains, gives the following particulars respecting their inhabitants:—

"The utmost obscurity hangs over the early history of the Neilgherry-hills, for, beyond the period of the immigration of the "Todars" or "Todawars," tradition amongst the present inhabitants affords no clue whatever to trace That they have been in former ages inhabited, and that by a very peculiar race, evidence sufficient to show is furmished by the existence of the numerous "cairns" or rude tombs found upon summits of almost all the loftier mountains in every part of the hills, the origin of which is so remote, that the Tedars, recognized as the most ancient inhabitants, have no tracition amongst themselves bequeathed by their ancestors which even guides us to a surmise, as to the race of people by whom they were constructed. As affording thus almost the only landmarks by which speculation as to the ancient state of this remarkable region can be guided, these "cairns" seem to merit a brief description. They are invariably situated, as has been already mentioned, on the highest summits of the hills, sometimes single, but more frequently in groups or rows of from three to six. They are circular in form, raised with large unhewn blooks of stone four feet or more above the level of the ground, and ranying in diameter from twelve or fifteen feet to twenty five or thirty. The interior is hollowed out to some depth below the ofiginal surface, usually until the solid rock is reached, and the apace thus cleared filled with earthen pots, with the covers strongly luted on, pieces of bone, charcoal, and fragments of pottery, all tightly packed in a soil so black and finely pulverized, as to give cause to suppose it to be decomposed animal matter. On breaking these pots or urns, which many of them are in the form of, they are found to contain ashes, charcoal, and pieces of half-calcined bones, with sometimes a small quantity of a pure scentless fluid, which, in two instances, I found to be pure water slightly impregnated with lime. Images of tigers, elks, bisons, leopards, and some domestic animals, pieces of decomposed bronze, resembling spear heads, tripods, &c., are also found occasionally, mixed with the other remains; but it is a singular fact that on breaking up the strong pavement of slabs of stone with which the cairns " are covered in, and mining down until a second pavement is come upon, which, from its brightness and weight has, to all appearance, never been disturbed since it was first laid, we and on removing it that the contents of the vault below, instead of being laid in the order befitting the repose of consecrated ashes, are generally smashed and broken up and mixed with the soil, having barely one or two pots of bones and aslies entire, just as though the pick axe of the destroying explorer had been ziready there. Some ingenious writers have endeavoured to build up upon the evidence of these cairns a theory to the effect that their constructors must have been a tribe of the ancient Scythians, who, having wandered into this remote part of Asia, preferred a settlement on the hills they had discovered, to the hopeless undertaking of a return; and pursuing their hypothesis, and discovering instances in the customs and habits of the present Todars which assimilate them to the race which history describes under the name of Scythian s, they pass on to the conclusion that their ancestors were the founders of these tombs, and the descendents of the ancient Scythians. But this westimption is, in my opinion, erroneous. So prejudiced and bigoted a race as the Todars would naturally cherish, with the atmost veneration and solicitude, any vestiges of mortality which their most vague tradition should point to as monuments of their ancestors; and therefore, when we find them offering not the slightest objection to the cairns being broken open, and their contents rifled, and even voluntarily guiding strangers to

unexplored ones, aiding them in the work of destruction, it is reasonable to conclude that they form no link of cummunication between the present race of Todars and any tribe of people by whom these singular monuments may have been raised.

"All clue being thus lost, it would beidle to follow out further any speculation as to the history of the Neilgherries prior to the first coming to them of the Todars for as no coins or inscriptions, or even hieroglyphics, have been found in any of the cairns, or their contents, there exists no evidence whatever by which inquiry could be guided into the right course.

" With the Todars, then, commences the only (partially) known history of the Neilgherries.

"At the time of their immigrating they probably found no aboriginal inhabitants settled on them, and seeing in the solitary and inaccessible character of the mountain region which they had discovered a fitting spot for the undisturbed exercise of their singular religion, and peculiar pastoral habits,—for the former of which they had possibly endured persecution amongst the tribes of the plains-they determined on permanently occupying it. Ages, according to their belief, must have passed while they remained in undisturbed possession of the hills, extending over such a space of time, that they express their belief that the founders of their tribe were created on them, until at length a small band of Kothers found their way up from the plains, and besought permission to till certain tracts of land which they indicated. From this era may be said to have commenced the self-arrogated sovereignty of the Todars over the land forming the plateau of the Neigherries, as, conceding the privilege sought for by the new comers, they stipulated that a certain proportion of all the grains which they might produce from the soil should be annually presented to them as "goodoo," or tribute, in acknowledgment of their feudal right over the territory. Not long after this, and according to their traditions, three or four centuries ago, a party of "Burghers," or "Buddughurs," emigrated from the " north country," (probably the northern part of Mysore and Canara), and came to the Nielgherries, and being good cultivators, at once perceived the advantages offered to them in the virgin and rich soil which they saw on all sides. They accordingly appear to have obtained permission to settle and cultivate land, upon the same terms of those granted to the Kothers, and inviting more of their brethren to join them, they soon swelled into a numerous tribe and spread over the hills, constructing their villages, and inclosing their fields (and doubtless clearing away much forest) in all directions. I can find no evidence of any sovereign ruler having been acknowledged amongst the Hill people, until about a century before the reign of Hyder Ally in Mysore, when, according to the tales of the Kothers and Burghers, there were three princes or chiefs who had sway over them; one in Todansad, who resided in a fortress called Mullaycotta, the walls and ditch of which still exist on a hill to the eastward of the village of " Shoolooroo," and westward of Mootmad and the Sugoo Pass; one in Meykenaad, in the fortress, the ruins of which are now called " Hoolicul Droog," situated on a lofty ridge overlooking the Coonoor Pass; and a third in Parumgenaad, in a fort, the site of which is still pointed out near Kotugherry, and called "Konagerry," though no vestige of a fort remains now recognizable. Their traditions state, that at this time, in consequence of disputes between the Burghers and Kothers regarding their respective boundaries, a general settlement of their lands took place under the auspices of three chiefs, when the lines of demarcation were definitively fixed; and though only by oral indication, in consequence of the ignorance of reading and writing which then, as now, prevailed, the limits of the territory of each tribe were so distinctly identified, that ever since, up to this time, no disputes about them have ever been known to occur."

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, June 29, 1849.

NOTWITHSTANDING some words of faint encouragement, which fell from the President of the Board of Control last night, in the House of Commons, implying that "the difficulties were likely to be removed," the period when railroads shall speed and facilitate the intercommunication of India appears remote. Meanwhile, a suggestion, of a very practical kind, has been offered for improving the means already at command, which is highly deserving of attention.—which will not interfere with the construction of railroads,-which will be no inconvenient adjunct to them when made, and a convenient substitute for them until they are completed. This suggestion is contained in a pamphlet published by Mr. Bourne,\* in the shape of a Report to a Committee of Gentlemen formed for the establishment of improved steam navigation upon the rivers of India; and it contemplates the employment of a new kind of steam-vessel, adapted to the navigation of shallow and shifting rivers.

Mr. Bourne, who has recently returned from India, which he visited professionally, in connection with the operations of one of the Indian railways, brings to the discussion of this subject local as well as scientific knowledge. In one of his journeys he says, "I had to descend the Ganges from Mirzapore to Calcutta, and I was struck with the imperfect adaptation of the steamers on the river to meet the difficulties peculiar to their vocation. It was obvious to my mind, that a great river like the Ganges, full of shoals and quicksands, and perpetually shifting its channel, was practically unimprovable; the inference, therefore, was unavoidable, that the steamers must be adapted to the river, since the river could not be adapted to the steamers."

The simplicity and self-evidence of this proposition are admirable, and the only question which arises is, whether the adaptation is practicable, and at a moderate expense—a question, in our opinion, most satisfactorily answered.

Mr. Bourne observes that the rivers of India are uniformly shallow, and much obstructed by banks and shoals, whilst their beds are, in many cases, liable to change during every inundation.

"The Ganges is the only river upon which it has hitherto been found practicable to establish steam-vessels for commercial purposes; and even upon the Ganges the steamers cannot ascend higher than Allahabad, situated about midway between Calcutta and Delhi, at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. The steamers are unable to run during the night, lest they might get upon shoals, from which their subsequent removal would be difficult, and the progress made in ascending the stream is consequently not more than 50 or 60 miles a-day. Notwithstanding every precaution, however, the vessels are perpetually getting aground, and frequently stick in the river for days or weeks together, so that the voyage is necessarily very tedious, and consequently expensive.

Since his return to England, he says he has matured a scheme which suggested itself to him upon the spot, and he finds that, whereas the most suitable of the present Ganges boats carry only a cargo of about 60 tons upon a draught of about 3 feet water, and realize a speed of only 6 or 7 miles an hour, it is practicable to construct a vessel which shall carry 250 tons of cargo, upon 12 inches draught of water, with a speed of 15 miles an hour, and which shall at the same

time be capable of running over the shoals on appropriate wheels provided for that purpose.

The drawings and specifications of this new kind of steamboat Mr. Bourne submitted to Messrs. Boulton and Watt, the eminent engineers, requesting them to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a vessel, complete in all her appointments; and those gentlemen distinctly state their opinion, "that the two principal difficulties arising from the strength of the current and the shallowness of the water, may be effectually surmounted by the species of vessel you have proposed for that purpose;" and, after going through the details, -- observing that "it is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the cost of vessels and machinery in which there is so much variation from ordinary practice," -they undertake to construct such a vessel, with its engines, for 35,000l. This amount, they state, may be reduced by certain modifications of the plan, and Mr. Bourne believes "it may be safely reckoned that five steamers, each capable of carrying 250 tons of cargo, on one foot of water, at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, could be set upon the Ganges, in complete working order, for 200,000l.

The effect of introducing these steamers upon the rivers of India, Mr. Bourne says,—

"Must be to open up the whole interior of the country to commerce, by establishing a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance between the interior and the coast. Not only may the Ganges and Jumna be navigated from Calcutta to Delhi uninterruptedly throughout the year, but many of their larger tributaries, such as the Soane, Gogra, Gunduck, Goomty, and Chumbul, may also be navigated with great benefit to commerce. Such rivers as the Godavery, Nerbudda, and Tapty, which communicate with the cotton districts in the heart of the Deccan, may also be thus turned into great steam highways for bringing cotton and other products of the interior to the coast, and for transmitting English manufactures in return. The Indus, also, and its five tributary rivers flowing through the Punjab, will be all made accessible by means of steamers of the kind proposed, whereby a navigation of some thousands of miles will be opened; and the effect of which will be to enable the manufactures of England to supplant those of Russia in the markets of Central Asia."

The alternative modes of introducing this improved system of river navigation into India, are, that the experiment should be tried by the Government, or that a private company should be formed for the purpose, under the auspices of the Government. Mr. Bourne thinks that, where the benefits consequent upon success are so great, and the prospects are so promising, the Government should undertake the experiment; but, in order to assist the views of parties desirous of forming a private Company, he has prepared an estimate of the annual receipts and expenses of five steamers on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Delhi, which shows a balance of 25 per cent. upon a capital of 250,0001.

The conclusions of Mr. Bourne are based upon a considerable body of evidence, and, although we are aware that such conclusions are often unintentionally delusive, so few elements liable to error are involved in the calculations—river steam-navigation not being new in India—that we do not distrust his estimate.

In the execution of this scheme, it is not necessary to construct roads, or keep them in repair; nature has provided highways indestructible by the elements, and the mode of conveyance, moreover, is one to which the natives are habituated. This mode of navigation seems to be peculiarly well adapted to the rivers of our new territory, the Indus being in many parts shallow, its shoals frequently shifting; and the Indus is the great channel of communication between the Punjab and the sea.

At all events, Mr. Bourne's plan is worthy of serious consideration.



<sup>\*</sup> Indian River Navigation, &c.; by John Bourne, C.E. Allen and Co.

### SHIPPING.

JUNE 23. Doris, MacDonald, Mauritius.—25. Brilliant, Stewart, and Idare, Adair, Mauritius; Devonshire, Consitt, Madras; Menam, Maxton, Hong-Kong; Lara, Claydon, Breede River.—26. Apame, Easson, Cape; Georgina, Williams, Bengal.—27. St. George, Jones, New South Wales; Navarino, Paige, Port Phillip; Vixen, Lowe, Port Phillip; Frances, Guthrie, Ceylon; Duchess of Argyle, Phillips, Bombay; Constance, Godfrey, Shanghai.—28. Raymond, Hart, and Johnstone, Harrison, New South Wales; City of London, Hine, Bengal.

### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 17. Mahomed Shah, M'Meitram, Port Phillip.—18. Salacia, Armstrong, New South Wales.—20. Narcissus, Batty, Ceylon; Pauline Houghton, Owen, Mauritius; Sultana, Billing, Adelaide; William Darley, Cammell (from Huil), Bombay.—22. William Wallace, Doroney (from Newcastle), Bombay; Luna, Leith (from Newcastle), St. Helena; Cumberland, Davison, Bombay; Wanderer, White, Ascension.—23. Ralph Bernal, M'Laren, New South Wales.—24. Alverton, Buckland, Madras; Westminster, Michie, Bombay.—25. Abberton, Carr, Port Phillip; Henry Tanner, Davies, Port Natal.—26. Tamar, Stayner, and Lima, Yuille, New South Wales; City of London, Balls, Ceylon.

From Livebpool.—June 22. Free Trader, Wade, Calcutta.—23. Anna Henderson, Coull, Calcutta; Worcester, Hawkins, Bombay.—24. Electric, Douglas, Calcutta.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COTTON, the wife of Rev. H. s. at Chesterfield, near Lichfield, June 25.

LUBHINGTON, the wife of E. L. of Park-house, near Maidstone, d. June 23.

MARJORIBANKS, the wife of E. jun. d. at 13, Cavendish-square, June 23.

SMITH, the lady of E. late of the Madras civil service, d. in York-ahire, June 18.

TICKELL, the lady of Major-General, c.B., s. at Zeelugt-house, Cheltenham, June 21 (since dead).

### MARRIAGES.

HOOPER, James, Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal Marine, to Arabella, d. of Maj. O. G. Stockenström, at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, June 26.

Marylevone, June 20.

HORSBURGH, James, s. of the late Capt., hydrographer to the Hon.
East-India Company, to Amelia, d. of J. T. Edwards, at Stanton
Lacey, Shropshire, June 26.

PESKETT, Dr. Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment,
to Alice, d. of James Whicher, at Peterfield Church, June 23.

### DEATHS.

BROOKE, Thomas H. late of the East-India Company's civil service in the island of St. Helena, at Plymouth, aged 76.

PETRIE, Martin, aged 66, June 25.

PETRIE, Martin, aged oo, June 25.

RAIKES, Artbur, s. of the late G. on board the Marlborough on her passage from India, aged 30, June 8.

READ, Marjory, the wife of W. H. of Singapore, at Forres, June 24.

YOUNG, Henry T. Indian navy, at Suez, on his passage to England, May 25.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

### June 27th, 1819.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. Joseph Reid. Mr. Samuel Garling.

Mr. William T. Taylor.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Lieut. Henry J. B. Macleod, artillery. Ens. George H. Lillie, 13th N.I. Ens. Montgomerie Hunter, 18th N.I. Ens. Baron Von Andlaw, 26th N.I. Lieut. col. Charles Griffiths, 46th N.I. Capt. Richard Ouseley, 50th N.I.

Lieut, col. Robert Ross, 71st N. I.

Madras Estab. — Maj. Henry Gosling, 7th N. I.

Capt. Alexander L. Tweedie, 36th N. I. Lieut. Alfred Cooper, 46th N.I. Cupt. John H. Kennedy, 47th N.I.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. Edward Thompson, 8th N.I. Brev. maj. Robert M. Hughes, 12th N.I. Ens. Samuel Christian, 17th N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles H. Lushington, Sept. Mr. George F. Cockburn, Aug.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George B. Ottley, 6th N.I.
Maj. Richard Angelo, 34th N.I., Aug.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Alexander R. Dallas, 1st N.I., overland.
Lieut. William Fraser, 44th N.I.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab .- The Rev. Richard Panting, M. A.

### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. col. Edward Pettingal, 26th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab. - Lieut. Geo. C. Mowbray, 15th N.I., 6 months.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward John Pitfield Jones, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. William Thomas Crockett, appointed a

volunteer for the Indian Navy.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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### THE COMPANY'S VESSELS START

### FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS

As follow, with her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for the undermentioned Ports:—

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VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month, at 2 p.m. When either of these dates fall on a Sunday, the vessels start the following day.

### MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 20th and 29th of every month. ALEXANDRIA, 20th of the month.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND BLACK SEA, On the 29th of the month.

INDIA AND CHINA (VIA EGYPT). ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, 30th of the month.

ADEN and BOMBAY, also on the 29th of the month.

### HOMEWARD ROUTES.

Prom CALCUTTA for England, 10th of every month, except in May, June, and July, when the Steamers sail on the 5th.

From MADRAS, four days after leaving Calcutta.
From CEVLON, nine days after leaving Calcutta.
From ADRAS, nor about the 30th of every month.
From ALEXANDRIA, on or about the 10th.
From MALEXANDRIA, on or about the 10th.
From TREBIZOND, on or about the 12th.
From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.
From STWRNA, on or about the 21st.
From GIBRALTAR, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.
From LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.
Trom LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.
Trom Loss of the Vessels, rates of Passage-money, and to secure Passages and Ship Cargo, please apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, LEADENHALE, STREET, LONDON, and No. 57, High STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.
N.B.—Length of time occupied by the Peninsular and Otiental Company's Steamers in performing the passage from Southampton to the undermentioned ports:—

To GIBRALTAR.....Seven Days. 
 GIBRALTAR
 Seven Days.

 MALTA
 Eleven do.

 ALEXANDRIA
 Sixteen do.

 CONSTANTINOPLE
 Sixteen do.

 BOMBAY
 Thirty-five do.

 CEYLON
 Forty two do.

 MADRAS
 Forty-five do.

 CALCUTTA
 Firty-eight do.

 HONG KONG
 Fifty-four do.



East-India House, 30th May, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£4. 10s.), four pounds ten shillings per cent, per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 3rd day of June, 1850.

That from and after the 3rd day of June, 1850, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3. 10s) three pounds ten shillings per cent, per annum.

That holders of honds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£3. 10s.) three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, until the 34th day of November, 1849; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continution as aforesaid, on or before the 30th day of November, 1849, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 3rd day of June, 1850, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th June, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th July next, before II o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 980. They must embark between the 25th July and 10th August next, and the Court will not permit more than 400 persons to embark in one vessel.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage money will be payable in India, at the exchange of is, lod, per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 20th June, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 4th July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS for packing, PIG LEAD,—also SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had the application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 4th day of July, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

S .. 1 ...1

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge
Bank Dining Rooms, Bank
Bedford Hotel, Covent Garden
Blue Posts Hotel, Cork Street
Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's
Christie's Hotel, St. Paul's
Christie's Hotel, St. James's Street
City Arms Tavern, City
City of London Club, Broad Street
Clothworker's Hall, City

City of London Club, Broad Street Clothworker's Hall, City Commercial Travellers' School Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich Castle Tavern, Guildhall Cafe de l'Europe, Haymarket Coventry House Club, Piccadilly Euston Hotel, Euston Square Ellis's Hotel, St. James's Street Fenton's Hotel, St. James's Street Fishmongers' Hall Fishmongers' Hall Freemasons' Tavern

Freemanns Tavern
Foundling Hospital
Free Trade Club, St. James's Square
Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle Street
Greaham Club, King William Street
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Guildhall Hotel, Guildhall

Gray's Inn Coffee House, Holborn Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross

Groves's Hotel, Albemarle Street Gunter's, Messrs., Berkeley Square House of Commons (Refreshment Department) Ironmongers' Hall, City Joe's Chop House, Finch Lane Lincoln's Inn Hall London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street London Coffee House Lloud's Coffee House. Royal Exch.

Groves's Hotel, Albemarle Street

London Coffee House, Royal Exch.
Mullin's Hotel, Ironmonger Lane
Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square
New Hummums, Covent Garden
Old Hummums, Covent Garden
Oxford and Cambridge Club
Peel's Coffee House, Fleet Street
Plazza Hotel, Covent Garden
Plough Tavern, Blackwall
Paltney Hotel, Albemarle Street
Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand
Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand
Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand
Royal Naval School, New-cross
Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenball
Street
Babloniere Hotel, Leicester Souare

Sabloniere Hotel, Leicester Square Bationiere Hotel, Leicester Squar Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden Travellers' Club, Pall Mall Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich United Service Club Union Hotel, Cockspur Street Virginia Tavern, Cornhill Wood's Hotel, Furnival's Inn Woolpack Tavern, Cornhill

REFERENCES.

Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
Albert Hotel, Glasgow
Albion Hotel, Brighton
Albion Hotel, Brighton
Albion Hotel, Hastings
Albion Hotel, Manchester
Albion Hotel, Glasgow
Bedford Hotel, Brighton
Bell Hotel, Gloucester
Bell Hotel, Worcester
Brunswick Hotel, Liverpool
Bull Hotel, Preston
Bush Hotel, Carliele
Buck's Head Hotel, Glasgow
Cafe Royal, Edinburgh
Castle Hotel, Richmond
Clarence Hotel, Brighton
Clarence Hotel, Manchester
Clarendon Mansion, Brighton Clarence Hotel, Manchester
Clarendon Mansion, Brighton
Cafe de l'Europe, Manchester
Crow Hotel, Glasgow
Crown Hotel, Worcester
Dolphin Hotel, Southampton
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George Hotel, Portsmouth
Greybound Hotel, Richmond
George Inn. Frome Greyhound Hotel, Richmond
George Inn, Frome
Great Northern Hotel, Lincoln
Guildhall Hotel, Bristol
Imperial Hotel, Liverpool
King's Head Hotel, Gloucester
King's Head Hotel, Margate
King's Arms Tavern, Richmond
London Hotel, Dover
London Hotel, Edinburgh
Marine Ho.el, Hastings
Marlborough College, Marlborough
Montague Tavern, Bristol
Morrison Hotel, Dublin
New Stein Hotel, Brighton
Norfolk Hotel, Brighton

Old Ship Hotel, Brighton Plough Hotel, Cheltenham Queen's Hotel, Birmingham Queen's Hotel, Manchester Railway Tavern, Southampton Reindeer Hotel, Worcester Rainway I avent, Southampton
Reindeer Hotel, Worcester
Regent Hotel, Leamington
Rocbuck Tavern, Richmon 1
Royal Agricul. College, Cirencester
Royal Hotel, Richmond
Royal Hotel, Richmond
Royal Hotel, Plymouth
Royal George Hotel, Southampton
Royal Western Hotel, Isle of Wight
Royal York Hotel, Bristol
Royal York Hotel, Bristol
Royal Oak Hotel, Hastings
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Wolverton Station, North Western
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### 1849.

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Monarch Alfred Trafalgar Prince of Wales Sutlej	1400 1400 1250 1350 1200 1000	C. G. Weller A. Henning D. Robertson W. F. Hopkins E. Voss W. H. Pare	Ditto Madras & Calcutta Calcutta direct Ditto Madras direct Cape & Bombay	26 do. 10 Aug. 20 do. 26 do. 25 Sept. 10 do. 20 July.

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Fri lay, June 29, 1349.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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Vol.VII.—No. 129.]

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Bentinck, with the mails, left Calcutta June 3; Saugor, 5; Madras, 10; Point-de-Galle, 17; Aden, July 3; and reached Suez

Madras, 10; Point-de-Gaile, 17; Alien, sury S; and reached Sides July 10.

The Malla (steamer), with the China mail, left Hong-Kong May 26; Singapore, June 5; and Penang, on the 8th. The mails throught reached Alexandria July 13; from whence they were forwarded by the Ripon, and reached Malta on the 17th. The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M.'s steamer Medusa, which arrived at its destination on the 20th.

The Ricon with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton

The Ripon, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton

on the 29th.

### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1849.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and Chias, vid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Monday, Aug. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 18, or if marked vid Marseilles on the evening of Fridsy, Aug. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 25.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta Madras	••	June 3	Ceylon	••••	••	June 1	1
7480LES			May May		••	o uno	_

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE world of politics has often been compared, in its operations, to the world of nature; great excitement is followed by exhaustion; after the hurricane comes the calm. The storm of war and agitation in the Punjab has been succeeded by a "profound tranquillity," and "barrenness of events," a chronicle of "news of little importance," are the preliminary announcements of the various journals, which

must grievously distress those who, like the Athenians of old, are incessantly craving for "something new."

To those, however, who take a real interest in the welfare of India, and who seek it not in the glare of military renown and the aggrandizement of her territory, but in the amelioration of her masses, the suspension of these eruptions of excitement, which engross the attention of superficial politicians, is grateful; it affords a breathing-time,-a pause,-an interval, which the wise and virtuous statesman will improve. Like the husbandman, when the tempest which has purified the atmosphere has subsided, having corrected the vices of the soil, he will return to his labours, in a more genial temperature, and with happier auspices,his energies inspired and stimulated by hope.

All the accounts by this mail assure us that matters are settling down gradually, quietly, and orderly; "the officers intrusted with the task of working the new political engine are at their posts, or on the way to them; lines are being marked out, barracks in course of erection, and the various arrangements requisite for holding and governing the newlyacquired province are all progressing towards completion." The revenues of the Punjab, it is said, are likely to be more productive and far more easily collected than was anticipated. "Instead of being a source of increased expense, that province is expected to furnish a considerable sum to the general revenue of India, after defraying its own charges, and that without oppressing the people." The Delhi Gazette, indeed, regrets to learn that the enlistment of Sikhs into the new corps, which are to form the proposed contingent, is not going on well. "The Sikhs refuse to take service, and the general opinion is against the formation of this contingent, and for an augmentation of the regular army." This may be so much the better. Some official documents are published in the papers, consisting of reports and instructions from the new British authorities, whence it appears that the "Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab" had placed the Barah doab in the charge of Mr. R. Montgomery, as Commissioner; that the tract had been divided into four districts, the officers in charge of which would exercise the powers of judge, magistrate, and collector; that the Chuch and Rechna doabs had been placed under Mr. E. Thornton, as Commissioner, each being divided into districts, the officers in charge having the same powers as those in the Barah doab. The Commissioners of Mooltan and of the Sind-Sagur doab had not yet joined. The province of Peshawur had been placed under Major G. Lawrence, who would exercise therein the powers of judge, magistrate, and collector; and the district of Hazara is held in charge by

Captain Abbott, who, as well as Major Lawrence, is under the immediate superintendence of the Board: Mr. Edgworth is reported to be appointed to Mooltan, Mr. D. Macleod at Julundhur, and Captain Ross at Leiah.

In their instructions to the Commissioners, the Board of Administration strongly recommend cordial and zealous co-operation with the military authorities; caution in the issue of purwanahs to the native officials; stringent measures against trespasses on property, and against any attempt at forced labour. The necessity and policy of being as accessible as possible to all ranks, is urged upon the various functionaries, who are recommended to mix with the people, and ascertain their wants and wishes; to study their characters and master their dialects. "It is incumbent on all those placed in authority," observes the officiating Secretary to the Board, Major Edwardes, "while steadily repressing attempts at violence and breach of the laws, to treat kindly and considerately all classes, and especially those who have lost so much by the change of rule." For this reason, and for their local knowledge, the employment of natives, where practicable, is recommended.

These instructions are based upon sound principles, and breathe a spirit which, if it informs and influences the new officials, will exert a potent power over men hitherto taught to believe that Europeane are tyrants by those who oppressed and tred them down.

It does not seem to be the intention of the authorities at present to remove the late Maharajah, Dhulcep Singh, to the British provinces in India. Whether this change of intention has been dictated by a belief that he would be less dangerous at Lahore than at Allahabad, or produced by the escape of the Maharanee from Benares, can only be conjectured. It now appears that the fugitive Ranee, who reached Katmandoo, in Nepal, in the disguise of a female devotee, is to be allowed to reside there, the British Government making her an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month, or 1,2001. a year. The whole of her property at Benares has, it is said, been confiscated.

The troops at the new stations are housing themselves, especially at Peshawur, where the large native houses of the expelled Barukhzaie chiefs have afforded much accommodation. The accounts from Peshawur, which are to the 12th of May, state that Brigadier Dundas has caused great dissatisfaction by his obvious leaning towards the Bombay troops, between whom and the Bengal troops unpleasant jealousies are said to exist. The lines at Rawul Pindee have been finished, and by the latest accounts the troops were at once to move into them. The military occupation of the country will, therefore, soon be complete.

The trial of Moelraj had not yet commenced, owing to the indisposition of Brigadier Godby, one of the Commissioners. It was expected to commence shortly; Mr. Boweing, of the civil service, was to conduct the prosecution.

At Lahore all was life and festivity. Since General Gilbert's arrival, that city had become the scene of social amusement, while the interchange of hospitalities between the regiments of her Majesty and the Hon. Company showed that there the spirit of absurd jealousy, which formerly existed between the members of the two services, is fast giving way to one of a more generous rivalry. Nominal rolls of claimants for the Punjab medal have been called for by Lord Gough; and it is asserted by a north-west journal, likely to be well informed, that the medal itself is to be

distributed to all who have served in a military capacity at any time during the late war within the territories under the government of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, but that a clasp is to be added for each battle to such as served in it.

"This arrangement," says the Madras Athenaum, "will, we fear, not satisfy the captors of Mooltan, who are clamorous for a distinct medal for their successful siege, and in the assertion of their claims—we now form our judgment from the letters which have found their way into the public papers—have indulged in a large amount of self-glorification and unnecessary depreciation of the services of their brother soldiers. All have nobly done their duty in the sphere in which fortune placed them; but the consciousness of this, and the knowledge that their country approves their valour, suffice not to satisfy the soldiers of the Indian army now-a-days, and accordingly, after every battle we have a loud ontery for extra 'batta' and honorary decorations. We have nowish to depreciate the services of the army of the Punjaub or that of Mooltan, but we condemn the principle of indiscriminate eulogy and reward which has found its way into the practice both of the authorities and the troops, and deprecate the undervaluation of these distinctions which must ensue from their too general bestowment."

The order referred to in our last Summary, probibiting the wives and families of officers and soldiers from proceeding to any station beyond the Ravee, appears in this Mail. The order was issued so late that many ladies, who had already gone to join their husbands, had to retrace their steps, to their very great inconvenience and discomfort.

Maharajah Goolab Single has sent a deputation to congratulate the British Government on their success.

Sir Henry Lawrence has found it necessary to leave Lahore for the hills, to recover his health, which has been impaired by his incessant attention to his arduous duties.

The great diamond, Koh-i-noor (of which a description will be found in our columns), is to be sent home to her Majesty, some say by the hands of Major Edwardes, others by those of Lord Gough,

The order is out for the formation of five regiments of irregular cavalry and as many of irregular infantry in the Punjab. It has also been publicly notified that a sixth captain is to be added to each regiment of light cavalry in the three Presidencies. A letter from Lahore states that there is some difficulty in getting commanding officers for the new regiments of irregular cavalry; "exceptions have been taken to the small rate of pay for the men, the difficulty of getting efficient men and horses from those recommended for employment by the Board, who are anxious to get as many men from those irregular troops who assisted us during the war as possible employed."

Lord Gough has put forth his farewell address to the army, a copy of which will be found elsewhere. He is said to be much grieved at the manner in which he has been treated by his Horse Guards friends, and has retired into private life, taking a house at some distance from Simla. A correspondent of the Englishman, speaking of Lord Gough's supersession, says—

"I am sorry that this misfortune has fallen upon him in his old age, and especially after the admirable wind-up that he has made of the campaign. He resigned the day after the battle of Guzerat, but the appointment of Sir Charlea Napier will have been made irrespective of that resignation. Whatever may have been Lord Gough's rashness, he certainly was personally liked by the whole army, as far as I can judge. I do not assert that it was necessary that the battle of Chillianwalla should have been fought, but there are many people who think otherwise, and the whole result of that day must not be set down to the Commander-in-Chief. He could not expect that his cavalry brigade would run away when most wanted, and cripple his own artillery. Neither I believe should he be held responsible for not using artillery upon the masses of infantry which supported the guns by which the 24th was cut to

pieces. However, whether necessary or etherwise to supercede Lord Gough, I think that most people are sorry for him, and I hope Sir Charles Napier will be as popular."

The arrival of Sir William Gomm at Calcutta was expected. It appears that Sir William, having received a hint, by the February mail, of his appointment to the command-in-chief in India, in the joy of his heart, and no doubt fully believing that it was his duty, took his passage from the Mauritius forthwith, and would reach Calcutta just after Sir Charles Napier, the real Commander-in-Chief, had superseded Lord Gough. This play of commanders is a whimsical affair, and affords room for some severe jokes at the expense of those who have indulged in it.

The presidential intelligence is barren. At Calcutta, the draft of a legislative act for establishing a new court for the recovery of debts to the amount of Rs. 500 at the three presidency cities has appeared in the Gazette. The new tribunals are to be formed on the model of the county courts of England.

At the expense of some space, we have given official lists of Union Bank shareholders—those who, by payment of their assessment, or giving security for it, are protected against the creditors of the concern, and those who are yet fair game for all who think them worth the pursuit.

The Bengal Hurkaru states that two or three cases, in which parties connected with the management of Mofussil banks are charged with conduct of a questionable character, are finding their way before the public. "Should they prove to be as described by rumour, it will not be wonderful if the Government interferes to prohibit its servants from being in any way connected with trading associations of any kind."

In our last Summary we noticed the establishment of an experimental school for Hindoo girls of the middle and higher classes of the community. The institution had continued to be a prominent subject of discussion. A violent agitation against it has been got up by some of the orthodox Hindoos; but, though suffering some damage, the school is likely to weather the storm. Already, it is reported, some of the leading natives have withdrawn their opposition, if they have not yet openly allied themselves with the bold little band of reformers.

At Madras, the great event during the month is a railway meeting, held at the Banqueting-hall on the 29th of May, Sir H. Pottinger in the chair, the assembly comprising all the notables of Madras. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme, which met on the 2nd of June, and came to resolutions, which are given in another column.

The Madras Athenæum states, that a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of Madras will take place next year by the retirement of Sir Edward Gambier from the post he has so long filled.

From Bombay we have no local news of any interest.

The intelligence from China, which is to the 25th of May, is unimportant. The excitement at Canton had subsided. The Chinese brokers have consented to pay a certain small sum upon all goods bought from foreigners towards a "Consoo Fund," for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Garde Mobile, and to meet similar outlays on future occasions. The establishment of this fund is considered directly opposed to the spirit and letter of the existing treaties, and indicates a return on the part of the Chinese to the old system. Pirates still abounded. The Inflexible

steamer had brought in three large well-armed piratical boats, which they secured after a desperate resistance. Several European portmanteaus were found on board of the boats, among them one belonging to the Spanish mail agent who was attacked a short time ago and lost his life. A large piratical boat had been brought to Ningpo by H. M.'s brig Pilot, and handed over to the Chinese authorities there. The governor of Macao was at serious issue with the Chinese authorities. The U. S. ship Preble had returned from Japan with some shipwrecked sailors.

Adelaide papers state that the gold in the mines of Melbourne turns out to be only iron pyrites. A vein of silver ore had been discovered in Van Diemen's Land, not far from Hobart Town. A number of German emigrants had arrived in that colony, and the settlers are as eager to engage their services as they are unwilling to accept those of the Irich. A Launceaton paper mentions that a large quantity of wheat was being cut for hay!

An official report from New Zealand declares that the earthquakes which excited so much alarm have done but little mischief. The smelting experiment which was announced some time ago has completely succeeded, and it is expected that a portion of the ores produced will be shipped as metal.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M. TROOPS.—Assist.-apoth. Robert M. Murphy, of the 29th regt., at Serokee, aged 22, May 15; Lieut. W. G. Cassidy, 51st regt., at Madras, May 20.

BENGAL.—Col. J. Holbrow, of the Bengal Army, at Milton-on-Thames, Kent, aged 58, July 16; Lieut.-col. Gavin R. Crawford, of the art., at Mussorie, aged 55, May 5; Capt. W. L. Hosell, 45th N.I., at Cairo, aged 32, July 11.

MADRAS.—Capt. John Whitlock, of the 8th L.C. at Kamptee, May 25; Lieut. James D. Harris, 28th N.I., at Khyooh Phyoo, May 7.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

From Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Captain Burroughes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Division.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, to state, for the information of Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding in the Punjab, that the following civil arrangements have been made for the management of the country:—

2nd. Mr. R. Montgomery has assumed charge of the Barah Doab as commissioner. That tract has been divided into four districts, the officers in charge of which will exercise the power of

judge, magistrate, and collector.

3rd. The Chuch and Rechna Doabs have been placed in charge of Mr. E. Thornton, as commissioner, being divided into four districts.\* The officers in charge will exercise the same powers as those in the Barcea Doab.

4th. The officers selected as commissioners of Mooltan, and the Sindh Saugor Doab, have not yet joined; for the present, Lieut. James and Gen. Cortlandt have charge of the first-named province, and Captain Nicholson and Lieut. Coxe as district officers.

5th. Major G. Lawrence has been placed in charge of the province of Peshawar, and will exercise control in it, as judge, magistrate, and collector, under the immediate orders of the Board; the district of Huzara is held in charge by Captain Abbott, also under the immediate superintendence of the Board.

6th. The Board further direct me to annex extract of a letter which has been approved of by the Governor-General, who has since called its attention to the great importance of a good under-

<sup>\*</sup> Rechna Doabs, Wuseerabad, Shaick-poora, Jhung, Chuck Doab, Goojrat, Shah-poora.



standing existing between the military and civil authorities, and the Board feel confident that General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., will impress the same sentiments on the officers commanding detached brigades.

H. B. EDWARDES, Officiating Secretary. (Signed) Lahore, 12th April, 1849.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Administration, to R. Montgomery, Eaq., Commissioner Baree Doab. No. 12, dated 7th April, 1849.

Para. No. 11. You are strongly recommeded to instil on your subordinates the importance of cordial and zealous co-operation with the military authorities, whereby not only their own labours

will be lightened and the public interests furthered.

12. You should be most careful that no person issues any purwana to the native officials in the district but those who are in civil authority, and you should even caution your subordinates against giving any general purwana for any purpose, public or private. If aid is required, it must be specified, and the condition of payment noted in the purwana, and any infringement of this rule should be brought to the notice of the military authority, and the result, if unsatisfactory, reported to the Board.

13. Stringent measures should be taken against trespassing on

field preserves, &c.; cattle can of course be sent out to the jungle to graze, but cutting down branches of trees in enclosures and sacred places, sites of villages, &c., should be punished, as tres-

pass notice first being given in cantonments that it will be so.

14. You are reminded that offenders caught in the act or beyond the limits of military jurisdiction, can be punished without reference to their military superiors, notice being given if they are soldiers, and the punishment inflicted; but if the culprits escape into cantonment, they must be summoned through officers commanding.

15. You should also exert yourself to suppress any attempt at forced labour. Our troops are too apt to press the villagers on the road-side to carry baggage and guard property. It is not sufficient simply to take up such cases as are brought to notice; proclamations should be issued, explaining that all such acts are ille-

gal, and punishable by the British authorities.

16. In the event of a disturbance which the district officers plainly see cannot be put down with the means at their disposal, they should at once apply to the military authorities for aid, furnishing any information which is possessed of the state of the country, the work to be done, and the like; the amount of force to be employed must rest with the military power. Copy of the requisition should invariably be forwarded to you direct, and if you are on the spot, or instant relief not essential, you should be consulted previous to making the requisition. If present, it should be made by you in preference to coming from the district officer.

17. I am also directed to request that you will urge on all your officers the necessity and policy of being as accessible as possible to all ranks, to mix with them and ascertain their wants and wishes, to study their characters and master their dialects. It is incumbent on all those placed in authority, while steadily repressing attempts at violence and breach of the laws, to treat kindly and considerately all classes, and especially those who have lost so much by the change of rule. For this reason, as well as for their local knowledge, you should require your assistants to employ the natives of the country whenever practicable.

(True extract.)

H. B. EDWARDES, Officiating Secretary. (Signed) No. 139.—Division orders by Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., Commanding in the Punjaub.

Commanding officers will have those passages having reference

to the conduct of their men in marching through the country, &c., and their liability to punishment for any misconduct, fully explained to them, and will impress on their minds the absolute necessity of their abstaining from seizing villagers and travellers to carry their baggage on the line of march, which they are particularly larly apt to do when marching in small detachments; and the Major-General would recommend commanding officers of corps to make arrangements to keep up a small establishment of camels or tattoos to carry the baggage of small guards proceeding on escort duty, for without such arrangement return guards will be embarrassed to carry their baggage, and no excuse will be received for seizing villagers.

Division Head Quarters, Lahore, 1st May, 1849. It is notified for general information, that the right hon. the Governor-General has strictly prohibited ladies or soldiers' wives proceeding beyond Labore.

Division Hd. Qr., 4th May, 1849.

No. 52. Under instructions from army head quarters, dated 30th ultimo, No. 557, and in accordance with the wishes of Government, the Major-General desires that no ladies or soldiers'

wives be permitted on any account whatever to proceed beyond Lahore.

The presence of ladies and soldiers' wives in camps and stations in a newly-acquired and unsettled country being productive of extreme inconvenience and embarrassment to the State, all parties will see the propriety of strictly complying with this peremptory order. Should any ladies or soldiers' wives have proceeded to reside with their husbands, they are to be required immediately to return to Lahore, or within the provinces, under such instructions as will be conveyed to officers commanding districts and stations beyond the Ravee, who are hereby required to report to the deputy assistant adjutant-general of the division, what number of ladies and soldiers' wives have been ascertained to have proceeded beyond that river.

Lahore, 13th May, 1849. " Particular detailed instructions regarding the killing of kine in the city and Anarkullee are out, and a hutcher-serjeant appointed as superintendent of the slaughter-houses. Beef not to be carried about by butchers for ordinary sale, and all are strictly enjoined from ostentatiously displaying beef, to the horror and chagrin of the Sikhs so lately in the ascendant. The 'Aam Khas' is fitting up in the palace for the trial of Dewan Moolraj. The commission consists of C. G. Mansel, Ecq., R. Montgomery, Eq., Brigadier. Godby, C.B., and Mr. L. Bowring, C. S., as attorney-general and prosecutor. The Dewan has one Girdharee Lall as his counsel. The trial commences on Wednesday, or a day or two later, and it is to be an open court. A Court of Inquiry, special, is sitting at Anar-kullee, to inquire into the conduct of certain officers of the 2nd Europeans, said to have beaten Nubbee Bux, the shopkeeper, and sundry of his servants. The heat intense, and a good deal of sickness prevailing among the Europeans."

#### BENGAL.

#### THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK.

We observe that Col. Angelo, the secretary of the N.W. Bank, has come out in proprid persond in the Mofussilite, to meet the charge made against that bank in the columns of a contemporary, of having unauthorizedly invested the moneys of a constituent in the pur-chase of its own shares. This is so far right and proper; and if Captain Webster, the constituent in question, deliberately signed the document of which Colonel Angelo publishes a copy-and no one who reads the colonel's letter can doubt the fact—the charge of "want of authority" falls to the ground altogether. But the private letter which Colonel Angelo publishes, leaving the signature blank, is not so satisfactory, and gives some colour for the remainder of the charge, viz. that the bank sold to its constituent shares which the bank itself had on hand, and that the sale had small reference to the actual market-price of the day. The unnamed writer of the private letter, writing too from London, seems to have assumed that the rate would be par, for he actually specifies the number which the money is to realize (138 shares), evidently basing the calculation upon a par rate as a matter of course. This looks a little as if the fact were- and as if the writer of that letter knew it-that the bank always holds a number of shares of its own, which it sells at the market rate when that rate is a premium, but which it otherwise sells at par, whenever opportunity offers for selling, without reference to the market rate! Captain Webster certainly mentions a par rate himself; but it is obviously specified as the maximum limit, not as the price which under any circumstances was to be given. Now we have been positively and most credibly informed, and by two different parties, that at the end of last year and the beginning of the present, they endeavoured to sell a few North-Western Bank shares at a small discount, and could not!

We do not say this fact is conclusive, but it is significant. It is possible that the directors of the bank may have bond fide purchased these 138 shares at par in the open market, expressly for their constituent Captain Webster. If they did, and purchased at the current rate then prevailing at Meerut, their constituent cannot complain, because shares could have been got at a cheaper rate in Calcutta. But if they made over to Captain Webster shares previously held on behalf of the bank itself, and charged him the par value for no other reason than that the bank never sells below that rate, we say the transaction is utterly unjustifiable. It is a rule of law, we believe, certainly one founded on good sense, that an agent employed to purchase shall never be allowed to buy from himself. All transactions for an absent principal must not only be honest in fact, but altogether above suspicion of bias or interest.

We have one question, therefore to ask of Colonel Angelo. To whom did the 138 shares belong before they were transferred to Captain Webster?—Hurkaru, May 29.

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#### UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS PROTECTED UNDER THE SCHEME OF LIQUIDATION.

Major Gen. J. Alexander, dec.—S.; G. Angus and R. Campbell, trustees; William Anderson; A. F. Arbuthnot and and C. O. Mayne, trustees for Mrs. E. Peters; N. B. E. Baillie; F. P. Buller; F. W. Browne; William Bracken; A. H. E. Boileau and J. H. Fergusson, as trustees to the martice. riage settlement of Capt. Edmond, Mrs. A. S. M. Buckle; F. J. Bell; H. Burkinyoung; F. H. Burkinyoung; Radamadub Banerjee; Ramgopaul Banerjee,—S.; Sir Robert Barlow, Bart; Capt. J. J. R. Bowman; J. Deans Campbell—S: John Carr; Mrs. Longueville Clarke, trust for; Thomas Caird; J. Cowell, G. Dick, and H. Smelt, trustees; Tarneechurn Chatterjee; Sir Fred. Currie; J. Caw; J. R. Coles; Thos. Colville; Maj. J. Croudac; Spencer Compton; W. Charles, trustee; Col J. Cheape; Aushootosh Day; Major the Hon. H. B. Dalzell; Promothonauth Day; Sumboopersaud Dhole; John Deffel; H. M. Elliot; John Fullarton; S. C. Ferris; J. W. Fulton; Lieut. col. W. N. Forbes; Robt. Frith; G. J. Gordon; E. Gray-S.; Wm. Gibson; J. Gilbert; Ramchund Ghose; Ramdhone Ghose; R. Graham; Dr. S. M. Griffith; Lieut col. J. Har-Ghose: R. Graham; Dr. S. M. Griffith; Lieut col. J. Harric,—††; F. E. Harrey; Major D. Heppurn; H. B. Henderson; Rev. John Hoeberlin and A. F. La Croix; J. Homfray; Mrs. Helcn Harris, A. B. Mackintosh, P. P. Sage, and their trust; F. J. Halliday; W. Johnson,—††; Lieutenant W. B. R. Jenner; Dr. A. Judson; James Innes, G. G. McPherson and J. B. Plumb, trustees; J. S. Judge; Lieut. col. A Irvine; Robert King; R. A. Kerr; F. B. Kemp; Lieutenant col. G. W. A. Lloyd—††; J. F. Leith; Dr. M. Lovell; Arthur Lattey Pittar; Dr. P. G. Lay; Miss C. L. Learmouth; J. G. B. Lawrell; H. Lawrell; Major H. Macfarquhar; Major gen. D. Macleod; J. W. Macleod; G. Learmouth; J. G. B. Lawren; L. Lawren; Macleod; G. Macleod; G. Moir; James Monteith; Ramnarain Mookerjee; William Moore: Rev. W. Morton; R. H. Mytton; T. C. liam Moore; Rev. W. Morton; R. H. Mytton; T. C. Morton; R. Molloy; Dr. G. G. McPherson; Rev. J. McQueen; Arthur Thos. Malkin; Degumber Mittre; J. S. Macleed; D. McPherson; T. P. Marten; Chooneyloll Mullick; Mrs. H. F. Mackinnon; H. J. Muston; J. G. Moffit; J. P. Marcus; Bhoobunmohun Mitter; D. Monteith; Major gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls; Robert Neave; P. Neuville; Major J. W. J. Ouseley; P. O'Hanlon; Edward Oakes, Capt. Jas. Paterson; Major J. C. Plowden; Thomas Payne; H. M. Parker. Col. H. J. Planting, P. J. Payl. Major gen. H. M. Parker; Col. H. L. Playfair; P. J. Paul; Major gen. Sir George Pollock; J. W. Payter, trustee; Arthur Pittar; Lieut. H. Raban; Rajah Nursingchunder Roy; H. Robinson; H. Remfry; George Rogers and W. G. Rose, trustees for Mrs. Albert and children; M. S. Staunton; G. E. Smith; Samuel Smith; William Speir; Mrs. H. Spencer; George Shearwood; Capt. W. J. Symons; John C. Shorn; Peter Scott; James Sutherland; Mrs. Eliza Smith; J. D. Smith; Charles Smith-++; H. Smith; Soodersen Sain-++; Juggernauth Sunkersett; Capt. G. B. Tremenheer-++; Dwarkanauth Tagore; Debendernauth Tagore; Greendernauth Tagore; Prosono Comar Tagore; Gopauloll Tagore; Romanauth Tagore; Major general Capt. Hamilton Vetch; John Thomson; W. H. Tyler—++;
Capt. Hamilton Vetch; John Michael Vos; Richard Walker—++; Capt. D. Wilson; Capt. Thomas Warlow; Col. J. Watkin: D. Wilson; J. C. Wilson; Joseph Willis; Right Rev. D. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, and the Venerable Archdencon T. Dealtry, of Calcutta; James Young; W. G. Young; Rev. Dr. John Young; J. H. Young; Lieut. C. B. Young — ††.
R. C. JEFEINS, Secretary.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS NOT PROTECTED UNDER THE SCHEME OF LIQUIDATION.

John Arson; Mrs. Fanny Algeo; William Arson; Pat. Arson; Ismail Aga; Jas. Abreo; Mrs. Mary Anne Arson; A. Abbestie; Robert Allen, deceased; James Anderson, deceased; Charles Allen—O.; Col. J. Algeo and J. J. Bowman, in trust for Mrs. Emma Hohney—O.; Lieut. J. A. Angus—O.; George Barnes; Col. W. Battine—C. C.; Ramgopaul Banerjee; W. Bontien; C. C. Bruce and A. G. Glass, as trustess; Miss Grace Beanland, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Barnard; Col. W. S. Beatson; Rev. Jas. Bradbury; Lieut. Col. John Byrne; Wodychurn Bysack, deceased; Muttyloll Bysack; Miss Sarah Anne Bridgeman; Mrs. M. E. Burgess, deceased; Miss Mary Anne Brandt; R. Bromage; W. Bruce, as trustee for Mrs. C. Whiffin and family; Charles Bury—P.; Punchanun Banerjee; W. R. Bampton; P. Bonnaud; J. Brandt—O.; Ramhurry Bhoddro; George Briant; Dr.

Note.—Those marked \$ hold special certificates from the Executive Committee.

Note.—Those marked †† owe unsecured balances which are in course of liquidation.

T. W. Burt; Mothoormohun Bhose; A. C. Bidwell—P., Nilmoney Bysack; Mrs. Jane Bell—C. C.; Mrs. Catherine Baldwin; Mrs. Mary Bowie, deceased; Dr. Jas. Bryce—C. C; W. H. Bolst; Wallace Bickley; Hurry Doss Bose; Rev. J. M. Brandao; Nursing Chunder Bose; Luckinarain Burral; Esserchunder Bhid; Frederick Bhfords; Hurrychunder Bannerjee; Hurraghrain Bannerjee; Poornochunder Bose; Kissenkant Bysack; W. B. Baldwin—C.: Capt. G. W. Bishop—O.; Tareeneechurn Bose—O.; Dr. Colin Campbell; Bebee Colville; G. W. Chisholm, deceased; Mrs. S. E. Cattell; James Cullen, trustee of Mrs. E. M. Sandford; Lieut.-col. D Crichton; J. F. G. Cooke; J. B. Court; Capt. G. Cox; Mrs. F. Cautley; George Canham, as trustee of the M. St. of Mrs. E. Pennington; Mrs. Sophia Louisa Carter; D. Campbell, E. F. Waters, and W. F. Fergusson, trustees for Mrs. Colin Campbell; Colin Campbell and W. A. Montriou, trustees for Mrs M. Fergusson; Ramtarun Coondoo; Moheschunder Chuckerbutty; J. H. Crawford-P.; Rev. James Charles-P.; Mrs. L. Denman; Soorjoomoney Dossee; Ramtonoo Dutt; Montro De Rozario; W. T. Denman and W. K. Ord, ex-ecutors to the estate of the late Mrs. C. A. Ockelton; Saml. Davies,; E. F. Danvers,; Sumbhoo Chunder Doss, deceased; Mrs. Or Denies; Remebunder Day, Hurrymouth Dutt; W. T. Denman and J. Rowe; Prosonno Chunder Deb; Moheschunder Dutt; Dwarkanauth Deb; Dhuroney Dhur Day; G. S. Dick; Ramcoomar Doss; Goopenauth Day; Nun-dololl Dutt; Madhub Chunder Doss; Luckinarain Dutt; Dr. Jas. Duncan - O.; W. U. Eddis: Capt. F. C. Elwall; John Erskine; Mrs. R. Edmond; Mrs. Elizabeth Evans; J. E. Fraser; Mrs. Amelia Fitzroy; Mrs. Mary Foley; Miss C. H. Foley; George Falkener; Capt. J. Finnis; Capt. Thos. Flemyng; Simon Fraser; D. M. Gordon; E. George and M. E. Maxwell; Chundichurn Ghose; George Garden; Rev. G. Gogerly; A Gilmore, J. P. McKilligen, W. P. Grant, and J. J. McKenzie, trustees for Mr. W. Fairlie and Mrs. M. E. Gilmore, marriage settlement; A. Gilmore, J. P. McKilligin, as trustees for Mrs. E. Cherry; Miss E. Griffith; Mohanundo Ghose; Madhubchunder Ghose; Callykissen Ghose; Nobinkissen Ghose; Capt. S. J. Grove—O.; Koilasnath Ghose; Kummullochun Gossain; Mrs. C. Gardener; E. M. Gordon— P.; Greenderchunder Ghose; Soorjonarain Ghose; John Hastiedeceased; Mrs. Isabella Howard; Rev. M. Hill, deceased; John Holmes; J. A. Heynes; W. H. F. Hutchisson; Edward Hepper; Eliza Mary Haram; Mrs. Mary T. Haly; James Hastie, deceased; Lieut. H. Hopkinson; P. Homfray; Rev. M. Hill and T. L. Lessell, as trustees; R. A. B. Hollow; W. Howard; James Hill-P.; S. H. Hutchins, deceased—O.; W. B. Johnson—O.; John Jenkins—O; R. D. Johnson—O.; David Jardine—P.; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Jeukins, deceased; Miss Eliza Jeremie; W. H. Jones; Major G. J. B. Johnston; Edmond Impey; C. Jourdain; Bindabun Jores: A. H. Ledlie P., Greenderchunder Ghose; Soorjonarain Ghose; John Hastie Edmond Impey; C. Jourdain; Bindabun Joges; A. H. Ledlie and J. Spence; John Lamb; Mrs. M. Lithgou; David Liston; Mrs. C. W. Llewellyn; William Llewellyn; Mrs. S. Limond; K. Mackenzie; Ramgovindo Mitter; W. Martin (Darjeeling); Beerasur Mitter; J. H. M'Donald, Major H. M. Lawrence, S. Gothrie and H. Fraser, trustees to the M'Gregor trust; Ramruttun Mookerjee; Thomas Marshall; Bebee Sarah Macullum; R. E. McGregor; Mrs. J. E. McFarlane; M. McLeod, dec. — C. C.; Col. J. S. McLaren, dec.; Lady Elizabeth Malkin; Bhoyrupchunder Mookerjee; Kadarnauth Mitter; Geo. Moxon; Henry Moore-P.; Muddenmohun, Mookerjee; Prawnkissen Mookerjee; Gobindchunder Mookerjee; Alexander Mackinnon; Lewis Mendes; Chunder Shakur Mookerjee; Connyahloll Mitter; G. Newhouse; C. E. Newcomen; and P. G. E. Tayler, trustees of Mrs. A. de H. Larpent.; W. K. Ord; Wm. Prinsep; H. T. and W. Prinsep, trustees; Col. J. Peckett, deceased; Rev. Jas. Paterson; A. G. Paterson; Joseph Patten; Bissumber Paul; T. H. Price; George Purvis; Phillip Peard and C. N. Cook, trustees for the marriage settlement of Capt. and Mrs. Cole; George Parbury—O.; Joseph Rondo, deceased—C. C.; Mrs. Mary E. Robinson; Mrs. Jane Ravencroft; Edward Roherts; Capt. James Richard; Miss Anna C. Roberts; W. H. Ripley; Megnarain Roy—O., Josephine Sinaes; W. F. Schnieder, J. T. Ord and B. Gray; Major E. J. Smith—C. C; Signora T. Schieroni; Henry Scott; E. B. Squire, sen.; E. B. Squire, jun.; Mrs. C. H. Squire; Archibald Smart; John Storm—O.; Collydoss Sain; W. Stewart; Miss Eliza Steven. son; Dr. Alex. Smith; E. M. Sandford; John Saunders; Rev. H. R. Shephard; Mrs. C. Smalley; J. Storm and J. J. Mackenzie, executors of J. Cullen, executor of J. Stewart;

Note.—Those marked O. have paid their contributions of Rs. 200 per share, or smaller or larger sums, in partial adjustment.

Note.—Those marked C. C. are parties having counter claims against the bank.

Note.—Those marked P. are past shareholders not in the last memorial.

Premchand Sain; Miss Mary Scett; John Stainforth; Adam Freer Smith; Charles Sage; Mundo Rammohun Shaw; Dr. D. Stewart- ; Robert Spears and Thomas Spears, trustees; Premchaund Sircar; Edward Stirling—O; T. A. Shaw—O; W. Storm—O; Major James Steel—O; Frans. Smith—O; Mothoornauth Tagore; Thomas Tesh; Sailendernath Tagore; David Thomson; Major T. Timbrell; Thos. E. Thomson; Mrs. M. Tydd; Bebee Tookinon and Shaik Emon Bux, deceased; R. Thomas; Mrs. E. H. Thomson; Mrs. C. Trower; Syed Jonaub Ullee; Capt. George Vint, deceased; Miss. Elizabeth Warlow; David Woodburn, M.D.; Capt. J. R. Wornum; Colonel Archibald Watson, trustee of D. Scott's children; Mrs. Janet Wetherell, W. Gibson, John Stanley, trustees for the children of Mrs. Joseph Witherell; Mrs. A. W. Walker; Mrs. Eliza Wright; H. A. Wollaston, exr. to the estate of the late Capt. Thos. Baker; Col. E. F. Waters, and W. F. Fergusson, trustees for Mrs. Colin Campbell; K. J. White, trustee of Lt. and Mrs. Yule's mariage settlement; K. J. White; Miss C. S. White; Miss H. H. White; Miss Arebella Wood; D. Wilson, Frederick Prosser and W. Rose, trustees; James Watt; G. Woodward; Edward Worthington; W. P. Watson—O; W. R. Young.

R. C. JENKINS, Secretary.

#### THE KOH-EE-NOOR.

(Translated from the Simla Akhbar.)

"It is already known to the public that this large diamond, which was lately in the treasury of Maharajah Dulcep Singh, is about to be despatched to England as a present to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, therefore it will be most acceptable here to write a few words about its weight, price, and the mine from which it was dug out, which we have made out with the greatest care and correctness through the kindness of a gentleman. It was generally believed that this diamond belonged to the Pandus, but Tavernier says that it was dug out of the mine of Koloor, which is about four days' journey north-west from Masulipatam, in the Nizam's territories, on the banks of the Godavuree, and it was presented to Shahjehan by Meer Jumla, who was at first commander-in-chief of the king of Golkonda's army, and afterwards of that of Aurungzeb. The mine of Koloor was discovered not more than a hundred years before the time of Shahjehan. A zumeendar had found a diamond, when he was preparing ground for sowing melons, + and this led to the discovery of the mine. The Koh-ee-Noor is 319 ruttees in weight, and its value was estimated in the time of Shabjehan at Rs. 78,15,525. Shabjehan applied it to adorn the famous peacock throne, which was taken by Nadirshah to Persia, whence the diamond was brought back to Afghanistan by Amedshah, Doorrance; it remained in the possession of his successors until Maharajah Runjeet Singh obliged Shah Shoojah to deliver it to him. The Shah at the first demand had told him that the diamond was mortgaged to some banker in Kandahar, but the shrewdness of the Maharajah did not accept this excuse; he planted guards around the residence of the Shah, and ordered them to suffer no person to pass without a previous search, and Bhae Ram Singh was deputed to bring the diamond. The Shah protested in the strongest terms against this treatment, and called upon Runjeet to reflect on the discredit he was entailing upon himself in the estimation of neighbouring princes in ordering restraint upon the person and family of a royal stranger, who had cast themselves in distress on his protection and honour: the Bhae represented that his master had resolved to obtain the stone, alike careless of the means or the consequences, and he was now about to execute the least agreeable part of his instructions, and to prohibit the ingress of food to the Shah and his whole family. The fallen prince, his begums, and children fasted for two days, and being unable to shake their firmness, Runjeet contrived another machination; he intercepted some letters alleged to have been addressed by Shah Shoojah to the Vuzeer Futteh Khan, and another Dorranee noble, descriptive of his sufferings and seeking deliverance. It was at the time generally believed that the scraps were forged, but Runject directed immediately two companies of Sikhs to guard the Shah, and threats were now made of sending him to the fortress of Govindgurh. The unfortunate prince, wearied and harassed by confinement, and separated from his family, at length consented to relinquish

† Milet says the original.-ED

the diamond. On the lat of June, Runjest, with a very few attendants, waited on the humbled monarch, but the dignity and self-possession which sat on the fine countenance of the Shah impressed them all with aws. For almost an hour a solemn silence was kept, when Runjeet getting impatient, directed one of his attendants in a low tone of voice to remind the Shah of the purport of his visit; no answer was returned. At last the fallen monarch spoke with his eyes to an attendant cunuch, who, making his obeisance, retired and soon after reappeared with a small roll which he softly put down equidistant between the king and Runjeet. A pause ensued. Bhuwaneedas at length, by order of Runjeet, lifted up and unfolded the packet. The diamond was exhibited, and Runjeet and his followers retired with it. Delhi says that this diamond was taken from India by Nadir the king of Persia on the same date (29th March) in which it was now retaken from the Sikhs by the rulers of India. The fact is that it belonged originally to the rulers of India, and now it has come back again after such a long time to the hands of its rightful There is not the least doubt, that now it will gain additional lustre by being attached to the crown of her most gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria. But if the Government order it to be exhibited and shown to the public at every large city in its way from Lahore to Calcutta, the unitosity of the natives will be fully natisfied, and then they will not have a single doubt about the annexation of the Punjaub."-Delhi Gazette, May 23.

#### BAGGAGE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The number of camp-followers generally in attendance upon Indian armies in the field is unquestionably very large, and far greater than has ever been tolerated in European warfare; still Sir Charles Napier overrated it when he stated it to be in the proportion of three camp-followers to every fighting man on the Bombay side, and five to one on the Bengal. Sir Charles, when he comes to reform the baggage department, will not find quite so much room for reformution as he anticipates. There is much unquestionably to be done, but nothing like what he supposes. The documents in the Affghanistan Blue-book are very much to the purpose; and, examined in detail, exhibit the proportion of camp-fol-lowers to fighting men in almost every branch of the army. It would appear that the followers of an European regiment of infantry in the field are to the officers and soldiers in the proportion of five to eight; that the followers of a native infantry regiment are to the officers and soldiers as forty-seven to one hundred and three, or about one to every two; whilst the followers of a native cavalry regiment are to the fighting men nearly in the proportion of three to one.

Therefore, it is only in the case of cavalry, where the followers are swelled by a host of syces and grass-cutters, that Sir Charles Napier's estimate for the Bengal army approaches to any thing like the fact; and even here, so far from the campfollowers being in the proportion of five to every soldier, they do not quite come up to three. We conceive that we are justified in asserting that, so far from the followers of a Bengal force being to the soldiers as five, or even three to one, they are not, in most instances, even equal, and under no circumstances rise to an average of above one-and-a-half to each fighting man. If the average is ever as high as Sir Charles Napier states, it must be in the case of Madras troops, marching with all their families, in the course of an ordinary relief. A great deal may, nevertheless, doubtless be effected in the way of reducing the baggage of the army, and with it of course the followers. Very few of their own necessaries are borne by our Bengal sepoys, and exorbitant are their demands for carriage, whenever there is a chance of their being attended to. We do not however think that the officers, that is the regimental officers, of the Bengal army, are chargeable generally with encumbering themselves with many luxuries on the line of march, although encouraged to do so by the antiquated regulations of the service, which prescribe a double-poled tent, twenty-three feet long, by fifteen broad, and twelve high, as the equipment of a captain in the field; and a single-poled tent, fourteen feet square, of subal-True comfort, no less than economy, points out the lightest possible equipment as the best on service, and our officers rarely, we believe, depart from this principle. The quarter in which reform is, however, required, is amongst the grandees and staff of the army. This is of course the secret of the enormous trains of baggage which "hamper the movements" of every army commanded by the Chief in person. Every officer will march luxuriously as long as the expense does not fall on camp equipage, and economizes both accordingly. The public pays for the chief and his train, and the result is exactly what might be expected.—Englishman, May 11.

<sup>\*</sup> It is due to Dr. Stewart to say, that he is at present a shareholder only as trustee, and that the trust with which he is connected has paid up its assessment: Dr. Stewart, however, is esparately assessed in his individual character; but as he has held no shares in his individual right since the 28th of September, 1841 (at which date he sold all his shares and the purchaser has been assessed for them), and as his name only appears in the memorials as trustee, and not as holding any shares on his own account, he has declined to pay this assessment and disputes his liability.

\*\*It has the original \*\* En.\*\*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bambay), with letters from London to April 25, reached Calcutta on the 31st of May. The Haddington was daily expected.

AN ADDITIONAL CAPTAIN was appointed to each regiment of

cavalry of the three presidencies on the 8th of May:

THE WEATHER AT CALGUTTA has been somewhat variable of late, its general sultriness being tempered at intervals by strong nor-westers. The health of the town is at least up to the average for this season of the year.

THERE DARING DACOLUTES have been perpetrated in Purneally in the course of a month, and property to the value of 50,000 rupees (so say the natives) carried off, without the seizure of a single guilty man.

A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER has been returned by the ceroner's jury against Pennington, the pilot who beat Jones to

death.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on the 18th of May on the body of Mr. Edward Templar, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. There was no evidence that the patient was of unsound mind, and the jury returned a verdict of felo de se.

THE WHEEL TAX.—The Indian Times hears that the Deputy-Governor has requested six Europeans and as many natives of experience, to give their opinion as to the propriety of enforcing the wheel-tax, which, whatever may be the benefits to result from it, is certainly very unpopular.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Hurkaru hears that the charge of the steam route between Aden, Suez, and Bombay will shortly be handed over to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who will be

able to manage the line better and more cheaply.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—At a dinner to Sir Charles Napier, given by the Military Club, his Excellency is reported to have said,-" I hear there was an editor of a newspaper at the review the other day; I care very little what they say of me, I don't intend to take in any papers during the short time that I may stay in India, so they may say what they like."

AT THE OPIUM SALE, held May 14, Patne brought Rs. 1066, and Benares Rs. 1054, being an increase of Rs. 2-8 for Patna, at Rs. 30 for Benares, over the result of the preceding sale. proceeds of the sale were above thirty-one and a half lakhs.

THE BOOTT OF MOURTAN is said to amount to eighteen

lakhs of rapees.

Mn. R. H. RATTRAT, late: a judge of the Sudder Court, who had been granted leave on sick cartificate to the Cape, has been ordered by the Governor-General to retire from the service on his

Mr. Spaintrours, the judge of Sylhet, has (it is said) strongly memorialized the Governor-General against the appointment of Mr. Mytton to succeed Mr. Dunber as commissioner of the Duccedivision, and that the Governor-General has transmitted the me-

morial to the Deputy Governor for consideration.

MESMERISM.—On Tuesday a tumour of seventy pounds weight was extirpated at the Mesmeric Hospital: The man was forty years of age, and of a wretched constitution. Immediately after the operation he woke up in a delirious and agitated state, became sick at stomach, and fainted. It was evident to the professional gentlemen present that if the man had been under the influence of chloroform he would have died on the spot, but he soon came round, and in the evening was strong and comfortable.-Hurkurs, May 18:

THE RANGE OF LAHORE is, it is said, to remain at Khatman-

doo, on an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month:

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A party of ladies and gentlemen who were about to proceed to the N. W. on the accommodation-boat Sutledge, on the 28th of May, had paid a visit to the beat, and were about returning to the shore, when a Miss Hodgson lost her footing as she was stepping into the heat alongside the flat, fall into the river, sank immediately, and was drowned. The gentleman who accompanied her also fell into the water, but was saved. The accident is said to be attributable to the want of accommodation for embarking and disembarking passengers afforded by the company's flats.

THE REV. MR. McQUBEN -- We understand that the result of the reference to the army in the case of the furlough allowances of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, is the confirmation of the arrangement; made by the managers of the Military Orphan Fund, by a vote of

twenty to one.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .- We leave from a private letter, dated Simlah, the 12th of May, that Lord Dalhousic and his countess were in excellent health, and that his lerdship may pre-bably be expected to quit the hills for the presidency in November ment. A grand flare-up was talked of in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

SIR WILLIAM GOMM was expected to arrive at Calcutta by the Catherine Apoer, which was to leave the Mauritius on the 5th of

AUCKLAND CIRCUS.-The cash balance in the hands of the trustees to the Auckland testimonial has been handed over to-Capt. Fraser, Fort William, to be applied to the construction of a pucka footpath within the Auckland Circus.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER left Calcutta yesterday, under the usual salate, at 11 P.M. in his eternal sola hat, a tusser coat, and a pair of white unmentionables, which appeared to have already done their duty on the previous day; while betwixt his finger and thumb he held a nosegay whose freshness had gone and fragrance had flown, but which, nevertheless, he ever and anon gave to his nose and took it away again. He arrived at the Chandpaul ghaut with the deputy governor (who was in full uniform) and suite. A few military officers came with the cortège also, and, so far as we could observe, one civil servant. Upon reaching the ghaut, Sir Charles took a cordial leave of Sir John Littler, and stepped into the soonamookee, rejecting the assistance of one of the dandees who officiously put out his hand to raise the Commander-in-chief into the boat. The aides-de-camp of his excellency and our deputy postmaster entered the boat with him, and the party lost no time in unmooring and setting out for Chinsurah, whence Sir Charles and his suite are to complete the remainder of their journey by dawk. The military secretary of his excellency followed in a separate boot, dressed as negligently as Sir Charles, and with a more fantastic head dress, for it bore the shape of an ordinary hat on an enormous scale (Sir Charles's is cut after the jockey fashion), and something that looked for all. the world like a bathing towel pared of its original dimeasions, was placed over it so that the borders in front overhung the wearer's face like a nun's veil, and kept flapping, flapping against his eyes continually; and so much did extraordinary headpiece disturb the use of his visual organs, that. he stumbled fearfully in mounting the prow of his boat, and might have suffered severely from a bad fall at least, but for the timele aid of one of the boatmen, who lent him a helping hand, and: safely brought him into the beat. One of the papers stated, on the occasion of Sir Charles's arrival here, that he was looking much better than it had been expected be would. If this was so, Sir Charles must have suffered not a little in health during his brief sojourn, for he appeared very pale and haggard yesterday. Hurkanu, May 23.

THE MEDAL -We observe that the late Communder-in-Chief: has, by a G. O. of the 12th May, called for nominal rolls of claimants for the Punjanh medal, which is to be distributed to all who served in a military capacity at any time during the late campaign within the territories then under the government of Maharajah Bulleep Singh. We understand that the medal order is to be medified: The medal will be as previously ordered; but clasps for battles will be added. We are told that this arrangement, for which the army have to thank Lord Gough, will afford general satisfaction.

MR. NASMYTH.—A contemporary announced yesterday, that Mr. Nasmyth, of the civil service, and Lieutenant Ravenscroft, a retired military officer we believe, had been drowned in the river at Chinsurah, by the upsetting of a boat in the squall of Saturday evening last: We also had the same statement from other quarters during the day; but we have since learned that Mr. Nasmyth escaped with life, and we infer from our information that only a sircar and a large Newfoundland dog, the latter tied to the boat, were lost by the accident. The boat, which was over-crowded, got into collision with the Kashijee, from which the passengers were landing, we believe, and hence the catastrophe.-Hurkaru, May 23,

Assault Az Sha. - The chief mate of the John Woodall was charged by an European seaman, before Mr. Patten, yesterday, with an assault at sea. The chief mate stated that the complainant refused to go to the pump when the vessel was in dis-tress in a gale of wind; and that, when he tried to pull him to trees in argain as wind; and these, when in Lates to pair in the the pump, he bit him on the thumb, which provoked him to strike the man some-blows with his fist on the face; but this alleged provocation was not proved, and the assault appearing to have been severe, the chief mate was fined ten rupees.

Jumur. soon, See Mar. -" No news. Very cloudy weather all the hot season. Capt. Felconer, of the 46th regt. N.I. got a severe full from his horse on the parade ground of the regiment yesterday morning, the horse having rolled back backing and broken one of his ribs. He is, however, I am happy to say, out THE HEAD QUARTERS OF H. M.'s 70 BEGT, arrived at of danger."

Calcutta on the 16th May, and proceeded on the following morn-

ing to Dum Dum.



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THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE OFFICE OF THE LATE REGISTRAR. -The inquiries made a short time ago in the House of Commons respecting the defalcations in the office of the late registrar have in some measure been responded to in Calcutta, by active measures for the recovery of so much as there is any prospect of realizing, towards the reduction of the aggregate loss. In reply to the inquiries in the Lower House of Parliament, it was stated that, as the law stands at the present moment, neither the government of India, nor any other public body, can compel the defaulter to make good to the orphans and widows the sums which they have lost by his unsuccessful speculations; and that it is for the injured parties to take such steps for the recovery of their monies as they might consider judicious. It was also stated, that the usual sureties were taken, when Sir Thomas Turton was appointed registrar; but that some of these sureties were not in a position to discharge their respective bonds; and that even if they did pay, the sum would be far from equal to the defalcations. The executor of our late puisne judge, Sir Henry Seton, has commenced an action at law against the sureties of Sir Thomas Turton, for the recovery of the amount of their respective bonds. Rustomjee Cowasjee and the late Dwarkanauth Tagore were the sureties, each having bound himself in the sum of Rs. 50,000, that Sir Thomas Turton would faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him as registrar. The action has been brought against Rustomjee Cowasjee and the partners of the late firm of Carr, Tagorc, and Co., as the executors of Dwarkanauth Tagore. What the defence is to be, nobody knows; but it is scarcely necessary to say that both Rustomjee Cowasjee and Carr Tagore and Co. have retired from business. No step that we have yet heard of has been taken for the recovery of Sir Thomas Turton's own recognizance of Rs. 100,000; but it may be mentioned that of the Rs. 800,000, which the commissioners appointed to examine his accounts reported to be the aggregate sum of the defalcations, Sir Thomas has paid Rs. 100,000.—Hurkaru, May 22.

Benares Bank .- The Delhi Gazette informs us that "serious" disclosures are likely to be made at the meeting of the shareholders of the Benares Bank, which is to be held on the 6th proximo, and he hints that they are likely to pay dear for the apathy they have exhibited. We would fain hope that our contemporary is mistaken, for what will be said, if after all we have heard of the vast superiority of the Mofussil in the management of such institutions, not merely financial, but moral, a Mosussil bank should come down with a crash, involving all concerned in ruinous loss? We trust that no such exhibition awaits us, and that the directors will be able to demonstrate that the bank has been faithfully and ably conducted. If the result should be different, we rather think that joint-stock banks will be at a discount in India; and if the proprietors are called on to furnish another illustration of the advantages of unlimited responsibility in the sacrifice of their property, we suspect that in similar concerns, selling out will be the order of the day; and that despite all the ingenious arguments of the Delhi and the Agra Messenger in support of this unlimited responsibility, people will be shy of vesting their capital in banks on such a condition. - Ibid. May 31.

CHITTAGONG. - A correspondent writes from Chittagong, that that place had been visited by a tremendous hurricane, more violent than has been experienced since the year 1824; its effects have been terrible; the pukka houses of the residents, which are all built on the tops of little hills, had their verandahs completely carried away, and the doors, windows, and even brick parapets, were very much damaged; stables and out-houses of all descriptions were overthrown, and several valuable horses had to be dug out of the ruins; three out of the four pinnacles adorning the church tower were also blown down; the jetty of the Sudder Ghaut has been half broken down, and a large sloop lay between it and the shore; the thatched roofs of the government salt golahs were broken, and the rain which fell on the salt is said to have caused damage to the extent of five lacs of rupees.

PR HIBITION OF COMPANY'S SERVANTS JOINING TRADING SOCIETIES.—We have been told that a letter received per express from a well-informed quarter, announces the intention of the India House authorities to prohibit the connection of their servants in India with joint-stock or trading associations of any kind, and to give those now so engaged a year to make their arrangements for cutting the connection.—Hurkaru, June 2.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.—With the sanction of

government, the undermentioned officers of the personal staff of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief will accompany his excellency to Simla, where head quarters will be established:-Mejor J. P. Kennedy, military secretary; Major W. M. G. McMurdo, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. W. Bunbury, acting aide-de-camp; Assistant-surgeon, A. Gibbon, surgeon.

THE 18TH AND 72ND N.I. have arrived at Ferozepore.

MR. VON CORTLANDT. - The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. Von Cortlandt, late general in the service of the ahore government, to be deputy commissioner of the district of Dera Ghazee Khan.

ONE OF THE ASSASSINS Of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, at Mooltan, has been detected, tried, and hanged. The subjoined description of the execution has been furnished by an eye-wit--" At the appointed time, the company of rifles arrived and formed a line facing the Eedgah; but outside the compound, some hundred yards or so, at about ten minutes to seven o'clock, No. 5 light field battery, being out for exercise, passed close to the gallows, Lieut. Keir in command. It was an imposing sight, for the battery is in first-rate order, both men and horses. At seven o'clock precisely, the murderer ascended the ladder, which was no very easy job, seeing that it was some dozen feet long, and at an elevation of about forty degrees. However, Goodhur Sing walked, or rather crawled, up very quietly, and stood still until the rope was adjusted, and on a given signal the drop fell, and the scoundrel was launched into eternity. He was a poor, miserable-looking wretch, middle-aged, with jet black hair and a long beard. Major Edwardes was present at the execution, and superintended it in his official capacity."

Works of utility in British India .- I speak only with reference to my own presidency-the North-western Provinces. Bengal is said to be a quarter of a century behind it in every symptom of improvement, except mere English education. the North-western Provinces, at least, cannot be applied the taunt, that we have done nothing, compared with the Muhammedan emperors, with respect to roads, bridges, and canals. Even here, in the very seat of their supremacy, we have hundreds of good district-roads where one never existed before; besides the 400 miles of trunk-road, which is better than any mail-road of similar extent in Europe, and to which the emperors never had anything to be compared. The bridge at Jaunpore is the only one that can enter into competition with our bridge over the Hindun, and would suffer greatly by the comparison; to say nothing of those over the Jua, the Khanaut, and the Kali-nadi. In canals we have been fifty times more Instead of wasting our supply of water on the frivoeffective. lities of fountains, we have fertilized whole provinces, which had been barren from time immemorial; and this even on the lines of which much was marked out by themselves, leaving out of consideration the magnificent works in progress in the Doab and Rohilkhund. The scientific survey alone of the Northwestern Provinces is sufficient to proclaim our superiority; in which every field, throughout an area of 52,000 square miles, is mapped, and every man's possession recorded. It altogether eclipses the boasted measurement of Akber, and is as magnificent a monument of civilization as any country in the world can produce. Finally, be it remembered that six centuries more have to elapse before anything like a comparison can be fairly instituted. It is to be hoped we shall not be idle during that long period.—Mr. H. M. Elliot.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BENGAL.-No fewer than sixty-two papers have been started since the Durpun was commenced, of which forty-one are already extinct, and twenty-one still continue to solicit public support, with more or less success. these papers, only three or four appear to possess any considerable circulation, and even they cannot afford any adequate remuneration for the labours of the editor. The editors of the most influential native papers in Calcutta are known to be men of large experience, great intellectual and philological ability, and possessed of a thorough knowledge of their own language; yet we can scarcely congratulate them on their vocation. speak from long and bitter experience, when we affirm that the office of an editor of a native paper is, perhaps, the most thank-less, and certainly the worst remunerated, in Bengal. The natives are among the very worst paymasters in the world. In Bengal, everything is "to-morrow," and nothing "to day;" but when a demand for the arrears of subscription to a newspaper is made at the rich man's door, it is "to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, to the last syllable of recorded What may be the present circulation of all the twentyone papers, we have no means of ascertaining, with any degree of accuracy; but, unless times are greatly altered, they cannot, in the aggregate, exceed 2,000 copies. We think, moreover, it will be found that the entire sum paid by the rich, the great, the intellectual natives in the metropolis of British India, for the enjoyment of newspapers in their own tongue, does not exceed Rs. 15,000 a year, or £1,500. This is a very miserable return for thirty years of labour.—Friend of India.

Coal.—The Englishman informs us that, at Raneegunge, in the Burdwan coal district, a fine bed of coal has been discovered

at a depth of about 450 feet below the soil.

Bogwangolah.—A letter from the banks of the Ganges, near Bogwangolah, dated the 5th of May, says:—"The factories in this quarter are crying out for rain, the last shower was in the middle of February; Bhaugulpore, Purneah, and parts of Malda, the same, a great deal of land remains to be sown; altogether prospects are not very promising. The folks in Kishnagur, with but few exceptions, have had to re-sow a large portion; some, however, have fine prospects. Jessore, and to the eastward, have still splendid prospects; Pubna is good; I hear great things of the Watsons' concerns." The Sudder Court has decided in an appeal case before it, that an indigo planter is entitled to sue for damages for waste committed on land cultivated by ryots to whom he has made advances.

JESUIT COLLEGE.—The Hurkaru states that Father Boulogne, the Roman Catholic priest of Chandernagore, has received orders to assist in the formation of a college to be dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. From this it would appear that the Jesuits are about to recommence operations in India, and have smoothed over the difficulties which were said to exist between the Order and the seculars.

MILITARY.—Two companies of the 10th N.I. were to march from Luknow to Cawnpoor on the 6th of May to take over treasure (two lakhs) from the latter to the former station. If we were not told that the number of men and officers was 224, we should have thought that our correspondent had made a mistake, but such sppears to be the state of the country, that nothing short of one man to every thousand rupees is required. A pretty comment this on the present or indeed the general rule in Oudh, and a proof that the Government, in resolving on taking charge of the country next year, has come to the only reasonable conclusion that can be adopted.

The head-quarters of the Sirhind division have been removed from Lodeeanah to Umballah, and will remain there till further orders.

The 50th regiment N.I. marched into Delhi on Monday morning, none the worse, it would appear, for their somewhat warm march, as they had only 50 sepons in hospital.

march, as they had only 50 sepoys in hospital.

The 30th regiment N.I. arrived at Labore on the 4th inst, and were to resume their march immediately for Meerut, via Ferozpoor and Kurnal.

We understand Lieut. Col. Greene, of the engineers, was to retire from the service from the lat of the month; this promotes Major A. H. E. Boileau to the lieut. colonelcy.

The 2nd European regiment and 56th N. I. were to reach their destination, Lahore, on the 6th of May.—It will be seen by the extracts of a Lahore letter, published elsewhere, that H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons are not going to Ferozpoor, but remain at the provincial capital.—Delhi Gazette, May 9.

THE LATE COLONEL CURETON.—A circular has been privately circulated to the friends of the late Colonel Cureton, of which the following is a copy:—

"With the approval of the Right Honourable the Commanderin-Chief, the comrades and friends of the late Colonel Cureton, c.s. adjutant-general of Her Majesty's forces in India, are invited to subscribe for the purpose of erecting a suitable monumental tablet in the parish church of the deceased as a memento of their esteem and respect.

"If sufficient funds be raised, it is also proposed to place a small tablet in the Simla church to the memory of one so well known and so universally esteemed throughout India."

As there are still many located in remote parts of the country, who would no doubt wish to join in the proposed mark of respect to the memory of the gallant officer, we have been requested to state that subscriptions for the object in view will be received by the secretary of the Simlah Bank, and the secretary of the North-Western Bank, at Meerut.—Mofussilite, May 15.

Lahore, May 10.—The 61st regiment N.I. are to march as

LAHORE, May 10.—The 61st regiment N.I. are to march as soon as carriage can be procured to Govindghur, to relieve 1st regiment N.I. No military commission talked off here to try Moolraj. The 56th N.I. marched in a few days since, and took charge of the gates and ramparts occupied by the 18th N.I. Heat very great, a hot wind blowing. Sickness among the Europeans considerable, and funerals frequent. Nehal Singh Chajee confined for laughing at the secretary to the Board, whose diminutive stature seemed to have caused merriment. Mr. Mansel and Mr. John Lawrence having been falsely informed that Shere Singh had absconded, proceeded, without giving any notice to Ataree, but found Shere Singh there; an enemy of his named Sham Singh had spread this false report. The superintending surgeon of the division at Julunder does not reside at Lahore, where his presence is required at his post at the division head quarters. It is true Julunder is a finer climate, but the superintending surgeon's presence is required at Lahore, where he should reside as long as that place is the head quar-

ters of the division. The three companies of her Majesty's 53rd foot and band left Lahore on the morning of the 7th for Rawul Pindee; the 2nd Europeans marched in on the 8th instant, minus their band. Joala Sahaie, vakeel of Moolab Singh of Jamoo, reached Lahore on the 8th inst. with a congratulatory message from his master on the happy termination of the war. Letters have been received in the city from various residents of Peshawur, expressing their fear of being oppressed by Hajee Mahummud, confidential moonshee of Major George Lawrence, the said moonshee having suffered much at the hands of the Peshawurees, during the late disturbances. Major Edwardes is to proceed to England with the Koh-i-Noor, his health being very indifferent, thus affording that gallant officer an opportunity of laying his laurels at the foot of the throne.

May 11.—The 61st N.I. have not yet marched to Govind-ghur for want of carriage. Sir Walter Gilbert sees no necessity for having a moveable brigade. He has seen too much of the stern realities of war to wish to play at soldiers, or harass troops unnecessarily. Sir H. Lawrence, too, does not think that the services of a moveable brigade will be required.—Delhi Gazette, May 16.

The 1st regt. N.I. having been relieved by the 61st N.I. were to march from Umritser to Lahore at 9 P.M. of the 15th May.

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—We regret extremely to learn that close application to the arduous duties of his office during the last few months has so materially affected the health of Sir Henry Lawrence, that he has been compelled to proceed, without delay, to Simlah, in the hope of recruiting himself a little during the extreme hot season. Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence were expected at Loodecanah on the 18th of May.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT DICK.—A very handsome monument to the memory of the late gallant Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., which was subscribed for by the officers of his division at the battle of Sobraon, and other friends in her Majesty's and the Company's service, has just been completed and placed in the parish church of Logierait, in which parish the estate of the late Sir Robert is situated; the marble work was executed by one of the first sculptors in London, and has given much satisfaction to all who have seen it. "The gallant conduct and heroic death of the lamented general will long be held in cherished remembrance by his fellow countrymen, as well as by his companions in arms."

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

APPOINTMENT OF A SIXTH CAPTAIN TO EACH REGT. OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

Simla, May 8th, 1839.— In obedience to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct that a sixth captain be added to each regiment of light cavalry at the three Presidencies.

#### LORD GOUGH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 16th, 1849.—His Exc. Gen. Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., having announced his assumption of the office of commander-in-chief, General Lord Gough has now to take his last farewell, and bid his last adieu to the army of India, the command of which he has held for a period of nearly six years, and which he now resigns to his distinguished successor.

General Lord Gough has had the good fortune to command in chief, forces composed of portions of the army of India, in four memorable campaigns, China, Gwalior, the Sutledge, and lastly the Punjab. In every one of these campaigns the most brilliant results have been obtained—victory has followed victory—the termination of each campaign has brought with it increase of influence, of power, and of territory, to our Indian possessions, and of glory and renown to the army of India. It is to that army, to its valour its discipline, and the confidence Lord Gough is proud to think it has ever reposed in its leader, that his lord-ship mainly owes whatever of rank or of reputation he has latterly obtained, and he now relinquishes his command in the honest and heartfelt conviction that he has discharged his duty to his sovereign and to his country.

It would be impossible for Lord Gough to offer in connection with so much that is memorable, the full expressions of those opinions and feelings, which the arduous and protracted duties of his station have produced, but he desires that the whole army generally, and those officers and soldiers particularly who have more immediately served and fought under his guidance, will receive this his last and brief assurance of the deep and abiding interest he will ever feel in their welfare; and with the same warm feelings of regard, and earnest prayers for their honour and prosperity, with which Lord Gough took leave of the

army of the Punjab, he now addresses his affectionate farewell to the army of India.

To the general officers and staff of the army, and to the head quarters staff of both her Majesty's and the East India Company's Service, as well as to his personal staff, the Commander-in-Chief deems it a most gratifying duty, incumbent upon him, to offer the expression of his warmest thanks for the very able support and assistance he has on all occasions invariably received from them in the discharge of his official duties during his long period of command.

#### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Home Department, Simla, May 18, 1849.—Intimation having been received by the Right Hon. the Governor General that his excellency Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., assumed, on the 7th of May, the offices of Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s and of the Company's forces of India, and took his seat as extraordinary member of the council in India, his lordship directs that all the honourstand distinctions paid to the Commander in-Chief in India shall be continued to his excellency General Lord Gough, G.C.B., until his departure for England.

#### REGIMENTS FOR THE PUNJAB.

Foreign Department, Simla, May 18, 1819. - The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to direct that five regiments of cavalry and five of infantry shall be raised within the Punjab, according to instructions issued at the board of administration.

#### PROHIBITION TO LADIES PROCEEDING BEYOND LAHORE.

Head Quarters, May 4th, 1849.-Under instructions from army head quarters, dated 30th ultimo, No. 557, and in accordance with the wishes of Government, the Major-General desires that no ladies or soldiers' wives be permitted on any account whatever to proceed beyond Lahore.

The presence of ladies and soldiers' wives in camps and stations in a newly acquired and unsettled country, being produc-tive of extreme inconvenience and embarrassment to the state, all parties will see the propriety of strictly complying with this peremptory order. Should any ladies or soldiers' wives have proceeded to reside with their husbands, they are to be required immediately to return to Lahore, or within the provinces under such instructions, as will be conveyed to officers commanding districts and stations beyond the Ravee, who are hereby required to report to the deputy assistant adjutant general of the division what number of ladies and soldiers' wives have been ascertained to have proceeded beyond that river.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRIGHT, G. asst. to mag. &c. Midnapore, vested with spec. powers, May 11.

CAMPBELL, G. dep. commiss. of Kythul, to ch. of Loodianah distr.

and to be ex. asst. for suppr. of thuggee in the cis and trans-Sutlej states, May 3.
Cockburn, F. J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, vest. with pow.

COCKBURN, F. J. asst. to mag. and cont. of Patina, vest. with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. May 21.

COCKBURN, W. dep. mag. in ch. of sub div. of Magoorah in Jessore, vest. with powers of mag. May 25.

DAVIS, S. F. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore.

DONALD, A. asst. supt. Bhutteenna, to be post mast. of Sirsa. DUNBAR, J. took his seat as an offic. judge of the Sudder Court.

EDGEWORTH, M. P. asst. ch. of office of com. and supt. of Mooltan div. May 1.

EDWARDS, R. M. qual. for serv. attach. to N.W. prov. May 12. FORBES, W. A. asst. to mag. of Etawah, vested with special powers. GALLOWAY, A. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar, May 21.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. jud. Cuttack, made over ch. of his
off. to Baboo T. Biddiasagur, pr. sud. ameen, on May 5, to pro-

ceed on circ. duty to Balasore.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. Dinagepore, made over ch. of curr. duties of his office, May 9; rcs. ch. of office, May 24.

GRANT, W. C. to be abkarry supt. of Backergunge, and to exer.

pow. of adjudication, May 15.

GROTE, A. rec. ch. of office of supt. of revenue surveys in the 24pergunnahs fr. C. B. Trevor, May 19.

JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, vested with special powers.

Conston, A. asst. in the Benares div. transferred to the Robil-kund div. May 21.

HARRISON, E. F. admitted to the service, arrived May 6. LAW, W. T. to be superint. of police in Calcutta, May 16; rec. ch. of office, May 29.

LINDSAY, C. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bareilly, vest. with pow.

of jt. mag. and dep. coll. May 19.

LITTLE, M. to be abkarry supt. of Tipperah, and to ex. pow. of adjudication, May 15.

Macdonald, A. made over ch. of mag. of Rungpore to B. H.

Cooper, May 8.

MELVILLE, A. L. to be in ch. of the cub. div. of Jamalpore, in

Mymensingh.

MONEY, G. P. jt. mag. &c. Cawapore, to offic. as mag. and coil.

of Futtehpore dur. illness of Mr. Chester, May 8.

MONTRESOR, C. F. rec. ch. of magistracy of Nuddea fr. A. Hope.

ASMYTH, J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, May 10. PAXTON, G. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, to be an aest. to mag. and coll. of Tipperab, and to exercise special powers. PRPPER, G. A. aset. to mag. &c. of Beerbhoom, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. May 10.

PRATT, H. east. to mag. and oakl. of Moorshedabad, to be an asst. to mag. of Howrah, and vested with special powers, May 18.
PROBYN, W. G. to take ch. of offices of jt. mag. and dep. cell.

Cawppore.

RICKETTS, G. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, joined his sta-

tion, May 1.

RUSSELL, A. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, vest. with spec. pow. May 21.

SIMSON, F. C. to off. as asst. to sub-treas. May 15.

SIMSON, F. B. qual. for serv. attach. to Bengal div. May 12; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajesbye, May 16.

THORNHILL, H. to offic. as asst. sec. to govt. and asst. to account.

N.W. prov. dur. abs. of R. Thornton, May 14.

TOTTERHAM, C. to be a mem. of committee for ex. of candidates for office of moonsiff dur. abs. of the comm. of Dacca, May 25.

TROTTER, W. T. rec. ch. off. of civ. and sess. jud. Rungpore on May 9.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILEAU, L. H. dep. coll. Tirhoot, 4 mo. in ext. on m. c. Brewster, J. 1 mo. May 16.
CAMPBELL, G. dep. commis. of Kytul, 1 mo.
CLIFTON, E. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, 1 mo.
DAVIES, R. H. asst. commiss. at Loodecana, 1 mo. HEWETT, G. dep. mag. at Cutwa, 1 mo. KERR, J. 1 mo. RICHARDSON, E. J. C. c.s. 1 mo. in ext. THORNTON, R. 1 mo.
THORNTON, J. leave cancelled, May 10.
WILSON, J. C. 1 mo.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KIRWAN, Rev. H. as. chap. to be surrogate for granting episc. lie. of mar. at Neemuch, May 16.

SMITH, Rev. H. as. chap. to be surrog. for gr. episc. lic. of mar. at
Agra, May 15.

WHITING, Rev. W. J. to be chap. to gov. gen. May 17.

#### MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Licut. col. A. on st. emp. rem. fr. 1st brig. h. art. to

ALEXANDER, Ens. A. H. 5th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. durperiod Lieut. Watson retains com. of that corps.

ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. F. 3rd brig. art. to be adjt. 7th batt. v. Money, res. May 15.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. to be adj. of Ramghur batt. v. Lieut. Rattray, May 18.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dath.

dept. May 19.

Anstruther, Lieut. col. R. L. posted to 6th L.C. May 16. BAGSHAWE, Capt. S. R. offic. cantonment mag. to rec. ch. of post

office at Ferozepore station, and conduct duties of that dept. dur. abs. of postmr.

BAKER, Brev. capt. W. 9th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8.

BARRETT, Brev. capt. J. 37th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. April 26, in suc. to Capt. E. R. Lyons, dec.
BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing v.

Drury, abs. on m. c.

BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. to do duty with regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to join, May 12.

BEATSON, Cornet W. S. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

BECHER, Ens. R. A. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, v. B. H.

Murray, dec. May 9.

BEST, Cornet H. W. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

BIRRELL, Brev. lieut. col. D. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. ret. to duty: date of arr. May 6.

date of arr. May 6.

BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. May.

BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. posted to 10th L.C. May 16.

BOILEAU, Lieut. and adj. G. W. to act as 2nd in com. 2nd Oude local inf. dur. leave of Capt. R. H. Sale, May 8.

BOILEAU, Cornet T. T. 7th L.C. to be licut. fr. May 8.

BRISTOW, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. serv. placed at disp. for civ. emp. April 30; to be offic. assist. to dep. com. at Fczrozepore, May 4.

BROWN, Capt. C. 18th N.I. to be 1st class dep. com. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories. v. Hamilton. May 12.

and Nerbudda territories, v. Hamilton, May 12.

Browne, Lieut. S. 46th N.I. app. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav.

Browne, Lieut. S. J. 46th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. BRUCE, Ens. A. A. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in col. lang. April 16. BRYANT, Capt. E. P. 68th N.I. to offic. as mag. of brig. at Meerut, v. Wemyss, proc. on leave.
BRACKEN, Capt. J. asst. adjt. gen. to cont. to cond. daties at

pres. May 19.

BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. rec. adm. to do duty with 65th N.I. Benares. BUNNY, 1st Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in col. lang. April 16. BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to offic. as a dep. asst.

mast. gen. of 2nd class dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. A. S. Galloway, May 2.

BURLTON, Lieut. col. W. C.B. fr. 10th to 8th L. C. May 16.
BURN, Maj. H. P. ass. ch. of office of dep. sec. to board of administration for affairs of the Punjab, April 23.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. engs. to be executive officer of the Agra and Bombay road, May 30.

CAULFEILD, Ens. H. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
CAUTLEY, Maj. P. T. art. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Lieut. col. G.
R. Crawford, dec. May 9; fr. 5th to 1st batt. May 12.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. F. F. 26th B.N.I. app. adj. 5th Punjab

Cav. May 18.

CLIPPORD, Cornet R. W. 10th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

COCK, Col. H. c.B. from 52nd to 64th N.I. May 12.

COKE, Capt. J. 10th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. May 19; app. com. 1st. regt. Punjab inf. newly raised, May 18.

COMYN, Lieut. P. J. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

CORBETT, Ens. A. F. 43rd L.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. abs.

of Dawson.

CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. inv. est. perm. to reside on the hills within the Sirhind circle, May 16.

Cox, Lieut. C. V. adjt. and qr. mr. 2nd brig. h. a. to off. as a djt. of art. at Umballah and in the Sirhind div. May 16.

CROMMELIN, 1st Lieut. W. A. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle, for emp. in dept. of public works at Peshawur, Attock, and Rawul Pindee, May 16.

CURTIS, Lieut, and adjt. J. C. 6th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. v.

Capt. R. Hill, app. com. 5th reg. May 5. DALY, Lieut. H. 1st B. E. R. app. com. 1st Punjab cav. (newly

raised), May 18.

DANSEY, Licut. E. Bombay fusiliers, app. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab

inf. (newly raised), May 18.
AVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. engrs. to join h. q. corps sap. and

DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. engrs. to join h. q. corps sap. and pioneers, May 7. DAWSON, Lieut. J. adjt. l. w. 43rd N.I. to charge of stat. st. off.

at Moradabad, May 8.

DELANE, Lieut. G. 6th L. C. to be adj. v. Lieut. F. Tytler, May 5.

DENNIS, Lieut. G. 6th L. C. to be adj. v. Lieut. F. Tytler, May 5.

DENNIS, Lieut. G. G. 1st B. Eur. F. app. 2nd in com. 4th Punjab inf. May 18; placed at disp. of foreign dept. May 19.

DONOVAN, Serjt. maj. J. 2nd B.E.R. app. ens. of inf. (unat.) for

DONOVAN, Serpt. maj. J. 2nd B.E.K. app. ens. of inf. (unat.) for his distinguished conduct dur. the late campaign, May 4.

Dowson, Capt. R. 5th N.I. app. com. 4th Punjab cav. May 18, placed at disp. of foreign dept. May 19.

DUMBLETON, Cornet A. V. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

DUNSFORD, Lieut. H. F. 59th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Bareilly dur. abs. of Fraser on leave.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. com. 3rd class, Hoshungabad, rejoined, April 23.

ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. dep. com. 1st class, to be mem. of local com. public instruction at Saugor, May 21.

ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 4th L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr. v.

Young, retired, May 15.

FANE, Ens. W. 11th M.N.I. app. adj. 3rd Punjab cav. May 18.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign depart. FERGUSSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8. FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 19th N.I. v. Lieut. J. W. Bristow, appt. to a civ. situation.
FORBES, Corn. H. 1st L.C. app. adj. 1st Punjab cav. newly raised, May 18.
FRITH, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Lieut. col.

G. R. Crawford, dec. May 9. GARSTEN, Lieut. H. M. 36th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. on

leave of Lieut. C. S. Weston.

GASTRELL, Lieut. J. E. 13th N.I. app. com. 5th Punjab inf. GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Wuzeerabad, until further orders.

GERMON, Lieut. R. C. 13th N.I. to act as adj. dar. abs. of Wilson on leave, May 15.

GOLDIE, Capt. B. W. engs. to be offic. executive officer of 11th or Meerat div. May 30. GORDON, Lieut. W. to be adj. 49th N.I. v. Lieut. J. F. Richardson,

app. to 10th irr. cav. May 9, to be adj. 2nd Punjab inf. newly raised.

GORDON, Brev. capt. J. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8. GRAY, Maj. J. C. C. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, date of arr. May 6. GRAY, Licut. W. J. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to Bengal art. div.

at Peshawur, May 11.
GRANT, Maj. C. art. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Lieut. col. D.
Ewart, ret. May 5.
GREEN, Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Beng. Eur. Inf. 2nd in com. 5th

Punjab inf. May 18; to act as maj. of brig. te detach. under com.

of Brig. Penny v. Sherwell.
GROUNDS, Brev. capt. J. R. 46th N.I. to do duty at convales.
depot at Landour, May 15.
HALL, Lieut. J. P. D. W. 22ad N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr.
April 23, in suc. to Capt. W. P. Jones, dec.

HAILES, Ens. H. rec. ad. to do duty with 49th N.I. Benares, May 7. HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Turnbull.

HARDINGE, Ens. G. N. to act as 2nd in com. Nusseeree bat. till

arr. of Lieut. A. Bagot, May 14.

HARVEY, Brev. capt. E. 10th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8.

HAY, Lieut. com. of art. United Malwa contingent reg. app. Apr. 18. HENDERSON, Lieut. B. 48th N.I. app. second in com. 3rd Punjab

inf. May 18.

HERVEY, Col. A. posted to 52ad N.I. May 12.

HOWARD, Ens. J. J. E. 24th N.I. passed exam. in col. lan.

HUNTER, Maj.-gen. G. c.s. col. 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers, ret. to duty, date of arr. May 6, to the divisional staff of the army, in suc. to Tapp, dec. May 19. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. E. 13th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign

dept. May 19.

HATHWAITE, Lieut.-col. E. rem. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. h. art. May 7

May 7.

IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to off. as second in com. of second Oude loc. inf. dur. abs. of Sale, May 15.

Jacob, Capt. G. 1st. Ben. Eu. F. app. second in com. 5th Punjab. cav. May 18.

Jenkins, Corn. R. 5th L.C. to be adj. 13th irr. cav. v. St. Wylly, resigned, May 5, to be lieut. fr. May 8.

Johnson, Lieut. E. B. dep. jud. adv. gen. posted to Sirhind div. May 5, as dep. jud. adv. gen. to be do. on the estab. v. J. Ewart, prom to rey mainrity.

prom. to reg. majority.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. to com. of 2ad comp. of pioneers,
Simla, v. Lieut. W. Gordon, May 9.

JOHNSON, Lieut. J. C. 29th N.I. app. com. 2nd Punjab inf. newly

raised. May 18.

KAYE, 1st Lieut. E. art. adj. and qr. mr. 1st brig. H. A. to act as

adj. to Loodianah art. div.

Keiller, Capt. D. C. 6th N.I. app. com. 2nd Punjab cav. May 18.

Keyes, Lieut. C. P. 30th M.N.I. app. adjt. 1st Punjab. inf. newly raised. May 18.

LANE, Cornet C. P. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

LANE, Brev. lieut. col. J. T., C.B., art. fr. 1st to 5th batt. at Benares, May 12.

LARKINS, Capt. M. H. dep. commiss. of Loodianah to ch. of Ky-thul distr. May 3.

LAWRENSON, Lieut. col. G. S., C.B., art. fr. 5th to 1st batt. at

LAWRENSON, Lieut. col. G. S., C.B., art. 17. btn to 1st batt. at Agra, May 12.

LINDSAY, Capt. assist. adjt. gen. of div. posted to Saugor, May 11.

LUDLOW, Bt. maj. E. H. art. to be maj. in succ. to Ewart, ret.

LYDIARD, Capt. M. assist. adjt. gen. fr. Dinapore, to pres. div.

LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd L.I. to act as interp. and qr. 'mr. dur.

leave of Bt. capt. Knox, May 7.

LEICRSTER, Ens. W. F. 30th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MACCALLUM, Cornet J. P. 11th L.C. to be be lieut. fr. May 8.

MACDOUGALL, Ens. W. C. adj. of Hurriana L.I. bat. to rec. charge of station staff off. fr. Lt. W. J. F. Stafford, the 2ad

MACGREGOR, Cornet E. A. M. 9th L.C. to be Lieut. fr. May 8. MADDEN, Bt. maj. E. art. to be maj. in suc. to Lt. col. G.R. Crawford dec. May 9.

MALING, Bt. maj. C. S. to offic. as as. adj. gen. of div. at Umballa till arr. of the officer appointed, May 14.

McMullin, Ens. C.N. 73rd to do duty with 68th N.I. till arr. of

his corps at Meerut, May 4.

McMullin, Lt. A. S. 23rd N.I. app. adj. 4th Punjab cav. May 8.

McMullin, Licut. A. L. 23rd N.I. placed at disp. of foreign

dept. May 19.

McNelle, Lt. W. 5th N.I. app. adj. 5th Punjab inf. May 18.

McNelle, Lieut. W. 5th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.

Mill, Lieut. J. art. to be adjt. to Meerut div. fr. May 1, v. Money,

MOFFATT, Brev. capt. J. D. 11th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8. MOIR, 1st Lieut. G., H.A. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to Lahore art. div. May 16.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. dep. commiss. 3rd class Saugor reg. app. May 2.

MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 30th N.I. passed colloq. exam. MORRIS, Brev. capt. A. B. interp. and qr. mr. 20th N.I. to be major of brig. at Rawul Pindee, in succ. to Burn, May 11.
NARES, 2nd Lieut. J. T. art. posted to 4th comp. 3rd batt.
NELSON, Lieut. F. J. 65th N.I. to act as adj. v. Weston, May 11

NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 4th

troop 1st brig. H.A.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to assume ch. of Sebundy corps
of sappers till arr. of Capt. Hon. R. P. B. Byng, May 14. NICHOLAS, Lieut. R. 64th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its

separation fr. reg. head qrs.
NICHOLETTS, Lieut. C. H. 1st L.C. to be asst. to resident at Nipal, and comdt. of residency escort, May 4.
NICHOLSON, Ens. C. J. 31st N.I. app. adj. 2nd Punjab cav.

ONSLOW, Brev. capt. M. R. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8.
ORCHARD, Ens. J. W. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in col. lang.
OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. R. rem. fr. 69th to 57th N.I. May 9.
PALMER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.
PARISH, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. to be lieut. in suc. to Ewart, ret.

PHILLIPS, Brev. capt. J. S. art. to be capt. in suc. to Lieut. col. G. R. Crawford, dec. May 9.

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PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to com. detach. recovered men and recruits of 2nd Eur. regt. May 7; to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 30th N.I. May 14.

POLLARD 2nd Licut. C. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle for emp. in dept. of public works at Peshawur, Attock, and

Rawul Pindee, May 16.

PALMER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. app. adj. 3rd Punjab inf. May 18.

PRATT, Ens. D. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 23, in succ. to Jones, dec.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. W. G. 8th L. app. com. 3rd Punjab cav. Quin, Ens. T. to do duty with 48th N.I. Benares, May 7. RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. (on leave) rem. from 57th to 69th N.I. RATTRAY, Lieut T. 64th N.I. to be comdt. of irr. cav. attached to

Ramghur It. inf. batt. v. Henchman, dec. May 18.
REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. app. adj. 4th Puojab inf. May 18.
Ross, Lieut. E. D. R. 73rd N.I. to be adj. 17th irr. cav. v. Lieut. C. H. Nicholetts, placed at disp. May 5.

Ross, Capt. A. H. dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div. posted to Dinapore, May 11.

SALE, Brev. capt. T. H. engs. to be executive officer of the 6th or Allahabad div. May 30.

SAIT, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. passed exam. in col. lang. April 16. SAIT, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. passed exam. in col. lang. April 10. SEWELL, Lieut. A. C. H. 47th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of reg. Loodianab, v. Bt. capt. G. O. Jacob, at Lahore, May 14. SHERWILL, M. E. 2nd Eur. reg. app. maj. of brigade to complete estab. in room of Lt. W. G. Prendergast, to be emp. elsewhere.

SHIRRIFF, Capt. F. 65th N.I. placed as disp. of foreign dept.

SIDDONS, Brev. capt. G. R. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8. SKENE, Capt. A, 68th N.I. to be 2nd dep. com. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, v. Marsden, May 12.

SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 16th Irr. Cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Davidson on leave, May 15.

SMYTH, Bt. capt. art. to be capt. in suc. to Ewart, ret. May 5. STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L.C. app. 2ad in com. 1st Punjab cav.

newly raised, May 18. STAPLES, Brev. capt. J. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8. STEWART, Eds. W. F. posted to 45th N.I. at Umballah. STONE, Cornet H. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8.

STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N.I. to be postmaster at Wuzeerabad fr. May 1, and to rec. ch. of post off. of the late army of Punjab, fr. Capt. J. Clarke.

SWINBY, Brev. maj. to be postmatter at Dum Dum, v. Lieut. col. Lawrenson, proc. to Up. Prov. May 7.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 2nd in com. 1st Oude local inf. to act as

TROMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 220 in com. 1st Oude local int. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Mackenzie, May 16.

THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. posted to 52nd N.I. May 12.

TWEEDALE, Brev. capt. W. H. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8.

TYTLER, Lieut. and adj. J. M. B. F. 9th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. v. Lieut. C. T. Chamberlain, May 5.

VERNER, Capt. G. 60th N.I. rec. ch. of office of supt. of Cachar fr. Dr. Rolfe, May 3.

VIBART, Capt. E. 11th L. C. ret. to duty, date of arr. May 6. WADDY, 1st Lieut. W. P. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 4th comp. 3rd

WALKER, Ens. L. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.

WARD, Lieut. H. rec. ch. of off. of asst. gen. supt. of thuggee and dacoity Rajpootana circle, on April 27.

WATSON, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 5th irreg. cav. to offic. temp. as maj. of brig. fr. May 20, v. Bt. maj. J. Fraser, on leave.
WATSON, Eas. J. T. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
Weller, Capt. J. A. engs. executive officer of the Agra and

Bombay road, to be executive officer of the 5th or Benares div. v. Knyvett, May 30.

WESTERN, Capt. J. R. engs. to be executive officer of the Jullunder Dhoab div. May 30.

WESTON, Lieut. G. R. 65th N.I. to suc. Capt. G. E. Hollings as asst. to gen. supt. in sup. of thuggee at Lucknow, and superint. of Oude frontier police, May 4.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. app. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav.

WHISH, Eas. E. S. ree. adm. to do duty with 57th N.I. at Dinapore. WIGGENS, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. of Meerut div. dur. abs. of Capt. Young on detach. duty. WILLAN, Lieut. I. D. 44th N.I. app. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf.

WILLAN, Lieut. I. D. 44th N.I. app. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf. newly raised, May 18.
WILSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. posted to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.
WRIFORD, Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. Bengal fusil. to act as adj. to detach. May 7; to act as adjt. 17th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Ross, on leave, May 15.
WRENCH, Lieut. A. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8.
WYLLY, Lieut. A. W. M. resigns adj. of 13th irr. cav. and to rej. 5th L.C. May 5.
YOUNG, Capt. K. den. jud. adv. gen. on detached comp. rem. fr.

YOUNG, Capt. K. dep. jud. adv. gen. on detached emp. rem. fr. Sirbind to Meerut div.

Young, 1st Lieut. C. M. art. to act as adj. to 7th batt. v. Money, abs. on leave.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

CADETT, R. inf. May 6.

#### LEAVE OF ARSENCE.

ABERCROMBIF, Cap. W. engs. to Juliundhur, prep. to Eur. pr. aff. BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. 56th N.I. May 12 to Oct. 16, Simla, pr. aff.

BLACKWOOD, Lieut. interp. and qr. mr. A. 59th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, Almorah, &c. pr. aff. Bradford, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15 to Simls.

BRISTOW, Lieut. W. postmr. at Berhampore, 2 mo. to Calcutta. CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 28th N.I. 6mo. fr. May 15, to Simla and Kussowlie.

COLE, Lieut. T. 12th N.I. April 24 to Nov. 24, to Hills, m.c. Colt, Lieut. C. R. A.D.c. to Maj. gen. Sir W. Gilbert, May 15 to Oct. 15 to Kussowlie, &c. pr. aff. COOKSON, Lieut. E. 68th N.I. leave to Almorah cane.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. A. exec. eng. Scindiah's Contingent, 6 mo.

fr. April 1. DAVIS, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Ferozepore. DAVISON, Capt. W. W. com. 6th irr. cav. May 5 to Aug. 15, to

Simla, &c. pr. rff

DRURY, Lieut. C. C. 34th N.I. furl. to Europe on m.c.

FERRIS, Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. leave cancelled. Galloway, Lieut. A. S. gen. staff, May 1 to Oct. 31, Simla, pr. aff. GOARD, Capt. S. B. 1st L.C. 1 year fr. April 15, to Simla, and

pres. prep. to app. to retire.
RIERSON, Unp. Eas. W. M. May 15 to Oct. 15, Cawapore,

GULLIVER, 2nd licut. H. W. eugs. fr. April 27, to Nov. 15, in ext. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

HICKS, Cart. R. H. 15th irr. cav. May 5, to Oct. 15, to Mussoo-

rie, &c. pr. aff.
Holmes, Lieut. J. G. 12t'1 irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla, on m c

HOPPER, Capt. A. Q. 24th N.I. to hills north of Deyrab, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HYDE, 2nd lieut. H. engs. fr. May 3 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c. LAKE, Lieut. E. dep. commiss. in the Punjab, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to

LAKK, Lieut. E. dep. commiss. In the Punjan, 6 mo. Ir. May 1, to hills n. of Deyrah, and Jullunder, on m. c.

LEGARD, Capt. W. B. 31st N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Ferozepore.

LENNOX, Maj. W. G. 43rd L.I. May 8 to Oct. 15, to Hills, pr. aff.

LUKIN, Lieut. J. H. H. 14th N.I. fr. April 17 to Nov. 30, to Dariecling, on m. c.

MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to Aug. 1, in ext.

to remain at Darjeeling, on m. c.
MAINWARING, Licut. J. 1. 42nd L.I. 5 mo. fr. May 5 to hills north of Deyrah.

McSHERRY, Lieut. col. T. 1st N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m. c. MOFFAT, Brev. capt. J. D. 11th L.C. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla.

MONTEATH. Capt. W. S. brig. staff, Delhi, May 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, &c. pr. aff.

MONTEATH, Brig. T. C.B. June 1 to 30, to Simla.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. C. W. 18th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to

hills north of Deyrah. PEARSON, Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to bills

north of Deyrah. RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. 57th N.I. June 1 to Aug. 15, to Cal-

cutta, prep. to Eur. pr. aff. REAY, Ens. J. 63rd N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Nynee Tal and hills

north of Deyrah.
REPTON, Capt. W. W. 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh loc. inf. 1 mo. fr. May 25, to Mussoorie.

TAGE, Lieut. F. A. 11th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Almorah, on m. c. SEALE, Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. April 25 to July 20, to Deyrah

Dhoon, and Delhi, pr. aff.
SHERWILL, Capt. M. E. 2nd Eur. regt. May 8 to Oct. 15, to

Simla, p. aff.
Siddons, Brev. capt. H. sappers and pioneers, May 4 to Nov. 1,

Simla, m. c. SPILSBURY, Ens. E. J. 67th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 10 to Nyace Tal, on m. c.

SPEKE, Ens. J. H. 46th N.I. May 10 to Oct. 15, to Hills, pr. aff.

STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c. SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. fr. April 21 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

SWINTON, Lirut. S. C. A. 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. May 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla, &c. pr. aff.
SYERS, Lieut. col. J. D. 59th N.I. fr. June 25 to Oct. 15, to Nynes

Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah.

Talbot, Maj. G. R. 2nd Eur. reg. May 6 to Oct. 15, Subathoo,

pr. aff. THOMAS, Ens. C. 54th N.I. May 1 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, &c. m. c.

TRAVERS, Ens. J. O. 54th N.I. May 15 to July 31, to Nynce Tal,

&c. pr. aff.
Tudor, Maj. J. C. 46th N.I. April 13 to Oct. 13, to Simla, pr. aff.
Vibart, Lieut. E. C. 11th L.C. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and bill stations.

VICARY, Capt. N. 2nd Eur. reg. May 15 to Oct. 15, to Subathoo, pr. aff.
WALLACE, Capt. W. F. N. 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh loc. inf. to July

31, to Simla WALLACE, Capt. T. 3rd N.I. fr. April 6 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

WATSON, Lieut. F. 42nd L.I. May 15 to July 15, to Simla, &c.

WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. leave canc.

WHITE, Ens. S. D. 59th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, &c. pr. aff.
WHITE, Ens. T. W. 43th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and

hills north of Deyrah.
WHEELER, Ens. G. 90th N.I. May 1 to Aug. 1, to Juliundur,

WIGGENS, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. to Oct. 15, to Simla, pr. aff.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to aff. med. aid to 1st brig. h. art., detach. of N.I. at Treasury, &c. &c. May 2.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. posted to 3rd L.C. at Muttra, to proc. and join, May 6.

ATRINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. 11th, to aff. aid to 6th L.C. on its march to Mcerut, v. Elliot, reported sick, May 15; app. asst. surg. 1st Punjab cav. newly raised, May 18.

BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 4th regt. Sikh local inf.

BOND, as surg. H. R. in med. ch c. station Burdwan, pl. at disp. of Com. in Chief.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. H.A. to aff. med. aid to 4th and

7th comps. of pioneers, May 16.

CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. doing duty with 4th to do duty with 11th L.C. at Umballah, and to join May 16.

11th L.C. at Umbanan, and to join may 10.
CHEVERS, Dr. N. to be civ. asat. surg. of Chittagong, May 15.
CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. 10th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to aquadron of 7th Madras L.C. arrived fr. Nowgong, May 16.
COLE, Asst. surg. I. I. app. as surg. 5th Punjab cav. May 18.
COLLINS, Dr. J. O. to be civ. asst. surg. of Monghy, May 8.

COLLINS, Dr. J. O. to be civ. asst. surg. of Monghyr, May 8.

FLEMING, as Surg. app. as surg. 4th Punjab cav. May 18.

FOGARTY, as Surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. to aff. med. aid to comp. of Bengal sappers, with field force.

FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. fr. 50th to 51st N.I. May 3.

FULLER, Surg. C. W. 67th N.I. to aff. med. aid to regt. of Loodianah dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Sissmore.

GIBBON, Asst. surg. A. ret. to duty, May 6.

GREEN, Surg. W. A. to rejoin 2nd batt. art. at Cawnpore from Ferozepore, May 7.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. 55th N.I. to rel. Surg. W. Poole fr. med. ch. of staff and art. at Nowgong, May 16.

of staff and art. at Nowgong, May 16.

HASTINGS, Dr. T. to be civ. asst. surg. of East Burdwan, v. Bond, May 8.

HEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to do duty with H.M.'s 98th foot, May 7. HUNTER, Surg. T. C. posted to 46th N.I. but cont. in med. ch. of 47th N.I. dur. abs. of Thompson, May 11.

JACKSON, Surg. J. to be a pres. surg. v. Esdaile, May 30.
JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with H.M.'s 9thlanders, May 16.
KEAN, Surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 14th N.I. on dept. of surg.

Henderson.

LECKIE, Surg. T. M.D. posted to 50th N.I. proc. to Delhi, May 3. LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. posted to 1st N.I.; to perf. civ. med. duties at Umritser, May 15.

LLEWELLYN, Surg. G. 40th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 26th lt. inf. on dept. of Pitt, May 16.

LOGIN, Surg. J. S. M.D. to have eb. of Maharajah Duleep Singh.

MAXWELL, Asst. surg. 46th N.I. app. asst. surg. 2nd Punjab cav. May 18.

M'DONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. 10th L.C. to proc. to Lahore and ass. med. ch. of 37th N.I. dur. illness of Surg. Bowron.
M'LEAN, Asst. surg. A. passed exam. in col. lang. April 16.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum

Dum, May 16.
MOUATT, Dr. F. J. sec. to council of education, and sec. and treasurer of med. college, res. ch. of duties, May 7.

Nacholl, Asst. surg. R. rec. ch. med. ch. of station of Baitool. PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum, May 16. PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to aff. med. aid to 37th N.I. to proc. to Jullundur in room of Surg. J. Bowron, m.c. RANSFORD, Surg. J. 8th batt. art. to med. ch. of hd. qrs. 2nd

batt. and detach. of recruits at Cawnpore.

of its comp. 6th batt. art. and to return to Labore, May 7.

ROLFE, Dr. W. A. ass. ch. of office of supt. of Cachar, April 26.

RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. to res. med. ch. of 3rd reg. Sikh local inf. and civ. med. duties of Umballah and staff.

SEELY, Asst. surg. G.B. to aff. med. aid to regt. of Loodianah dur.

abs. of Asst. surg. Sissmore.

SIDDALL, Vet. surg. J., H. A. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 11th
L.C. and horses of H.M.'s 3rd lt. drag.

Till, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. to relieve Asst. surg. Ainger fr. med. ch.

of 5th troop 1st brig. H. A. and detach. of native inf. and to aff.

med. aid to civ. estbs. and jail at Muttra stations. SIMPSON, Asst. surg. A. M. D. to aff. med. aid to troops on duty at Mynpoorie station.

SISSMORE, Asst. surg. E. N. to med. ch. of a troop of L.C. and 5 comp. of N.I. proc. to the upper provinces on treasury escort duty.

STROVER, Assist. surg. T. R. resum. med. ch. of Nimar agency. SYMONDS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. posted to regt. of Ferozepore at . Agra.

THOMSON, Asst. surg. G. F. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to left wing of 3rd batt. v. Harrison.

THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. app. as surg. 3rd Punjab cav. May 18. THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. placed at disp. of foreign dept. TOKE, Surg. J. S. 5th L. C. to med ch. of brig. staff fr. May 1. TRITTON, Surg. E. art. to aff. med. aid to comp. 4th batt. v.

Elderton.

WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. passed exam. in col. lang. Ap. 16. Webb, Asst. surg. C. K. to aff. med. aid to dep. H.M.'s 29th foot, Ferozepoore, May 7. WETHERED, Dr. T. A. ass. med. ch. of civ. station of Pooree.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

MILLS, R. D. asst. surg. May 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Surg. J. 36th N.I. 6 mos. to Calcutta, pr. aff.

BOWRON, Surg. J. 37th N.I. from April 16 to Nov. 1, to Simia and hills, north of Deyrab, on m. c.

GRAHAM, Ass. surg. J. C. med. storekesper Peshawur fd. force, to Oct. 30, to Simla, pr. aff.
McGREGOR, Surg. W. L. 3rd N.I. March 1 to April 2, in ret. to

join, May 14.

Scott, Surg. K. M. 14th N.I. 3mo. to pres.
Thomson, Surg. J. leave cancelled.
WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. fr. April 9 to Nov. 15, to remain at Landour on m. c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 9th Lancers. Lieut. col. Fullerton to com. tr. at Wuzeerabad; Capt. Rose, April 22 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Capt. Pratt and Lieut. Donovan, 6 mo. to Simla; Lieut. Campbell and King, 3 mo. leave; Lieut. Trower, April 21 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills, n. of Deyrah. 14th lt. drags. Lieut. col. Doherty, 7 mo. to Simla. INFANTRY.—8th. Lieuts. Robeck, Charter, Woods, and Rynd, 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Lieut. Hartshorn, May 15 to Oct. 14, to 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Lieut. Hartshorn, May 15 to Oct. 14, to Agra.—32nd. Assist, surg. Moorhead to ch. of conval. proc. to Jullundnr; Assisi. surg. to Cahill to rel. Surg. Reid fr. ch. of depot of 61st; Capt. Lowe, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—36th. Licut. G. L. R. Berkeley to be a. d. c. to C. in C. of Madras.—53rd. Licut. R. T. Parker to be capt. fr. May 1; Ens. E. D. Fenton to be licut. fr. May 1.—61st. Ens. T. H. Harrison to be licut. fr. April 26, v. Lewen, dec.; Licut. col. Jones, May 10 to Oct. 15, to Nainee Tal and the hills n. of Deyrah.—98th. Brev. major Bates, 6 mo. to Simla and 2 yrs. to England. Simla and 2 yrs. to England.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### RIRTHS.

BAPTIST, the wife of B. s. at Calcutta, May 13. BARTLETT, the wife of John, d. at Calcutta, May 17. BLAIR, C. B. the lady of Lieut. col. c.B. 10th L.C. s. at Kurtar-poor, May 12.
BRANDON, Mrs. s. at Lucknow, May 17.

DEANBUN, MIS. S. at Luckhow, May 17.

BROWN, the wife of Hugh A. s. at Delhi, May 25.

DECASTRO, MIS. Alexander, d. at Benares, May 18.

DOUGLAS, MIS. Robert, s. at Meerut, May 15.

FRASER, MIS. Hugh, d. at Calcutta, June 1.

HARVEY, the wife of William, surg. H.M.'s 70th regt. d. at sea, on board the abin Land Delhausic. A-nil 22.

on board the ship Lord Dalhousie, April 23.

INNES, the lady of Capt. John, art. s. at Benares, May 8.

JUDGE, the lady of Wm. J. s. at Calcutta, May 29.

JUDGE, the lady of Wim. J. s. at Calcutta, May 29.

LOCHNER, Mrs. F. H. of twins, s. and d. at Chittagong, May 11.

LOWE, the lady of J. S. d. at Delbi, May 16.

MACKILLOP, the lady of C. W. c. s. d. at Sylhet, May 11.

MADGE, Mrs. Thomas A. d. at Calcutta, May 16.

MERCER, the wife of G. D. s. at Mynpoorie, May 20.

O'CALLAGHAN, the wife of Daniel, at Fort William, May 11.

PARKER, the wife of Capt. Charles, Nizam's service, s. at Bolarum,

April 17 April 17.

PASCHOUD, the wife of F. S. d. at Calcutta, May 1 PHAYRE, the lady of Capt. R. d. at Kurrachee, April 26.
PHILLIPS, the lady of Capt. J. S. art. d. at Landour, May 13.
POTT, the lady of Capt. 3rd N.I. d. at Mahidpore, April 30.

ROBERTS, Mrs. s. at Futtyghur, May 20.
ROBERTS, Mrs. William, s. at Calcutta, May 19.

SAGE, Mrs. R. P. d. at Rungpore, May 13.

SAUNDERS, the wife of P. d. at Agra, May 13.

SAVI, the lady of W. H. s. at Bhaugulpore, May 11.

SNEYD, the lady of Lieut. N. R. 57th N.I. s. at Gwalior, May 13.

MARRIAGES.

CARR, Apoth. John, to Mrs. C. Alexander, widow of the late John, at Calcutta, May 19.
CLEMENGER, Wm. George W. 1st Eur. fus. to Jane Anna, d. of

the late Robert Fitzgerald, at Agra, May 21 DYE, Henry, to Anne Cecilia, d. of the late Peter Pereira, at Cal-

cutta, May 18.

FLASHMAN, Thomas Nelson, to Margaret, d. of the late J. Sheetz, at Calcutta, May 8. JOHNSTON, A., c.s., to Sophia, d. of the late J. Dawson, at

Bareilly, May 10. Kein, Surg. A., M.D., 34th N.I. to Julia, d. of the late George Ballard, at Loodianah, May 10.

Unqueart, David Macnabb, to Miss Catherine Lucinda Hallis, at Calcutta, May 15.
WATTENBACH, Augustus T. H. to Matilda, d. of Chae. Burgett,

at Calcutta, May 5,

DEATHS.
Anson, the wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 9th lanc. May 17.

BARELETT, Elizabeth A. d. of John, at Calcutta, May 22.

BOYLE, Edmund, at Calcutta, May 1.
CAIN, Serjt. maj. Thomas, at Bareilly, May 6.
CLAXTON, Wm. at Loodianah, aged 30, May 12.

COCKBURN, Violet, the wife of James, at sea, on board the ship Duke of Argyll, Dect 14.

CONLAN, Ellen, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 29.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. col. Gavin R. art. at Mussoorie, aged 55,

May 5.

D'CRUZ, Charles B. s. of C. at Calcutta, aged 1, May 12.

DR MELLO, Lazarus, at Calculta, aged 73, May 25.

FINCH, William, at Goruckpore, aged 42, May 8.

FREDERICK, Jane Rose, wife of Charles, at Calculta, aged 20, May 5.

GRANT, Charlotte, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 9th lancers, at Lahore,

GREEN, Mary C. wife of J. D. at Calcutta, aged 23, May 14. GRIFFIN, William, at Allahabad, aged 42, April 13. GUEST, John H. s. of J. A. at Calcutta, aged 18, May 30.

HARRIS, D. P. at Calcutta, aged 18, May 14. HOFSTADT, John Henry, at Calcutta, aged 17, May 31.

JAFFRAY, Henry Robert, inf. s. of Henry, at Berhampore, aged 1, May 14.

KELLNER, A. M. relict of the late Lieut. Paul, at Calcutta, aged

84, May 29. Kilwich, Wm. E. s. of F. A. at Purneah, aged 8 mo. May 2. LOCKERSTEIN, Cornelius O. s. of W. R. at Calcutta, aged 7 mo. May 14.

LAW, Matilda M. wife of George, at Simla, April 29.

LONGDEN, Elizabeth Amelia, wife of Thos. at Calcutta, aged 24, May 5.

M'GREGOR, Anne Need, d. of Dr. W. L. surg. 3rd N.I. at Sizola,

April 3. MURPHY, Robt. M. asst. apoth. H.M.'s 29th, at Serokee, aged 22,

May 15.

MYLAN, Jessee M. d. of James, at Calcutta, aged 3, May 11 NAPIER, Donald Edward, inf. s. of Major, eng. at Lahore, April 6. NEAME, Eliza H. wife of A. C. at Calcutta, aged 35, May 25. PEREIRA, Emelia E. d. of John, at Calcutta, aged 1, May 6.

REMFREY, Archbald Rogers, inf. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 3 mo. May 19.
REMFREY, Archbald Rogers, inf. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, April 27.
RODRIGUES, Wm. A. s. of J. jun. at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. May 25.

ROBRIGUES, wm. A. s. of J. jun. at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. Mr. RUSSELL, Eliza, wife of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 28, May 5. SMART, George, at Calcutta, April 18. THORNICROFT, Wm. J. at Calcutta, aged 27, May 26. TOURNEUR, Capt. Claude E. at Chandernagore, April 30.

TRICHET, Charlotte, relict of the late William, at Cawnpore, April 3.

WARD, Isaac S. s. of J. at Agra, aged 17, May 18. WHITEHEAD, Anne, d. of E. P. at Dinapore, aged 1, May 16.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

May 14. Caifield, Cargey, Cork; Æneas, Saunders, Mauritius.—
15. Frolic, Fancon, China and Singapore; John Woodfall, Hill,
Port Adelaide; Lord Dalhouise, Ferries, London; Lord Western,
Rice, Bombay; Sir Robert Seppings, Stewart, Mauritius; George
Hallelt, Sears, Boston and Madras; Johannes Sarkies, Gillon,
Bombay; Caldstream, Cox, Moulmain; Martha, Mundle, Launceston.—16. City of Poonah, Triscott, Cork; Krishna, Fell, Amherst; Spy, Fryer, Amherst; Julia, Row, Bombay and Cannonnore; Inglewood, Smith, Liverpool; Tenasserim, Dicey, Madras.—
17. Hydroose, Nacoda, Bombay and Malabar Coast; Win. Carey,
Emmat, Liverpool; William, Maxwell, Giasgow; Monarch, Sheppard,
Maulmain; John Hephurne, Warne, Rangoon.—18. Francis Ridley,
Hudson, Madras; Aliet Rohoman, Burn, Bombay; Filama, Knight,
Sydney.—20. Fultay Salam, McClure, Mauritius; Patriot Queen,
Roddock, Liverpool.—21. Labuan, Thomas, Port Philip; Zion, Lash,
Penang; Champion, Barber, Port Louis; Soubadar, Umfreville, London.—22. Talisman, Bursley, New Port and Mauritius.—23. Lady
Bule, McKinlay, London; Le Felice, Balfour, Madras.—24. Erin,
Plum, Singapore.—25. Emma Colvin, Trail, Bombay.—27. Duke
of Richmond, Barclay, Cossang; Windsor, Fay, Bombay.—27.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Coffield, from CORK,—Capt. Edward F. Edward; Lieuts, Wm. Cooper, J. Creagh, O'Brien, and C. A. P. James; Ens. J. T. W. O'Brien, and Asst. Surg. D. W. Eaton, of H.M.'s 76th regt.; Mrs. Eaton, 146 men, 17 women, and 29 children, detachment of the 70th regt.

Per Aneus, from MOULMAIN .- D. Mackinley.

Per John Woodall .- Mrs. S. H. Nash, Mr. J. M. Joshua, and

Capt. S. H. Nash, Per Lord Dalhousie, from Cove of Cork.—Lieut. col. T. J. Galloway, 70th regt.; Capts. George Reyaolds and George Alfred Schrieber; Lieuts. Howe, Hennis, and Cnarles Blewitt; Eas. Saltmarshe; Adjt. A. J. O. Rutherfurd; Surg. W. Harvey; Qr. mr. Thomas Boyd; Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Harvey, and two-children; Mrs. Boyd and two children; Mrs. Brosang, H. Brosang, Mrs. G. Schwarz, 26, women, and 21. sang, band master, 230 men of 70th regt. 26 women, and 21 children.

Per George Halbett .- Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Treitas and Mr. F. Laycock.

Per Johannes Sarkies .- Mrs. Gillam. Per Martha.-Messrs. F. W. Newland, W. O. Turner, C. O. Johnston, and H. Butcher.

Per City of Poonah.—Mrs. Braddle, Mrs. Triscott, Maj. Chate, Capt. Braddle, Lieuts. Everett and Wellington, Ens. Gray, Perry, and Penton, H.M. 70th regt. 173 non-commissioned officers rank and renton, M.M. 70th regt. 173 non-commissioned officers rank and file, 20 women, and 23 children.

Per William Carey.—Mrs. Sale, Mr. Sale, Lieut. Cumming, 32nd regt. Messrs. Waltar Biss and John Biss.

Per William.—Messrs. Robertson and Robert Wright.

Per Futtle Rozack.—Mr. George Bandzotte.

Per Monarch.—Mrs. Sheppard.

Per Alict Robonan.—Mrs. Sheppard.

Per Atiet Rohoman .- Mrs. Burn and family.

Per Titania. - A. A. Robinson, esq. Per Futtay Salum.—D. F. Lonsdale, esq. and G. Villro, esq. Per La Felice.—Mr. Verploigh.

Per Emma Colvin .- Mr. Staltard and sister.

Per Duke of Richmond .- Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Tomkins, and Master Tomkins.

Per Windsor .- Messrs. Welmer, Sullivan, and Haven.

Per Louisa Munro.—Heary Crook, esq.
Per Enterprize.—Mr. Mackerdy, Mr. Huber, E. Snadden, eaq.
Capt. Townsend, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Main, Capt. Caverley, MissSandys, Mr. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Master and Miss-

#### DEPARTURES.

MAY 12.—Majestic, Dick, London; Stanislas, Durand, Marseilles; Medara, Pounder, Mauritius.—14. Eagle, Buller, Akyab.—
21. Eliza Penelope, Shilstone, Singapore; Mary Somerville, Johnson, Liverpool; Isa, Sheppard, Akyab; Punjauh, Palmer, Bombay; Patriot King, Fletcher, Liverpool.—22. Colombo, Ritchie, Mauritius; Hannah Salkeld, Downward, Liverpool; Nonpareil, Budd, Mauritius.—23. Cowasjee Family, Durham, Singapore and China; Mohussur, Darbey, Mauritius; Nylph, McDonald, China.—24. Punch, Grierson, Cape; Ocean, Born, Muscat.—25. Isabella Blyth, Baylis, California; Rockliff, Clendon, London.—26. William, Salmon, Muscat; Mary Adams, Lucas, Boston; William Money, Buckley, Mauritius; Rob Roy, Francis, China.—June 2. Steamer Benlinck, Boucher, Suez. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Benlinck.—To MADRAS.—Mrs. Norgate, Miss Campbell, Capt. Oakes, Mr. J. Kerr, and Mrs. Warde and servants. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Harvey, 4 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Bellairs, Mr. Bellairs, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Young, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mr. Bell, infant, and servant; Mrs. Denuball and servant, Miss Richardson, Lieut. col. Napier, Dr. Bigg, Lieut. Stannus, Messrs. Gladstone, C. M'Donald, Livingston, Anderson, and B. Sinyth, Lieut. Fullertoa. Messrs. Morgan and W. Penfry, Capt. Marshall, Dr. Mackay, Messrs. Watts, Rennie, Kock, Beaumont; Martin, Nichol, E. A. Cock, and C. Harris.

Cook, and C. Henry.
To Suez.—The Hon. Mr. Devereaux, Mr. Richardson, and

Rabbi Moses Judab.

To Galle.-Mr. Denham and servant, Lieut. Meade, Mr. Covington. Capt. E. Onslow, Dr. Gordon, H.M. 96th, and Messes. Thompson and O. Beirue.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 2, 1849.

	Gove	rnment	Secu	rities.	S	en.		Bu	<b>y</b> -
Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per	cent.	••	prem.	10	0	to	10	ີ 8-
Bombay 5 per cent.	•••		••	disc.	1	8	••	1	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ling to	Nos.	• •	do.	ì	10		1	14
New Co.'s 5 do.			••	do.	0	4	• •	0	8
Third Sicca 4 do.				do.	15	0		15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••			do.	14	0	••	14	8
	1	Bank S	bares.						
Bengal Bank (Co,'s	Rs. 4,0	100)	••	prem	. :	1530	to	1,	580
Agra Bank (Co.'s Re	. 500)	•	.,	do.		10			15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s R	s. 500		•	par.					

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances De. on private bills and notes	(3 months)	4 per cent.
		· · / put toward
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	••	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	••	6 pergent.



#### PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wa.
China Gold Bars	16	0		16	8	1
China Gold Bars	13	0	٠	13	8	per sa. w.
Spanish Bollars	220	8		220	14	1 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	8	} per 100.
Sovereigas	10	9	• •	10	9	1
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	ŏ	ench.
Sovereigas	21	4		91	6	ار،

#### EXCHANGES.

Quotations for 6 months' sight Bills are, 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 91d. to 1s. 9fd.

#### PREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 41. 10s. to 41. 15s.; to Liverpool, 41. 7s. 6d. to 41. 12s. 6d.

#### MADRAS.

#### MADRAS RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting on the 2nd June, of the committee appointed at the public meeting of the 29th May.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., G. Norton, Esq., W. Elliot, Esq., W. U. Arbuthmot, Esq., Capt. Collyer, J. Thomson, Esq., Capt. Bell, Capt. Hitchens, J. Ouchterlony, Esq., Major Pears, C.B.

RESOLUTIONS. 1. With reference to one of the immediate objects enjoined apon the committee, by resolution 3 of the public meeting, viz., to prepare and digest a scheme for the formation of a Joint Stock Company," it is the opinion of this committee that, as intelligence has reached Madras of active measures being taken in London, to revive the old Madras and Wallajahunggur Railway Company to which, the public of Madras formerly gave their adhesion—they will best follow out the designs of the meeting, by entering into active co-operation with such revival company, and that steps be cocordingly taken to enter into communication with its managing committee for that purpose.

2. That in the opinion of this committee, it is essentially necessary for the welfare of any railway company established, that its construction and working should be under the supervision of a local branch committee of shareholders; and that such opinion be

communicated to the above revival company.

3. That a letter be addressed to the Court of Directors in conformity with the resolutions of the public meeting, soliciting the support of the honourable court, and dwelling upon the peculiar benefits to Madras of which a railway running to the westward would be productive, and the great national advantages for con-struction offered in this line, and its value as a test of the remunerativeness of railways in favourable localities in India. That it be represented further, that it is deemed the interests of a company would be materially furthered, by the local officers in India being allowed to give their temporary assistance to the undertaking, such being extended of course without involving any charge to the East-India Company.

4. That in communicating with the committee of the revived Madras and Wallajahnuggur Railway Company they be informed that, in the opinion of this committee, a single line of rail should 'alone be constructed in the first instance, leaving the formation of a double line to follow experience of the working of the railway, and sufficient land being taken up at once to admit of this

extension.

Captain Collyer having volunteered his services to superintend a

survey of a portion of the road.

5. That advantage be taken of Captain Collyer's obliging offer, and that funds be appropriated for completing the survey of about 15 miles of a line from Madras towards Wallajahnuggur.

6. That the following gentlemen be requested to join the com-

Major Smith, Engineers; and J. Lushington, Esq. 7. That the foregoing proceedings be published.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA prevails so severely in the Mysore district that travellers are cautioned against proceeding by that route.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- A special meeting of the directers of the Polytechnic Institution, numerously attended, was held at the rooms on the Mount Road, on the 28th May. A resoluexpedient to secure a building, either by purchase or otherwise, for the use of the institution, was proposed and carried, and a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Ouchterlony, Austruther, and Reilly, was appointed to examine and report upon the most eligible site for the erection of the proposed building. The sub-

mittee have also been requested to forward an application to Government, in connection with the matters brought before the meeting.

Convension of a Hindoo:—On Thursday evening last a Hindoo youth, of the Naidoo caste, aged nineteen years, received Christian baptism at the General Assembly's Institution, in the presence of the Reverend Messrs. Hamilton and MacFarlane, and other gentlemen. The young man had been for several years connected with the institution, and attended school as teacher to one of the junior classes. He remained away from home a few days previous to his baptism, expressing a desire to be admitted into the Christian Church, and refused stances had been given by the Reverend Mr. Grant. On Thursday evening, the promises were surrounded by a mob of natives, who had accompanied his relatives to the place, and although the latter evinced no disposition to create a disturbance, but had willingly accepted the invitation of Mr. Grant to enter the institution, and converse with their child if they pleased, their friends seemed differently disposed, and the consequence was that the premises were assailed on all sides with showers of brickbats, till almost every pane of glass had been shivered to pieces, and the windows and doors of the house otherwise damaged. Several policemen were called to the spot, and these, with the assistance of a constable, succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and quiet was restored before seven o'clock. The new convert remains with Mr. Grant .- Athenaum, May 19.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, May 15th.—In consequence of the demise of Colonel C. M. Bird, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized :-Lieut .- Col. Commandant Joseph Garnault-to half a share from the off-reckoning fund from the 23rd March, 1849.

#### CIVIL.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajahmundry, res. ch. of court fr. P. Irvine, May 23.

BANNERMAN, R. A. coll. and mag. and agt. to the governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, del. over ch. of the dist. to C. J. Shabrick, May 12; ret. fr. the serv. fr. June 5.

BENNETT, W. to be mast. attend. at Cochin, v. Dirksz, dec.

BRETT, H. A. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Madura dur. sis. of Clarke. May 15.

abs. of Clarke, May 15.

CROZIER, F. H. special agent for Vizianagrum, to exercise within the Vizianagrum Zemindary the powers of asst. to the agt. to the governor of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, in the departs. of

criminal justice and police.

ELLIS, G. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore dur. empl. of

Bird on other duty, May 15.

GREENWAY, G. S. attained rank 2nd class, April 1; civ. and sess.

jud. of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of court to pr. sud. amecn. GOLDIE, J. H. to act as sub. judge of Rajahmundry dur. cmp. of Irvine on other duty, May 25.

IRVINE, P. to act as civ. and sess. jud. at Masulipatam, dur. illness of W. Dowdes.

MASTER, R. E. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, dur. emp. of Goldie on other duty, May 25.

Pycroff, T. attained rank, 2nd class, April 28.
ROBERTS, C. A, to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tangore,

dur. emp. of Ellis on other duty, May 15.

STORY, E. subord. jud. of the zillah of Bellary, assum. ch. of off, May 9.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLY, W. H. sub. coll. and joint mag. n. div. of Arcot, 1 mo. BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tangore, to July 20, in ext. to

Neilgherries, on m. c.

BLACKETT, R. S. fr. May 18 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

CLAKE, R. G. dep. sec. to govt. 2 years to Cape, in. c. CLARKE, T. act. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Taugore, 1 mo. to Neil-

INNES, J. C. in ext. to Aug. 1 to rem. on the Neilgherries, on m.c.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. to relieve Rev. R. Posnett, offic. at Posnamalee.

POSNETT, Rev. Robt. to offic. as chaplain at the cathedral, v. Rogers.

POWELL, Rev. W. P. leave for 1 mo. ROGERS, Rev. A. J. offic. as chapl. at cathedral, to Cape, on m.o. 2 years.

MILIIARY.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ALCOCK, Maj. G. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. but to do duty with
3rd batt, at Kamptee, May 21.



ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. 20th N.I. to be paymaster at Vizagapatam. Belmer, Ens. R. 28th N.I. to be lieut. v. Harris, dec. date of com. May 7.

COM. May 7.

BARROW, Lieut. L. 5th L. C. to be capt. date of com. May 8.

BEAVER, Brev. major H. 5th N.I. to be Major, fr. March 22, in succ. to Poole, prom. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. 2nd N. V. bat. relieved at his request fr. ch. of nat. pens. and holders of family certificates at Bangalore.

BIVAR, Sen. corn. C. S. 1st L. C. to be lieut. date of com. May 8.

BOND, Lieut. F. W. art. qual. in native lang. as interp.

BUCK, Eos. S. W. 38th N.I. to be adj. June 5.

CARELL, 1st Lieut. R. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. May 9.

CADELL, 1st Lieut. R. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. May 9.
CADELL, 1st Lieut. A. T. art. to commis. of ord. at Masulipatam,
v. Croggan, prom. but to cont. his appt. of a.-d.-c. to the Gov.
unt. rel. May 15.

CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. c.B. K.C.P. & S. 40th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, April 2. CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. rem. fr. duty with 52ud to ditto ditto

21st N.I. May 22.

CAMPBELL, Licut. H. T. B. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, May 31.
CAMPBELL, Capt. A. M. 16th N.I. to act as sub. ast. com. gen.

dur. empl. of Loudon on other duty, June 8.

CARTHEW, Ens. M. 26th N.I. passed ex. in Hindostani, May 25.

CLARKE, Corn. W. C. 2nd L. C. to be lieut. date of com. May 8.

CLERK, Corn. E. 4th L.C. to be lieut. date of com. May 8.

CLERK, Corn. E. 4th L.C. to be neut. date of com. May 8.
COBBE, 2nd Lieut. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. May 9.
COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. art. to join his batt. May 17.
CREW, Ens. R. P. M. 14th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.
CROGGAN, Capt. J. W. art. to be maj. fr. May 9 in succ. to Hyslop ret.; posted to 2nd batt. May 17; to rank fr. April 30; pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty, May 11.

CUMMING, Ens. A. E. posted to 28th N.I. as 5th ens. June 8.

CUST, Lieut. W. P. 7th L.C. to be capt. date of com. May 8.

DALLAS, 2nd Lieut. W. art. posted to 1st batt. May 17.

DASHWOOD, Ens. B. G. to do duty with 45th N.I. May 9.
DASHWOOD, Ens. A. A. G. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindu-

stani, May 9.
DITMAS, Maj. T. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. May 21.
DYER, Ens. T. doing duty with 49th, posted to 50th N.I. as 5th ens. June 8.

EAST, Corn. F. R. C. 8th L.C. to be lieut. date of com. May 8. ELLIOT, Corn. R. J. M. 7th L. C. to be lieut. date of com. May 8. FAGAN, Ens. C. S. 40th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. May 15. FISHE, Capt. N. H. art. to be maj. fr. May 9, v. Hyslop, retd. posted to 4th batt. May 21.

FOORD, Major, H. S. art. to be lieut. col. fr. May 9. in succ. to
Hyslop, retd. to 4th batt.

FREELING, Lieut. Sir H. H. bart. 8th L.C. to be capt. date of

com. May 8. GABBETT, Brev. capt. W. M. art. to be capt. fr. May 9, in succ. to

Hysiop, ret. posted to 2nd batt. May 21.

GERBARD, Capt. G. Eur. vets. rem. fr. app. of adj. of Eur. vets. and station staff officer at Vizagapatam, June 1.

GREENAWAY, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

interp. May 15; to be qr. mr. and interp. May 29.
GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. May 21.
HARBINGTON, Licut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L. I. passed exam. in Tamil

lang. May 25. HAY, Capt. S. 35th N.I. invalided fr. May 18.

HORNE, 2nd Lieut. P. D. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 9, in succ. to Hyslop, ret.; posted to 3rd batt. May 17; to rank fr. April 30. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. fr. 30th to 28th N.I. May 22.

JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, and will join its head quarters, May 21.

KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. doing duty with 49th, posted to 4th N.I. as fifth ens. June 8.

LASCELLES, Bt. capt. F. G. J. 4th L. C. to be capt. Date of com. May 8.

LEWIN, Corn. M. W. 5th L. C. to be lieut. Date of com. May 8. LOUDON, Lieut. J. 20th N.I. and sub. ass. com. gen. to act as dept. ass. com. gen. during emp. of Maj. C. Maclesne on other

dett. ass. com. gen. during emp. of maj. C. mattene on cont. duty, May 29.

MACLEAN, Corn. J. N. 7th L.C. to be lieut. Date of com. May 8.

MACLEANE, Capt. C. M. 43rd N.I. to act as ass. com. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. G. E. Miller, m. c. May 29.

MACPHERSON, first Lieut. R. art. from 2ad to 5th batt. May 9.

MAGRATH, second Lieut. J. R. art. to be first lieut. fr. May 9, in

succ. to Hyslop, ret. posted to 1st batt. May 21.

MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. 42nd M.N.I. app. comm. 4th Punjab inf. May 8.

MARTYR, Lieut. J. S. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vellore, in the room of Lieut. C. Cooke.

MAWDEELEY, Capt. J. E. art. fr. 1st batt. art. to horse brig. MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. F. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 22, in

suc. to Poole, prom.

Money, Corn. G. W. M. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. date of com.

May 8. MOORGROFT, Lieut. R. 19th M.N.I. app. com. 3rd Punjab inf. NEWBERY, Lieut. G. K. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 27, v. Whitlock, dec.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. R. 23rd M.N.I. app. 2nd in com. 4th Punjab

cav. May 18.

Pears, Brev. capt. A. C. art. to be capt. fr. May 9, in suc. to Hyslop, ret.; posted to 3rd batt. May 17; to rank fr. April 30.

PEDLER, Ens. J. P. posted to 11th N.I. as 5th ens. June 8. POOLE, Major M. 5th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. March 22, in suc. to

Wallace, prom.

RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st M. fusileers, ret. to duty May 31.

RAIKES, Sen. Lieut. R. W. 1st L.C. to be capt. date of com. May 8.

RANKEN, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. exam. in Persian, cred. prog. with

MANKEN, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. exam. in Persian, cred. prog. with moonshee allowance, June 8.
RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. acting qr. mr. and interp. to 41st N.I. permitted to rejoin his own corps, May 9.
Ross, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. Shirrefy, Lieut. col. O. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. May 17.
Siddons, Brev. capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. to be capt. 3rd L.C.; date of com. May 8.

Simpson, Capt. G. W. Y. art. to act as prin. com. of ord. Fort St. George, dur. abs. of Whinyates, on leave, May 11.

Smith, Ens. H. D. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. app. to do duty with 4th N.I.

cancelled, to rejoin his own corps, May 9.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. S. R. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. May 17.

SNEYD, Cornet J. T. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 27, in suc. to Whitelock, dec.

SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. May 15.
STEINFORTH, Cornet C. R. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
STONE, Ens. T. H. E. to do duty with 45th N.I. May 9.
TAYLOR, Bt. capt. R. 2nd L.C. to be capt. May 8.

THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. May 9.

TWEEDIE, Lieut. W. J. to be capt. 35th N.I. v. Hay, May 18. VINE, Bt. capt. W. 6th L.C. to be capt. May 8. VIZARD, Ens. W. J. 35th N.I. to be lieut. v. Hay, May 18.

VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. J. H. fr. 28th to 30th N.I. May 22.

WALLACE, Lieut. J. col. inf. to be lieut. col. comm. fr. Mar. 22, v. Bird. dec.

WALLACE, Capt. R. 1st N.V. B. to be in ch. of nat. pensioners and

wallace, Capt. R. 1st N.Y. B. to be in ch. or nat. pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, May 18.

Watson, Lieut. G. H. G. 19th N.I. removed from doing duty with sappers and miners, to proc. to join his own corps, May 12.

Wilson, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Berham-

wilbur, Lieut. O. 11. 113. to receive Moonshee allowance.
Wood, Capt. A. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, May 31.
Wyndham, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 22, in succ. to Poole, prom.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY. FISHER, G. R. May 17 FOORD, H. H. PEDLER, J. P. June 7.

RAMUS, W. de N. June 7. REYNOLDS, J. L. June 7. Rogers, C. J. May 31.

#### MILITARY.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. 3rd batt. art. fr. June 10 to Aug. 10, to Madras.

BIRD, Lieut. W. C. J. F. 40th N.I. June 1 to Oct. 31, Bangalore, &c.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A. M. 16th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 20, to Madras. CLARKE, Lieut. col. A. 17th N.I. to June 10, 1849, in ext. to Ban-

galore.
CLEVELAND, Brig. J. W. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. to Futtyghur, June 15 to Feb. 15, 1850, pr. aff.
CRISP, Maj. J. 2 years to sea, the Cape, and Australia, on m. c.
DIGHTON, Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. to July 22, 1849, in ext. to

Madras.

Dun, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. fr. June 10 to Sept. 10, to Nellgberries. DUMBRGUE, Capt. E. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 15 to pres. prep. to

proc. to Europe on furl. FITZMAURICE, Capt. G. 39th N.I. 3 mo. to Neilgherries and Ban-

galore

FRYE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. to Europe on m.c. GEILS, Capt. A. A. 1st fus. to Jan. 1, in ext. to the Nellgherries on

GORDON, Brev. maj. J. 31st L.I. fr. May 19 to Dec. 30, to Tranquebar on m.c

GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. fr. June 10 to Oct. 10, to Bangalore. HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June I, to Madras and Nellore.

HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. to Europe. HARINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 mo. to Neilgherries and Coimbatore

HICKLEY, Lieut. M. 15th N.I. fr. June 1 to Aug. 31, to the Neilgherries.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. 18th N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on

KEVIN, Capt. E. 21st N.I. to sea, New South Wales, &c. 2 years, m.c. LEADER, Capt. W. 5th N. I. 6 mo. to Bangalore and Neilgherries. LEWIN, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m. c.

MACVICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
MARDALL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

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MARSHALL, Capt. G. A. 18th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. MEARS, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. in ext. prep. to Eur. on m. c. MILLER, Capt. E. E. 1st L. C. to presidency and Neilgherries, on m. c. with leave till May 11, 1851.

NORTH, Brev. capt. R. M. 2nd L. C. perm. to visit Coimbatore

PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N.I. 4 months.
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. to Egypt, on m. c.
PRENDERGAST, Capt. S. G. Eur. vets. leave cancelled.

PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L. I. to Europe, on m. c. SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L. C. fr. April 16 to June 30, to

pres. on m. c.
TAPP, Capt. J. H. 23rd N.I. April 10 to Oct. 30. to rem. at Subathoo.

TOTTENHAM, Brev. capt. A. 4th L.C. fr. June 1 to 25, to Madras. TROTTER, Brev. maj. A. 35th N.I. fr. April 3 to Oct. 1, to Neil-

gherries, on m. c. VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. J. H. 37th N.I. perm. to visit Bangalore

and the Mysore country dui ng his leave.

WALKER, Brev. capt. W. L. am L.C. to sea, N. S. Wales, and
Cape, on m. e. for two years; fr. April 28, to pres. prep. to app.

WHINYATES, Lieut. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. fr. Apr. 30 to May 15, to Bangalore. WHISH, Lieut. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. fr. Apr. 30 to May 17, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ALDRED, Asst. surg. M.D. ret. to duty May 31.

ASHLEY, Asst. surg. A. H. fr. doing duty under supt. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, to 18th N.I. May 9.

BRETT, Assist. surg. J. M. D. fr. d. d. under supg. surg. Mysore div. to 1st Mad. fus. May 22.

div. to lat Mad. fus. May 22.

CROSKE, Assist. surg. C. B. fr. d. d. under surg. surg. Malabar and Canara, to 48th N.I. May 22.

CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. fr. horse brig. to 5th L.C. May 9.

DONALDSON, Assist. surg. J. to do duty und. superint. surg. Mysore div. with fort art. at Bangalore.

FIRMINGER, Asst. surg. J. W. fr. 1st Mad. fus. to 18th N.I. GILCHRIST, Surg. W. fr. 31st L.I. to 18th N.I. May 9.

HARPER, Assist. surg. H. T. W. app. to do duty under superint.

surg. centre div. May 18.

INNES, Surg. J. 2nd N.V.B. ret. fr. the serv. fr. June 2.

KEY, Surg. T. to be a mem. of the board of med. off. at pres. v.

Neill, rel. May 28.

M'GREGOR, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 1st Mad. fus. to 7th L. C. to have effect fr. date on which he is relieved by Asst. surg. J.

PATERSON, Asst. surg. C. med. dep. to be surg. v. Innes, ret. date of com. June 2.

PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. fr. 10th N.I. to 31st L. I. May 9.
SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. fr. d. d. H. M.'s 25th regt. to 1st Mad. fus. May 22.

STANBROUGH, Surg. H. to be zillah surg. of Ganjam.
THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. fr. d. d. general hosp. to d. d.
H.M.'s 25th regt. May 22.

Welsh, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. doing duty under supg. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, to 47th N.I. May 17.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHLEY, Asst. surg. A. H. to Europe on m. c. MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 7th L. C. furl. to Europe on m. c.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AUGUST, the wife of Serjt. W. 4th L.C. s. at Bangalore, May 27.

BILDERBECK, the wife of Rev. John, s. at Vepery, May 22.

BREMNER, the wife of D. s. at Madras, June 4.

The state of D. s. at Madras, June 4.

CLARKE, the lady of the Rev. B. S. d. at Tranquebar, May 12. FONSWORTH, the wife of Apoth. George, d. at Trippasore, May 25. FRENCH, the lady of Lieut. F. 34th L.I. s. at Pondicherry, May 25. GORDON, the wife of Major R. 37th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, May 6. JANSEN, the wife of Serjt. maj. J. W. 45th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly,

KILMAN, the wife of George, d. at Royapettah, May 17.

KING, the wife John, art. s. at Secunderabad, May 15.
KOHLHOFF, the wife of the Rev. C. S. s. at Trichinopoly, May 26.
LAWDER, the lady of Lieut. 44th N I. s. at Palamcottah, May 10. LISENBURG, the wife of Serjt. D. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 26.

LUARD, the wife of Lieut. J. F. 37th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, May 23.

MENZIES, the wife of Asst. surg. Edward, H. M.'s 94th, d. at Bangalore, June 1

MIDDLETON, the wife of Apoth. J. 14th N.I. d. at Bangalore, May 5.

MORLAND, the lady of Major H. 2nd N. V. batt. d. at Madras, May 23.

ORTON, the wife of George, d. at Nursingapooram, May 24. POWER, the lady of Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. d. at Nowgong, May 13. Poole, the lady of Lieut. col. com. 5th N.I. d. at Kurnool, May 13.

RATH, the wife of Serj. Joseph, s. at Berhampore, June 6.

RHENIUS, the wife of the Rev. Charles, d. at Palamcottah, May 17. RHERIUS, the wife of the Rev. Charles, d. at Palamcottah, May 17. RICKARDS, the lady of Capt. 21st regt. d. at Perambore, May 14. SCOTT, Mrs. d. at Madras, May 20. SPENCE, the wife of J. S. d. at Nungumbaukum, May 29. STEVENS, the wife of Lieut. Arthur, 18th N.I. s. at Russelcondah,

May 11.

STIMPSON, the wife of John, s. at Cannanore, May 11.

#### MARRIAGES.

COTTON, Maj. Fred. C. Mad. eng. to Mary, d. of B. Cunliffe, at Point de Galle, May 2.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. to Mary Anne Harriet, d. of Maj. N. H. Fishe, art. at Bangalore, June 2.

SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to Agnes Sophia, d. of Joseph Walheden, at Madras, May 8.

SPYER, E. L. to Anne, d. of the late J. A. R. Cocq, at Tutacorin,

May 11. WHITE, Surg. Thomas, 45th N.I. to Emily Lennox, d. of the late

Dr. Ricks, at Trichinopoly, May 12.

#### DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Douglas C. s. of Lieut. col. E. at Fort St. George, May 26.

May 20.

BARAMBEG, N. at Madras, June 3.

BRISTOW, Mr. at Madras, May 27.

CAS, Major J. G. at Kayty, May 29.

CASSIDY, Licut. W. G., H. M.'s 51st, May 20.

COULTRUP, Mrs. Mary, at Madras, May 16.

DICKSON, William, s. of F. May 19.

DICKSON, William, s. of F. May 19.
D'ROZARIO, Mrs. Catherine, at Black Town, aged 72, May 30.
GARDINER, Serjt. John, at Kurnool, May 18.
HARRIS, Lieut. James D. 28th N.I. at Khyooh Phyoo, May 7.
KOHLHOFF, John E. at Tanjore, May 21.
KORLMEYER, Mary W. wife of J. D. at Negapatam, May 23.
MARTIN, Mary Lavinia, wife of J. F. at Trichinopoly, May 24.
M'CULLUM, Bernard, s. of Lieut. and adjt. C. C. 7th N.I. at Hoosingabad, May 9.
MOGGRIDGE, Emma. d. of John at Madrae aged 7 no Mar 9.

MOGGRIDGE, Emma, d. of John, at Madras, aged 7 mo. May 8. SANDERSON, Martha, wife of the Rev. D. at Mysore, May 17. SCHMID, Anne C. d. of the Rev. Bernard, D.D. at Ootamacuad,

May 5.

SMITH, G. A. C. S. at Nellore, June 1. STEVENS, William J. s. of Capt. W. B. of the art. at St. Thomas's

Mount, June 4.

STOKES, John, s. of H. c.s. at Dindy, May 21.

STUTZ, the d. of apoth. P. at Trichinopoly, aged 1, May 6.

TASSEL, Mrs. J. C. Van, at Vizagapatam, May 29.

UNDERWOOD, Camilla, widow of the late John, at Madras,

April 18.

WHANNELL, Henry M. s. of P. B. at Madras, June 4.
WHITLOCK, Capt. John, 8th L.C. at Kamptee, May 25.
WILMOTT, J. Louisa, wife of corporal, at Madras, aged 21, May 22.

#### ARRIVALS.

MAY 1. Industry, Vanstavern, Coringa; Bengal, Moxton, Sydney; steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Calcutta.—14. Rokeby, Trotter, London; Sultan, Welch, Glasgow.—15. Steamer Sir Hugh Lindsoy, Newman, Singapore and Penang.—18. Madura, Smith, Moulmein; Thetis, Coss. Mauritius.—21. Louisa Munro, Harding, Mauritius.—27. Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Mauritius; steamer Emma, Dickson, Vizagapatam; Rachael, Scott, Mauritius.—30. Ruby, Coole, Tranquebar.—31. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.—Junr 5. James Hall.—6. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Pondicherry.—7. Mary Ann, Darke, London.—8. Windsor, Pryce, London; John Line, Palmer, London; Prince Albert, Rosseter, Point de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Soundra Vally.—Mrs. T. Potter, Master Potter, Master R.
W. Potter, and two servants; Mrs. and Mrs. Howard and servant;
Mrs. Elder and servant, and Miss Barry.

Per steamer Tenasserim.—Cept. Gildea, Lieuts. Lane, F. J. B.
Priestly, H. Priestly, Browne, and Turner; Asst. Surg. Carr and detatchment of H.M.'s 25th Regt. and Arbuckle.

Per Bengal.—Mrs. William Bryden.

Per Industry.—Capt. T. T. Norris and servant.

Per Rockeby.—Mrs. Trotter.

Per steamer Huph Lindsey.—Lieut. col. Carthew, Capt. Hamilton, Licuts. Rigg, Rideont, and Hessey; Ens. Worsop, Farran, Carthew, Dr. Neill, Mrs. Carthew, and two children, Mrs. Rigg and child, and 164 rank and file 21st N.I.

Per Madura.—Col. James Bell, Mrs. Bell, and child, with seven

Per Madura.-Col. James Bell, Mrs. Bell, and child, with seven servants; Capt. Charles Elliot and servant; Lieut. W. S. Kenny and servant; Apoth. Graham and servant; John Hays, wife, and two children; John Ryan, 1st M. F. Gerrard Millerich, and

Patrick Thorpe.
Per Louisa Munro.-H. Crooke, Esq.

Per Louisa Munro.—H. Crooke, Esq.
Per steaner Emma.—Capts. Coleman, MacViccar, and Cagalet;
Major Nicolay, Ens. Mears, Collector Bannerman, Mr. M'Miller
Mr. Camiron; Lieut. Hamilton, 27th regt.
Per Ruby.—Mr. Smith.
Per steamer Haddington.—Mr. Raikes, Mrs. Raikes and servant,
Mas. Hay and Miss Hay; Mrs. Babington, infant, and servant;



Lieut. H. Campbell, Dr. Aldred, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Wood, Lieut. col. Porbes, Mrs. Forbes and servant, Mr. J. Barry, Mr. P. J. Lucas, Mr. Dyce, Mrs. Dyce, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. F. Roberts, Lieut. col. Bique, Mr. Scott, Mr. Evatt, Mr. Sineas, deck two natives, Mr. Gosden, Mr. Pharoah, jun.

Per Mary Ann.—Misses Darke and Griffiths, Messrs. Pedlar, Reynolds, and Ramus, cadets; Lieut. Hight, 18th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Hare, 17th N.I.; Mrs. Lord, 2 daughters, and son; Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Paul, and W. Williams.

Per Windsor.—Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Hobbs, Miss Mortan, Two Misses Norton, Rev. J. Hobbs, Lieut. Frieman, Mr. Swinston, Mad. C.S.; Messrs. Glang, Cumming, Hamilton, Kincard, Strickland, and Hutchinson, Misses Alexander and Buckley, Lieut. Miller, H.M. 80th; Mr. Short, H.M.'s 32nd; Messrs. Cooper, Evans, Cragie, Orchards, and Stewart.
Per John Line. - H. Nesbett. Esq.

#### DEPARTURES.

MAY 12. Steamer Tenamerim, Dicey, Calcutta.—13. Francis Ridley, Hudson, Calcutta.—16. Helcellyn, Harrison, Demerara and London.—17. Bermondsey, Paddle, Calcutta.—19. Industry, Vanstavern, Coringa.—23. Louisa Munro, Harding, Calcutta.—29. Madura, Smith, Pondicherry; Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Calcutta.—30. Rachael, Scott, Calcutta.—31. Thetis, Coss, Calcutta; steamer Haddington, Harris, Calcutta.—June 1. Steamer Emma, Dickson, Southern Port.—2. Bengal, McLeod, Calcutta.—3. Rockerby, Trotter, Calcutta.—4. Steamer Sir Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Northern Ports.—10. Steamer Rentinck, Bourcher, Surz. man, Northern Ports .- 10. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Emma.—Mrs. and Miss Fasken, Lieut. and Mrs.

Lane, Mr. P. Parker and Mr. W. Thompson.

Per steamer Tenesserim.—Lieut. col. Luard, c.B.

Per steamer Haddington, to CALCUTTA.—Miss Butler.

Per steamer Haddington, to CALCUTTA.—MISS Dutier.

Por Rokeby.—Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Christien and child.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsuy.—Brig. Bell, Mrs. Bell, and child, Lieut. Smith, Eos. M. Carthew, and Lieut. McDonald, Mrs. Wrightman, and 4 children, Store serj. Whitley, wife, and 4 children,

Serj. P. Hassey, Misses Bardens, Ens. Thurburn.

Per steamer Bentinck.—H. Dighton, Esq. and servant, Mrs.

Dighton, 3 children, and servant, R. A. Bannerman, Esq. and servant, Assist. surg. A. Ashley, Messrs. Cameron and W. McMullan.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, June 9, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1	825-26	1 to	1 per	cent. dis.
1	829-30	18	1 1 2	do.
1	841	Ž.	À	do.
4 per cent 1	83 <b>2-33</b>	16	•	do.
· 1	835-36	15		do.
5 per cent. trans book debt	ferable }	9 per	cent. p	rem.
Tanjore Bonds		15½ per	cent. di	is.
Bank of Madras Sha	ares			cent. prem.

	PRICE OF BULLION,	&c.
Sovereigns	Rs.	11 to 11-2
	Notes	10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars		35 per 16 Dollars

#### BANK OF MADRAS. Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On d	On deposit of Government Paper					
		of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•			
		Quicksilver, &c	8	,,		
Оn	do.	of Indigo	8	"		
Oα	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton				
_		and other Goods		,,		
In to	ash Ci	redit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper Discount.	7	"		
On (	Gover	nment Acceptance	5	per Ct.		
On 1	Privat	e Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,		
Ditt	o abo	ve 30 days	8	"		

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-9\ a 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta .- Buy, Par. Sell, per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, do. do. do. Sell, i do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 31. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### MARKETS.

Our Money Market continues very easy, and Government Secusities have again slightly improved in value.

#### BOMBAY. MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH APRIL.—
The H. C. steam frigate Feroze, Capt. J. Frushard commanding, with the London mails of the 25th April, anchored in the harbour about seven o'clock on Thursday morning. The P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Haddington arrived at Aden at a little after six o'clock on the evening of the 16th, and the Feroze having received the Bombay portion of the mails, left on the 17th, at 4.30 a.m.

THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR leaves the Mahabuleshwur hills for Sattara at daybreak this morning. The secretaries and their establishments were to have left yesterday at noon. lordship will remain at Sattara until the 4th, when he proceeds to Poona. On arriving at Poona, the chief secretary, Mr. Malet, returns to the presidency, on being relieved by Mr. Secretary Colonel Melvill continues with the governor during Courtney. his stay at Poona .- Bombay Times, May 30.

Two more Detachments of H. M.'s 83rd Foot have arrived. mustering betwirt them eleven officers, three ladies, 369 men, 36 women, and 29 children. The Zion Hope, Marian, and Ursula, with the remainder of the corps, cannot be looked for before the end of June at the earliest, as they only left Cork on the 21st March.—The ship Tulloch Castle, with the last division of H.M.'s 64th on board, is long overdue, as she has been out since the 13th January, upwards of four months and a half!

OFFICERS HOLDING STAFF APPOINTMENTS AT THE PRESIDENCE We understand that those officers holding staff appointments at the presidency, whose corps are at Peshawur, have been directed to remain there for the present. Dr. Doig, field surgeon to the force at Peshawur, has, we believe, reached Kurrachee; he will in all likelihood return to the presidency to take up his duties as surgeon to the 2nd battalion artillery by the steamer Bombay, which leaves to-day for Scinde. It is expected that some of the other staff officers will travel round by land via Hydrabad and Bhooj, but the journey will be an exceedingly uncomfortable one at this season of the year.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, We believe, contemplates making a tour of inspection in the deccan and southern division, on the termination of the monsoon, during which, it is said, Major Davidson will reside in Poona, whither he proceeds from the

presidency in a short time.

THE SHIP Earl of Bulcarras, from Cork, the 13th February, with detachments of H. M.'s 64th and 83rd foot on board, came into harbour May 25th. The former is commanded by Major Western, and consists of ten officers, 256 men, 28 women, and 43 children; the latter under charge of Lieut. Wright, mustesing 3 officers, 83 men, 7 women, and 8 children.

An Onder appears in this day's paper, May 26 (No. 299 of 1849, dated 22nd May), intimating that the appoinments of subassistant commissary-general, commissariat agent, assistant auditor-general, and assistant secretary to the Military Board, are in future never to be conferred on officers above the rank of subalterns; and that the latter berth is to be invariably vacated

on the occupant attaining his company.

PAUNCHGUNNY .- At the recommendation of the Medical Board, an intelligent assistant-apothecary is about immediately to be dispatched to Paunchgunny, with a view of remaining there throughout the ensuing monsoon, provided with meterological instruments, of which a full and careful register is to be kept. Should the result of the observations go to prove that Paunchgunny is fitted for the residence of Europeans throughout the year, it is we believe the intention of the board to recommend that a sanatarium be for ned there for sick soldiers. having which such a sanatarium would effect to Government would be immense, while the number of lives which would be saved would in all human probability be very great. At present when a soldier's health is completely ruined he has to be sent home at a heavy charge, and another got out at an equally large outlay to take his place. Were there a locality within reach where his restoration to health could be effected, both items of expence would be done away with, and the state be so much the gainer. As it is, how few of those sent home for change of air even reach England; and even of those who do survive the voyage, how few ever return to India. We trust the experiment will be fairly tried, and have no fear that the result will amply compensate Government for the outlay which will require to be made for carrying it through.

MR. REBMAN, of the Church Missionary Society, has just discovered a mountain, most likely one of the vast chain, about 4 deg. south of the line, in Eastern Africa, which is covered with perpetual snow, and attains an elevation of at least 20,000 feet.—Bombay Times.

THE ANNEXATION OF SATTARA is completed, the territory having been amalgamated with the Bombay Presidency.

Ma. R. HARDY. - The Bombay Telegraph and Courier regrets to hear that Mr. R. Hardy, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been suspended by Government, pending a reference to the Hon. Court of Directors, with the view of effecting his removal from the service, in consequence of some pecuniary transactions of a questionable character in which he has unfortunately become involved.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTH. GREY, the lady of T. F. s. at Bombay, May 21.

#### MARRIAGE.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. to Clara J. d. of W. Birdwood, C.s. at Sholapore, April 17.

#### SHIPPING.

ARBIVALS.

MAY 31. Patriot, Miles, Aden; steamer Phlox, Duverger, Bassoin; steamer Pekin, Baker, Hong Kong.—22. Steamer Victoria, Amour, Kurrachee; Rajusthan, Stewart, Glasgow.—24. Steamer Feroze, Frushard, Aden; Agnes, Scowcraft, Calcutta.—25. China, Perguson, Hong Kong; Earl of Balcarras, Morris, Cove of Cork.—26. Norfolk, Watts, Mauritius; Mermaid, Anderson, Cork; Brenicia, Arnold, Singapore.—27. Victoria, Cruickshank, Calcutta; China, Maclean, Cork.—28. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Phlox.—Mrs. and Miss Jones.

Per steamer Pekin.—Rev. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Jellicoe.
Per steamer Victoria.—Mrs. Crawford, Capt. Crawford, Capt.
Ash, Dr. Johnston; Lieuts. Thaker, Thompson, Kempt, Davies, and Dr. Barrey; Major Havelock; Lieuts. Hopkinson and Pytche;

King Major Large L

and Dr. Barrey; Major Havelock; Lieuts. Hopkinson and Pytche; Dr. Kinnis; Messrs. Joseph, Allan, Macinde, and Lieut. Baynes. Per Rajasthan.—Mrs. Zouch, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Goodenough, Lieut. Zouch, I.N., Lieut. Aytoun, B. A. H. Dawson, Esq. Per Agnes.—Mrs. Rankins and Mr. G. B. Taylor. Per Earl of Balcarras.—Major Westen, Capts. Jeffery and Bingham, Mrs. Biogham and child, Lieuts. Fanning, Wright, Milloy, and Loft, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Milloy, Ensigns Grills, Richardson, Applewaite, and Alexander, Lieut. Twemlow, Dr. Iones, William Johnston, and twenty-two rank and file of the 64th regt. and seventynine rank and file of the 83rd regiment. nine rank and file of the 83rd regiment.

Per Mermaid .- Major Ainslie, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb, Dr. Bows,

Ensigns Alcock and Marsb, 184 men 83rd regt.

Per Brenicia.—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Vascelles, Mrs. De Cruz. Per Victoria.—H. G. Ingram, Esq. Per China.—Major Townsend, Lieuts. Spring, Gage, Reid, and Adams, Asst. surg. Boyce, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Spring, Miss Poole, and Miss Nagner

Per steamer Feroze. - Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie and infant, Miss Heartwell with servants, Capt. Lumley, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. N. Thoyts, Mr. Willoughby.

#### DEPARTURES.

MAY 21. Steamer Sir Charles Forbes, Litchfield, Bushin; Philip Daverger, Surat.—23. Boyne, Vincent, London; Stemers Phlox, Daverger, Surat.—23. Boyne, Vincent, London; Emperor, Day, Liverpool.—25. John N. Gossler, Davis, China; Lady of the Lake, MTaggart, China.—26. George Buckhum, Matches, Liverpool.—27. New Express, Ware, Point de Galle; Samuel Boddington, Hurst, London.—29. Arabia, Davis, Calcutta; Monarch, Duncanson, China.—30. Robert Sale, Brown, China; Polly, Bennie, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Malacca, to LONDON.—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Consitt, Licuts. Woods, Dowse, Hewett, and Mr. Williams.

Per Arabia.—Miss M. Perrey.

#### CEYLON.

#### DOMESTIC.

RIRTHS.

KEYSER, Mrs. B. G. d. at Colombo, May 5. LUDEKENS, the wife of Robert, s. at Colombo, May 11. MARSHALL, the wife of T. W. s. at Mutwall, May 5. WOOTLER, the wife of John G. d. at Ceylon, May 4.

BARTON, W. to Jane Frances, d. of the late R. J. Brassey, at Kandy, May 5.

BURNS, Archibald, to Ellen C. M. d. of the late Rwen Macdonald, at Galle, May 1.

DAWSON, G. T. to Maria C. d. of S. Northway, at Kandy,

April 26. PATTERSON, Michael, to Miss J. P. Fernando, at Colombo, May 21.

DEATHS.

GASKELL, Wm. H. inf. s. of Wm. R. April 27, HOFFSTADT, Elizabeth F. C. widow of the late John, at Colombo, aged 74, May 11.

#### CHINA.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Malta (steamer), with the London mail of March 24,

reached Hong-Kong May 17.
CHIEF JUSTICE HULME has recently received a portion of a handsome service of plate which had been subscribed for him by the community of Hong-Kong, as a mark of their esteem for his public and private character.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF PIRATICAL VESSELS Was made by H.M.'s steamer Inflexible in April. It took place near the Great Lema. Two large junks well armed, and forty five Chinamen captives were taken; the latter being in their own boats under surveillance of the junks. One of the junks was found to be laden with a very valuable cargo of oil. The captured Chinamen stated that their boats had been seized by the pirates who had murdered some of their comrades and taken the others prisoners. The pirates themselves all escaped.

MRS. GUTZLAFF, the wife of Dr. Gutzlaff the Historian and

Chinese Secretary, died at Singapore lately.

THE SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG.—The Overland Friend of China, in the course of a long leading article, has the following remarks on the undue control that has been exercised over the shipping at Hong-Kong by the marine magistrate Pedder: "Under the Merchant Seaman's Act, Mr. Pedder has been exercising unlimited control over the shipping; and as we are net. sure that his name is on the commission of the peace at all, it is questionable whether his acts are legal. If Mr. Pedder is in the commission of the peace he can settle disputes between masters and crews in a summary way; but so can any other of the sixteen justices, and they neglect their own interest if they are slack in acting upon powers bestowed upon them by an Act of Parliament. We have already shewn that in cases of assault two justices require to be on the bench. If we are not much mistaken, if ther records of the Marine Court were searched it would be observed that Mr. Pedder did not always comply with this formality, though latterly he has been aided by Mr. Holdforth or Mr. Inglis, two of the four paid magistrates, when two justices are required.

We would recommend that the Marine Court be discontinued entirely; we have shewn that the appointments of marine magistrate and harbour master are incompatible; while private practice as a surveyor on the part of the harbour master and marine magistrate leads to suspicions of corruption. We only require one Police Court-but let it be essentially AN ENGLISH POLICE Court.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

HAPPER, Mrs. s. at Canton, May 12.

GUTZLAFF, Mrs. the wife of Dr. at Singapore.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

MAY 2. Aden, Smith, Plymouth.—3. Barnstaute, Symmus, Lord Fine Bentinck, Allan, Bombay.—10. Emma, Bibby, Tradram. Brown. Singapore.—17. Malta, Bombay.—11. Sarah Trotman, Brown, Singapore.—17. Malta, Potts, Bombay.—23. Regina, Quinton, Bombay.—24. Matilda, Lewis, Bombay; Allerton, Phillips, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per Malta .- Messrs. R. Jardine, sen. and R. Jardine, jun.

#### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 29. Marquis of Bute, Bannatyne, London.—MAY 4. Statesman, Dewar, Sydney.—6. Svallow, Seagrove, California; Eagle, Lovell, Calcutta.—16. Bella Marina, Wood, London; Saghalien, Machell, Liverpool.—17. Falcon, Poole, Singapore and Bunebay.—23. Mor, Alston, Calcutta.—26. Steamer Malta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Marquis of Bute.—Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and 2 children;
Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Stuart and 2 children; and Dr. and Mrs. Clayton and 2 children.

Per Swallow .- Mrs. Innes, Messrs. Clark, John Scott, and J. Stevenson.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAE, MAY 25, 1849. Very little activity has been displayed in our import market during the month, and prices generally again show a considerable decline.

#### exceanges.

On London 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Company's accepted 228.

FREIGHTS.
To Great Britain 31. 10s. for tea and 41. for silk.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1849.

It is lamentable to observe how much of late years an indifference to strict moral obligation has spread, like a gangrene, throughout the better classes of society in this country, and how much greater, in consequence, appears the disparity of punishment for breaches of that obligation awarded respectively to individuals in the upper and the lower ranks. It is the boast of our jurisprudence, that the law is no respecter of persons; that high and low are equal in its sight. This is, perhaps, true, in relation to well-defined offences; a murderer or a highwayman, whether a lord or a peasant, would be dealt with alike. There are, however, offences to which society claims a kind of right to affix a denomination, and it is with respect to these that the disparity is so apparent.

In illustration of our remark, it would be sufficient to mention the revelations recently made of railway misdoings; the disclosures of misappropriations of the capital subscribed by shareholders, either to the payment of dividends, in order to delude the public as to the state of the concern, or to purposes not sanctioned by those whose property it was; and of still more culpable acts, namely, the diversion of profits from the proprietors to the pockets of the directors. To take the most venial act, that of paying dividends out of the capital, we have a judicial declaration, by the kighest court of judicature in the realm, the House of Lords, in the case of "Burnes v. Pennell," July 16, that this proceeding is not merely a falsehood, but a fraud, for which the parties would be indictable. Lord Campbell said: "Supposing a company was not worked to a profit, and a dividend were made, and were made out of capital, it was quite clear that a gross fraud was committed, and the directors making such a dividend were not only liable to a civil action, but were, in his opinion, guilty of a conspiracy, for which they might be indicted." Lord Brougham concurred in this opinion:

"Most sincerely did he agree that it was a wicked and false custom that had obtained of making and paying dividends out of capital instead of profits, and so leading the world to imagine that the profits of the particular concern were large, when, in point of fact, there was a loss upon the transactions of the company. Such payments were fraudulent and a false representation, and were a good ground for having recourse to a much severer proceeding than a mere civil action."

Other acts, however, are charged against directors of railway companies, nominatim, by committees of their own constituents, which differ from ordinary embezzlement only in the prodigious magnitude of the amount, and the daring and shameless manner in which they were committed.

The Report of a Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider the best method of effecting an audit of railway accounts,—and we may remark, by the way, that the horror of such audit by railway boards, which has accomplished the defeat of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, speaks trumpet-tongued,—gives some details respecting a certain railway company, which, in other times, would raise astonishment that such a system of fraud or illegality could find agents amongst men moving in a respectable sphere of life.

So much for the absence of moral principle and of

shame,—though one of the parties in the case just referred to admits that his conduct "cannot be justified," and even George Hudson is ready to disgorge what is discovered to be misappropriated by him; but what punishment is to fall upon these offenders? None, that we can find. No proceedings of even a civil character appear to be meditated against the directors we have referred to, "who had established for their own convenience a system of hieroglyphics which completely baffled the inquiries of the company and eluded the curiosity of the auditors."

In the Times newspaper, of July 6th, which contains a review of the Report and of the conduct of the directors of the North Wales Company, there is a report of a charge made at the Police Court of Southwark against one of the large family of Smiths, for illegally pawning the watch of a West-India captain. It appears that the parties were casually brought together, just as the shareholders and directors of a railway company might be; that they went to a theatre, and the skipper intrusted his watch to Smith, who promised to deposit it in the hands of the landlord of the public-house where they had dined together; in other words, Smith became his baillee, as railway directors become the baillees of the share-money placed at their command. Smith deposited the watch with the landlord, and so far fulfilled his trust; but he afterwards proceeded to the house, got possession of the watch and pledged it; and the directors of the North Wales Company, we are told, in one of their operations, in spite of a legal impediment, "advanced 25,000l. of the shareholders' money to themselves as directors of the Richmond Company, and then sold the latter line to themselves, or some of themselves, as directors of the South-Western." however, the analogy ends. Mr. Smith, "a well-dressed, middle-aged man," said he had given the complainant his note of hand to pay the "debt," and this the complainant admitted; but the magistrate refused to consider the transaction as a debt, sentenced Smith to a penalty, besides paying the value of the watch, or in default of payment of the penalty, imprisonment, and if the value of the watch was not paid within three days of the expiration of the imprisonment, he was to be "once publicly whipped within the precincts of the gaol." In the case of the directors, no sentence impends over them of either restitution, penalty, imprisonment, or whipping. They are denounced, it is true, in newspapers, and so is Smith; but this does not affect their character or position in society; whereas Smith will be ruined.

Here, we think, there is an infirmity, not, perhaps, in our system of law, which can be set in motion by no public prosecutor, but in the tone of our society, which practically establishes a difference in favour of the greatest criminals, men who do mischief upon the largest scale, without those palliations of guilt, extreme poverty and urgent temptation. But the misdoings of railway directors, however gigantic the scale, in a moral and social view, fade into insignificance when compared with those of certain public officers in India. The comparative apathy with which the frauds of Sir Thomas Turton, in his capacity of Ecclesiastical Registrar in the Supreme Court in Bengal, have been regarded, both here and in India, is one of the strongest proofs of that indifference to the duties of moral obligation amongst the upper classes to which we referred in the outset. We were told by the Friend of India, at the time, that

"the public of Calcutta stand up for the rights of caste, and are resolved that the respectable men, who have inflicted such deep injury upon the fortunes of thousands, and disgraced the national character, shall not be visited with the punishment which is measured out to petty villains." We have no desire to bear hard upon an individual,-though there is nothing whatever in Sir T. Turton's case of palliation or excuse; but if the Smiths are to be flogged, we see no reason why the Turtons should have their infirmities, from which the public suffer, passed over with maudlin tenderness and silence. Here was a man placed in a post of great trust and responsibility, with a salary of 6,000l. a year, appropriating to his own purposes an enormous amount of money, said to be 90,000l., lodged in his hands in transit, which the parties were compelled to pay to him, and which it was his duty to invest for their benefit. The result has been loss to between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, more than half of whom are widows and orphans of officers, from the colonel to the corporal, who have fallen in action, or died in the service of their country, and who may be reduced thereby to beggary.

This is bad enough; but the incidents attending the transaction, showing the deceptions practised to conceal the fraud, greatly enhance its moral turpitude. We were told by the Bombay Times at the time, -- and this has never been to our knowledge contradicted,—that Sir T. Turton and his assistant embarked in trade with the money intrusted to their care, and lost very severely by the Union Bank; that when directed by the Chief Justice to produce their books and exhibit the Government Paper in which the money was said to be invested, paper was borrowed from a native merchant, and exhibited as that belonging to the Registrar; that it was immediately lodged by the Chief Justice in the Treasury, when the fact became known, by the party from whom it was borrowed making application for his own! The discovery of the defalcation of Sir T. Turton was detected in February, 1848, when he resigned his situation. At this time he must have known his condition; yet we find amongst the debtors to the Indian Laudable Society, "about whom," says the Report to the Policy Holders, on the 14th February, 1848, "any anxiety need not be felt for payment in full," the name of Sir T. Turton!

The sufferers by this man's misconduct very naturally inquire who is to reimburse them. Sir Thomas, of course, cannot; the security given by him is to the amount of 10,000l. only, and of the sureties, one, at least, is said to be unable to pay. Her Majesty's Government repudiate responsibility; so do the East-India Company, for they had no voice in the appointment and no control over the conduct of a registrer in a Supreme Court. It is resolved, therefore, to establish a claim upon the revenue of India.

Now this unfortunate revenue, thus made a convenient milch-cow, has already discharged the liabilities, incurred in a similar way, of a Madras Registrar, the notorious Gilbert Ricketts, and if this second claim be established, upon the ground of precedent, all such losses must in future be so repaired, and what is this but to hold out an open encouragement to fraud? In Ricketts' case, the parties concerned in preventing the misappropriation might be said to have been taken by surprise; there was no provision in the Act under which he was appointed that the Registrar should give any security, and the sum total of his

defalcations was about 40,000l. only. This instance should have awakened the authorities to a vigilance which was not exerted until too late. It was well known that Sir T. Turton was connected with the Union Bank, for he constantly spoke at the meetings; it is said that "the judges were publicly warned of the dangerous trade carried on by the Master in Equity,"—Mr. W. P. Grant, another defaulter,—"two years before the final catastrophe occurred; but they would not interfere." Again; every other registrar of the Courts in India, we are told, is obliged to produce a list of the estates under their custody every six months, yet no list was presented by Sir T. Turton from 1843 till 1847.

Under these circumstances, it is our opinion that Parliament should entertain no proposition for saddling the innocent revenues of India with the amount of plunder by a public servant, until, in the first instance, he is subjected to civil or criminal proceedings; until his sureties pay the last farthing of their bond, and until the judge who appointed Sir Thomas Turton, and the judges by whose neglect he was enabled to carry on his systematic dishonesty, contribute in proportion to their culpability; whatever then remains due to the unfortunate sufferers should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom; for, as the Ecclesiastical Registrar is an officer of the Supreme Court, which would resent, and has resented, any interference on the part of the East-India Company with matters within its jurisdiction as an intolerable insult, and even a high misdemeanour, it would be a disgrace to the English Government, that appointed these judges, to sneak out of its consequent liabilities, and shabbily cast them upon the revenues of India.

Since the above was written, we find by intelligence brought by this mail, that the executor of a late puisne judge of Bengal has commenced an action against two natives, one of whom is a surety of Sir T. Turton, and the other an executor of another surety, to recover the amount of their bonds. So far good. But it is added that no step has been taken to recover Sir T. Turton's own recognizance, of Rs. 100,000. This is not right. The two natives are comparatively innocent; Sir Thomas is the really guilty man, and he will escape.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.
" Palmam qui meruit, ferat."

Sir,—I doubt not that the Indian army, and their brethren in arms now in England, have awaited with anxiety the distribution of rewards and honours to those gallant men who have brought the war in the Punjab to a successful close. I have expected that a more able pen would adventure a few remarks upon the public announcement of them. Being disappointed in this expectation, allow me, through your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the country to the unequal measure that has been dealt or doled out to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B; an officer than whom there does not exist a more zealous, energetic, and devoted one in either the British or Indian military service, fertile though both be in men of transcendant merit; and whose splendid services in settling the remnants of the Sikh rebels, and driving the intrusive forces of the Affghans across the Indus, without the risk of a general action, or the loss of a soldier, has been the theme of unqualified admiration, not alone in the country to which he does such bonour, but on the continent of Europe. These have been bonour, but on the continent of Europe. merely the last of a long train of active and gallant services. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert served with his immortal regiment, the old 15th Bengal native infantry, during all the arduous cam-paigns of Lord Lake in 1803, 1804, 1805; campaigns which have so vastly extended the renown and the empire of Britain; and latterly in the several sanguinary conflicts with the Sikhs,

when violating our frontier by crossing the Sutlej in 1845. For such services he has only received the Grand Cross of the Bath, while, for services certainly of not more importance, Sir Harry

Smith, of the Royal army, was made a baronet.

I believe I utter the universal voice of disappointment and regret at such neglect. Is it thus a grateful country rewards one of her most meritorious sons? Is this the measure and estima-tion of his services by her Majesty's Ministers? But such was the treatment a Nelson received, and we can only wonder and We have, however, the indignant consulation of the complain. noble bard

" Cæsar's triumph shorn of Brutus' bust Did but of Rome's best son remind her more."

The gallant descendant of Raleigh would have done well to meet the proffered honour by declining it, if such alone be the token of the estimation of his military achievement. Let me express a hope that her Majesty's Government and the gallant and truly excellent Chairman of the India Directors, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, will not allow the opportunity to escape of doing themselves honour, and rewarding a hero nurtured in their own battlefields, by conferring upon Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert the command of the forces at Bombay, now vacant by the resignation of Sir Willoughby Cotton. Such an act would show that fifty years of devoted service, of no ordinary nature and value in a trying climate, is appreciated, would do equal henour to those who give and him who receives, and heal the bitter feelings the incommensurate recognition of the services of Sir Walter Raleigh has elicited. Suffer one to whom his merits are well known, from having personally shared his early toils and dangers in India, to beseech your powerful advocacy in aid of this weak expression of the sentiments of a large body of the officers of the Indian army now in England.

T. F.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

-In a former number of your journal, there is a letter, to which my attention has been called, upon the subject of Indian patronage, and the name of a Director introduced, in connection with the Kensington proprietary school. As the letter evidently conveys reflections upon other Directors, who have not thought it consistent with their duty to follow the example of him who is the subject of panegyric, it becomes proper, in justice to many kind and disinterested men, to offer a few words upon the Although principle involved in a system held up for imitation. cadetships are bestowed by Directors in their individual capacity, I do not think it either a wise or benevolent practice for a portion of Indian patronage to be used in support of local inte-The Director alluded to may be a proprietor of this school, and seek to further its interests in a manner which may be thought unfair and invidious to other academies. I can duly appreciate the liberality of the Court of Directors in appropriating certain patronage to time-honoured public schools and universities of the country, in which may be found many poor students to whom an Indian appointment would be a magnificent boon, and whose course of education, while ensuring a high standard of learning, might also be shaped to include the exigencies of such an appointment. I can also admire the graceful act of a Director who confers an appointment upon the school in which he may have derived those elements of literature and science by the aid and right application of which he has reached the height of present fame; but I cannot regard in the same light the fostering of a joint stock school by means of patronage which may be said to be held in public trust, and not as an instrument for the promotion of local petty interests.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Ουδεις Παιδαγωγος.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, July 16.

Medals for the Indian Army. - In answer to a question from

Mr. Hame, Sir J. C. Hobhouse said that the rule laid down with regard to the distribution of medals to the officers and soldiers of the Indian army was, that no medale were so granted unless the Commander-in-Chief, or the most distinguished officers engaged in the same battles, had also received some similar mark of distimetion.

#### EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

Friday, the 29th ult., being the day appointed for closing-the first term of the year 1849, a deputation from the Court of. Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Bishopsgate station of the Eastern Counties Railway at half-past ten o'clock; and on the arrival-of the Directors and the visitors at Haileybury, they proceeded to the lodge, to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Councilroom, where they received the following satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal:—

"The Principal has much satisfaction in reporting to the Hon. the Finance and Home Committee, that all the students, sixteen in number, constituting the Fourth Term, have been found duly qualified for quitting College. Fifteen have obtained honours, in other words, have exceeded in their acquirements what is required by the Statutes. Of these fifteen, no fewer than thirteen have attained the rank of highly 'distinguished.'

"In the whole College,—of the sixty-nine students who have succeeded in passing the examination,—fifty-two have obtained

honours, thirty-three (or considerably more than half) being highly 'distinguished.'
"The number of prizemen is sixteen,—a number sufficiently large to show that the honours have been keenly contested, though in several cases the student is literally loaded with

prizes.
"The number of failures is six,—a number which certainly." bears no considerable proportion to the whole number of students; but which sufficiently shows that our College system, whilst it develops talent and rewards industry, is also successful:

in detecting incompetence and punishing idleness.

The attention to the European departments has been very Out of fifty-four students, for example, who have attended lectures in political economy and history, fifty-one have obtained the mark either of great or good proficiency. The Principal also observes, with much satisfaction, that more than usual attention has been given to the department of mathematics,—a department which has been comparatively too often.

neglected, though its importance cannot easily be overrated.

"The Committee will hear with surprise, but at the same time with pleasure, that the very large number of forty-two essays were sent in by competitors for the prize in English Com-These essays, with few exceptions, may fairly be pronounced to have been in a high degree creditable to the industry and ability of the authors; and the inference seems fair that, where more than half the students thus add voluntarily to their: labours, there must be in the body much of that intellectual activity which gives promise of a good race of civilians.

Whilst the Principal is happy to be able to speak thus favourably of the European departments, he regrets that the condition of the Oriental classes has not been found equally satis-The Oriental visitor remarks that, in all, a proportion of the students have entitled themselves to creditable notice, but that a larger number than usual have taken but little pains

to merit commendation.

A few students have very meritoriously extended the field of their attainments by the study of languages which do not form a part of the usual course. Mr. J. Colvin has made a very great advance in the cultivation of Arabic; Messrs. Hammond and Chapman very creditable progress in Hindi, and Mr. Mus-

"With regard to the state of discipline throughout the term, it cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Committee to know that, although some few of the students have not adhered so closely as could have been wished to the regulations of the place, no case has arisen requiring a severe exercise of authority. On the part of the great majority of the students, the term has been passed in cheerful compliance with the rules of the College, so that the task of government has been made easy by their orderly deportment. "HENRY MELVILL, P. C.

" East-India College, June 29, 1849."

After receiving the Report, the deputation proceeded to the Examination-hall, where the professors and students had siready assembled. The chair was occupied by Major-gen. Sir Archibald. Galloway, K.C.B., Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation: — John Shepherd, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; Charles Mills, Esq.; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; Henry Shank, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-col. W. H. Sykes; Major Oliphant; John C. Whiteman, Esq.;



<sup>\*</sup> The following extract from Lord Dalhousie's despatch to the Secret Combittee of the East-India Directors, dated 7th April, 1849, places the claim of his services to a more commensurate and durable recognition than they have received beyond dispute:—
"The indefatigable arriour of Sir W. R. Gilbert, inspiring his troops with equal seal, achieved with singular rapidity the growning successes of the war."

Freeling .....)

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the Hon. W. H. L. Melville, and William Joseph Emstruca, Esq.

The following visitors were present:—Sir Charles Sullivan, Burt.; John M'Leod, Esq.; Sir T. H. Maddock; F. Millet, Esq.; L. R. Reid, Esq.; H. T. Prinsep, Esq.; Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.; Themas Younge, Esq.; Rev. William North; Charles Reade, Esq.; Dr. M'Lennan; Rev. H. E. Knatchbull; General Lodwick; Major-gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Wilberforce Bird, Esq.; W. Hammond, Esq.; Major Wilkinson; Æ. R. M'Donell, Esq.; J. Chapman, Esq.; J. H. Crawford, Esq.; Octavius Wigram, Esq.; Admiral Sir Charles Melcolm; Captain Nairne; Captain Manderson; John Lowe, Esq.; Rev. T. J. Rowsell; John Sheekan, Esq.; Edward Levien, Esq.; W. Lambert, Esq.; Sir James Sucherland; J. C. Morris, Esq.; W. Lambert, Esq.; the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings; Rev. J. Harding; Rev. H. Blane, &c. &c. The following civilians were also present:—T. C. Loch, Esq.; W. H. Harrison, Esq.; F. B. Drummond, Esq.; E. T. Trevor, Esq.; A. W. Jones, Esq.; O. Mayor, Esq.; T. C. Le Bas, Esq.; W. E. Cochrane, Esq.; James Watson, Esq.; A. A. Roberts, Esq.; G. B. Seton Karr, Esq.; W. T. Tucker, Esq.; J. J. Cotton, Esq.; A. Hammond, Esq.; A. Robertson, Esq.; &c. &c. the Hon. W. H. L. Melville, and William Joseph Eastwick, M. Robertson, Esq.; &c. &cc.
The Chairman having taken his seat,
Mr. Hooper read the following list of the medals, prizes,
and honourable distinctions obtained by the students:— Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, June, 1849. Moeris ...... Highly distinguished, with medal in Political Economy, medal in Hindustani, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examina-Hammond ........Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi. White ...... Highly distinguished, with medal in Law. matics Breeks ...... Highly distinguished, with medal in Teloogoo. Walter.....
McDonell ...... Hogg ..... Palmer ..... Egerton ..... Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College. Chapman .......Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Hindi, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination. J. H. B. Colvin... Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Arabic. Grey ......
B. W. Colvin ......
F. R. Cockerell...

Highly distinguished. Brodhurst ...... Lowis ..... G. S. Forbes ..... Passed with great credit. Coulthurst ..... Spencer ..... SECOND TERM. and prize in Persian. Gordon ...........Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, and prize in Law. L. Forbes .......Highly distinguished, with prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination. Seanders ...... Highly distinguished, with prize in Political

Economy.

Jenkins	Highly distinguished.
Crawford	
	Passed with great credit, with prize in Law.
Thompson	
Levien	
J. R. Cockerell	December of the second second in the second
Dalyell ?	Passed with great credit.
Kemball \	Passed with great credit.
Wigram	
•	FIRST TERM.
Lushingtonl	Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for general pro-
0	ficiency at the Easter examination.
Smyth	Highly distinguished, with Essay prize, and
75h 1	prize in Classics.
	Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathe- matics.
Dashwood	Highly distinguished.
Arthur	ringing distinguished.
Block	1
Pinhey	Passed with great credit.
Lowe	Passed with great credit.
Manderson	_
Bosanquet	

Mr. Smyth read his Prize Essay, which purposed to "Show, by historical examples, that events, in themselves disastrous, have frequently led to the greatness and eventual prosperity of nations." The Essay (which was characterized by eloquent and The Essay (which was characterized by eloquent and forcible illustration) commenced by alluding to the strong aversion to calamity universally evinced by man,—an aversion which, although not unnatural, was inconsistent with the "uses of adversity." In the history of God's ancient people, and in the Christian revelation, there were alike facts and statements tonding to show that disappointment and sorrow were often the natural forerunners of successes and rejoicing; and this was a view of the subject fully borne out by human experience. In the natural world, also, the lesson was taught by the decay of autumn and the storms of winter, which, with unvarying regalarity, renewed the vigour and revived the beauty of creation. After these preliminary remarks, the Essay proceeded to show, from classical history, that "events, in themselves disastrous," had promoted the prosperity of nations. The same rule applied to France and England,-to France, whose wars with English princes resulted in the union and strengthening of her native chiefs, and enabled her, when the contest had ceased, to take a leading place amongst the countries of Europe; nor was it difficult to imagine that, had the result been otherwise, -had England been the victor,—calamities, which had been avoided, might have arisen. The Norman princes of England must have felt great attachment for France, and had they succeeded in uniting the nations into one kingdom, it was not improbable that they might have favoured France to the injury of England, and reduced the latter country to the position of an appanage to the French crown; thus depriving the world of those great advantages which had arisen from English power and influence, the manifestation of which began in the foundation of our noble colonial empire, immediately after the last French citadel was The eminent position of the Netherlands was also lost to us. traced to the stimulus which her attachment to the reformed faith derived from the galling tyranny of Spain; and it was urged that Spain itself would have remained in insignificance, if her energies had not been awakened to uproot the dominion of the Moslem. The Essay concluded by a reference to our Indian empire, which, opposed at the first by misfortunes of no common character, had now risen into unequalled grandeur and importance, and was the means of extending to the population of an enormous territory advantages, the extent of which it was impossible to calculate.

Mr. Morris read a translation, by himself, into Hindustanî, of a passage from Colonel Broughton's Letters from a Mahratta

Camp.

Mr. Breeks read a translation, by himself, into Teloogoo, of a Mr. Breas tead a translation, by himself, into Sanscrit, of
Mr. Hammond read a translation, by himself, into Sanscrit, of

a passage from Milton's Paradise Lost, commencing with,

" Fair consort, the hour Of night, and all things now retired to rest."

The reading of the English Essay and of the several Oriental translations was received with much applause.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes, making some complimentary remarks to those of the students who had been extraordinarily successful, and expressing a hope that the industry and talents they had exhibited in the College might be successfully exerted in that ample and important sphere of labour in which they were to be employed.

The students, as they came up to receive their prizes, were warmly cheered by their colleagues. At the close of the distribution,

Mr. Hooper read the classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India, as follows:

Rank of Students leaving College, June, 1849.

BENGAL. Morris. Hammond. Palmer. First Class ..... Hogg. Bird. Mc Donell. H. D. Robertson. Egerton. Second Class ....... Jackson. Molony. Third Class ..... Elliot. First Class ...... Breeks. Wylie. Walter.

The Chairman then rose and addressed the students to the following effect :-

Gentlemen Students,—It is with much satisfaction I have the pleasure of meeting you here this day, because the Court of Directors have received from the Rev. Principal a favourable report, not only of the assiduity with which, with very few exceptions, you have prosecuted your studies, but of the exemplary manner in which you have conformed to the rules and discipline of the College. Gentlemen, this was your duty. was your duty; and as high-minded youths of England, you have You knew it performed that duty well. In the name of the Court of Directors, therefore, I now express to you their cordial approbation of your exemplary conduct. I will not on this occasion name those who have been less industrious, because I am sure they will themselves desire to retrieve their lost time. But I will say to you, gentlemen, as might be expected, the progress you have made in your studies has been in proportion to your diligence. In Mathematics and in Sanscrit this has been seen; and no less than forty-two essays, most of them highly creditable, were sent in for the English prize. This is praiseworthy, and I am sure it will give you pleasure, when you hear me express, which I now do, to the highly gifted and distinguished Principal, and to the distinguished Professors of this College, the unqualified approbation of the Court of Directors of the manner in which they have performed their arduous and important labours. (Applause.) The Principal of this College stands, whilst you are here, in the room of your parents and guardians. It is his duty to watch over the moral and religious training of your youthful minds, as well as your progress in the acquisition of science and learning. If in this scientific and religious country there was one man, whom the Court of Directors could have selected, better qualified than any other for the discharge of his high duties, that man is your Principal. Oh, my young friends, neglect not the advice of such a man; forget not his counsel! Listen to the instruction which your distinguished Professors so anxiously desire to communicate to you, that so you may be worthy of that noble service of which you are destined to become members. observe by the Report, that sixteen students have been declared qualified to proceed to India, and eventually to take a part in the administration of that government. The Government of India is one of those wonderful instruments which the Almighty has raised up for the civilization of our fellow-creatures. It is purpose of this institution to train you for taking a part in that government — a government which rules with beneficence, moderation, and justice; and which instructs in civilization and science one hundred millions of our tellow-subjects. If it be an object of ambition with you, then, to take a distinguished part in so noble a course, let me beseech you, my young friends, to omit no effort in order to attain those qualifications for the discharge of your high duties, which this institution affords you. If you neglect this, the day will come when you will lament so grievous a misfortune! You now go home to rejoice the hearts of your parents and guardians, by telling them of your success. I trust you leave this College with a lively sense of its value. That value is demonstrated by its fruits in the many distinguished men from it, who, with unequalled success, have administered the government of a great empire. Let me entreat those of you

who return to College, to do so with an ardent desire to prose. cute successfully what remains of your course of study, is no part of that course which is not highly valuable. those who in India will be employed in the revenue and judical branches of the service, a knowledge of the system of revenuenot only of modern but of ancient times - especially of that which not only of modern out of ancient times—especially of the armost revenue of India, is really indispensable. The land-tax in India, as remodelled by its Mohamedan rulers—our predecessors—is, for universality of impost, analogous to the tithes of this and of other As a general axiom, the land-tax was due from all land. That is the law; but as in our own country, the people of India are not fond of paying taxes, you will have to listen to claims of exemption on the ground, perhaps, that some ancient rajah or prince had exempted the applicant's land from taxation. But the ancient law will tell you that no prince or sovereign had a right to grant to any individual permanently an exemption from the tax on his land. This will show you, both as revenue and judicial officers, what the nature may be of the very important investigations which may come before you. I strongly recommend to you, therefore, the study of the law of India, both ancient and modern-more especially the ancient law-for through that you will be able to trace, more clearly than by any other means, the nature of the public laws and institutions of the country. to master the ancient law, you must study it in the original Arabic, in which it is written. The modern law is to be found in the Government "Regulations" and enactments. But these are not very systematically framed. Nor will you find books on law very free from ambiguity. There is however one splendid. law very free from ambiguity. There is, however, one splendid exception, although limited in extent—I mean that work which emanated from the Law Commission in Bengal, and not unfrequently called the "Macaulay Code," but which is chiefly the joint labour of that distinguished historian, and of another eminent servant of the East-India Company—my other esteemed friend, now present—Mr. John Macleod, of our civil service. That work is worthy of being studied both by the English and the Indian lawyer. It combines that accuracy of definition, closeness of reasoning, clearness of logical deduction, which is indispensable to the right understanding of any work on law. This much I have suggested to you, in order to lead your attention to this most important branch of your professional education. I would also recommend you, gentlemen, if you have an opportunity, to acquire some knowledge of those sciences which are of a practical character—such as chemistry, mineralogy, geology, practical mechanics, civil engineering. You would thus be able to lend your aid in developing the resources of the country, and to direct with skill works of public utility; for we must remember that every magistrate in India has a gaol, and that god is filled with convicts, whose labour, well-directed, would be productive of great public benefit. We have had many instances of our civil servants having, in this manner, executed works of much importance. Among others, I may name the magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, whose talents have been eminently displayed in almost every variety of work of public utility. It was only two days ago that I received from this zealous public servant a book which, under a very modest title, lic utility. contains, as far as I have been able to judge, from cursorily going over it, an immense mass of most useful information, arranged under its proper heads, on almost every question which can be brought before the collector or magistrate. The title of it is, "My Note Book of Rules and Regulations," being notes extracted for his own use, but which cannot fail to be of the utmost value to you, gentlemen, who desire to follow in the footsteps of this talented public servant. I carnestly recommend the work this talented public servant. I carnestly recommend the work to every one of you. To you, gentlemen, who are about to leave this College for India, I would beg to say a few words. You have yet another ordeal to pass through—that of acquiring a knowledge of at least two of the vernacular languages in use at the Presidence to which you are appointed. The object of this the Presidency to which you are appointed. The object of this is too obvious to require explanation—for until you understand the language of the people, you must remain unfit to discharge any public duty. Your first anxiety must, then, be to pass through this ordeal, and to pass through it with credit to yourselves; for I can assure you from my own knowledge that your character in public opinion will be estimated very much by your career in college there. When you leave college in India, you will then, my young friends, enter upon real life; you then become effective members of the service. Every public act you perform will affect others as well as yourselves. Humble though they may be over whom your power or your influence may extend, forget not that they are your fellow-creatures—your own fellow-subjects of the British Crown; forget not that it is your duty to raise them in the scale of civilization; and that you cannot do so unless by showing them, in your own conduct and de-

meanour, an example of virtue. You will find the natives of India possessed of many good qualities, and, like their neighbours, not a few that are bad. To enable you to encourage the upright and to control the irregular, you must make yourselves masters, not only of their language, their customs and manners, but of your own duty. If you possess those qualifications, you will find the natives of India able and valuable assistants in the discharge of your public duty, and excellent and attached servants. And let me recommend to you, my young friends, to acquire, if you do not already possess, that steadiness of character so indispensable in a man entrusted with important public affairs. Without that, all your attainments, your first-rate talents will be of no avail. In the ordinary affairs of life the steady diligence of a fifth-rate man is more valuable than the irregular efforts of the brightest genius, which no one can rely on; and see that you neglect not, but carefully perform the most ordinary service your duty requires of you; for upon that you may be sure those under whom you act will judge of your fitness for higher employment. The Duke of Wellington, who in India commanded an army, when he came home did not refuse the command of a single battalion. With respect to your deportment towards the natives of India generally, I would strongly recommend to you the utmost forbearance. Let not any awkwardness on their part, or misun-derstanding on yours, ruffle your temper towards them. I have never known a man habitually intemperate to the natives rise to eminence in the service. There is another object to which I must call your attention, that is, economy in your expenditure. I most earnestly warn you, gentlemen, against getting into debt. From the moment a man involves himself in pecuniary difficulties, from that moment he is a slave! As you prize that manly feeling of independence which enables us to aspire to high station, scrupulously shun pecuniary embarrassment. Let me again remind you, my young friends, that you are to become members of a body to whom England has delegated higher functions, more extensive power, than has ever before been committed to any class of men-the civil administration of an empire of more than one hundred millions of subjects of the British Crown. You are to join men, many of whom, as statesmen and scholars, have shone conspicuously-and who, for devotion to the public service, high talents, energy of character, spotless integrity, have greatly upheld the British name. The honour and the reputation of that body, gentlemen, you will have to maintain. How is this to be done? I will tell you. It is by following the career of those distinguished men who have gone before you. And I am happy to find that, besides many members of our own body, we have the honour of seeing several of them here this day. Ask, my friends, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. John M'Leod, Mr. Prinsep, Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Reid, Mr. Millet,—ask these gentlemen how they earned their high distinctions. I will answer for them. It was by their devotion to the public service, by their talents, by their energy of character, by their spotless integrity. And they will tell you that in no service on the face of the earth is a man so sure of working out his own success as in the civil service of India. But, my young friends, besides being good public servants, you must be good men. Your first duty is to your Creator. Let me beseech you, my young friends, do not neglect this. Commit yourselves habitually to His protection. He will guide you in the hour of difficulty and of danger; and, should trouble overtake you, He will be your comforter. Farewell, my young friends, and may the blessing of the Almighty ever be with you.

At the close of the address, the deputation and visitors, to-gether with the Principal and Professors, left the examination hall, and after perambulating the College grounds for a short time, repaired to the College library, where a superb luncheon was served. At the termination of the repast,

The Chairman gave "The health of the Queen," a toast which

it was fitting should precede every other on all public occasions.

(Cheers.)

The Chairman said, the next toast which he had to propose was one which the Company would all gratefully join him in drinking—it was "The health of the distinguished Principal and Professors of this College." (Cheers.) It might be judged from what they had seen this day that the highest praise was due to those distinguished gentlemen for the great and successful endeavours which they had made to improve this important cducational institution. (Cheers.) He had already expressed his opinion on that subject, and he assured the Principal and Professors that that opinion was shared in by every member of the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.) Under the distinguished guidance of the Rev. the Principal, the College had attained that high character to which it ought to aspire, and this was fully demonstrated by its efficiency in producing men fit for the highest branches of public service. To show that its efficiency had been tested in this manner, it was only necessary to point to numerous men who had proceeded from within these walls to occupy important positions under the Indian Government, and whose career had been characterized by the most remarkable success. He referred to men whom he had now the happiness to see around him, whose names he had mentioned before, but which he would now repeat,—to Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Millet, Mr. Robert Bird, Mr. Crawford, Mr. M'Leod, Sir Herbert Maddock, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Leslie Melville, and Mr. Reid. (Cheers.) These were circumstances worthy of notice. and reasons which justified them in placing a high value upon this institution. Having made these remarks, he would sit down, after proposing the health of the eminent Principal and

Professors of the College. (Loud cheers.)

The Principal rose amidst considerable cheering, and begged to assure the Chairman and Directors that such marks of approval as they had just been pleased to exhibit were not only gratifying for the moment to himself and the professors,—they further served to encourage them in the discharge of duties which he might fairly call difficult and arduous. The special circumstances of the College rendered its administration a task of no ordinary magnitude. If there were no other peculiarity, the isolated situation of the College, marking it out for almost microscopic inspection, must prevent the task from being light. (Hear, hear.) For he had not long been connected with the College before he discovered that, owing to its lonely position -a College on a hill, where every speck was not only seen, but seen through a magnifying medium—unless they were twice as good as colleges in general, they must not expect half as good a character. Now he, for his part, had no objection to the minuteness of the inspection which was thus brought to bear upon the College. Let them have anything rather than the reputation which was dependent on concealment. He rather referred to it with honest satisfaction, because if what would be a mere spot elsewhere, became a dark stain here, it really was cause of hearty congratulation that the Directors found in this College so much to commend. (Cheers.) Not, indeed, that they were perfect. Nay, it might be easy to point out imperfections. And of this he could assure them, that, as fast as they were pointed out, they did their best to remove them; though here, as everywhere else, the faults which one man might discover a hundred might be unable to correct. (Cheers.) But, he did not hesitate to express his honest belief, that, on the whole, there could not be a better training system for the civil service of India than was furnished by the College; and believing this, he should continue, and the Professors would continue, to do their best towards sending out able and high-principled men to fill important posts in the Indian empire-men worthy to be successors to those whose names had just been mentioned. (Cheers.) He wished for men modelled after the sketch involved in the Chairman's excellent speech of this day. For that speech the College owed the warmest thanks. The civilian thanked the soldier for a lesson in war,—not, indeed, the war of armed hosts, but the war of what was truthful, and lofty, and pure, against what was false, and base, and unrighteous. (Cheers.) The College had its soldiers to train. But their battle was the battle with ignorance, with error, with oppression; their march was the march of civilization; their ensign, the development of Christian principle. (Cheers.) He was sure that they heartily wished those soldiers success; and therefore he would not device the sure that they heartly wished those soldiers success; and therefore he would not device the sure of th tain the company longer, but content himself with thanking them, in his own name, and in the name of the Professors, for the honour they had done them, and the kindness they had shown them, on the present occasion. (Loud cheers.)

The company then left the library, and, shortly afterwards, the Chairman, deputation, and visitors, returned to town by a special train.

The examination of the candidates for admission into the College next term will be held at the East-India House on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant.

The next term will commence on Monday the 10th of September.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. THOMAS HENRY BROOKE. - The decease of this gentle. man was announced in our last Obituary; but his merits us a public servant, as well as the excellence of his character and qualities as a man, entitle him to a more prominent notice. Mr. Brooke was in the civil service of the East-India Company in the island of St. Helena during a period of forty-four years; in the course of which, the temporary government twice devolved upon him; having, in the first instance, succeeded Sir Hudson Lowe. He was the zealous coadjutor of that governor in establishing, with the concurrence of the inhabitants, a measure for the progressive abolition and final extinction of slavery in the



island, and was afterwards equally the supporter of Governor Walker in accelerating the fulfilment of that object. The public are indebted to Mr. Brooke for the only detailed historical account of St. Helena, from its first discovery in 1501 to the year 1806, continued in a second edition to 1833. He was nephew to the Colonel Robert Brooke of whom a memoir is inserted in the Asiatic Journal for March, 1836. Mr. Brooke died at Plymouth, on the 19th June, at the advanced age of 75.

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S pensioners are now to be under the charge of the various staff officers of pensioners of the dis-

tricts wherein the men reside.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS. - The Alfred, Monarch, Marlborough, and Collingwood, have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29. Sandford, Callan, Bengal; Urgent, Warden, Port Phillip; Ceylon, Pringle, Ceylon.—30. Abbotsford, Marshall, Singspore.—JULY 2. H.M.S. Hercules, Fulton, Maslmain; Subclia, Coleman, South Australia; Isabella and Anne, Lumsden, Mauritius; gspore.—July 2. H.M.S. Hercules, Fulton, Mastimain; Jouesia, Coleman, South Australia; Isabella and Ame, Lumsden, Mairitius; Harry Lorrequer, Jeffares, Maulmain; John Greg, Maedonald, Bengal; Adelaids, Compa, Mauritius; Susan King, Uran, Cape of Good Hope.—4. Winscales, Sproule, New South Wales; Warrior, Stafford, Port Phillip; Audromache, Passmore, Port Phillip; Brazilian, Herriman, Ceylon.—5. Isabella, Morris, Bombay; Sultan, Putt, Bombay.—9. Blenheim, Close, Bengal; Berkshire, Whyte, Port Phillip; Lausons, Ewart, Portland Bay; Antelope, Abelin, Sourabaya; Emerald Isle, Downie, Madras.—10. Minerra, Coleman, and Simlah, Taylor, Bengal; Glenhuntly, Barr, Alert, Davidson, and Arlemesia, Ridley, New South Wales; Henry Gardner, Smith, Maulmain.—11. Troubadour, Blow, Bengal; Aurorc, Cotter, Tutucorin; Ganges, Cornforth, Cochin.—14. Plumstead, Furber, Algoa Bay; Nimrod, Atkins, New South Wales.—16. Elizabeth Thompson, Betts, Van Diemen's Land; Jeremiah Garnett, Davies, Shanghai.—17. Lord Hardinge, Treacy, Hong Kong.—18. Blonde, Todd, New South Wales.—July 19. Onyx, Brown, South Australia; Walton, Stanton, Whampoa; Mary, Cannon, Penny, and Flora Kerr, Laughton, Bengal: Victory, Allen, Cape; Collingwood, Boyd, Mauritus.— JULY 19. Onyx, Brown, South Australia; Walton, Stanton, Whampoa; Mary, Cannon, Penny, and Flora Kerr, Laughton, Bengal; Victory, Allen, Cape; Collingwood, Boyd, Mauritius.—20. Harpley, Buckland, South Australia; Sommanth, Lawsoon, Akyab; Auriga, Hassies, Van Diemen's Land; H.M.S. Childers, Pitman, East Indies; Flora, Seideman, Singapore; Scotland, Ritchie, Hong Kong; Gazelle, Tossell, Mauritius.—21. Bluckfriar, Williams, Hong Kong: Luina, Grainger, Mauritius.—21. Catherine Williams, Hong Kong; Union, Grainger, Mauritius; Catherine Jamieson, Hutchinson, New South Wales; Manyusteen, Pentreath, Bengal.—23. Thomas Arbuthnot, Heaton, New South Wales; Isabella Blyth, Hule, Mauritina; Asia, Roskell, Bombay; Wacerley, Morgan, Van Diemen's Land; Unity, Caithness, Algoa Bay; Dauntless, Hinde, Van Diemen's Land; Anjer, Hawkins, Madras; West, Bauer, Batavia; Anne Armstrong, Williams, Bombay. -24. Castle Eden, Austen, Coylon.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Ripon (about the 29th).—Mr. and Mrs. Bell, infant, and servant; Madame St. Pourcain and servant; Mrs. Harvey, four children, and two servants; Mrs. Bellairs, three children, and servant; Mrs. Young, three children and three servants,—one child died at sea; Miss Richardson, Col. Napier, Dr. Begg, Lieut. Stanners, Mr. Gladstoun, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smytb, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Renfry, Capt. Marshall, Dr. Mackey, Mr. Watts, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Rocke, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichol, Mr. Hinty, Mr. Banncorman and servant, Mr. Dighton and servant, Mrs. Dighton, three children and two servants; Mr. Ashley, Lieut. Chaney, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Walker, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Tottenham, Capt. Custore, Mr. Key, Capt. Label, Mr. Germil, Lieut. Peevor, Mr. Fergusson, Major Arnand, Hon. Mr. Devereux, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Cook, Mr. Air, Mujor and Mrs. Brandt, Mr. Per steamer Ripon (about the 29th) .- Mr. and Mrs. Bell, infant, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Cook, Mr. Air, Major and Mrs. Brandt, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Barff, Capt. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan, Col, Coote, Miss McKirkman.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 28.—Agricola, Bell, New South Wales.—30. Agostina, Daniel, Launceston.—JULY 2. Mary Ann, Wales.—30. Agostina, Daniel, Launceston.—July 2. Mary Ann, Guy, Algoa Bay.—5. Urgent, Hannaford, Mauritius; John Bunyan, Thompson, Hong Kong and Shanghai; John King, Martin, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—6. Kelkington, Crosby, Hobart Town.—7. Kelso, Innes, New Zealand.—9. Hope, Miller, Bombay; St. Abbs, Willis, Bombay; Morayshire, Kirby, Bombay.—11. Prince, Thomas, Singapore; Sarah Scott, Spedding, New South Wales; Lydia, Spratt, and Brothers (from the North), Calcutta.—12. Travasacore, Brown, Port Phillip.—13. Annette Gilbert, Chapman, Cape; Duke of Wellington, Miller, Adelaide.—14. Senator, Burrell, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—15. Gitana, Ligertwood, Port Phillip; Kirkman Finlay, Potter, Point de Galle.—20. Nautilus, Davidson, Mauritius; John Bartlett, Woodward, South Australia; Blanche, Abram, Ceylon.—21. Astee, Wright, New South Wales; Nelson, Lamond, Port Phillip; Henry Woolkey, Windus, Mauritius; Southampton, Bowen, Bengal; Owen Glendower, Pare, Cape and Bombay; Thumes, Headley, New Zealand.

From Liverpool. - June 27. Loch Lomond, Rankin, Calcutta. 28. Mary Ray, Eliwood, Singapore; Antilla, Carr. Singapore.-29. Jumna, Johns, Calcutta; Argyra, Rees, Cape and Algoa Bay.-30. Mandarin, Phillips, Shanghai; Glendaragh, Pearson, Calcutta.

—JULY 6. Humayoon, Findlay, Bombay.—7. Earl of Harewood,
Woolf, Ceylon and Madras; John Bull, Crawford, Bombay; Chippenos,
Betham, Bombay.—8. Julian de Unzueta, Aurtenoche, Manilla.— John Dugdale, Kellock, Shanghai; Monarch, Percival, Shanghai; 11. John Dugdale, Rellock, Shanghai; sponaren, Fereivai, Shanghai; William Penn, Oliver, Bombay: Corinthian, Randle, Meuritius.—12. Sarah, Jones, New South Wales; Pet, Brown, Calcutta.—13. Jhelum, Bell, Bombay.—14. Isahella, Briggs, Calcutta.—17. Bellaira, Rees, Calcutta; Matilda, Buther, Cape and Mauritius.—18. Elephanta, Cocks, Cape.—22. Educard Dixon, Bell, Calcutta; Mary, Ellen, Porter, Mauritius.—

From HARTLEPOOL .- Montrose, Karr, Aden.

From the CLYDE. -JUNE 22. Breadalbane, Logan, Calcutta .-25. Reaper, Rose, Port Phillip and New South Wales; Perwing, Blair, Singapore.—28. Bangalore, Alton, Batavia.—July 5. Belle Creole, Henton, Maulmain.—11. Blizabeth, Storey, Aden.—14. Eliza Leishman, Dickson, Madras.

From GLOUCESTER.-JULY 20. Alexandrina, Mowbray, Calcutta.

From CARDIFF.-JUNE 25. Mary, Lawrenson, Singapore.

From CARDIFF.—JUNE 25. Mary, Lawrenson, Singapore.
From Portsmouth.—June 30. Burham, Gimblett, Madras and
Bengal.—July 1. Bucephalus, Bell, Madras and Bengal.—7. Spectator, Oakley, Ceylon.—10. Maidstone, Nash, Cape and Bengal.—
22. Agincourt, Hyne, Cape and Calcutta.—20. Menam, Maxton,
Hong-Kong; New Margaret, Beeby, Hong-Kong.
From Cowrs.—July 5. Mary, Hedger, Swan River.
From Serstol.—July 5. Augusta, Duncan, Adelaides
From Newtort.—Mariner, Heaviside, Maximain.
From Cork —Juny 28. Mayneture Flukingtone Loger, Many.

From Cork .- June 28. Mountstuart Elphinatone, Loney, More-

From Cork.—June 20. Mountsture Expansions, 1989,

From KINGSTOWN.-JUNE 26. Australasia, Connell, Hobert

Town.

From PLYMOUTH .- JUNE 22: Macedon, Edwards, Adelaide. 29. Sea, Lawson, New South Wales. July 5. Abberton, Carr, 29. Sea, Lawson, New South Wates. July 5. Abbrion, Carry, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—6. Cheapside, Lewis, Adelaide.—7. Luna, Leith (from Shields), St. Helena.—11. Tasman, Blackbourn, Port Phillip; Trajalgar, Wright, Adelaide; Isabella Hercus, Houseton, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—19. Duke of Wellington, Millar, Adelaide.—17. James T. Foord, Elliott, Part Phillip; Tory, Smith. Cape and Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hiadostan from Southampton, Jaly 20, for MALTA.—Mr. J. Haycock, Mrs. Haycock, 2 daughters and 1 son, and 2 children; Lieut. Baker, Ens. Charton, Ens. Turner, Lieut. Hon. G. Douglas, R.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Messiter, 1 daughter, 4 children, and servant; Lieut. Bostock.

For ALEXANDRIA .- Mr. W. Gaden, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. J. Kee-

nan, Mr. Gusti.

For ADEN.—Mr. Stokes, Miss M'Intyre, Major Dalzell, Mr. W.

For ADEN.—Mr. Stokes, Miss M'Intyre, Major Dalzell, Mr. W. Bond, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. J. Perrott.
For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. E. Torroy, Mr. C. Nasmyth, Mr. E. Ripley, Hon. A. Chichester, Mr. W. Hobloway, Mr. Gouldell, Capt. Dallas and servant, Mr. G. Auckland, Mr. A. P. Lattey, Mr. Fitzgerald, Capt. Mulook.
For MADBAS.—Capt. Blagrame, Capt. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. H. Cleattern Mr. L.

Clogstown, Mr. Lucas.
For CEYLON.—Mr. P. Adams, Mr. Saltmarshe, Mr. A. Stewart, Capt. Bagenall, Mr. D. Richardson, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. A. C. Orr.

For SINGAPORE.-Mr. B. Newton.

For Hong-Kong.—Mrs. A. M. Pereira and man servent, Mr. A. Smyth, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Bodes, Mr. H. Howell, Mr. R. B. Forbes.

#### DOMESTIC.

ASTELL, the lady of Capt. d. at Venni Fach, near Brecon, July 11.

BAULT, the lady of Edmund, late of the Bengal medical service, s. at Bath, July 15.

FORBES, the lady of Lieut. col. D. Bombay army, s. (still-born), in

John-street, Berkeley-square, July 13.
GUBBINS, the lady of Martin R. Bongal civil service, s. at Brighton, July 18.

MAJORIBANKS, the wife of Dudley Coutts, s. at 4, Upper Gresvenor-street, July 8.

THACKER, the wife of W. d. at 14, Endsleigh-street, July 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARKER, John, to Frederica C. W. d. of Lieut. col. J. Jervis, hon. East-India Company's service, at St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill,

COOPER, Rev. W. W. G. to Catherine L. d. of M. Shuldham, commander R.N. at Paddington, July 5.

Delayen, Francis, to Anne C. widow of the late Capt. W. Cunningham, Hon. East India Company's service, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, July 19.



DE WIT, Capt. O. G. 51st Madras N.I. to Maria, widow of the late W. Douglas, at the British Embassy, Paris, July 12.
HOUGH, Rev. C. W. B.A. to Angelina, d. of James B. Allen, at St. Pancras Church, June 26.
LA WYON, W. H. commander of the ship Derimouth, Bast Indiaman, to Louisa M. d. of the late Issac Shaw, at St. Mary's, Islington, June 30.

JODER, Giles, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. Bott, East India Company's service, at Marylebone Church, July 12. MURRAY, T. Lamie, to Louisa, d. of the late Capt. T. Blair, Hon.

East India Company's service, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-

Square, July 5.

NEEDHAM, William, to Mary, d. of the late Major Fraser, Hon.
East-India Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, July 12.

PRETYMAN. Rev. R. to Harriet, d. of the Rev. F. Apthosp, rector of Gumley, Leicestershire, by the Rev. W. H. Apthorp, vicar of Bierton, June 26.

Scott, John L. to Sophia L. d. of James Oliphant, at St. George's,

Bloomsbury, July 14.

STURT, F. M. H. s. of the late Capt. Oliver F. late of the Hon.

East-India Co.'s service, to Anna M. d. of W. Andrews, at Pad-

dington, July 14.
VICTORIA, the Bishop of, to Lydia, d. of the Rev. A. Brandram, M.A. rector of Beckenham, and one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Beckenham, Kent, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, July 11.

#### DEATHS.

COATES, W. W. Bengal pilot service, at Bayswater, aged 27. July 9.

COTTELL, John, s. of John Cottell, of the India-House, at Albion

Cottage, Hertford-road, Kingsland, aged 34, July 1.

HABELL, Capt. W. L. 44th Bengal N.I. at Cairo, aged 32, June 11.

HOLBROW, Col. J. Bengal army, at Milton-on-Thames, Kent, aged

58, July 16.

Jewesbury, Louisa E. d. of H. W. at Bedford-place, Brighton,

aged 11, July 1.

Low, James F. infant son of Lieut. col. W. Madras army, at
Currie Lodge, Fife, June 26.

LYALL, Ann, wife of John, of Bedford-square, Brighton, aged 76,

July 3. MANSON, Miss Margaret, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place,

MANSON, Miss Margaret, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 75, June 29.

Swinhoe, Jane, wife of T. B. solicitor to the Hon. East India Company at Calcutta, at 14, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, July 7.

Thornhill, Catherine, d. of the late John Thornhill, formerly a director of the Hon. East-India Company, at Adwell, aged 21, 1918

July 6.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1849.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.-Mr. John A. F. Hawkins.

Mr. Frederick Shaw.

The Hon. Robert A. J. Drummond.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George A. Har Bombay Estab.—Mr. Philip Stewart. -Mr. George A. Harris.

Mr. Benjamin Hutt.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Lieut. col. David Ewart, artillery. Capt. John Laughton, engineers. Cornet Henry Hammersley, 9th cav. Lieut. Charles McC. Cotton, 10th cav. Lieut. Amos L. Newman, 3rd N.I. Ens George A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I. Capt. Henry FitzSimons, 29th N. I. Lieut. Robert A. Napper, 55th N.I. Lieut. Wellwood G. M. Maclean, 71st N.I. Maj. Henry W. Leacock, invalids. Lieut. col. Onslow Baker, retired.

Surg. Francis C. Henderson, M.D. Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Archibald G. Hyslop, artillery. Maj. Thomas Ditmas, do. Lieut. William F. B. Lauric, do.

Second-lieut. Robert C. B. Highmoor, do. Lieut. Thomas Drever, 2nd Europ. regt. Lieut. Thomas E. Bell, do.

Lieut. Henry Hughes, 18th N.I Capt. Alexander Tweedie, 36th N. I. Lieut. Charles Roper, 42nd N. I. Capt. Alexander Adam, 44th N. I

Lieut. John H. A. Grant, 50th N.I. Surg. Alexander Shewan.

Bombay Estab. — Second-lieut. George Napier, artillery.

Lieut. Edmund A. Hardy, let cav. Lieut. Robert F. Wren, 3rd cav. Lieut. Walter N. Dyett, 3rd N. I. Capt. Williams Brown, 12th N.I. Capt. William Thatcher, invalids. Surg. William Arbuckle, M.D.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Robert Everest, retired.
Madras Estab.—The Rev. Henry Taylor.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Henry V. Bayley, overland, Sept. Mr. Robert B. Garrett.

Mr. Robert Hampton, in Oct.

Mr. Henry Monekton, in Sept. or Oct.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Coutts T. Arbuthnot, in Feb. next.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, overland, via Bombay.

Lieut. Alfred Wintle, artillery. Lieut. William Wyld, 4th cav.

Capt. and Lieut. col. Christopher E. T. Old-fild, C. B., 5th cav.

Capt. Edward Watt, 6th cav. Lieut. Thomas R. Snow, 9th cav.

Maj. Francis Rowcroft, 1st N.I.

Capt. Lionel P. D. Eld, 9th N.I.

Lieut. George Foster, 16th N. I.

Lieut. James Fagan 23rd N. I..

Maj. James D. Kennedy, 25th N. I., per Alfred.

Maj. Charles Haldane, 32nd N. I.

Lieut. the Hon. Edward P. R. H. Hastings, 32nd N. I.

Capt. William J. H. Charteris, 45th N.I. Lieut. Charles W. D'Oyly, 58th N.I.

Capt Frederick M. Baker, 65th N. I.

Capt. George J. Hudson, 67th N.I., per Prince of Wales.

Capt. Crawford Crossman, invalids.

Assist. surg. John W. Fletcher.
Assist. surg. Charles R. Francis.
Assist. surg. Charles Forbes.
Vet. surg. Daniel Cullimore.
—Capt. Richard C. Moore, C.B., artillery. Madras Estab.-Lieut. Frederick G. Nuthall, artillery, overland,

Sept.

Lieut. Charles V. Wilkinson, engineers. Capt. Richard Hamilton, 1st N.I.

Lieut. William T. K. Rolston, 14th N.I. Lieut. Herbert M. Clogstoun, 19th N.I. Maj. John R. Sandford, 22nd N.I., overland. Brev. maj. William Beaumont, 23rd N.I.

Lieut. col. George Hutchinson, 30th N.I., overland, Aug.

Lieut. George Emmerson, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. John Brooks, 2nd cav., overland, in Sept.

Lieut. col. George Boyd, 1st Europ. regt., per Earl of Hardwicke.

Capt. Henry B. Rose, 1st Europ. regt. Lieut. John W. Saville, 2nd Europ. regt.

Capt. Charles G. G. Munro, 16th N.I. Capt. John A. A. Eckford, 19th N.I., per

Owen Glendower, Surg. Rupert Kirk.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. Mark B. Thornhill, 2 months.

Mr. Robert Houstoun, 6 months.

Bombay Estab. -Mr. Alexander C. Stuart, 6 months.

Mr. George Grant, 3 months.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John N. Sharp, engineers, 6 months.
Lieut, Henry Mills, 2nd N.I., 6 months.
Maj. William Macgeorge, 71st N.I., 6 months.
Assist. surg. Henry B. Crommelia, 9 months.

Madras Estab .- Capt. Henry Hall, 1st cav., 6 months. Maj. William Hyslop, 3rd cav., 6 months. Ens. Benjamin Wilson, 11th N.I., 6 months. Ens. Daniel A. McNeill, 15th N.I., 6 months. Ens. Richard S. Baker, 17th N.I., 3 months. Lieut. Arthur N. Rich, 33rd N.I., 6 months.

Surg. William Gordon Davidson, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Keith Jopp, 16th N. I., 3 months.

Vet. surg. John S. Stockley, 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. John F. M. Reid, till Sept. 1850.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Capt. William Biddulph, invalids.
Madras Estab.—Maj. George Dunsmure, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Thomas Donnelly, 1st N. I.
Lieut. George Scriven, 1st Europ. regt.
Capt. Charles Giberne, 29th N. I. Surg. David Buddo.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Estab. - The Rev. William Carr, B. A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, appointed an assist. chaplain.

Bengal Estab.-Mr. James Stevens Lewin, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 29TH JUNE, 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Henry Freeman George Colman, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Townend, who retires. Dated 29th June, 1849.

Madras, 51st Foot - Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., and K. C. B., to be colonel, v. Lieut.-Gen Sir Ben-jamin D'Urban, G. C. B., deceased. Dated 26th June. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 6TH JULY, 1849.

Bengal, 61st Foot.—Lieut. Henry Hugh McKenzi Fleming to be capt. without purch., v. Burgh, dec. Dated 30th March, 1849.

Ensign Thomas Harrison Harrison to be lieut., v. Fleming. Dated 30th March, 1849.

Ensign Edward Ring Berry to be lieut without purch, v. Lewen, dec. Dated 26th April, 1849.

Ensign Thomas George Dupré Payer, from the 17th foot, to be ensign, v. Harrison. Dated 6th July, 1849.

Ensign Thomas John Sadleir, from the 56th foot, to be

Ensign Thomas John Sadleir, from the 50th 100t, to be ensign, v. Berry. Dated 6th July, 1849.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, from the 19th foot, to be ensign, v. Arbuckle, appointed to the 19th foot. Dated 6th July, 1849.

Ensign John Mac Mahon, from the 50th foot, to be

ensign, v. Foster, appointed to the 50th foot. Duted 6th July, 1849.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Captain Arthur Lake Johnston, from the 21st foot, to be captain, v. Dunbar, who exchanges. Dated 6th July, 1849.

86th Foot.—Captain Charles Edmund Thornton, from the 2nd foot, to be captain, v. Lecky, who exchanges.

Dated 6th July, 1849.

Consider Regiment.—Thomas Wright Marten, gent., to be subsequently appearance appoints. Ceylon Rifle Regiment.second lieut. by purch., v. Hayward, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 6th July, 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 13th July, 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.— Assist. surg. Vere Webb, from the 10th foot, to be assist. surg. v. Franklin, promoted on the staff. Dated 13th July, 1849.

10th Foot.—Staff Assist, surg. James Lewis Holloway to be assist. surg. v. Webb, appointed to the 3rd light dragoons. Dated 13th July, 1819.
53rd Foot.—Lieut, Robert Townley Parker to be capt.

by purch., v. Tytler, who retires. Dated 13th July, 1849.

Ensign Edward Dyne Fenton to be lieut, by purch.

v. Parker. Dated 13th July, 1849. 80th Foot.—Capt. Charles Gitzgerald Studdert, from the

2nd foot, to be capt., v. Morris, who exch. Dated 13th July, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Edward Stanhope Jervois, gent., to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Inman, promoted. Dated 13th July, 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 20th July, 1849.

Bengal 3rd Lt. Drags.—Cornet Thomas Clement Belmore St.
George to be lieut by purch., v. Roche, promoted. Dated 20th July, 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Capt. John Jones to be major by purch., v. Robinson, who retires. Dated 20th July, 1849. Lieut Godfrey Rhodes to be capt. by purch., v. Jones.

Dated 20th July, 1849. Second Lieut. Richard Harcourt Robinson to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Rhodes. Dated 20th July, 1849.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Bucephalus, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 26; 141 Queen's troops.—Maj. Showers, Lieut. N. A. Napper, and Surg. Wm. Peshett.

Per Owen Glendower, for Bombay, from Gravesend, July 21; 95 Queen's troops.—Capt. Eckford and Lieut. C. P. Taylor.

#### BOOKS.

Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjub. Blackwood.

THESE "leaves" consist of extracts from the Journal of a young Company's officer, who has jotted down, for the entertainment and information of his friends at home, the incidents of the late decisive campaign in the Punjab, beginning with the march from Subathoc, in September, 1848, and ending with the arrival at Peshawur, in March, 1849, comprising the most stirring events, —the battles of Ramnuggur, Chillianwalla, and Goojerat, and the pursuit of the flying enemy by General Gilbert's force, to which the writer was attached. The descriptions have all the freshness of everything that is done at the moment; they are faithful transcripts of what the writer saw, felt, and heard,latter, of course, subject to future corrections,-in a dashing, sprightly, and graphic style. Take, as a short specimen, his account of the result of the fight at Chillianwalla:-

"The enemy were 60,000, all arms-which was fearful odds. They overlapped us in numbers on each flank. Such a mass of men I never set eyes on, and as plucky as lions: they ran right on the bayonets of the 24th, and struck at their assailants when they were transfixed. Men, who have seen many a campaign, say it was the ugliest piece of fighting they ever had anything to do with—a general action in a jungle, where you couldn't see twenty yards, and were pelted at from every bush. My leaping powers were in great requisition, and saved me many a scratch. Every one fought as if the blood of kings was in his veins, and each man emulated his fellow. If we had only had two more hours of daylight, we should have taken every gun they had, and smashed them altogether; but, even as it is, their loss must have been tremendous. In front of our regiment they lay in heaps of thirties and forties; and in other parts of the line, where our artillery was thicker, the carnage was immense. I had two or three very nurrow escapes; a man's arm was taken away with a round-shot, touching me; I had one shoulder-knot shot off; and a fellow who was lying with a leg smashed, about ten yards in front, was taking a steady aim at me, when I rushed forward to disarm him. He fired, and the ball whizzed past my ear; I tried to save him, but before I could interpose he was riddled with bayonets, and so, I am sorry to say, were almost all the wounded. There is no holding in the men when their blood is up. Our loss was somewhere on three thousand killed and wounded; and the slaughter amongst the officers is very great. Thirteen officers of the 24th Queen's alone are lying dead in one tent, and three more are dving. Nightingale's wound is very dangerous; the ball of the line, where our artillery was thicker, the carnage was immore are dying. Nightingale's wound is very dangerous; the ball went in over the eye, and traversed round the skull. But I am sick of the details of slaughter; our victory is dearly purchased."

Parts of the Journal had been previously published in the

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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That from and after the 3rd day of June, 1850, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3.10s.) three pounds ten shillings per cent, per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of £3. 10s.) three pounds ten shillings per ent. per annum, until the 30th day of November, 1849, and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continution as aforesaid, on or before the 30th day of November, 1849, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 3rd day of June, 1850, on which day all interest will cesse.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS. The Mozuffer, with the mails, left Bombay June 25, and made Aden July 7. The mails were then transferred to the Atalanta, which vessel left on the same day for Suez, and arrived on the 15th. The mails left Alexandria July 19 by H.M. steamer Medina, for Malta, where they arrived on the 23rd, and were forwarded to Marsille on the same day by H.M. Steamer Medical Constants. seilles on the same day by H.M. steamer Merlin.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1849.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Monday, Aug. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 18, or if marked vid Marseilles, on the evening of Friday. Aug. 24. Friday, Aug. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 31.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

.. June 15 | Madras June 18 Calcutt ... Bombay ... June 25

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE short interval betwixt the arrival of the present and that of the preceding mail could not be expected to furnish matter of much interest. Nevertheless, the accounts from she western part of India being in arrear, there is no positive lack of intelligence.

The Punjab continues quiet. The defences of Mooltan had been repaired; at Peshawur the people continued to flock thither from the country districts; and with the exception of the expiring struggles of the Rohilla insurgents in the Nizam's dominions, and a slight disturbance in the Gwalior territories, India is in the same satisfactory state.

Official and fuller details of the insurrection of the socalled Appah Saheb and his Rohillas, and of the operations of the Ellichpore and Hingolee forces, enable us to lay before our readers a more correct narrative of this affair than appears in a previous Summary.

The self-styled Appah Saheb, in the garb of a Gosain, presented himself at Nagpore, and claimed the rai, as the true heir. He was seized and confined by the rajah, but subsequently released and sent across the Wurdah, where he was suffered to remain unmolested at Ajunter, representing himself to the Mahratta families as the rightful owner of the raj, and collecting armed followers, who were invited by the money he had at command. When his force became formidable, the Nizam applied to the Resident for the aid of the contingent, and Brigadier Onslow, commander of the Ellichpore division, was ordered to suppress the insurrection. Having instructions not to interfere with the Rohillas unless Appah was with them, the brigadier did not immediately act, but it being known that the pretender was collecting his army, numbering upwards of 2,000 men, the Ellichpore force marched against him, Brigadier Hampton, with the Hingolee troops, being directed to co-operate. By the combined operations of these troops, the rebels were ultimately routed, and the pretender was captured. Brigadier Hampton's despatch, detailing the action, is given under our Madras head.

Since then the troops of the Nizam's contingent have had other slight affairs with the insurgents. A body of 500, who had taken possession of and fortified a village called Woordee, to the west of Mominabad, was dispersed, and another large party of Rohillas collected to the south of the Cavalry Division cantonment, against whom its brigadier directed his march. The Ellichpore force, under Captain Ramsey, and the Hingolee force under Captain Stoddard (Major Hampton's severe wound having compelled him temporarily to relinquish the command), moved against the insurgents. The former had disarmed 120 Rohillas, and Major Beetson 130, and Captain Bullock, commanding the Hill Rangers at Booldanna, had captured 150. These miscreants are represented to have committed outrages upon the inhabitants of the most horrible character.

A private letter of a more recent date reports a gallant affair under Captain Howorth, of the contingent

"Captain Howorth, commanding at Worungall, proceeded lately, by order of the Resident at Hyderaody to a piaca called Budeeracheelum, with orders to seize and make prisoners of a body of Rohillas who were committing depredations there. A despatch has just been received, reporting that complete success has crowned their efforts. Before the enemy were aware of the approach of the troops, they found themselves surrounded by the cavalry, who, by a rapid move, under Lieutenant Willan, had covered the place the

Digitized by

enemy occupied, and prevented their escape. On the arrival of the infantry, the enemy were summoned to surrender, and had an hour to deliberate. At the expiry of the appointed time, our troops advanced, and were met by a most severe fire from the loop-holed ghurree which the Rohillas had taken possession of. Two men were killed and Lieutenant and Adjutant Griffin and eight men wounded. There was an old gun in the village, which the two young artillery officers got hold of, and placed in position; another one inspired dread by its formidable presence close on the enemy's stronghold; by this means the desired effect was produced, and the enemy agreed to surrender, provided their lives were spared. This was granted and they marched out, to the number of about eighty."

In the Gwalior territory, a refractory thakoor, named Rao Booshan Singh, having taken possession of some forts, about 25 miles from the capital, was joined by the disaffected, and commenced levying exactions upon the people. A detachment, under Lieut.-Colonel Graves, consisting of a regiment of infantry, half a regiment of cavalry, and six guns, marched on the 25th May to reduce him. After an exchange of shots, the rebel offered to surrender, but he managed to escape. Another disaffected chief, named Goolab Singh, was also up, and had attacked and burned a village near Sepree. Three troops of cavalry had been despatched against him from Gwalior.

The Mofussilite announces the death of the heir apparent to the King of Oude, on the 26th May, of small-pox. The intelligence of his death had not been conveyed to the King, as his physicians suppose it might bring about a relapse of the melancholy state of mind from which he was recovering.

The trial of Moolraj, of the proceedings at which we have given a digest elsewhere, had not closed at the date of the last accounts. So far as the case had gone, the evidence appears rather favourable to the ex-Dewan, and shows some degree of indiscretion and blind confidence on the part of the two young officers. There is no reason to believe that he meditated bad faith, or that there was any understanding or conspiracy amongst the Sikhs at the end of April, 1848. The people were clamorous against the surrender of the government by Moolraj before our ambassadors arrived; the encounter with them was a haphazard one, and Moolraj afterwards placed himself at the head of a commotion which had arisen without his concurrence. The only evidence of his Dewan's complicity in the transactions which led to the death of the British officers is his having made a sign to the man who first attacked them, and allowed him regular pay after the murder had been committed by other hands. "The whole of his troops at that time," observes the Bombay Times-

"Were from 500 to 1,500, so that the insurrection might at the outset have been suppressed with the most moderate effort of vigour. Had the force of 6,000 men ordered on the 6th April by Sir F. Currie, when he first heard of the disturbance, to hold themselves in readiness, moved immediately, they would have been ready to act in concert with Edwardes by the middle of June, and most probably have had Mooltan made over to them without resistance."

The chief topics of discussion at Calcutta are the untoward arrival of Sir Wm. Gomm, and the intelligence received from Europe that Sir Thomas Turton's frauds are to be made good out of the Indian exchequer. As Sir S. Cotton, it is said, perseveres in his intention to resign, Sir Wm. Gomm would probably not refuse to take the command at Bombay, though he will certainly have good reason then to complain of his treatment.

The subject of Sir T. Turton's defalcations has been brought prominently forward by an application to the Government of Bengal by the Calcutta Trade Association, representing the losses which eight firms connected with

the association had suffered from the "gross breach of the trust confided" to that person as a public officer, "owing to want of precaution of the proper officers of the Supreme Court," and praying that, in the terms precisely similar to that of the late Gilbert Ricketts, the deficiency may be made good out of the Indian revenues. The answer of the Government was, that "the President in Council cannot recognize any claim on the Government arising from Sir Thomas Turton's alleged defalcations as Administrator of the Estates of Intestates, but that the memorial will be forwarded for the consideration of the home authorities."

The Friend of India remarks, that if the precedent of Ricketts is considered binding,

"The prospects of the petitioners are sufficiently bright, although the sum now to be awarded is double that which was given in the case of Mr. Ricketts; but if the Parliament should listen to the voice of reason, justice, and equity, small indeed will be their chance of success. If it was the intention of Parliament that the East India Company should be considered perpetually accountable for all the defalcations which might occur in the offices of the Supreme Court, they should, in all justice, have given the Government of India some control over the nomination and the conduct of the officers. To give the patronage of the appointment to one party, and to make another party responsible for the misconduct of the officers, may be considered equitable within the walls of Parliament, but will be regarded as most iniquitous beyond them."

The Englishman takes the same view of the subject, and casts blame in the matter, not constructively, but directly, upon the Supreme Court.

"With regard to the Chief Justice, he is very far from being exonerated, nor was he powerless to stop the abuses which were going on in his court. The proof of this is, that he did stop them when the public scandal was so intense that he felt it impossible to shut his eyes to them any longer. He was publicly warned of what was going on years before, but he would not interfere. Above all suspicion of corruption himself, he showed an extraordinary sympathy for it in others, which we sincerely believe arose entirely from a kind disposition and reluctance to injure those with whom he was on terms of friendship. As for calling on the Government, it was only when the exposure had lowered the Supreme Court in public estimation, and made the judges feel that their own reputation was concerned, that any attempt was made to transfer the responsibility to the Government."

The Hurkaru regards the question differently, and argues that, "if the local government becomes aware that the property of its subjects is endangered by the incapacity or negligence of the Supreme Court, who shall say that it is not the duty of the Government to interfere for its preservation; and when the Supreme Court confesses its inability to protect that property, who will tell us that the responsibility does not devolve on the Government which can protect it, and whose duty it is to do so?"

In the meanwhile, it is consolatory to find that an Act has been prepared for avoiding loss by the default of public accountants—in which denomination are included all parties intrusted with the receipt or control of any money or securities belonging to her Majesty or the East-India Company, or as official assignee or trustee over any property whatever, to whomsoever it may belong.

The taint of mercantile immorality seems to have extended to the Mosussil. The Bombay Times, June 20, contains a disclosure of irregularities in the management of the Bank of Benares, founded on a letter of Mr. J. A. Sharman, a missionary, to the following effect:—

"The bank has been but a few years in existence. The stock at first was paid up in monthly instalments, and while a good flow of cash was coming in, and something like economy and prudence prevailed at head-quarters, all went well. In an evil hour the bank departed from its legitimate functions, and invested in the Ganges Steam Navigation Company not only the whole of its paid-up capital, but as much more as it could borrow. An increase of capital was now proposed, to conceal as well as make up for that which had perished. The increase was agreed to, and rumour having been loud as to the unsatisfactory state of the bank,

auditors were appointed to report on its affairs. Their report was a most favourable one; but it was remarked that, notwithstanding the flaming representation made by them, one of the auditors lost no time in quitting the concern, though compelled to sell at a loss of 25 per cent on each share. The bank, Union fashion, purchased up the stock; and it now appears that, besides the report referred to, meant for the public eye, a faithful report was drawn up for the use of the directors, to whom it was sent privately, giving a true and miserable picture of the position of affairs. The shareholders meanwhile had become suspicious, and refused to pay up their instalments. Benares Bank stock had now sunk to half price, and the directors, finding themselves unable to cajole the shareholders, at once cancelled 1,067 unchased stock with money borrowed at 12 per cent. interest from the bank, and they now accordingly sold them to the bank at par when they were at from 30 to 50 per cent. discount in the bazaar; and this, too, when they refused to purchase on similar terms the stock of other shareholders. The directors had hitherto exercised absolute authority by reason of the votes of the holders of the 1,067 shares just referred to; when these were cancelled, the holders escaped scatheless—the instalments paid by them from loans received from the bank were allowed to be set down in full to their credit. The dividends before this given on the shares had of course been duly drawn and spent."

There is no dearth of news from the other Presidencies, but no incident at Madras or Bombay calls for particular remark.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. A. G. Walsh, 22nd foot, at Poona, June 1.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-col. Joseph B. Smith, 60th N.I., at Wuzeerabad, May 22; Lieut. E. G. G. Cruickshank, 50th N. I., at Simla, May 23.

MADRAS.—Brig. John Wallace, at Saugor, May 30; Lieut.
J. D. Harris, 28th N.I., at Khyook Phyoo, May 7; Ens.
S. A. W. Warner, appointed to the 2nd N.I., at Bellicora,
June 3.

BOMBAY.—Ens. W. M. Nicholson, 27th N.I., at Sukkur, June 1.

#### TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ.

The long-expected trial of the ex-Dewar of Mooltan commenced at Lahore on the 31st May, before Mr. C. S. Mansel, C.S., President, Mr. R. Montgomery, C.S. and Colonel Penny.

The counsel for the prosecution was Mr. J. B. Bowring, C.S.,

and for the defendant, Capt. G. W. Hamilton.

The trial was conducted in the Dewan-i-Am, or hall of the Durbar. Two sides of the raised platform, on which were seated the members of the commission, the counsel for the prosecution and defence, prisoner, English recorder (Captain Wakefield), &c. were lined with troops, European and native; one side was set apart, and provided with chairs, for spectators. A few ladies, and several Sikh sirdars of note were present, and the centre of the large hall was nearly filled with natives.

Moolraj entered the court guarded by some European soldiers of the 98th regiment. He appeared nervous on first entering, and seemed care-worn. He was placed close to the table at which were seated the president and members of the commission, but with the exception of addressing, occasionally, a few words to his vakeel, he paid apparently but little attention to the proceedings.

After the Court had been sworn, the charges against the dewan Moolraj were read:—1st. For the murder of Agnew and Anderson. 2nd. For being an accessory before the fact. 3rd. For being an accessory before the fact. 3rd. For being an accessory after the fact. To all of which Moolraj pleaded "Not Guilty," with a wave of his hand. Mr. Bowring then addressed the Court as prosecutor, detailing the circumstances of the case in much the same manner as they were given to the public a short time ago in the Friend of India, in a letter signed "Ultor." Mr. Bowring stated that Moolraj had not, on the approach of Agnew and Anderson, quitted Mooltan to give them the customary Istiqbal, which was the more remarkable, as but a short time before, he had paid that compliment to one of those very same officers going out to meet him three or four coss. The address was delivered in good plain intelligible Hindustanee. After this, the first witness was called in and sworn.

Saluq Moohummad described himself as the son of Sur Boolund, an officer of the Sirkar, and Jagheerdar of Mooltan. He is a

stout burly looking man, with an intelligent eye. He was, it is said, a sort of aid-de-camp and confidential adviser of the dewan; but finding that his advice was disregarded, and Moolraj embroiling himself with the British, he took the opportunity, when troops were sent from Mooltan against Edwardes, who was at Leia, to effect his escape, and got clear off with his family. This man gave his evidence in a very clear, straightforward manner, apparently speaking the truth whether for or against his late master. Thus, after Agnew and Anderson had been wounded, and Saduq Moohummad asked Moolraj what had taken place, the latter answered: "What has taken place, has happened contrary to my wishes;" and when he advised the Dewan at once to go to the Eedgah and visit Agnew, Moolraj said that he could not, for Rung Ram, who wished to go, had been cut down, and that if he attempted to go, he should be cut down also. Subsequently, when Moolraj called upon his followers to swear to stand by him, and they did so, affixing their seals, the Mussulmans to the Koran, and the Seiks to the Grunth, Saduq refused, remarking that such as were determined to stand by him could do so unsworn, while those who might be inclined to desert him would not be restrained from so doing by the ceremony. He then remonstrated with Moolraj on entering into a war with the Sahiban, without an army, and without munitions of war, Moolraj instantly answered:—"There is plenty of powder, ball, and grain." "Yes," said the witness, "but there is no army." To which the Deewan replied, "It is now the hot season (tapish) and the Sahib log cannot come. Before the cold weather, I will have the whole of the Punjaub for an arm.' Describing the commencement of the firing on the Eedgah, the witness said that a number of Moolraj's officers and soldiers were collected at the Am Khas, his residence, when some person whose name I did not catch, told Moolraj that, as he had begun, he should now go on vigorously and give them (Agnew and Anderson) no rest—'Foor sut.' 'Such bat,' said Moolraj, and immediately gave orders for the two guns in the Am Khas and the four outside to open their fire on the Eedgah, in which those gentlemen were both lying wounded. So far as this witness's evidence goes, it does not appear that Moolraj made any attempt to exert that influence which he undoubtedly had over his followers and soldiery, to prevent the murder of our countrymen; and, judging from the little which has come out, unless he can prove that circumstances were too strong for his control, his case will be a bad one. Such persons as had not seen Moolraj before, were disappointed in his appearance. The confinement, care, and anxiety of the last few months must have worked a change in him, but he never could have had saything remarkable in his appearance. He is frequently called 'the Bunya,' but there is nothing of that in his looks; he is thin (his legs very thin), sallow and rather hatchetfaced; but his eyes have a sharp look, and brightened up when he recognised and saluted an officer, with whom he became acquainted on his march from Mooltan to Lahore."

[The trial was proceeding on the 5th of June. The details of the evidence are too long and many of them too trivial to be given fully. When we are in possession of the whole, we shall lay a faithful summary of the evidence before our readers.—ED.

#### THE NAGPORE PRETENDER.

The Appah insurrection having been put down by the combined operations of the Ellichpore and Hingolee forces, so ably planned by the late much lamented commander of the former, Brig. Onslow, and ending in the capture of the pretender, and the destruction of the greater part of his band, so gallantly achieved by Brig. Hampton at the head of the latter, it will not be uninteresting to take a retrospect of the affair from its commencement, leaving it for those interested in the question to judge upon whom the blame ought to rest for both the Nizam's and Nagpore governments having been kept in a state of alarm for the last few months, and for considerable expense having been incurred in moving large bodies of troops on two or three occasions. That the self-styled Appah was released from confinement, and sent across the Wurdah, was confidently stated by men who were in his confidential employ; and this fact being believed by the people in this part of the country, in which he first tried to gain adherents to his cause, it was a difficult matter to make them believe also that he held correspondence with the person who acted such a friendly part towards him, and that he was supported by him. That he was allowed to remain unmolested for months at Ajunter, collecting followers, is too well known to admit of doubt. A man in the garb of a Gosain, stating himself to be the veritable Appah, presented himself at Nagpore and laid claim to the raj. He was seized by the Rajah and confined in irons, it is said, but report says was released at the intercession

of some man in power, and sent across the Wurdah in a palkee. No sooner at large in the Nizam's dominions, than he made himself known to the old Mahratta families, zemindars, heads of villages, &c., by whom he was believed (or, at any rate, they pretended to believe him) to be the rightful owner of the Nag They in his behalf commenced collecting armed folpore raj. lowers, and established his head-quarters at the village of Ajun-Having a small sum of money at his command. - how come by is not known,—he was able to make advances of pay to some, and, by being most liberal in promises, numerous armed men of various descriptions flocked to his standard. It must be borne in mind, that while this was going on, all his movements were watched and reported on by Brigadier Onslow, but from some unaccountable cause or other he was told not to intersome unaccountable cause or other he was told not to interfere,—that the Nizam's government had given orders to the talookdars to seize the pretender and disperse his followers. Of course, under these circumstances, nothing was done, or at any rate nothing to effect the object in view, though he was openly collecting followers, and with the avowed purpose of attacking a neighbouring and friendly state. The country people saw how matters stood, and being told how the impostor was conveyed across the Wurdah, as a matter of course imagined, that, if not befriended by the British or Nizam's government, they at least did not intend to interfere in the matter, and consequently, as no plundering is allowed in the Nizam's villages, concluded there was nothing wrong in his proceedings. too late, that is to say when a considerable body of men had been collected, composed of Arabs, Rohillahs, and Dukhunees, the Nizam thought fit to call upon the Resident for the aid of the contingent, and orders were sent up to Brigadier Onslow for him to suppress the insurrection; but the orders were of a nature not likely to effect any other object than that of allowing Appah to escape and his followers to disperse. The orders were, we believe, that Appah was to be invited to Ellichpore, there to state his reasons for assembling troops; in the event of his not coming, troops were to be ordered out against him, and he was to be again summoned, and his followers told to disperse, and on refusal to do this he was to be attacked. might have been expected, it all turned out a failure. Whether Appal had any information that he was about to be interfered with or not, we cannot say, but it is supposed, and more than probable, that he had. On the message (a written one, we believe) being delivered to him by a Naik duffaldar of cavalry, he said, that had the summons arrived a little earlier, he should have been most happy to comply with it, but he was then pre-paring to cross the Wurdah to take possession of his country; pointing at the same time to some armed men who were then in the act of crossing. The subsequent events of this first insurrection have already been published. The grand army was met and repulsed by the Nagpore local troops, and the whole dispersed, Appah himself lying concealed during the time a most strict search was being made for him by Captain-commandant Stoddart and the men of his regiment. It was not to be wondered at that the search was ineffectual, when it is taken into consideration that he was favoured by every Deshmook, &c. in that part of the country in which he took refuge, and that from high to low every man did his best to mislead us, or withhold any information he might be in possession of. The troops having returned to their respective cantonments, and everything being again quiet, reports soon came in of numbers of Rohillahs collecting from all quarters at Kullum, and of Appalı being again in the field. Brigadier Onslow having orders not to interfere with the Robillahs unless it could be fully proved that Appah was with them, did not immediately act, but it was very soon known for certainty that he (Appah) was again collecting an army, and his force this time was said to amount to 2,000 Robillahs and 200 or 300 Arabs and Canaras. force marched on the 25th, and instructions were sent to Brigagadier Hampton to march as soon as possible, with the Hingolee troop, towards Woon, as it was supposed to be Appah's object to invade the Nagpore territory near Chandah. combined operations of the two forces Appali was captured, and his Robillah band—the most desperate one that had been known in the Deccan-completely routed, many of them being killed and wounded and taken prisoners. It was the greatest mistake Appah or his agent ever made enlisting such a desperate band of Robillahs as that which was the means of his capture. gang had for months been the terror of the country round Koorubguh, where it had committed all manner of excesses, and it was said, with what truth we cannot say, had collected considerable property in jewels, gold, shawls, &c. Having once got hold of a man possessing such influence over the people of the country as Appah had in olden time, they were able to collect supplies of grain, &c., and they knew too well what they were about

to allow him to quit them. It is said, and fully believed by many, that Appah would have given anything to have been able to release himself from the army, which clung to him as "the old man of the sea" did to Sindbad; and that when the Ellichpore force first came upon him he tried every means to escape and give himself up to Brigadier Onslow, but a guard of four Rohillahs with drawn swords was constantly kept over him, and no communication allowed with the camp. supposed that this gang of robbers having Appah in their possession, would endeavour to make terms for themselves with Government by delivering him up; and, as on former occasions bodies of Robillahs had been treated with great leniency, and their claims been listened to, even when they were taken in arms, this supposition was not much out of the way. Great therefore was their surprise when they had the impertinence to plant their standard in bold defiance, and to fire upon the advancing troops. They however paid for their temerity, and we may thank them for the capture of Appah, and at the same time for the opportunity of giving the tribe at large a lesson long required by them, and which will be long remembered. Though this insurrection has been the cause of much evil to the country, it cannot be denied that good results have been derived from it. In the first place, the most stringent orders are at last in force regarding the expulsion of Rohillahs from that country, and already several bands have been disarmed preparatory to their being conveyed to their own country; and secondly, the good use made of the contingent, which we fear the Nizam was taught to believe was nothing more than an expensive toy, kept for the amusement of the Resident, and the means of providing for any friends for whom the Governor-General might not have it in his power to provide in the regular army; and which, though he had the pleasure of providing funds for its payment, he had not the use. The British Government should, we think, feel itself bound to acknowledge its obligations to all concerned, but more particularly to Briga-dier Hampton, who, by his gallant attack on the Rohillahs, so effectually brought matters to a close. To him something more is due than mere thanks, and we feel assured that he will not go unrewarded. Swords have been presented for acts of a trifling nature compared to that referred to above, by which a most dangerous and troublesome character has been secured, and one whom the Nagpore Government's, to say the least of it, want of foresight allowed to go at large, aware, as it was at the time, of the man's pretensions and of the consequences likely to ensue. Brigadier Hampton's character, both public and private, is too well known to make it necessary for us to enlarge on this subject; but we trust his claims on the British Government will not be overlooked.—Bombay Times, June 24.

## BENGAL. RAILWAYS.

If the object of the Court of Directors were simply to expend one million sterling on an experimental rail, and to relinquish the enterprise altogether if it was not found to be profitable, it would, of course, be better not to commence operations at all, which must necessarily end in disappointment, and, by throwing discredit on the undertaking, retard its eventual accomplishment. If the rail, as Mr. Simms estimates, is likely to cost £15,000 a mile, no experiment of a million sterling will carry it to any point of sufficient commercial importance to secure an adequate return. The coal-fields of Burdwan are 140 miles from Calcutta, and a rail to them would cost more than two millions. Rajmahl is 170 miles from the metropolis, and the rail to that distance would require more than £2,500,000 sterling. One million will, therefore, of itself do nothing effectually. But we conceive the object of Government to be to lay down a great trunk line, throughout this presidency, with the necessary branches, and to expend one million sterling by way of an experiment of the cost and the peculiar facilities or difficulties connected with the establishment of the rail in a country yond the point at which a million sterling would leave it, to like India, without making the continuation of the rail beplan which has hitherto been considered the right one, is that of laying down one grand trunk line from Calcutta to Mirzapore, and of continuing it from thence to Delhi, and as much farther asmay be desirable, establishing branch rails to Benares, Patna, and, probably, to Rajmahl. This great undertaking would embrace all the political, military, social, and commercial interests of this presidency. Another plan, of which we have indistinct rumours, is that of making the communication from one end of the presidency to the other, partly by rail and partly by water; that is, to run the rail to Rajmahl, then transfer the goods and passengers to steamers, to be conveyed some three or four hundred miles, to some point near Benares, where the rail is again to take them up, and whirl them on to Delhi. Of course, the idea of confining the railto Delhi. Of course, the idea of confining the rail-road enterprise at this presidency to the short distance between Calcutta and Rajmahl can never have been dreamt of. The project of the Rajmahl party is simply to employ steamers between Rajmahl and Benares, to connect the upper and the lower ends of the rail. But this plan appears to be beset with the most formidable impediments arising out of the state of the river. Nearly all the difficulties of navigation which the steamers encounter lie above, and not below, Rajmahl, and those difficulties are annually increasing. The bed of the river is gradually becoming choked up with sand, and the rivers themselves are more and more shallow every year. The experience of all the steamers demonstrates this lamentable fact. During the present year, for many months, the river has in many places become unnavigable. Steamers, even of small draught, have been detained for days in particular localities, and it has been only through the most strenuous efforts that they have been able to get over the shoals and flats of the river. The attempts which were made by Government to keep open the channel have been given up in despair. The editor of the Benares Recorder has written largely and well on the subject, and shown that the same result is experienced in almost all the rivers of India. They are all gradually filling up; and if the facts which he brings forward can be depended on, it would appear as though railroads had been thought of for India, just at the time when the increased and increasing shallowness of the rivers had rendered them in-dispensable. The writer attributes this to the deficiency of rain occasioned by the country being denuded of trees, and he is not alone in ascribing the decreased fall of rain, which is now experienced, to the same cause. It is, moreover, generally supposed that, when the Ganges Canal is complete, and so large a supply of the water which replenishes that stream is directed to purposes of irrigation, it will become more shallow than ever, and that steamers will find it exceedingly difficult to make any progress at all, except during the rains. All these circumstauces must be carefully weighed, before Government determines on the line of the rail, and authorizes the expenditure of the mite which the home authorities have guaranteed. - Friend of

When we take into consideration the large sums about to be subscribed for the furtherance of railway projects in India, we can but feel some surprise that so little should be known as to the existing want of this means of conveyance, or the extent to which it is likely to become available. We do indeed hear of the instantaneous concentration of troops affording to Government the "benefit of ubiquity," but, commercially regarded, the data so far before the public are of limited extent. Yet every river choukee, every thannah on the road, must contain good evidence for or against the extension, as a profitable speculation of the rail to this country. We are in possession of information regarding the river trade which may form a useful item in such a collection.

In the year 1817-48, means were adopted to ascertain the extent of the carrying trade on the river at Benares, upwards and downwards. The yearly registry of boats proceeding upwards from the 1st July, 1817, to 30th June, 1818, exhibits in number 6,359 boats, with a tonnage of 49,79,875, to which must be added 58 budgerows, 17 pinnaces, 11 bauleahs, and 17 steamers making 74 trips. The downward register during the same period gives boats in number 7,022, tonnage 54,82,525, added to which passenger boats 49 budgerows, 9 pinnaces, and 4 bauleahs, with 16 steamers making 73 trips. In the downward register we have the number of flats attached to the steamers stated as 33. Unfortunately, as to the upward register, the number of flats is not mentioned, but doubtless it will be within one of those proceeding in the contrary direction.

We have thus done something as to data not only having reference to railway matters, but as to the expense which Government may feel itself called on to incur in the clearance of river obstructions in the neighbourhood of the Bulleah flats. When the reader is informed that Mr. Simms's estimate of the cost Government would have to incur in clearing the navigation from Buxar to the old mouth of the Surjoo amounts to not less than 60,000! per mile, and that the obstructions extend no less a distance than twenty miles, he will be inclined to coincide with us, that the river, as to artificial remedies, will remain as it is until the railway is completed, when the navigation will be viewed with more indifference than at present.—Benares Recorder.

## THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY REGIMENTS AT PESHAWUR—ALLEGED FAVORITISM.

We have had many complaints from the force beyond the Attok of the length of time which has elapsed without pay being issued, and have alluded to it more than once; we are still led to understand that, up to the latest dates, pay for January had not even yet been issued to some of the Bengal regiments at Peshawur.

To say nothing of the extreme hardship this must be to the officers who have to build houses and protect themselves as soon as possible from the inclemency of the weather, it is not only unjust, but impolitic to treat the sepoys with so much neglect and indifference; the remittances the men are in the habit of making being stopped or not made, and for which there can be no excuse for such a period of time, must have a very injurious effect on their temper, as it must affect their home interests. Many of them are zemindars holding small shares in villages, and all have, more or less, a right to a piece of ground for which they have to pay rent, as well as near relations to support. A rapacious zemindar will only be too glad to oust his hereditary tenant on any pretence, and he could not have a better excuse than the non-receipt of his rent. In addition to the delay complained of, we are sorry. to hear there is an amount of official discourtesy shewn to those who plead for their men quite intolerable. Surely if no blame attaches to the paymaster, he could reply to the official applications made to him; his silence only leads to the belief that the neglect and indifference to the interests of the force lie with him.

We have been slow to believe that the brigadier commanding at Peshawur would make any marked distinction between the troops of the Bombay and Bengal services placed under his command, but from the numerous letters we have received, all to the same tune, we are compelled to come to the conclusion, that there is a display of partiality and favouritism made towards the Bombay troops, which we were not prepared for. If the amount of this partiality is anything approaching to the rumours which have reached us, they are such as imperatively demand the interference and check of superior authority; one great hardship the Bengalees complain of, and which doubtless is the prolific source of many other annoyances, is the exclusively Bombay Staff of Brigadier Dundas. The duty of the station is said to be most unfairly apportioned, the Bengal troops who never complained of being footsore, who never halted short of Peshawur, who were the first in Peshawur, and whose ranks are weaker than the Bombay regiments, have had all the heavier duties given to them, whilst it is said no Bombay regiment has furnished a company for any work, " certainly not for command." The manner in plained of, we shall let one correspondent speak for himself here:—

"The 31st N.I. the senior infantry regiment of the senior presidency, and entitled to choice of quarters by havin arrived before the Bombay troops, and yet the only infantry regiment without any kind of lines allotted to it, having returned from escorting the heavy guns from Attok, on the 26th ultimo, encamped on ground which they were informed would be permanently theirs, a space being reserved on the right for the Bombay fusiliers and on the left for the Sindh horse.

"It being so late in the season, the commanding officer, as quickly as possible, marked out the proposed lines for the men, and the miniature compounds for the officers, and the latter set to work to get some cover to shelter themselves from the proverbially hot sun of Peshawur. Materials and workmen were scarce and expensive, owing to the extensive Government works now being carried on, but most made some little progress, and nearly all had collected bricks, beams, &c. when judge of our dismay yesterday on being told that Brigadier-General Dundas directed us to move on the 5th to the other side of the city, between the 70th N.I. and 13th light cavalry, a distance of three miles.

"The reason assigned for this unwarrantable tyranny is, that the Brigadier-General thinks it advisable to have the Bengal troops together (as if he could not have thought of that before), but the real reason is strongly suspected to be, that the ground on the left of our present camp is not quite so good as the Scinde horse would wish, and we are to be turned out after having gone to trouble and expense, to make way for that corps."

We hope there is some exaggeration in the statement, and that the writer is smarting under the vexation he has undergone; but making allowance for this, there is still much ground for reasonable complaint.

In the Bengal provinces all line duties of sepoy regiments are relieved weekly. Brigadier Dundus insists upon guards of every description being relieved daily, guards have therefore to be marched to posts upwards of a mile distant daily, needlessly and contrary to all custom harassing the sepoys.

When guards are relieved weekly, the sepoy can take his charpae and utensil with him so as to make himself comfortable; under this Peshawur system there is nothing but discomfort, inconvenience and annoyance; in the very hot weather the health of the troops must suffer under this inconsiderate treatment.

One grievance more we must mention and be done with them. Among other novelties which the Bombay commanding officers have introduced, Brigadier Bradshaw has ordered a weekly return of all men who have been punished with three drills, with a statement of the offence. Surely this is a very improper interference with the internal discipline of regiments; we believe this is a practice unknown on this side of India, and that it is unheard of in her Mejesty's service.

These are some of the complaints which have reached us, and which disclose a system of martinetism, partiality, and abuse of authority at Peshawur, which cannot be too much reprobated.

This ill-judged partiality to the Bombay troops, and oppression of the Bengal, must foster the very worst feeling between the two armies; we need not descant on the impolicy of such conduct, but leave it to the authorities to see to the matter. It ought to be one of the first questions for the consideration of Sir Charles Napier, than whom no one knows better the melaucholy consequences to the morale of an army which arise from the growth of jealousy and bad feeling between two of its branches, such as the foolish measures of the brigadiers at Peshawur are sure to lead to.—Delhi Gazette, May 19.

#### PUBLIC OFFICERS IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the last mail has brought intelligence that the Court of Directors have determined to order all the officers in their service to relinquish their connection with joint-stock companies within a twelvemonth. This order, which has long been expected, cannot be supposed to imply the sale of all the shares they hold in the Mofussil banks and all other unchartered institutions. This would be an act so repugnant to every principle of justice, and so contrary to the usual proceedings of the Court, that we may, with perfect confidence, dismiss the possibility of it. The shares of these institutions are so low at the present time, owing to the depression of all mercantile interests, and they are likely farther to experience so heavy a depreciation if two-thirds of them should be thrown upon the market, that an order of this kind would entail the most deplorable consequences on a large portion of the service. The mere fact that the Court of Directors have knowingly allowed so considerable a body of their servants to take shares in these banks creates a moral necessity for their being allowed to sell out at their own convenience. Government has no right to inflict a loss of half a million sterling on its servants, simply to establish a new principle, even if it should happen to be a sound one, which, in the present instance, it would not be. Neither can we suppose, from the analogy of circumstances, that any such measure has been in contemplation. Members of the public service are at present at liberty to hold shares in all our chartered companies, and there can be no public grounds for refusing them permission to maintain the same kind of connection with institutions which are not blessed with a charter. The Government does not interfere with the mode in which private funds are invested, except when it appears detrimental to the public character or usefulness of its servants, — and no public interests are compromised by their becoming proprietors in any unchartered bank. At the same time we must confess that there would have been manifest impropriety in allowing any civilian to become a shareholder in a company like the Bengal Indigo Company, the proceedings of which might come judicially under his cognizance.

The object of Government is evidently to prevent any of its public functionaries from becoming directors, or taking an active share in the control of any of the Mofussil banks and companies. They have long since been peremptorily forbidden to take office in any chartered or unchartered institution in Calcutta; and the anomaly of allowing them at the same time to undertake the management of large banking establishments out of Calcutta has long been a subject of remark and of censure. The object of the present order is to correct this anomaly, and to establish the same rule throughout India. The propriety of it is unquestionable. Officers who receive large allowances for serving the public ought not to be at liberty to appropriate a large portion of their time to the superintendence of unofficial institutions. It is scarcely possible for them to bestow that care and attention on these commercial establishments which they always require, without a corresponding neglect of their public duties. Neither is it consonant with that regard for its public character which Government should scrupulously maintain, that its officers should be involved

in the responsibility of institutions which are exposed to all the fluctuations of commerce. Whatever opproblum might arise from the embarrassments or the failure of companies in which a public officer was a director would be indirectly reflected on the Government itself. These risks should be sedulously avoided. The Bengal Bank furnishes no case in point, which can be drawn into any thing like a precedent. Three of the Directors are appointed by Government, but no other member of the service can be elected into the direction. The Bengal Bank has the entire direction of the paper currency of this Presidency. Its notes are a legal tender; Government is identified in public estimation with its stability; and it is, therefore, not only eminently proper, but absolutely indispensable, that the three financial officers of Government at the Presidency, the Financial Secretary, the Accountant-General, and the Sub-Treasurer, should be placed in a position to control its proceedings. No other institution stands in the same predicament, and therefore none other has a right to demand that Government shall lend it the services of its public functionaries.—Friend of India.

#### THE GANGES CANAL.

THE third or Ganges Canal is in course of construction-it is proposed to carry it through the entire length of the Doab to Allahabad, where it will fall into the Jumna; it will be navigable for rafts and boats of appropriate size, but its main object is irrigation - for which purpose there will be branch cuts to Cawnpore, Etawah, Boolundshuhr, and Futtehgurh. extreme length of the canal, we believe, will be 453 miles. four branches are the Futtehgurh 160; the Boolundshuhr 70; the Etawah 172—and the Cawnpore 43½, giving a total over all of 443+455½=898½ miles of canal. The head of the canal is at Hurdwar, and the water will be directed into it by means of an embankment, which, we presume, will have to be thrown up every year, as in the case of the Delhi and Doab canals. The supply of water for all purposes is estimated at 6,750 cubic feet per second. Whether this immense volume of water will affect the streams in the Ganges appears to be the point at issue, and upon this opinions vary—for our own part we believe, that whatever effect it may have for the first two or three years, until the country in the immediate vicinity of the channel be thoroughly saturated so as to prevent evaporation and absorp-tion, it will in no way reduce the volume of water flowing in its natural channel. We do not believe that the Delhi and Doab canals have lessened the water in the Jumna. The extreme shallowness of both rivers, which has yearly been on the increase, must be attributed to other causes, the principal of which is the filling up of the bed with sand, the same as in all the larger hill streams between the Ganges and Sutledge, which are now completely dry during eight months out of the twelve. The same phenomena may be seen in all the rivers running from Central India, either empty-ing themselves into the Ganges or direct into the sea, such as the Kurrumnassa, Durgowtee, Soane, Poonpoon, Lellajhum, Morher, and Boorhee; the Barrakur Damooda, Suburnreeca, Brahmeni, and Mahanadi. This latter river, which at the present time has not more than a foot of water, and even less over the shallows at Cuttack, must have been navigable for large craft from the sea up to the Burmool pass, a distance over 200 miles, at no very remote period; that the Gauges was navigable for large craft up to Patna in the reign of Akbar is, we believe, an established fact; if we admit this, we must at once decide that the canals have nothing to say to the decrease of water. That less water reaches the seat than in former days we are equally indisposed to believe, or at any rate that it should be so from any but natural causes. We have had opportunities of knowing that an actual current exists under the surface of the sand at Gya, where canals are scooped out in the bed of the Phulgo to admit of the pilgrims bathing, &c. &c. for distances of 100 yards, more or less, in different places. This current is quite perceptible by the drifting of leaves and other light things to the lower end. The same is perceptible in the other rivers in that neighbourhood. The decrease in the volume of water is attributable to the want of rain of late years, and this want of rain may be attributed to the gradual clearing of jungle and trees throughout the country, which is a subject demanding the most earnest attention of the rulers of the land. It stands to reason, further, that the more the country becomes denuded of trees and vegetation, the greater the degree of absortion and the suddenness of evaporation after rain.

We believe that the same causes and effects have led to the drying up of rivers and canals in Persia—Babylon to wit—and the consequent reduction of a once fertile country into a desert.—

Benares Recorder, May 26.



#### THE NEW SIKH REGIMENTS.

The order has just been issued for the organization of ten Sikh regiments, five of horse and five of foot. It appears unlikely, after this increase of expenditure has been incurred in this arm of the service, that any augmentation of the regiments of the line will be sanctioned by Government. Our anticipation has, therefore, proved correct, that Government would endeavour to maintain British authority in the Punjab, in the first instance, by the same force which was thought sufficient to guard our frontier against aggression, with a slight addition of six or seven thousand Sikh troops, to be commanded by our own officers. Should this arrangement be found adequate for the purpose, Government will have reason to congratulate itself on having withheld its sanction from the proposal of an augmentation, which would have benefited the officers of the army to a small extent, but would have saddled the Government with a permanent charge equal to a fifth of the present revenues of the Punjab. Should it be found eventually that nothing short of a large increase of the regiments of the line is sufficient for the maintenance of our authority in the Punjab, nothing will be easier than to disband the newly-raised Sikh corps, by giving the men a donation and dismissing them. In all the arrangements regarding the Punjab, Government is bound to consult primarily the public interests of the country, whatever may be the disappointment of individual But why should we talk of disappointments, when the officers of the army have benefited so largely by the conquest? One half the civil appointments in the country have been given to them, and the new regiments provide staff appointments for forty more. Although, therefore, the expectations of the army at large may not have been gratified by the general promotion which an increase of the regiments of the line would have created, the distribution of the personal advantages of our success has been so equitably made as to remove all real cause of dissatisfaction. The fidelity of these Sikh regiments is doubted. But there is every reason to believe that our former experience will be verified in this instance, and that that which has occurred in every other part of India will be exhibited in the Punjab also. As the hope of successful resistance dies out, the spirit of acquiescence in our rule and of fidelity to our salt, will ripen into a habit, almost as strong, and quite as valuable, as a principle. The Goorkahs who drew forth all our skill and courage in the days of Ochterlony, shed the last drop of their blood in our service at Charekar, under the noble Eldred Pottinger. Nor have we ever had any occasion to doubt the fidelity of any of the various tribes whom we have enlisted under our standard when the inhabitants of the country to which they belonged had once become ac-customed to our rule, and all hope of a change of masters had become extinct. It is only when our government is not fully established in a country, and the hope of regaining national independence does not appear forlorn, that we have felt the feebleness of the new tie of allegiance. The Affghans we had enlisted deserted us in 1841, when Akbar Khan called on them to expel us from the country, and there appeared a hope of his success. Our Sikh levies turned our own powder, and our own balls against us, when Shere Singh had taken the field and we appeared to be paralyzed; but the allegiance of the soldiers we enlist in conquered countries is a mere question of time, and every day diminishes the chance of disaffection. Even of those Sikh corps which were raised after the battles of the Sutlej, and stationed in our own provinces, not a man deserted, when the Punjab was in arms against us; and if we had more extensively adopted Hannibal's wise policy, and garrisoned our own provinces with the Sikh corps, and the Punjab with our regular troops, there would probably have been no Ramnuggur or Chilianwallah. - Friend of India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAILS.—The Haddington, with the London mails of April 24, arrived at Calcutta, June 4; and the Bombay Express, in the night of the 18th, with news from London to May 7, only thirty-four days after date.

SIB WILLIAM GOMM arrived at Calcutta by the Catherine Apcar on the 3rd of June.

COMMISSION FOR SERVICES RENDERED IN THE PUNJAR.—The son of Mr. Wale Byrne, of the Bengal secretariat, has received an ensigncy, without purchase, in H. M.'s 53rd foot, in consideration of the services of his uncle, Col. Byrne, in the Punjab campaigns.

THE HACKERYWALLAHS throughout Calcutta struck work on account of the new wheel-tax, and occasioned thereby the greatest consternation to the trade of the port. They have since resumed their employment.

TEMPERATURE DURING JUNE.—From the register kept at the surveyor-general's office it appears that the mean temperature of the air, during the month of June, at 40 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, was 94 deg. 40 Ft., the mean temperature at sunrise, 81 deg.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER arrived at Benares on the morning of June 2. His Excellency declined to receive visitors, and dispensed with a levee.

Punishing breaches of Trust.—The Gazette of June 6 contains several drafts of proposed legislative acts. The most important of these is one "for punishing Breaches of Trust," which is very general and stringent in its application. Had it been in force a few months back it would have consigned a few of the citizens of Calcutta to prison or exile.

CAPT. E. ONSLOW, harbour master at Calcutta, has been allowed to proceed to Ceylon, for the benefit of his health.

SIMLA, May 30.—" I have nothing to tell you in the way of news. Simla is full to suffocation, but is notwithstanding somewhat dull. There are dinner parties in abundance, and balls to come, but people are strangers to each other. It is hot even here; I conclude therefore you are grilling. You were wrong about Mr. Thomason being about to leave Simla; he is better, and I have not heard of his having any intention of going back to Agra."

A Ferozerore letter says, "I hear that our movable brigade is to consist of the troop H. A., 8th light cavalry, H. M.'s 10th, 18th, 32nd N.I., to be lightly equipped, and ready to march at a moment's notice when required. Similar ones to be formed at Lahore and Wuzeerabad. Have you heard that there is to be no prize-money, but a distribution of batta as follows, viz.

Mooltan field force... ... ... 18 months' batta.
Commander-in-Chief's army ... 12 do. do.
Corns in the Punish

UMBALLA, May 25.—"Our station was enlivened last evening by a ball, given in honour of Her Majesty's birthday by General Sir D. Hill,  $\kappa.c.B$ . It was attended by all the beauty and fashion of Umballa, and I assure you that few stations in this country can boast of a larger assemblage of

#### ' Fair women and brave men'

than were seen in the hospitable bungalow of our divisional commander, the rooms of which were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Soon after midnight a general move was made to the supper tent when, after allowing the devoted votaries of Terpsichore sufficient time to refresh themselves, the general proposed, in his usual happy style, 'the health of her majesty,' which, of course, was duly honoured. Then the 'governor general,' and 'Sir Charles Napier,' were drank in solemn silence; after which Lord Gough's health was proposed and responded to with an enthusiasm that I have rarely seen equalled. Three times three, and several editions of one cheer more, illowed rapidly. The good wishes of our sweet sisters were followed rapidly. equally hearty, though, of course, not expressed so noisily; but exclamations of 'Dear old Lord Gough,' and 'brave old fellow, I am so glad to hear him cheered in this manner,' reached my ears, and were no doubt universal, for are not virtue and heauty always opposed to calumny? Indeed, I am writing this at the command of a fair friend, who said, 'she wished all India to know that his brothers in arms at Umballa loved him better in proportion as others left him to worship the rising sun.' The last toast, 'the ladies,' was proposed by the (acting) Deputy Quarter Master General (Capt. Burne). Those indefatigable individuals before mentioned then retired and recommenced their labours; only fancy dancing a polka or valse a deux temps with the thermometer at 96! Most of the guests departed soon after, highly gratified and delighted with their host and his amiable family. The band of the 18th Royal Irish contributed to our enjoyment by the performance of some most beautiful and carefully-executed valses, &c. There was a full-dress parade in the morning, attended by the general and his staff, when the usual salute and a feu de joie were fired; after giving three cheers for her Majesty, the troops marched back to their lines. Believe me, my dear Delhi, yours.—L. C."—Delhi Gazetle.



A COMPANY OF THE 70TH N.I. left Peshawar on the 14th May, to relieve a company of the 31st, on du'y at Shubkuddur. BEER has been sold as high as Rs. 24 per dozen in the

THE FRIENDS OF LORD GOUGH Were invited (by a brigade order, dated Lahore, May 20) to meet at the artillery mess-room on the 24th May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most desirable mode of testifying their regard and high respect for his lordship.

A Bhagulpore letter says:—"The blue prospects of this district are very bad indeed, and I do not think there is one concern better off than another; we have had very little rain, and the showers so many days distant from each other that the spring sowings are good for nothing. The rain of course has done good to the October, but where can a return come from that alone; here is the lst of June, and manufac-turing ought to commence about the 10th."

THE GRAVES AT CHILLIANWALLAH.—A correspondent has addressed us (the Delhi Gazette) on the subject of protecting, in some suitable manner, the graves of the brave men who fell at Chillianwallah, and whose mortal remains, interred in a comparative wilderness, have been hitherto, necessarily, left exposed to the attacks of the beasts of prey that abound there as well as in other parts of India. The suggestion made by our correspondent, and supported by a donation of Rs. 16, is one deserving the attention of the friends of those who died nobly doing their duty on the battle field. The enclosure required is, we believe, not a large one, and the addition of a small stone obelisk, with the names of those who lie buried within the enclosure, engraved thereon, would not very materially increase the expense, and hand some permanent record of the battle of Chillian-

wallah down to posterity.
Graves at Googerat.—A pucka wall four feet high has been raised round the graves of those who fell at the battle of Googeerat, at the expense of the officers of engineers and artillery.

Sir Thomas Turron.—The friends of Sir Thomas Turton

assert, that on a complete investigation of the report, it will be found that the deficiency in his accounts will be found to be much less than it is generally understood to be.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GAVIN RALSTON CRAWFORD WAS a cadet of 1810, and promoted to 2nd lieut. fireworker in the Bengal Artillery, June 28th of the same year. In November, 1810, joined 5th company 2nd battalion at Dum-Dum, and in March, 1812 proceeded to command the post guns at Midnapore. In November, 1814, joined General Sullivan Wood's division of the army in the Goruckpore Serai, and continued with it until May, 1815. During this period was engaged with the enemy (Goorkhas) at Bootnall, in two affairs. December, 1816, joined Major-General Sir John Adams' division of the army of the Deccan at Secundra, and appointed adjutant of the artillery division in January following, cantoned at Hoshungabad during the rains, and in the field again until the end of May, 1818, appointed field engineer to the division; present at the defeat of the Peshawur's whole force, near Sconee, 17th April, 1818. At the storming of Chanda, 20th May, thanked in orders by Major-General Sir John Adams, and in general orders by the Marquis of Hastings. Left in charge of the fort of Chanda, and in civil charge of the district. Nearly the whole of 1818 and 1819 was out with regular and irregular troops suppressing rebel chiefs and banditti, particularly as on one occasion, where as the only European present, with a force of sixty sepoys and fifteen suwars, he carried by a coup de main a small fort garrisoned by 150 men, principally Mussulmen, with a few Chuttrees and Gossains, and subsequently captured the notorious rebel chief, Balla Moor-In 1825, appointed to command a battalion of sepoys called the Cheetees Ghin Batalion, with a civil situation. June, 1830, appointed principal assistant to the Governor-General's agent, Saugor and Nurbudda territories—and in 1834 proceeded to England on medical certificate; returned from furlough, and joined 3rd company 3rd battalion artillery, with No. 12 light field battery at Dinapore. In January, 1838, appointed to command let troop 2nd brigade horse artillery - promoted to regimental majority February 1842, and in 1844 appointed to command horse artillery division, Loodianah. On promotion to regimental lieut.-colonel in July 1845, appointed to command 1st battalion artillery at Agra. Died at Mussoorie on the 5th of May, 1819."

AURUNGABAD.—A letter from Aurungabad (dated 28th May), says, "On Saturday, the 5th regt. and four guns of Lloyd's battery, returned to cautonments. Capt. King, who had been detached towards Julnah with two companies, followed. To-day. Brig. G. Tiverton, and part of the 4th cavalry, under Capt. W. R. Strange, with two companies under Capt. Wm. O'Brien, arrived with the captives."—Mofussilite, June 8.

AT THE OFIUM SALE held June 11, Behar averaged Rs. 1,109-8-8, and Benares Rs. 1,112 9-2 per chest.

BARRE DOAR.—" Nothing can be quieter," says a writer in one of the southern stations in the Baree Doab, "than this district, which is capable of great improvement by attention to the canals. These have of late years been neglected, and the people complain bitterly of drought. A friend at the provincial capital informs us, with reference to this important subject, that an engineer officer had submitted to the board of commissioners. or to the government, a plan, prepared during idle moments between the action at Chillianwallah and the victory at Goojerat, for irrigating the Rechna and Chuch Doabs, by which he proved, that a revenue of at least three krores of rupees might be derived from them alone!—Delhi Gazette, May 19.

NATIVE "MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE."—The following, extracted from an account—written "for the Hindu Intelligencer"—of the doings at a native "marriage in high life," shows the orthodox scale of Hindoo liberality and charity :-

" Presents were given to about 600 learned Brahmins from 7 to 25 rupees each, to about 500 koolin brahmins from 7 to 25 rupees each, to about 420 kinsmen and relatives from 5 to 15 rupees each, and to about 1,155 Ghuttucks from 4 to 10 rupees each, and to about 9,000 poor who had gathered on the occasion, at the rate of l anna each. Besides this presents were also made to many rich men of Calcutta at the rate of 15 or 16 rupees each. Somajick, at the rate of 20 or 22 rupees, was given to the Brahmius residing in the same locality."

Here we have an interesting contribution to the statistics of native benevolence. Taking the number of recipients and the average of the amounts given, we find that nearly Rs. 30,000 was bestowed on 2,655 "learned Brahmins," Koolin dittoes, Ghuttucks (marriage and scandal mongers) and kinsmen-while Rs. 562, or about a fifteenth part of the above sum, is doled out to the 9,000 poor who had gathered on the occasion, at the rate of one anna each! Thirty thousand rupees expended in the encouragement of idleness and something worse, not to speak of the presents to "many rich men of Calcutta,"—and against all this Rs. 562 to 9,000 poor people, many of whom, doubtless, proved the depth of their poverty by walking miles and waiting hours for the liberal largesse of four pice! This is probably all strictly in accordance with the sacred writings of the Hindoos; but if so, it shows how widely these scriptures differ from those which speak of "filling the hungry with good things and sending the rich empty away."

RESIGNATIONS .- Lieut. Batten, 37th N.I., has resigned the service, and Major Commeline, 13th N.I., retires on the 15th of June. - Delhi Gazette, June 6.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS IN THE PUNJAB.—We are happy to make it known, more particularly to that noble body, the European soldiers in India. that the Right Hon. the Governor-General has been so pleased with the success which has attended the soldiers' garden, established at Lahore, in 1847 (by that true soldier's friend, Sir Henry Lawrence), that he has instructed the Board of Administration of the Punjab to establish similar pleasure grounds at every station for European troops, which is under their control. This is both kind and wise.

MOOLTAN BOOTY. - Some of our friends at Mooltan, we fear, are too sanguine about the amount of their prize-money. have heard one friend assert positively, that thirty seven lacs of rupees had been collected by the agents. We can assure the Mooltan field force that this is quite unfounded. The three prize agents at Mooltan have officially reported to government their inability to collect the ransom, at least without aid being given by the authorities in this matter; the whole of the prize property is estimated at less than sixteen lacs, in fact much less if it be decided in England, that the military stores are not legitimate prize, and which question has been mooted by the Govern-Moreover, Lord Gough has made a claim on account of the whole army employed in the Punjaub, in which case the shares will be hardly worth having. We, however, apprehend that the question will be decided in favour only of those who were present during the second siege from the 25th December to the 22nd January. — Delhi Gazette, June 9.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. THE ARMY.

Simla, May 12, 1849.—His Exc. the Commander in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, is pleased to permit such officers of the Bombay army as were withdrawn from staff employ to join their regiments on service, and are now in garrison in Mooltan, to return to their respective staff appointments.



For the duties of the garrison of Mooltan, a major of brigade or garrison staff officer, an assistant or deputy assistant quartermaster general, or brigade quartermaster general, or brigade quartermaster, with one or two engineer officers, as the brigadier commanding may deem most desirable, are sanctioned, under the authority of his lordship the Governor-General; and any staff appointments in excess, connected with the exclusive military duties of the fortress, will cease from the date of the receipt of this order at Mooltan.

### BREAKING UP OF THE JHELUM FORCE.

Sim'a, May 2.- His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, is pleased to announce that the force recently employed on special service beyond the Jhelum, under the command of Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.c.R., is to be considered as having been broken up on the 6th instant, from which date all appointments connected with it ceased.

### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BARRY, G. R. dep. mag. at Shirajgunge, in Pubnah, to be post mr. at that station.

BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. judge Tipperah, made over ch. of office to prin. sud. am. June 6; to proc. on circ. duty to Noacolly.

CADENHEAD, J. offic. 1st class asst. to Gov. Gen. agent S.W. frontier, to conduct med. duties of Chyebassa, in Singbhoom.

CARNEGY, P. dep. coll. Gorruckpore, placed in ch. of treas. of that

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of office to princ. sud. ameen, June 5, to proc. to Pubna on sess.

duty.

CRAWFORD, J. H. res. ch. of off. comptroller of govt. salt chowkeys, June 6.

EDWARDS, R. M. app. to be asst. in Robilcund div. June 6. GRAY, J. J. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Malda.

GROTE, A. offic. superint. res. surg. 24 Pergun. vested with full power of coll. in Hooghly, Midnapore, E. Burdwan, &c. &c. HAMILTON, H. C. to be coll. of Midnapore, to offic. as civ. and

sess. judge of East Burdwan, June 4.

HARRISON, R. P. mag. of Moorshedabad, to be register of deeds for that dist. June 2.

INCE, R. to conduct du. of salt ag. Chittagong.

LILLIE, J. E. S. mag. of Sarun, to be register of deeds in that district, June 2.

LIMOND, C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, to exercise powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, May 29.

LUKE, W. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Midnapore, June 4.

MYTTON, R. H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Midnapore, and to offic. as commr. of 15th or Dacca div. with powers of a sess. judge in Dacca, June 4.

NONEY, W. offic. add. princ. sudder ameen of Purneah, ass. ch. of office.

PEPPER, G. A. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, with powers of jt. mag. and to have ch. of sub. div. of Munglepore, June 4.

PHILLIPS, A. M. dep. com. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda terr.
inv. with pow. jt. mag. June 1.
Phelips, G. B. aest. to mag. &c. Allyghur, inv. with spec. pow.

to offic. as jt. mag. &c. Boolundshehur, dur. abs. of Paterson. RAIKES, H. T. to be civ. and sess. judge of the 24-Pergunnahs. RICKETTS, G. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, vested with

Spec. pow. June 8.

SANDYS, E. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah dur. abs. of A. Littledale, May 29.

SCOTT. R. J. mag. of Dinapore, rec. ch. of office fr. C. Steer.

TORRENS, J. S. to be coll. of the 24-Pergunnans, June 4.

TROTTER, W. T. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of office to princ. sudder ameen, June 1, to proc. to Bogra on

Bess. duty.

Tytler, G. A. to be an asst. com. under board of administ. for affairs of the Punjab, fr. May 1.

WILKINS, G. D. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, June 4.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOPER, F. H. 1 mo. FORBES, S. 6 mo. to Simla, on m. c. AMES, H. F. leave canc.

RICHARDSON, E. J. C. to England, on m. c.

TROTTER, R. 3 mo. on m. c. prep. to app. to proc. to sea. WILKINS, G. D. leave canc.

### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POYNDER, Rev. L. leave cancelled. TUSON, Rev. H. to be asst. chapl. of Lahore, June 4.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of ANNESLEY,

Meywar Bheel corps.

BARWELL, Ens. E. W. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 22, 1849, in suc. to Smith, dec.

BENNET, Lieut. J. P. 41st N.I. to act as adjt. of Mhairwarrah batt. June 1.

BERDMORE, Capt. H. to be an asst. to com. of Tenasserim prov.

BIRCH, Ens. W. T. 16th gren. qual. as interp. May 18.

BOGLE, Maj. A. comm. in the Tenasserim prov. rec. ch. of office.

BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. qual. as interp. May 28. BROWNE, Lieut. S. to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab cav. v. Stannus on leave, May 31.

BRUCE, Lieut. H. 12th N.I. 2nd in com. Scinde camel corps, to be

2ud in com. 5th Punjab cav. v. Jacob.

Bush, Lieut. A. L. 66th N.I. ass. duties of asst. resident at court of Lucknow, with temp. ch. of office of supt. for sup. of thuggee in Oude.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. 9th N.I. returned to duty.
COLEBROOKE, Capt. T. E. mil. sec. to hon. president of the council of India, having ass. ch. of his app. will also offic. as a.-d.-c. until arrival of Capt. Mayow, June 12.
COMMELINE, Brev. maj. C. 13th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 22, 1849,

in suc. to Smith, dec.

DURAND, Capt. H. M. engs. rec. ch. of office of asst. to Gov. Gen. for affairs of Scindiah's dominions fr. Capt. Ross.

EDWARDS, Lieut. T. res. ch. of duties as adj. of cav. united Malwa contingent.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. A. asst. gen. supt. of operations for sup. of thuggee, rec. ch. of Azimgurh office fr. S. J. Becher.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Sikh local inf.

FORBES, Lieut. col. W. N. ret. to duty June 4, res. ch. of duties as mr. of Calcutta mint

FRYE, Lieut. J. P. 22nd M.N.I. to be asst. to agent for hill tracts of Orissa, June 2.

GASTRELL, Lieut. J. E. 13th N.I. to be capt. from May 22, in suc. to Smith, dec.

GRANT, Ens. B. D. 35th L.I. passed colloq. exam. May 28.

HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. dur. abs. on civ. emp. of A. L. Bush, May 26.

HENNESSY, Capt. J. 70th N.I. to be comdt. of 1st gren. regt. of

inf. Scindiah's contingent.

HUNTER, Maj. gen. G. c.B. app. to div. staff, 66th N.I. posted to Dinapore div. May 26. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. E. 13th N.I. to be adjt. of inf. united

Malwa contingent, v. Oswald, dec.

IMPRY, Capt. E. H. to be sen. asst. to com. of Tenasserim prov.

ACOB. Capt. G. to be sen. asst. to com. of renassering provestat. at Tavoy, June 12.

JACOB. Capt. G. to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab cav. v. Browne.

JOHNSTON, Ens. G. 1. 28th N.I. to act as adj. 5th Scindiah's contingent dur. leave of Lieut. J. W. Carter, June 1.

JOHNSTONE, Ens. G. J. 28th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.

LAMB, Ens. T. 16th gren. passed colloq. exam. May 28.
MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. 1st N.I. at Govindgurh, to offic. as exec.
off. at that place, May 29.

MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. R. 3rd co. 7th batt. art. to join at Wuzeer-abad, May 28.

NATION, Capt. H. M. asst. supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoity in the Hooghly div. rec. ch. of office fr. V. H. Schalch, June 1.

Nelson, Lieut. F. J. 65th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. G. R. Weston, app. to thuggee dep. May 29.

PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th, to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 1st N.I.

and to join, May 28.

REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. rec. ch. of jud. dep. of dist. of Durrung, in Assam, fr. G. E. Lance, and of the collectorate, from Lieut.

RIPLEY, Lieut. F. to off. as jun. asst. to com. of Arracan.
ROGERS, Lieut. S. 73rd N.I. to be detach. staff to escort to captured Sikh guns, May 28.

RUSSELL, Lieut. 7th N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. v. Harrison,

SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. art. to be sec. to the military board, v.

Greene, res. June 4.

SHARP, Lieut. C. W. K. to be sen. asst. to com. of Tenasserim prov. stat. at Tavoy, June 12.

SHERREFF, Capt. F. 56th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 1st gren. regt. of inf. Scindiah's contingent.

THORNTON, Maj. S. L. 13th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. May 22, 1849, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Smith, dec.
Tickell, Capt. S. R. transf. fr. Ramree to Kyouk Physo, as princ.

asst. to com. of Arracan, and to be stationed at Ramree, June 12. TYTLER, Lieut. J. M. B. F. to cont. to perf. duties of adj. 9th irreg. cav. in add. to those of 2nd in com. dur. leave of Lieut. G.

nrieg. cav. in add. to those of 2nd in com. dur. leave of Lieut. G. Delane, rec. app. to adjey. May 2.

Vennea, Capt. G. 9th N.l. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal for app. as supt. of Cachar, June 11.

Walcot, Ens. W. H. 47th N.l. to act as adj. to a detach. proc. on treas. escort duty towards Ferosepore, und. com. Bt. maj. S. Nash, 4th L.C. May 29.

WESTON, Capt. G.R. 65h N.I. asst. ch. of offices of asst. gen. supt. of operations for sup. of thuggee and supt. of Oude frontier police, May 31.

WILLES, Lieut. J. I. 69th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. v.

Hobday, prom.

WRENCH, Lieut. A. 5th L.C. to off. as dep. jud. adv. gen. and conduct proc. of a court mart. at Wuzeerabad, May 2.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. D. C. art. May 20 to Oct. 31, Kussowlie and Simla, m. c.

DAVIS, Capt. C. F. 24th N.I. June 15 to July 15, Calcutta, prep.

to Singapore, priv. aff.

Donovan, 2nd Lieut. J. T. engs. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

FADDY, Capt. S. B. 56th N.I. Simla and pr. aff.

FULLERTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. May 15 to Oct. 15, Simla, &c.

pr. aff.
HILTON, Lieut. T. W. 65th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
HODGSON, Brev. maj. J. S. comdt. 1st Sikh local inf. 1 year, fr. June 1, 1849, to Simla.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. June 10 to Sept. 10, Calcutta,

KEIGHLY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. June 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta,

pr. aff.
Kirke, Capt. H. 12th N.I. May 29 to Oct. 15, Mussoorie, pr. aff.
Macdonald, Lieut. D. act. interp. and qu. mast. 15th N.I.
May 19 to Dec. 1, Simla, m. c.
STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L.C. March 15 to July 15, to Calcutta,

prep. furl. to Eur. m. c. TROWER, Lieut. C. P. 23rd N.I. June 1 to Aug. 31, hills, pr. aff.

### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BOND, Asst. surg. H. R. posted to 26th N.I. at Barrackpore CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. to be civ. asst. surg. at Maunbhoom, May 31.

DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. h. art. rejoined fr. det. du. to rec. med.

ch. h. q. 1st brig. &c. Loodianah, May 2.

EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, v. Grant, May 29.

EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to do duty with 2nd Eur. regt.

ESDAILE, Surg. J. to be marine surg. May 29.

HAY, Asst surg. J. M.D. placed at disp. of Lieut. govr. N. W. pro-

MAY, Asst. surg. J. M. to be asst. surg. to Lieut. gov. N.W.P.
MACANSH, Asst. surg. J. 17th N.I. app. to med. ch. div. staff.
M'KINNOW, Surg. C. 6th bat. art. to assume med. ch. of comps.
of a batt. 65th N.I. at Loodianah; also to aff. med. aid to 46th
N.I. v. T. Maxwell. joining another app. May 29.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to do duty with H.M.'s 10th foot.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. app. on med. est. cancelled, June 9.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. 5½ mo. to Nynee Tal. ELLIOT, Surg. T. C. 6th L.C. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie, m. c.

O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. 2 mo. fr. June 1, in ext. on m. c. PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 42nd L.I. June 20 to Dec. 20, Calcutta, prep. to Europe, pr. aff.

### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, late an inhabitant of Allahabad, to the Administrator-General.

WILLIAM CLAXTON, late an inhabitant of Loodhiana, ditto. ISABELLA MACKINNON, late an inhabitant of Mussoorie, ditto. GEORGE DALSTON, late a major in the 58th regt. Bengal N.I.

WILLIAM W. WARDE, late a lieut. in the 56th regt. Bengal N.I. ditto.

ROSINA BAILLIE, late of Benares, a widow, and a British subget, ditto. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

GEORGE MICHAEL, late an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, ditto. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

JOHN PIRIE GIBBON, late an indigo planter and grantee of lands in the district of Gorruckpore and province of Behar, to James Gibbon, of Clive-street, Calcutta, merchant. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 9th Lancers. Lieut. J. H. King, to Oct. 15, to the hills .- 14th Lt. Drag. Capts. Goddard and Scudamore, to Dec. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

INFANTRY.-8th. Lieut. Rynd, passed in Mabratta, qual. as interp.—22nd. Assist.-surg. Anderson, to assume med. ch. of left wing at Kurrachee.—53rd. Assist.-surg. Tuson, to Oct. 30, in ext. to Kussowlie and Simla, on m. c.—64th. Capt. Sibley, to June 20, in ext. to Bombay.—96th. Ens. Cumberland, to perf. duties of paymr. dur. abs. of Griffiths.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BECHER, Capt. S. T. 11th N.I. d. at Barelly, June 1.

BODDAM, the lady of Lieut. H. M. art. d. at Calcutta, June 2.

BUDDBN, the wife of Rev. J. H. d. at Calcutta, June 2.

BUDDEN, the wife of Rev. J. H. d. at Calcutta, June 2. COCKBURN, Matilda S. wife of Michael, s. at Calcutta, June 5. DAVIS, Mrs. L. s. at Calcutta, June 11. DECASTRO, Mrs. Alexander, d. at Benares, May 18. FAGAN, the lady of Capt. C. G. d. at Benares, June 1. FOGGO, the wife of James W. d. at Berhampore, May 21. FERRIS, Mrs. W. d. at Chundpore, June 3. GILMORE, the lady of M. S. c.s. s. at Cuttack, May 26. GODFREY, the wife of the Rev. Edward, M.A. s. at Meerut, May 16.

HEBBERT, the wife of Licut. F. H. art. d. at Cawnpore, June 1.

HEBBERT, the wife of Lieut. F. H. art. d. at Cawnpore, June 1. HARRISON, the wife of C. T. d. May 15.

JACKSON, the lady of L. S. c.s. s. at Singapore, April 30.

LATOUR, Mrs. C. M. d. at Calcutta, June 14.

LAYARD, the lady of Lieut. Fred. P. d. at Berhampore, June 6.

LUCAS. the wife of G. F. d. at Calcutta, June 10.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. J. L. d. at Meerut, June 9.

ROSTON, Mrs. W. B. s. at Calcutta, June 9.

RYVES, the lady of Capt. W. 18th irr. cav. s. at Mhow, May 27. SCANLAN, the wife of Charles, d. at Koorkee, May 26. SPOTTISWOODE, the lady of Maj. A. C. s. at Haupur, June 9. STEWART, the lady of D. M.D. s. at Calcutta, June 6.

SULLIVAN, the wife of Lieut. 3rd K. O. lt. drags. d. at Umballah, May 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOYD, W. H. to Miss L. Denyers, at Calcutta, May 22. COOKSON, Samuel B. 73rd N.I. to Eleanor, d. of J. G. Lay, June 9. COVERLEY, Samuel, to Charlotte L. d. of J. F. Sandys, at Calcutta, June 4.

GLASGOW, Lieut. Wm. 53rd N.I. to Sophia H. d. of the late Joseph H. Taylor, at Delbi, May 31.

Hogan, W. D. to Mary Agues Hunt, d. of the late Thomas, at Howrah, May 28.

LEISK, Capt. A. S. to Miss Catherine Hazlewood, at Maulmein,

May 9.

WARD, James J. c.s. to Nerina A. d. of the late Capt. Pepper, I.N. at Loory, June 6.

Balfour, Capt. Charles, of the barque La Felice, at Howrah, aged 26, June 9.
Barlow, Annie F. L. d. of Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, at Lahore,

aged 3 mo. May 31. CRUICKSHANK, Lieut. E. G. G. 50th N.I. at Simla, May 23.

GARRATT, Henry, at Umballah, aged 9 mo. May 2.
GARRATT, Samuel, at Umballah, aged 5, June 7.
GROME, Serjt. C. F. at Futtehpore, May 26.
HASLOCK, Marianne C. d. of Capt. John, 39th N.I. at Dinapore, aged 2, June 1.

HODGSON, Clara Louisa, d. of the late D. at Calcutta, May 20.

HODGSON, Clara Louisa, d. of the late D. at Calcutta, May 20. HUBBARD, R. wife of Isaac, at Banda, aged 58, April 25. MEIKLEJOHN, H. C. at Calcutta, aged 53, June 11. MENDIES, Lidia, d. of John, at Calcutta, aged 10, June 6. SMITH, Lieut. col. Joseph B. 60th N.I. at Wuzeerabad, May 22. STAINES, Henry, at Chunar, May 27. SWIFT, Mary, wife of Dr. Benjamin, H.M.'s 98th, May 29. TUDOB, Harriet, wife of Maj. James C. 46th N.I. at Simla, May 9.

### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 3.—Catherine Apcar, Fowler, Mauritius.—4. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez; Bermondsey, Padule, Madras; Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Mauritius.—5. Thetis, Cass, Madras; Lanrich, White, Macoa and Singapore.—6. Princess Royal, Younghusband, Mauritius; Sea Nymph, Grange, Hobart Town.—7. Bengal, M'Leod, Sydney.—8. Rokeby, Trotter, Madras.—9. Geelong, Wyse, Cape of Good Hope.—11. Thomas Brocklebank, Ponsonby, Liverpool.—12. Joseph Monook, Hicks, Rangoon.—13. Lintin, Rigg, Liverpool.—15. Bon Accord, Buckle, Plymouth.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Catherine Apcar.—Lieut. gen. Sir William Gomm, Lady Gomm, Capt. W. Yates, W. Corson, Esq. staff surg. Mr. E. Dauloo, Mrs. Baxter, and Mrs. Fowler and child.

Dauloo, Mrs. Baxter, and Mrs. Fowler and child.

Per steamer Haddington.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Forbes and servant, Mr. J. Barry, Mr. P. J. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Dyce, Mr. Moulinee, Mr. F. Forbes, Lieut. col. Biggie.

Per Princess Royal.—Mr. Younghasband.

Per Bengal.—Mr. W. Bryden.

Per Rokeby.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian and child.

Per Joseph Manook.—Masters Demostheness and Flemachus.

Per Royal Albert.—Mrs. Sharpe, Misses Sharpe, and N. Sharpe, Mr. Templeman, Mr. Ravenshaw, c.s.; Mr. Dundas, H.M.'s 96th regt.; Mr. Templeman, H.M.'s 98th regt.; Mcssrs. Currie, Reed, Graves, Reeves, and Thompson, cadets.

Per Meg of Meldon .- Mr. Rothwell.

E.

### DEPARTURES.

JUNE 3. William, Maxwell, London; William Money, Buckley, Mauritius; Templar, Brown, Liverpool; Cressida, McFee, Liverpool; Cussina, Chabannes, --; Frolic, Faucan, China; Indian, Perchard, London; Gallant, Connew, Singapore; Soe, Taylor, Maulmain and Rangoon; Rockliff, Clendon, London; Rob Roy, Francis, China; Lady Sale, Castor, Singapore; Isaiah Crowell, Killey, Boston; Mary Stoddart, Dean, Liverpool .- 4. Geneva, Tucker, Boston; Flora M'Donald, Talbert, Maulmain; Lowell, Coffin, Boston: Fanner, Cuvier, Havre .- 7. Euphrosyne, Barras, London; Havannah, Burnell, Bombay; Orissa, Smith, Liverpool; Renaissance, Cove, China; Walmer Castle, Thorne, London .- 9. Princess Helena, Curling, London .- 11. Aneas, Saunders, Penang and Singapore; Tenasserim, Dicey, Arracan and Maulmain; City of Palaces, Jones, Bombay; British Empire, Davidson, London; Euphrosyne, Barras, London ; Faune, Cuvier, Havre ; Deogaum, Evans, Clyde; Jovin Corina, Mills, Maulmain and Rangoon; True Briton, Roe. Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Minerva.—Mrs. Bracken and family, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. Drury, 34th regt. N.I.; Lieut. M'Dowell, 2nd Eur. regt.; Ens. Draper, H.M. 29th regt.; Dr. Pitts, 26th regt. N.I.; Mr. Thorp, Mr. Porter, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. N. Anderson, Mrs. Innes, Dr. Innes, Lieut. Mackenzie, and Lieut. Arbuckle.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

### Calcutta, June 15, 1849.

	GUVE	пишец	i Secui	illes.	3	cit.		Du	y.
Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.				disc.	1	8		1	12
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	ding to	Nos.							
New Co.'s 5 do.	••	• •	• •	∢do.	0	4		0	8
Third Sicca 4 do.	• •			do.	15	0	• •	15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	14	0	••	14	8
	1	Bank S	Shares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s	Rs. 4.0	000)		prem	۱. 1	1530	to	1!	680

Dank	Suarce.			
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	prem. do.	1530 10	1580 15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	••	par.		

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances		4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes  Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	do	7 per cent. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	:	6 percent.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	1		16	9	1
Gold Dust	13	0		13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	1 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	10		10	11	1
Sovereigns	16	3		16	0	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	4		21	5	j

### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are, 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d. American Bills under credit do., 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

### MARKETS.

A better feeling has arisen in the Import market in regard to Cotton Goods, the market for which displays a more lively aspect, but prices have not as yet revived. Manchester Fabrics have sold freely at previous value. Mule Twist has rallied a good deal, and sales of that Yarn have been on a larger scale than they have been for some time previously,—50s. and upwards are chiefly in demand at improved prices, while 40s. and lower counts are more abundant, and if anything a little lower in value. Coloured Yarns are neglected. The sales of Copper have been small, but the market is firm. Iron is quiet. A sale of 750 mds. Spelter is reported.

### MADRAS.

### ACTION WITH THE ROHILLAHS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

From Brigadier Hampton to the Military Secretary to the Resident, Camp Gowrie, May 6, 1849.

Sir,-I have the honour to inform you, that, on the arrival of the force under my command at Kyer, on the morning of the 6th May, after two forced marches of at least twenty-five miles each, I received intelligence that the person styling himself Appah Sahib, with the insurgents, was at Narunda, eighteen miles in advance of us, the day before, and that probably he had moved again the same evening, direction not known. I determined on making as long a march as I could, and started a little before sunset. On proceeding some distance, I obtained intelligence from people who had been sent out by the local authorities, as also from some men I had sent out, that Appah and his insurgents had made a halt at Narundu, and that I should find him there. On arriving at that place, I learned that they had moved off some hours previously, towards Rajoorah, I consequently determined to pursue him. After having gone some ten or twelve miles, we heard some hackeries moving on in advance of us, there being heavy jungle. Here I determined upon halting the force until daylight, when, throwing out flankers well into it on either side, to prevent any of the insurgents escaping to the rear, we proceeded in this order, until we came up to the first hackery, pertaining to the Robillahs. I immediately went on with the cavalry, and took some prisoners, and as some shots had been fired at this period, and fearing that they might have heard the reports and get away, I advanced at a gallop with the cavalry some eight miles, taking some more prisoners en route, and arrived at Ballapett, where I lost all traces of the insurgents. Having halted here, I then ordered a party of a duffadar and twenty horsemen to proceed to Gowrie, to ascertain if the insurgents had taken that route, but in the mean time, a horseman who had been sent to deliver over charge of the prisoners who had been captured by the cavalry on the road to the infantry who were coming up close in the rear, in returning to join the cavalry, came to the village of Gowrie, and there discovering the insurgents, crossed over to Ballapett (these two villages are about two miles apart), supposing the cavalry to be there, and reported the circumstance to me. I immediately ordered the men to mount and come on to Gowrie, in the Talooka of Manuck Droogh, and ten miles from Chandah. On seeing the insurgents in two bands, amounting from 250 to 300 men, I advanced the cavalry at a canter, and on coming up to them, I called on them to lay down their arms. As they did not, they were attacked and completely routed. I am happy in saying that amongst the prisoners is the self-styled Appah, who is wounded. The cavalry on this occasion, under their com-manding officer, Capt. Commandant Yates, who has been se-verely wounded, and Lieut. and Act. Adj. Harrison, behaved most nobly. Though they had made a march of about fifty miles, and amounted to only about 114 sabres in the field, they pursued, killing and capturing the insurgents, to the number of ninety-five of the former and 105 of the latter—of whom fifty-one are wounded—for some four miles more. Words are inadequate to express the manner in which they distinguished themselves on this occasion. Though the infantry and artillery were not present at the attack, they came up shortly after: the former killing and capturing upwards of thirty of the insurgents, who were effecting their retreat. Capt. Commandant Stoddard and Lieut. and Adj. Hamilton, 2nd Russell's, on hearing the firing, galloped up too, and Capt. Orr, commanding 3rd company artillery, who had come on with the cavalry, joined in the fight, and greatly distinguished themselves, the latter receiving a slight wound, and wounding Appah in the action.

My brigade-major, Major Lysaght, rendered me most valuable assistance; and whilst gallantly engaged in the midst of the conflict, received a most dangerous wound. Dr. McEgan, who had advanced with the cavalry, considering that his services would be most required with them, joined gallantly in the action, having his horse wounded; and since, his exertions have been most unremitting to the wounded. I would beg to bring to the resident's notice the gallant conduct of Licut. Hugh Robinson, of the 7th N.I. Bombay army, who volunteered his services on the occasion, and was very forward in the fight. In conclusion I beg to bring most especially to the notice of the resident, the most able services of Naib Duffadar Wyud Ally Beg, of the second cavalry, who has in this, as on many former occasions, obtained the very best intelligence. During the action, he behaved most gallantly, killing six men; and I beg most strongly to recommend him as a very deserving officer. To the names above mentioned, and the troops, more especially the cavalry,

my cordial and grateful thanks are due. I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded, and as it is late in the day, and I am desirous of not delaying the despatch, I will do myself the honour of forwarding to-morrow an order which I considered due to issue to the forces on the occasion.

due to issue to the forces on the occasion.

BRITISH.— Wounded.—Brigadier Hampton, Major Lysaght,
Captain Commandant Yates, Captain Orr, 1 Duffadar, 3 Naib
Duffadars, 6 Burgheers.—Appah's Force.—Killed, 120 Rohil-

lahs. — Wounded, 51 Rohillahs. (Signed)

G. F. Hampton, Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.

### RAILWAYS AT MADRAS.

MADRAS has at the eleventh hour begun to bestir herself once more on the subject of railways. She ran on before now with the throng, but the difficulties which presented themselves, and delays which intervened, caused her to abandon her schemes in despair of success. We forget whether our benighted brethren, like the earlier friends of railways, in Bengal and Bombay, started under the conviction that large profits would be derived from the fair returns of the adventure, or whether they ever got the length of a survey, or an estimate. Many of the schemes of those days seemed to have been started on the general impression that railways were a blessing to a country—that as many of them paid, why should not they all? And that if the Manchester and Liverpool yielded a profit, why should not the Madras and Bombay? Railways were railways all the world over; why should they not be over all the world remunerative? Whatever may have been the steps formerly taken, or the nature of the estimates made, they were not such as to induce the shareholders of the South-Eastern presidency to cling so tenaciously as others have done to the scheme,-or to wait in hope that the good day would come when the Court would help those who could not help themselves. The Court, however, having assisted Bombay and Bengal, Madras once more starts forward to claim a share of their consideration and regard. They condescend on no particular line, but wish to penetrate into the interior; and the cost of the construction, estimated by Mr. Simms at 15,000/. a milefor Bombay, and 12,000/. for Bengal, is set down by the same gentleman at little more than half for Madras-the estimate on the spot being somewhat about a half even of this. It is, we observe, now resolved to apply to Government for the services of engineers to complete the survey at the public charge: by this means they will probably save a lakh or two of rupees to start with, and have the work quite as well performed as it can be by any other whatever. A revised estimate on details by a railway engineer will probably make as close an approach as can be made to truth. We have our doubts, we confess, as to the appearance of the capital; but this remains to be seen: we have no doubt but that the Court of Directors will allow the same terms of guarantee to Madras as have been allowed to Bombay. The shrewdness and tact of Sir H. Pottinger even in the small matter of the place of assembly of the meeting, was worthy of his sense; and we have no doubt that twice as many assembled at the banqueting-room as could have the meeting been wound up with a banquet, the affair would have been complete. Men are often judged of as well by their conduct in little matters as in great; and this was excellent so far as it went. The manly and straight-forward manner in which Sir Henry Pottinger came forward to support the scheme—to commit himself outright, not as the Governor, but as the individual, was worthy of the character of the man, who never feared to speak his sentiments, and rarely thought amiss on any subject. His defence of the Court of Directors is exactly that which on a dozen occasions has appeared in our columns. From the time railways were mooted with any chance of success, the Court has been most warm and hearty in the cause. With the exhibitions of scheming, of jobbery and delusion which some of our earlier projects showed, no wonder they were cautious. How is it that we hear nothing of the exertions of the native community on this occasion? Railways savour of no sect and no party: they need occasion neither fear, suspicion, nor jealousy: they unite the ends of the land with each other,—bring strangers face to face,—extinguish geographical divisions-carry the produce of the grower to market,-the consumer, if he wishes it, to the fields of the producer, -and confer advantages on the community at large too gigantic to be imagined by those who have not seen their results at home. We should, under circumstances such as these, have expected to have seen the Madras native community crowd to a scene where for once there could be no difference of opinion-where for once the advantages promised through European aid were as stupendous in magnitude as they were free from all taint or alloy. We trust that as our

benighted brethren have been left somewhat behind in the startthey will redouble their exertions to make up for lost time, and that their first sod may be turned, "if sod it can be called where there is none," not very much later than those of the Calcutta and Bombay works.—Bombay Times, June 9.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS. - At present the worst governed territory of our allies is that of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The new minister from whom much was expected, and who is considered both able and honest, has not found that support from his master which is essential to the reforms required to bring the country into order. Its natural productiveness would soon clear it of debt under vigorous and economical management, but where every one is striving to promote abuses in order to profit by them, things can only go on from bad to worse. A wellinformed correspondent assures us that the debts of the state might be cleared off in three years under a vigorous administration. The debt due by the Nizam to the East India Company now amounts to fifty four lakhs of rupees, and a proposition to pay it off by instalments of five lakhs a year has been declined by the Governor-General, who has signified that if it cannot be liquidated, territory of equivalent revenue should be ceded to the British Government. This proposition is peculiarly distasteful to the Nizam, as all cessions have always been, and will always be, to weak Governments. The question is whether the demand will be persisted in or not? If it be, and of course it cannot be resisted, it will be considered as the beginning of a dismemberment of the Nizam's territories, and will add to the distrust and general want of confidence which prevail there. The arrangement would nevertheless be a good one for both parties, and for the oppressed people, who would at least be immediately relieved from the extortions of armed bands, which are now traversing the country to obtain by pillage what they have been defrauded of by those they served.—Englishman.

MILITARY FUND.—At a meeting of the officers of artillery at Saint Thomas's Mount, held on 28th May, to consider the proceedings of the Directors of the Military Fund, with reference to the proposed alteration of article thirty-four of the regulations, it was resolved,—" That it is very desirable to be understood, that in voting in favour of the proposed amendment of the regulation in question, we have been influenced not by the principle that benefits should be commensurate with contributions, for by paras. 217 and 218 of Mr. Griffith Davies' report quoted by Major Stafford, the benefits derivable by the married members are mainly contributed by the unmarried, but by the conviction of the injustice of excluding a section of any class from the benefits enjoyed by their brethren of the same class, although like contributions are required from all." Signed by 18 Madras officers of the rank of major, captain, and lieutenant.

NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.—The Madras Circulator asserts that the Nawab of the Carnatic has appointed a commission for the purpose of examining and liquidating his debts. We can scarcely credit the assertion, except on the supposition either that the Nawab has been awakened to a sense of the singularly undignified position in which he has placed himself, or that he has listened to certain private representations from the powers that be, and arrived at the conclusion that honesty is the best policy, an adage which no prince of Indian origin appears to comprehend.

A SALUTE of 11 guns from the battery early yesterday morning announced the arrival in the roads of H.M.'s ship Cambrian, bearing the flag of Commodore J. H. Plumridge. The compliment was of course returned by the Cambrian. 'The commodore landed yesterday evening, under a salute from the garrison.—Alhenæum, June 12.

### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLBY, W. H. to act as dep. sec. to Govt. und. ch. sec. dur. abs. on m. c. of R. G. Clarke, or till furth. ord. June 12.

BELL, J. H. to act as civ. and sess. jud. Coimbatore, dur. abs. m. c. of Mr. Harington; but to cont. at Chittoor till rel. June 12. BINNING, R. B. M. to act as sub. coll. &c. N. div. Arcot, dar. emp. of Bayley on other du. June 12. BIRD, G. to be civ. and sess. jud. Cuddalore, fr. date of Mr. Bab-

BIRD, G. to be civ. and sess. Jud. Cuddalore, fr. date of Mr. Babbington's res. of serv. but to cont. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Coimbatore till rel. June 12.

BRETT, H. A. to act as sub. jud. of Chittoor dur. emp. of Mr. Bell

on other duty, June 12.

DYKES, James W. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem.

MALTBY, E. coll. and mag. Trichinopoly, ass. ch. of dist. fr. A. P.

Oaslow, June 7.

Shubrick, C. J. to act as coll. &c. to gov. in Ganjam till rel. by Mr. Ooslow, to have effect fr. May 12. Sullivan, A. W. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot dur. emp. of Mr. Benning on other du. June 12.

WHITE, D. to be coil. and mag. of Nellore, but to cont. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore till rel. June 12.

WOOD, H. to be sub-coll. &c. S. div. Arcot, June 12.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
SWINTON, R. B. June 8.

### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ARTHUR, Capt. G. M. 20th N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Clemons, prom.; date of com. March 23.

BEDDEK, Ens. C. H. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I. June 12. BELL, Lieut. col. Jas. inf. to be lieut. col. com. v. Wallace, dec. ; date of com. May 30.

BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

interp.; qual. as adj. June 13.
CHILD, Ens. A. 8th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Lucas, prom.; date

CLEMONS, Maj. C. 20th N.I. to be lieut. to Lucas, prom.; tate of com. May 30.

CLEMONS, Maj. C. 20th N.I. to be lieut. col. v. Wilford, dec.; date of com. March 23.

CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to join at Saugor, vid. Calcutta, June 14.

CUMMING, Ens. A. E. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

DAWSON, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual.

as adj. June 13.

DYER, Ens. T. rec. posted to 50th N.I. will cont. to do duty with 49th N.I. till he can join his corps, June 12; to rank fr. Dec. 8,

HUTCHINSON, sen. Ens. L. R. de M. 20th N.I. to be lieut. in suc.

to Clemons from date of com. March 23.

KINCAID, Ens. W. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I. June 12.

KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

LUCAS, Maj. F. B. 8th N.I. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Bell, prom.

LUCAS, Maj. F. B. 8th N.I. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Bell, prom. date of com. May 30.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. June 13.

PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

PEDLER, Ens. J. P. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to join at Saugor, vid Calcutta. June 14.

cutta, June 14.

cutta, June 14.

RAMSAY, Ens. W. 10th N.I. to join at Saugor, vid Calcutta.

RAMUS, Ens. W. de N. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I. June 12.

REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I. June 12.

SANDERS, Ens. W. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I. June 12.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, June 13.

SNOW, Bt. capt. W. S. 20th N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Clemons, prom.; date of com. Mareh 23.

STRICKLAND, Ens. W. G. M. rec. arr. to do duty with 27th N.I.

THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. 5th L. C. perm. to res. app. of jt. agent for purchase of horses for mounted corps of govt. of Madras and Bombay, fr. date of emb. for Europe, June 15.

for purchase of horses for mounted corps of govt. of Madras and Bombay, fr. date of emb. for Europe, June 15.

TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. returned to duty, June 15.

WIGHT, Bt. maj. A. G. 8th N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Lucas, prom.; date of com. May 30.

VATES, Bt. capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Lucas, prom.; date of com. May 30.

### ADMITIRD TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES

### SPECIFIED. ARTILLERY.

GLOAG, H. D. June 8.

PEACH, R. A. June 10.

### INPANTRY.

BEDDEK, C. H. June 10. CUMMING, A. E. June 8. HAMILTON, W. June 8. Kincaid, W. June 8. Sanders, G. W. June 10. STRICKLAND, W. G. M. June 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BORRODAILE, Brev. maj. A. 4th L.C. in cont. fr. July 1 to

Sept. 30, Neilgherries.

BURTON, Capt. C. 42ad N.I. 1 mo. to pres.

DERVILLE, Brig. F. to St. Thome, 30 days, fr. June 1.

DICKINSON, Ens. H. G. 45th N.I. June 1 to Sept. 1, Neilgher-

ries, m. c.
GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. fr. date of quit. Jaulnah to Dec. 1,
1850, Neilgherries, &c.
LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. fr. date of dep. fr. Secunderabad to
July 1, 1850, Neilgherries, m. c.
MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
MERRITT, Capt. J. 2ad Eur. L.I. May 17 to July 17. Traaquebar. OTTLRY, Lieut. P. F. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. to Aug. 18, to pres. prep. to app.

for leave to Europe, on m. c.

RICKARDS, Capt. J. W. 21st N.I. to Europe, on furl.

WELDON, Lieut. W. 47th N.I. 4 mos. Masulipatam, &c. m. c.

WYATT, Ens. C. A. 37th grenadiers, to Neilgherries, &c. pr. aff.

June 15 to Oct. 81.

### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. E. app. to do duty under superint. surg. cent. div. June 5.

CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
RAMSAY, Ens. W. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. perm. to enter on gen. duty of the

army, June 12.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLEBROOK, Asst. surg. J. 6 mo. to Tranquebar and Eastern Coast HARPER, Asst. surg. H. T. W. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

BARKER, the wife of Capt. Arundel, 1st fus. s. at Bellary, June 8. ELLIS, the wife of John, s. at Madras, June 7.
FRANCIS, the wife of Eas. A. 12th N.I. d. (since dead), at Canuanore. June 5.

FRAZER, Mrs. James, d. at Chicacole, June 3.

GARRETT, the wife of the Rev. J. s. at Bangalore, June 3. HART, the lady of Lieut. H. D. d. at Paulghaut, May 25. HEWSON, the wife of J. M. d. at Cannanore, June 4.

MAUNSELL, the wife of Capt. George, H.M.'s 94th, d. at Canna-

nore, May 14. SKINNER, the lady of Capt. 2nd Nizam's cav. d. at Ellichpore, June 1.

STONE, the lady of the Rev. Meade N. d. at Guilon, June 5. SWAN, the lady of J. C. d. at Yanam, May 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

Burton, the Hon. Sir Wm. W. to Maria A. d. of the late John B. West, at Madras, June 11.

MANN, Lieut. W. S. art. to Harriet G. d. of the Hon. Thomas Church, c.s. at Singapore, April 21.

CASAMAJOR, George J. at Kayty, aged 57, May 29.
DAVIS, Ann C. wife of John, at Vepery, June 12.
HART, Eliza, wife of Lieut. H. D. 39th N.I. at Paulghaut, aged 23, June 6.

HARRIS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. at Khyook-Phyoo, Arracan, May 7

LYNCH, Henry, at Secunderabad, June 5. NEWILL, Elizabeth J. d. of H. c.s. at Guntoor, aged 5, June 10. WALLACE, Brig. John, at Saugor, May 30. WARNER, Ens. S. A. W. 2nd N.I. at Bellicora, June 3.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 10. Dealer, Bouchardiel, Cochin; Investigator, Dunlop, Portsmouth; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Corringa.—11. Cambrian, Plumridge, Trincomalee.—12. Madura, Smith, Pondicherry; Herald, Virtue, London.—15. Herminie, Thurnbull, Porto Novo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Investigator.—Mrs. Prescott, child, and servant; Mrs. Miller, child, and servant; Mr. M'Gregor, child, and servant; Miss M'Kenzie and servant, Miss Bain, Lieut. M'Kenzie, Ens. Primrose, Messrs. Deach, Sanders, and Beddick; Lieuts. Crichton, Light, and Messrs. Deach, Sanders, and Beddick; Lieuts. Cricaton, Light, and Prescott; Mrs. Cricaton, Ensigns Ramsay and Holland, Cornet White, Mr. Henderson, B.C.S.; Messrs. Hon. F. B. Best, Fane, Day, Elliot, Peile, and Graham (cadets.)

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Mrs. Burton and 2 children, and

Dr. Harper. Per Madura.-Mr. J. F. Phillips, Mr. Armand Monel ar and servant Per Herald .- Mr. Allsop.

DEPARTURES. JUNE 12. Lady Flora, Eagles, Cape and London; steamer Emma, Dickson, Northern Ports .- 14. Sumner, Wilkinson, Landon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Flora .- Dr. and Mrs. W. Gilchrist, and family; Eas. G. Maunsel, Mr. John M'Millan and servant, Mr. P. Parens, Mrs. Daniel and family, Capt. C. H. Cazatel, Rev. A. J. Rogers, Miss Hawkins, Major and Mrs. Crisp and family, Mr. Good, Mr. P. Barens, and Capt. E. Kiven.

Per steamer Bama.—Mr. Albrough, Lieut. J. S. Ross, 36th N.I. and 2 servants; Mrs. Stanbrough, 3 children, and 4 servants.

Per Sumaer.—Mrs. Wilkiason and Thomas Brass.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, June 18, 1849.

Governmen	at Secur	ities.	
5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1≩ to	1⅓ per	cent. dis.
1829-30	1 <del>}</del>	11/2	do.
1841	ł	4	do.
4 per cent 1832-33	16	•	do.
1835-36	15		do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt }	9 per	cent. p	rem.
Tanjore Bonds		cent.d	
Bank of Madras Shares	9 to	92 per	cent. prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

SovereignsRs.	11 to 11-2
Bank of England Notes	10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

### BANK OF MADRAS.

### Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	61	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Ste		
Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cott	on	
and other Goods		,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,
Discount.		
On Government Acceptance		
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days		
Ditto above 30 days	8	,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England 1-94 a 1-10 according to sight.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.	
Bank of England Post Bills, do.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 day	s'
sight, do.	
Calcutta - Rnw Por	

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, ½ per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, ¾ do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

### FREIGHTS

Quotations are, to London, 31. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

### BOMBAY.

### THE GUJERAT COTTON SCREW PRESS.

We present our readers with an account of the method adopted in Gujerat for packing the valuable staple cotton. It shows clearly how the process is conducted. A great facility of transport, and economy in various ways, is effected by the simple machine used. That "knowledge is power," will be seen nowhere better applied, or more strikingly illustrated, than in studying the common native inventions of Western India. If we compare the districts of Gujerat with those of the Soutlern Mahratta country and Khandeish, all very similar in extent, and equally well adapted by nature to yield good cotton, which is their staple article of produce, it will be seen how true is the remark.

The published report of the Bombay Cotton Decline Committee, among other interesting facts, contains the following averages of the annual supply from each of those districts, estimated from thirteen years, ending 31st December, 1846.

is, thank ofthe becomes, fore.	
Gujerat	76,369
Khandeish	32,239
Malabar	14,904

The whole annual imports into Bombay amount to only 137,537 candies, of 784 lbs. each; so that Gujerat supplies rather more than the half; and this superiority is, we think, to be accounted for entirely by the much greater facilities afforded in Gujerat for applying that knowledge which gives power.

It may be urged, perhaps, in refutation of this, that Gujerat has a more favoured climate and richer soil, but this alone would not account for the superiority. The black cotton soil abounds in all, and the quality of their cotton, when carefully cultivated, is nearly equal. We know that the inhabitants of Gujerat are better agriculturists; they have got their "churka," their cotton

screws, their superior carts, and their cotton boats, all of which afford them facilities, and give them power, the want of which renders dormant both the people and the resources of the other two districts. And to this we attribute, more than to anything else, the great discrepancy in the amounts of produce.

Suppose the agricultural system, and the miserable foot-roller of the Southern Mahratta country, were to be forced on Gujerat, what would be the consequences? We should find very soon that not more than one-fourth, if so much, of the present produce could be raised: the whole country, however favourable its soil or its climate, would be reduced to a par with Dharwar or Khandeish. And what, we may ask, would be the effect of introducing the Gujerat system of agriculture, and the machines there found to be so efficient, into Khandeish and the Southern Mahratta country? No doubt, improvement, and similar results to those met with in Gujerat: at least we are clearly entitled to assume this, until the contrary be proved. The people of the Southern Mahratta country have only the foot-roller to clean their cotton with; they have nothing like the Gujerat churka in point of efficiency, and they have no screws whereby to reduce the size of their bulky cotton bales. We may say nearly the same of Khandeish, where they have only a churka of inferior power. How much better it would be for the cotton trade of the country were Government to look to the introduction of such machines as Gujerat affords, into these backward districts, and try to raise them in importance, rather than go on with the attempt of forcing American cotton seed and saw-gins everywhere upon the

The screw press for packing cotton is in common use throughout the districts of Gujerat. It is of the greatest service, as it enables the people to compress and pack their cotton into bales of a more portable and economical size, than could otherwise be done. From the above sketch the whole process will be apparent.

There is a set of three boxes, or jointed frames, between the two vertical screws, into which the cotton is put, and trodden down hard by the men; first filling the lower one, and in succession the two upper ones, which are fitted loosely over each other as the cotton is filled in. When filled to the top, a piece of wood, corresponding with the size of the bale, is then placed with a piece of cloth over all, and the large horizontal beam, through which the two screws pass, is made to descend slowly by the men turning them round. As this beam descends, the framework of boxes is removed in succession, the drawing shows the top in the act of removal; and lastly, the wrappers and ropes, which had been spread at the bottom, are then sewed up, and tied tight; thus, the work being completed, the motion of the screws is reversed, and the bale removed.

This press is made and put up ready for work by the village carpenters. It is generally placed in a shed, or under cover; bute it may be seen worked in the open air at some of the poor villages. The screws are the most important parts. They are made from the wood of the Acacia Arabica, or the tamarind-tree, asbeing tough and strong. The screw part is some five or six feet in length, and the truth and accuracy of the cutting is remarkable, seeing it is all doneby the eye, and with only the common cutting-tools of the native mechanics.

By means of this press the cotton is reduced to one-third of the duty that could be attained by any other equally simple method. The size of the bales varies a little, but the average dimensions may be taken at five feet long by three broad, and four deep. They weigh from 370 to 530 lbs. Those from Surat and Broach average nearly 400 lbs. each. On the opposite side of the gulf, at Bhaonuggur and Dholera, the largest sized bales are made. It must not be supposed that screws are used in all the cotton-producing districts; on the contrary, they are met with in Gujeratonly. In the large districts of Khandeish and the Southern Mahratta country, there is no such thing in use. The bales from those places are merely large loose bundles sewed up in coarse country cloth, with some strings of coir or cocoa-nut rope, tied round them in the roughest manner possible.

It is a curious fact connected with our Bombay cotton trade, that all the cloth or "gunny" covering required for the bales is imported from Calcutta. In the Bombay presidency the plant, the Crotalaria juncea, from which this peculiar coarse "gunny" cloth (as the natives call it) is made, grows very well, and is cultivated in both the Concans for the purpose o; supplying ropes for the bales, but there is no manufacture of the cloth.

Many people have become very sceptical as to the dormant agricultural riches of India. The long time apparently it has taken to discover them has given rise to this feeling of doubt. When the interesting work of Dr. Royle on the Productive Resources of India was published in 1840, much hope was excited,

as it clearly showed what great things might be done. We have given some attention to the question of the capabilities of Western India to supply large quantities of cotton, and from the data in our possession we feel not the smallest doubt that, with care, it

might be very largely augmented.

In the statistical memoir of the Broach zillah, by the late Col. Monier Williams, published at London in 1825, we find that in the season 1818 there was a crop of 45,582\( \frac{2}{7}\) bars of raw cotton produce, which, at the usual rate, would yield 17,433 candies of cotton wool; and from the same authority we learn that the whole amount of land capable of cultivation in the zillah amounted to 545,120 statute acres. Now if we allowed half of this land to have been under culture of cotton, we shall find that it requires fifteen and a half acres to yield one candy of cotton, or very nearly at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre.

Let us apply these data to the country above the Ghats, where the finest cotton can be produced, and see what would be the result. In Khandeish, and throughout the territories of the Hydrabad and Nagpore states, there is a district of country 67,500 square miles in extent, containing 43,200,000 acres of soil applicable to the growth of Indian cotton; now, suppose only half of this surface to be cultivated annually with cotton, as we have done at Broach, and we find that at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, there would be a crop of 1,080,000,000 lbs. of cotton wool produced. This would he more than double the quantity of all the cotton annually imported into England at the present time, and which is estimated at 480,000,000 lbs.

Here, then, we have, on the most correct data, the strongest possible proof of what might be the produce of the extensive cotton districts above the Ghats. What reflection does not all this give rise to. Has it not been known to the Government that such mines of wealth existed only waiting to be developed? Will the authorities ever set about such development, or are these riches to remain shut up and useless for ever? We may be told the railway, "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway," will soon do all that is requisite, and we sincerely believe it will do much.

do all that is requisite, and we sincerely believe it will do much.

The cotton spinners of Lancashire, however, if they hope for extensive and permanent good, must take a far more active part than they have yet done in the welfare of this country. They must possess themselves of an interest both in the railway and the country above the Ghats, which shall insure the speedy completion of the former, as well as the development of the resources of the country, or ten years hence will find Bombay much as it is at present. We have great faith in the good which the railway will accomplish, both in a moral and physical point of view, for the natives of this country, and we hope it may prove, by its leading to the opening up of the dormant resources of the country, a source of much blessing to the inhabitants. India has long been retained much in the state of a royal hunting forest, its resources undeveloped that it might supply a field for the patronage of the India-House. It, in fact, on a large scale, too much resembles the "shikargahs" of the ill-fated Ameers of Scinde, and its present rulers have done well in now commencing something on a large scale in the way of improving the country. Let them go on, and nobly; the year for the renewal of the charter, 1854, is at hand; they must look to it, or the British Government may step in and say, "You have held those splendid territories long enough, and to so little purpose, we require them from you; your 'shi-kargah' must be cut up; we can allow the land to lay waste no longer."-Bombay Telegraph and Courier.

### TRADE OF BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

We avail ourselves of the statistics of the trade of Bombay, published in the Gentleman's Gazette some weeks ago, to institute a comparison between the commerce of that port and Calcutta. In all previous reports, "the coasting trade has been made to appear as if it was part of the foreign imports. Thus a bagful of raw cotton from any part of the Concan or Guzerat was entered as an import, just as grey domestics from Manchester, or iron from Warwick." The present statement, however, includes only the imports from and exports to places beyond the limits of the presidency.

Our trade with the mother country appears to be far more important and extensive than that of Bombay. In the year 1848, of the total imports of Rs. 3,74,00,000, only Rs. 1,29,00,000 consisted of articles imported into Bombay from England, while of the imports of Calcutta, amounting to Rs. 4,47,00,000, not less than Rs. 3,40,00,000 worth of articles were received from home. The same may also be said with regard to the export of Indian produce to England; in 1847, the quantity sent home from Bombay is put down at 144 lacs of rupees; in the same period the exports from Calcutta were 446 lacs. In the year 1848, the disproportion is still greater; the Bombay exports

having been 95 lacs, against 404 lacs from Calcutta. The country which furnishes the next great item of import at Bombay is China, and it is curious to contrast the difference of the imports into that port and Calcutta. Our imports in the year 1848 were only 13 lacs, while the imports at Bombay were no less than 73 lacs. The exports to China, on the average of two years, 1847 and 1848, were rather in favour of Bombay.

As it regards the relative quantity and value of the various articles of import and export, it is impossible to form any accurate estimate from the very loose and very unsatisfactory mode in which these statements are drawn up. It will scarcely be believed that no less a sum than one hundred and twelve lacs of imports, and one hundred and thirty lacs of exports are lumped together at the foot of the schedule under the head of sundries. In the Commercial Annual, we find that the sum thus jumbled together as all other sundries, too numerous and trifling to be enumerated, is fourteen lacs out of an import of 447 lacs; and even this is a source of annoyance to us, which Mr. Wilkinson would act wisely in removing. But it sinks into insignificance when compared with the want of care and attention exhibited at Bombay, where we find that in the case of imports out of 374 lacs, not less than 112 lacs are thus huddled together under the name of sundries too numerous and too trifling to be enumerated. The two great staple exports of Bombay are cotton and opium. Of the annual exports amounting to 564 lacs of rupees, 143 lacs consisted of cotton wool, and 209 lacs of opium. Sugar, which with us is an article of export to the extent of more than a million and a half sterling, is imported into Bombay to the extent of forty lacs, or nearly half a million, of which it appears that about sixteen lacs of rupees worth are again exported.

In the articles of cotton-twist and yarn, and piece-goods, the imports from England into Calcutta would appear to be greatly in excess of those into Bombay, which will not be surprising to those who consider that we have four times the population to clothe.

Raw silk was imported into Bombay to the extent of about 30 lacs of rupees in 1848, of which rather more than a tenth was exported. Our imports of silk in the same period amounted to just two maunds and a half, value Rs. 700 while our exports were not less than 42 lacs of rupees worth, while the preceding year it was 62 lacs. The only other items of comparison which appear to present any points of interest are those which refer to millinery and books. The import of apparel and millinery at Bombay in the year 1848 amounted to Rs. 2,25,000, while the imports into Calcutta in the same period were Rs. 14,77,000. In our Annual books are separated from stationery, the import of the former in that year having been Rs. 2,28,000, and of the latter Rs. 5,00,000. At Bombay the quantity of both articles imported was to the extent of Rs. 2,84,000.

We require a tabular statement of the external commerce of Bombay drawn up, and we do not see what obstacle can exist for the preparation and publication of such a work. Until we possess similar statements and corresponding particulars of the commerce of the four presidencies of India, we shall never be able to understand the state of foreign trade in India. Whenever Lord Dalhousie may be enabled to turn his attention from politics to commerce, we are certain that his lordship could not perform a service which would be more appreciated in this country and in England than that of commanding statements similar to those which Mr. Wilkinson gives us, to be drawn up by the officers of customs at Bombay, Madras, and Agra, and submitted to the Supreme Government. These brochures should then be committed to the press for the information of the public. If the expense of such a publication be started as an objection, we would propose that the useless folio volumes published annually at a large cost by Government, relative to the trade of the Straits Settlements, be retrenched, and the information they contain condensed into a dozen pages. The saving would more than cover the printer's charges for the Bombay, Madras, and Agra annuals. -Abridged from the Bombay Courier.

### MILITARY REFORM IN INDIA.

THE Calcutta Englishman informs us that the attention of the Commander-in-Chief has been directed to the defective nature of the arms of the sepoys, and that he finds the musket principally objectionable for native troops from its weight and inefficiency. Our contemporary speaks of the fire of a native corps being proverbially ineffective, and very justly asks what can be expected from men who have no confidence in their weapons? Recent events have afforded us as striking an answer to the question as could well be desired. A Bengal cavalry regiment—we speak it without the slightest reproach to the corps—refused to draw their swords at Chillianwalla when the Commander-in-Chief was



in danger, because they considered them useless; the Scinde horse at Goojerat made such a charge on the enemy as has, we believe, few parallels in history. There were many things conspiring to bring about this—but one of them doubtless was the perfect confidence they possessed in their weapons. They knew their tulwars would cut, and their carbines fire, and that they had perfect mastery of both. In 1840, when the Court of Directors resolved on introducing the percussion musket, to save the expense of new barrels, 100,000 of those fitted up for flint-locks were taken—the nipple for the cap was at first brazed on, but this being, as well it might be, considered an inexpedient arrangement for the climate of India, the rest were screwed in, and so dispatched in August. They were to be introduced gradually, as the old arms were returned into store, and they are, we presume, the same that have been in use ever since. How long they may have lain at home made up before undergoing the transformation here alluded to, we have no means of knowing, but feel well convinced that ten years since there was not a firelock, big or small, in the army, worthy of the service. When we dwelt on the matters at the time referred to, and for many a year afterwards, General Wm. Napier declared that our object was to sow discontent in the army, and make the men dissatisfied with their weapons. Sir C. Napier now examines matters with his own eyes, when the power of affording redress is in his hands, and arrives at the same conclusion we had recorded some nine years ago. We are right glad the gallant veteran is not above conviction, or disposed to permit folly to urge prescription as a plea for permanency. Much was expected at his hands in the way of reform; and, so far as he has gone, he has, at all events, promised fairly. His first address was a lecture against drunkenness, as emphatic as anything Colonel Michael Shaw himself could have delivered-considerably shorter than the usual speeches of the gallant warder of the northern marches of Scinde; his next was a formal announcement that he was determined to have discipline; his third, and best timed of all, a hearty compliment to the sepoy heroes of Jellalabad their high-caste brethren had reviled for having postponed the requirements of caste to those of military duty in the hour of extremity. Go on, Sir Charles; go on, and the "blatant beast" of the Bombay Times may once more have the pleasure of commending as loud as ever it condemned you .- Bombay Times.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS.—The Bombay Telegraph declares that a plan is under consideration by which the public of the three presidencies will be enabled to receive and answer letters from England twice a month.

GOLD ON THE INDUS. — The Bombay Gentleman's Gazette calls attention to the gold fields said to exist at Karabaugh on the Indus, and expatiates on the value of a conquest that furnishes gold in one place and pearls in another, near the mouth of the Indus.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—Four beautiful little steamers are shortly expected at Bombay, for the navigation of the Indus.

A HARD CASE. - The Bombay Telegraph and Courier relates a singular illustration of the old popular saying, that "a public body has neither shame nor mercy." The wife of a subaltern officer stationed in the Deccan rose from her sick bed, a few days after her confinement, to attend upon her husband, who had been attacked by the small pox. Her husband died, and the poor widow was left utterly destitute, while, according to the provisions of military law, her husband's property was immediately placed under sequestration. Every article of furniture, even a single bed and three chairs, was removed by order of the "Committee of adjustment," and her entreaties, backed by those of the commandant of the station, to be allowed to retain a washing stand and a piece of carpet, were refused. The correspondent, upon whose authority the editor of the Bombay Telegraph and Courier publishes these particulars, signifies his readiness to give up his name to any officer of his own regiment who may demand it. Even, however, under this authentication, we cannot but believe that there has been some great misconception as to the details of this story. It seems utterly incredible that British officers can be found who would consent so utterly to repress their own humane and gentlemanly feelings. We shall deeply regret to find that there is any foundation for the narrative, as it cannot fail to produce a most injurious and erroneous impression of the British army in India.

THE GUICOWAR, at the suggestion of Capt. French, the acting resident at Baroda, is, we hear, making a splendid road to Wassud, fourteen miles on the way to Ahmedabad.

THE CENSUS shews the population of the island, consisting of 275,190 males, and 248,931 females, or 524,121 in all—or above half a million—turns out nearly a third larger than any one supposed.

The Punjab supplies us with scarcely a single item of news. The Commander-in Chief of India had some weeks since given permission to those of the Bombay officers under command of Brigadier Dundas at Peshawur, on staff employ at the presidency, to quit the force and rejoin their appointments. The matter seems to have been imperfectly understood by the local government, and a reference was made to the Governor-General. The result was, that a month was lost, and the unfortunate parties, now set free, had been detained till close on the rains. They started in the heats, and more than one fell sick on the way down; they are mostly at Kurachee, where they must remain for two months till the season opens. The hot weather has fairly set in; at Peshawur the thermometer stood at 110 degrees in tents. The troops were indifferently enough off for quarters, but continued generally in good health. Lieut. Dilkes, of the 61st foot, had died on the 4th instant. Such had been the influx from the neighbourhood into Peshawur, that the population was said to have doubled in three months.—Bombay Times.

" BILLY BANYAN."-We have to announce the demise of one of our most celebrated native bankers, Purshotum Runsord, better known as Billy Banyan. Before the Agra Bank came into the field to afford gentlemen in difficulties accommodation on more favourable terms than in the bazaar, Billy was the grand resort to people in trouble, and was a special favourite with, as he had a peculiar favour for, gentlemen in scarlet. The terms on which he did business seem to have fluctuated, and his plan probably was to make the most of his customers. usuries have often been loudly proclaimed, acts of generosity have been mentioned on his part which would have done credit to the most high-minded and liberal. His good deeds were his own; and cases are quoted in abundance of large advances made by him to men about to return home sick, who, but for the accommodation afforded by him, must have died in India, where no security whatever could have been given him: we are bound to add, that we know of no case where this occurred in which his generosity was not met becomingly. On one occasion, it is said, he required to apply to head-quarters before he could get some pecuniary matters, of a not very promising character, cleared up with an officer belonging to the Queen's service. The matter occasioned the interference of the Duke of Wellingtonso runs the tale—and his Grace has ever since had Billy amongst the most ardent of his admirers. Gossip declares that his personal property will be sworn under Rs. 10,00,000, independent of his valuable estate and country-seat at Chimboor, and other extensive landed investments. His will is said to have been executed only a very short time previous to his demise. Two of his own countrymen have been appointed executors, under the direction of Mr. Ayrtoe, the solicitor. Billy's only son is still a youth .- Bombay Times.

THE MONSOON set in on the 15th June.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Professor Patton has been appointed to the office of Principal of the Elphinstone College during the absence of Mr. Harkness,—Major Candy, of the Sanscrit College at Poona, preferring to remain where he is. Mr. Reid takes the place of Mr. Harkness as Professor of History and Belles Lettres; the departments of Mathematics and Physics remaining under Mr. Patton.

SCINDE.—Letters of the 6th June from Hydrabad give us an uncomfortable account of the climate. The heat is stated to be suffocating. The steamer from Sukkur for Kurrachee had passed on the 1st, with several officers on board. At Mooltan and Peshawur the temperature is described by our correspondent as extremely high; and the troops are suffering not a little in consequence, there not having been a sufficiency of time to pro-

vide them with adequate shelter.

MILITARY ITRIS.—H. M.'s 64th and 83rd regiments have been directed to be brought on the strength of the Bombay establishment from the date of the arrival of their respective head quarters, viz. 4th and 8th May last. Lieut.-Colonel W. Jacob, of the artillery, who returned to India by the Ajdoka on the 3rd instant, proceeds by the Mooruffer to England on Monday, having been allowed to resign the service from that date. This will promote Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Lloyd, c. B., Capt. and Brevet-Major W. M. Coghlan, Lieut. and Brevet-Captain T. C. Pownall, and 2nd Lieut. C. J. Barton to the next superior grades. It is rumoured as likely that the civil-surgency at Kaira, and medical charge of the Goozerat provincial lastalion will be conferred on Assist. Surgeon J. T. Sanderson, now doing duty with the Indian navy. Dr. Sanderson entered the service in February, 1846, and may consider himself fortunate in coming it so early for a share of the good things of the professions, should he succeed to the berths above-named.—Bombay Times, June 23.

H. M.'s STEAM FAIGATE Inflexible, just arrived from Chine, proceeds without delay on her homeward voyage.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP " LOWJEE FAMILY." On the night of the 23rd June the report of guns in the Bombay harbour led to the belief that the overland mail had arrived. turned out that these were signals that the ship Lowjee Family was on fire. Boats from the different steamers and merchantvessels around immediately put off to the assistance of the burning ship, but notwithstanding the exertions of their crews, by midnight the flames had made rapid progress in the work of destruction. By two o'clock in the morning she was nearly one mass of flames, and it became evident that all hope of saving her was past. She was accordingly left to her fate. The middle and after part of the ship continued to burn with great fury, and shortly after two the flames reached the forecastle, - when the unfortunate vessel presented one of the grandest sights imaginable. She was in flames from stem to stern,-immense columns of smoke rising from the burning mass,—and the whole sky was illuminated for a considerable distance around. A little before three the upper portion of her poop fell in, and added increased brilliancy to the flames. A few minutes after that hour her mizenmast went over the stern, and was followed almost immedistely by the mainmast. At four, when we went to press, the foremast had just fallen over the lee bow—the bowsprit appeared untouched. The hull near the stern and amidships was burnt untouched. The hull pear the stern and amidships was burnt down to within a few feet of the water's edge: the sea was apparently making its way into the vessel at the stern; and the flames were rapidly consuming the fore part of the ship. It is likely she may continue to burn yet for some hours, unless a sufficiency of water gets into her to sink her-which is not unlikely. The Lowjee Family belonged to Messrs. Forbes & Co., and Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee. She was of 1,070 tons burthen, and was built at Bombay in 1791—being thus fiftyeight years old. She was to have sailed for Calcutta on the 1st of July with a cargo of salt, and from thence to the Mauritius. We could not learn how the fire originated—it was first discovered in the orlop deck.—Bombay Monthly Times.

BELGAUM.—We have letters from Belgaum to the 9th instant. It was rumoured at the station that Colonel Twopenny, of the 78th Highlanders, who lately returned to England, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; and that Major W. Hamilton, at present commanding the corps, will shortly follow his example. Several parties who had just reached the station from Poona mention the heavy falls of rain which had overtaken them along the road nearly the whole way. We sub-join our usual correspondent's letter entire:—"Belgaum, 9th June, 1849. - On the evening of the 2nd instant we were visited by one of the severest storms of wind and rain that was ever experienced at this station. It commenced with a little drizzling rain at 4 r.m., but the storm did not occur till after 5, and continued one down-pour till half-past 8 o'clock. For more than twenty minutes of this period the fall of hail-stones was awful, being the largest I had ever seen; they were not spherical or oval, but appeared irregular shaped, as if a vast number of smaller ones had united in their descent from the clouds. The thunder was deafening, and the lightning very vivid and frequent. This hurricane has caused a general ruin of the plantain groves, and smaller fruit-trees, in all the gardens both in town and country, as well as in the fort. The fall of rain I hear was registered in the Highlanders' hospital at five, and little more than two, inches in the fort Scarcely a house escaped without having a few of the tiles carried away. Several lives were lost in the neighbourhood of the town of Shahpoor, and I have been informed the fine wooden bridge over the deep and wide nullah leading to it was carried over, but not swept away. Major Hamilton, of the Highlanders, who was out riding in the evening, had a narrow escape from a watery grave; but owing to the instinct of his horse, he escaped being immersed in a deep pool, which was not noticeable from the country being overflooded by the rain. Since the 2nd the weather has put on its monsoon aspect, a strong S.W., chilly, damp wind blowing day and night, with small searching rain. Several people who have arrived from Kolapoor and Poona within the past day or two state that the nullahs and rivers are overflowed, making travelling far from agreeable. I have heard a rumour that government contemplates locating the 2nd European L. I. at Satara, after their head-quarters have been relieved from Aden, and my informant says that barracks are being laid out, the late rajah having collected a large quantity of material for the purpose of enlarging one of his palaces. This will save honourable John's pocket a few thousand rupees. If this rumour is likely to turn out true, I would suggest their taking the European barracks at this station as a pattern for such as may here-after be built on the Bombay side. With the exception of Capt. Christie's departure on leave to Dharwar, no changes have taken place. I believe there are to be races in July, whenever a break takes place in the monsoon."—Bombay Times.

GREAT FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN .- We take the subjoined account of an extensive and destructive fire which occurred in the Null Bazaar, Native Town, on Monday morning, from the Telegraph and Courier of June 23. "Yesterday morning, a little before three o'clock, the neighbourhood of Erskine-street and Duncan-road was thrown into a state of great excitement by the outbreak of a dreadful fire opposite the Null Chowkee, in the vicinity above mentioned. It appears that the fire originated in a sweetmeat shop, where, it is said, a rat had run away with the flaming wick from a lamp into a quantity of grass, from which the fire spread to the wall and thence to the adjoining houses. The property burnt is estimated at more than two lacs of rupees, of which only one lac is insured. One Sullabhoy Bansalee is, by the occurrence, a loser to the amount of Rs. 60,000, of which, we believe, not a pice is insured. Six engines were promptly on the spot, under the guidance of Capt. Parr, Mr. King, and five European police constables; and soon afterwards several others arrived, making in all fifteen engines. By these the fire was ere long partially subdued. A little after seven o'clock, however, the flames again broke out, and pursued their destructive course along Jamma Moola-street. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the police, and other gentlemen present, the flames were again checked, and hopes were entertained that the worst was over. After eleven o'clock, however, it was discovered that the fire was, with increased force, raging along the beams and floors communicating with the neighbouring houses. the engines were again in requisition, and by the immense quantity of water then thrown upon the burning masses, and the exertions of the natives, who willingly assisted in pulling down the buildings, the fire was got under, and up to four o'clock in the afternoon it did not again break out. We are happy to say that no lives were lost, though we heard that one person had been seriously injured by the falling of some timbers. During the time of the fire one miscreant pulled the ear-ring out of a Marwaddee's ear, severely lacerating the flesh. He was immediately arrested, and taken to Mazagon police-office, where he was committed to take his trial at the next petty sessions. would not have been so destructive if an abundance of water had been at hand; as it was, the engines were kept waiting for water so often, that only half of them could be kept constantly playing. They were supplied by water-bullocks. A little while after the fire broke out, Capt. Baynes and Mr. Farrant were on the spot, and made great exertions to extinguish it. Great praise is due to the European constables for their diligence and exertion throughout the whole affair.

LIBUT-COLONEL W. JACOB. — We are glad to observe the benevolent face of an old and well-known resident at the presidency once more amongst us-Lieutenant-colonel W. Jacob, better known perhaps as Major Jacob, of the powder works. He came out by last steamer, in compliance with a pre-emi-nently unwise regulation, to take up his appointment as lieutenant-colonel; he returns by the next, and immediately retires from the service. Colonel Jacob had while in India repeatedly. suffered from severe attacks of indisposition. He returned in 1842 from the Cape, where he had been for three years on sick leave, and went to England in 1844. Soon after his arrival hebecame professor of fortification at the Military College in Addiscombe,—an appointment he now holds; and so highly were his attainments prized, that in 1845 he was asked to pass the records of the Observatories at Madras, Bombay, Simla, and Singapore, through the press, the labour to be requited by a handsome allowance. Had he accepted the task, he would we have no doubt, ably discharged it; but his bands were at the time full of duty which was in some shape new to him. Magnetism and meteorology were ticklish things for a man nervously scrupulous as to the discharge of his duties, just arrived from India, and engaged in preparing future heroes for the capture of fortified of the most able and professional knowledge, he adds to these the most important attributes of a teacher—the most winning candour of disposition, fatherly kindness of heart, and in-terest in the concerns of all intrusted to his charge. We are gratified to observe how entirely his health seems restored; he has the English bloom unmixed with Indian saffron. Long may he continue in the enjoyment of the office, the honours, and the health, he possesses—a wish to which we believe every one who

knows him will most cordially say amen.—Bomboy Times.

BOAT RACE.—The owner of the Blue Bell is said to have again challenged him of the Wove to another sailing match on the 27th June for the sum of Rs. 500. The Worte has heretofore beaten all competitors, the Blue Bell amongst the rest, and there can be little doubt she will do so again and again, under any circumstances that may arise, if managed with proper tact.

RAILWAY TERMINUS .- We do not know that the railway terminus has yet been determined on; we should think the expense of penetrating the native town would for the present be avoided, and that Byculla rather than Colaba would form the point of departure. The grand object will be to get as far into the interior as possible at first; it is very desirable to get as near the harbour as possible, but the cost of the three miles from Byculla would be more than that of the next twenty.

The Ajdaha, with the London mail of May 7, reached Bom-

bay June 5.

Branch Ice-Houses.-The American residents in Bombay are effecting wondrous changes in this island: the great ice-house of Apollo-street is about to present branch depôts in various localities; and as a commencement, we are glad to notice that Mr. Summers, at Nowrojee-hill, Mazagon, has a mugasin (refrigerated, by the way) of apples, hams, and cheeses, supplied by the Columbian continent; and better than all, a supply of the "futtur-ke-pawnee" carved by Mr. Tudor from the lakes and rivers of his native land for Indian consumption!

POONA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Poona, the 5th June:—"Lord and Lady Falkland reached Dapooree this morning at ten o'clock, accompanied by Col. the Hon. J. Ashburnham, c.B., Capts. Little and Fife, and Dr. Keith. It was expected they would have been in yesterday, but as there has been a great deal of rain betwixt Sattara and Poona during the last three or four days, I presume they were detained on the road in consequence. There has been plenty of thunder and lightning here every day and night during the present month, and I think our thunder beats yours all to sticks, for of all I ever heard in my life it outdid brought here and all discharged at one time. The lightning also was frightful to behold; and very heavy rain has fallen every day; so we may conclude the monsoon has set in here. Some two or three detachments of the newly-arrived regiments met with rain somewhere about Wargaum, and were completely drenched. A friend of mine met a very large party of them on Saturday last coming in, and to judge from their countenances, he says he should have taken them to have been as miserable as any human beings could be. He says it was a treat to see the healthy, and in many cases handsome, faces of the females. The appearance of the chubby little children also pleased him much, although the sun had tanned them a good deal."

### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ANDERSON, H. L. acting pol. supt. of Kolapoor, res. ch. of duties, May 21.

ASHBURNER, L. R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. &c. of Broach, May 23. BAZETT, R. Y. to be judge and sess. judge in Kandeish, May 30. BETTINGTON, A. coll. of Ahmedabad, ass. ch. of duties, June 6.
CAMERON, C. H. to be 3rd asst. to coll. &c. Ahmedauggur, May 23.
COLES, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to rem. in dist. on dep. till June 1.
CORFIELD, A. K. to be asst. jud. &c. at Dharwar, June 20.

DALZELL, P. M. to be uncov. asst. to coll. of customs in suc. to

Miles, prom. June 15.

DANVERS, E. F. jun. mag. of police, res. ch. of his duties, June 19.

DAVIDBON, D. 1st asst. to coll. of Poona, res. ch. of his duties.

D'OYLEY, W. pl. under ord. of coll. of Ahmedauggur, to pros.

stud. in Mahratta lang. June 4.

ERBKINE, J. M. to proc. to Sattara to prosecute his studies in the Oriental languages, May 29.

HABRISON, C. M. M. act. coll. of Sholapore, to rem. in dist. on dep. till close of season, May 21.

HAVELOCK, W. H. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kandeish, to be 2nd asst. June 13.

HOBART, Hon. G. permitted to proc. to Poona to prosecute his studies in native languages, June 11.

KEAYS, R. jud. &c. Konkan, res. ch. May 31.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. conf. as 2nd asst. to coll. &c. of Ahmednug-

gur fr. date of Hadow's dep. for Eur. May 23.
LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as memb. of Mint Committee dur. abs. of

Mr. Courtney fr. pres. also as a Gov. Bank director, May 31.

MACTIER, R. F. pl. under ord. of coll. of Ahmadnuggur to pros.
his stud. in Mahratta lang. June 4.

MALET, A. ret. to pres. will res. ch. of his app. as a Govt. Bank

director, &c. May; to res. ch. of secret and pol. depts. and conduct duties of rev. and financial depts. dur. abs. of Courtney.

MILES, H. to be uncov. asst. to coll. of customs, v. Lawless, dec.

OGILVY, T. ass. ch. of the office of pol. agent in Kutch.

PELLY, J. H. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, ass. ch. of office.

PRENDERGAST, C. G. to act as judge and sess. judge at Ahmed-

nuggur, May 30.
REEVES, H. W. acting coll. of Poona, to remain in the districts on deputation dur. June, May 30.

ROBERTSON, to be 3rd asst. to coil, &c. of Rutnagherry, May 23. STEWART, P. permitted to resign fr. May 28.

SUART, E. M. sub-coll. of Nassick, to remain in the districts on deputation for 2 months, May 24.

THORNTON, T. coroner of Bombay, res. ch. of duties, June 8. TUCKER, L. H. B. conf. as 1st asst. to coll. &c. of Belgaum, fr.

date of Hadow's dep. for Eur. May 23.

WOODCOK, J. W. to be senior asst. judge and scss. judge of the
Koncan for the detach. station of Rutnagherry, May 29.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

BELL, A. 1 mo. fc. July 1.

DANVERS, E. F. jun. mag. of police, leave of May 16 canc. THORNTON, T. coroner of Bombay, unex. leave gr. Jan. 24, canc. WEBB. J. leave canc.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. leave of abs. canc. STRVENSON, Rev. Dr. D.D. res. the office of president of the civ. and mil. exam. committee, June 9.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. to res. ch. of app. of commdt. of the Guzerat cooley police corps, June 11.

AITCHISON, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as adj. to right wing dur. abs. of Brassy on leave.

ALLAN, 2nd Lieut. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 7 lt. field battery.

ANDERSON, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Belooch bat. Hydrabad, performing du. also of adj. &c. reg. May 31. AYTOUN, Licut. A. art. ret. to du. May 22. BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. to act dur. abs. of Lieut. Peyton.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. May 28.

BATHER, Lieut. F. att. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, to join, May 21.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. to proc. to Sattara and assume com. of art. there, May 22.

BAYNES, Capt. E. res. ch. of superintcy. of police, May 22. BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. qual. in n. lang. May 21. BILLAMORE, Lieut. N.V.B. pl. on pens. est. May 30. BIRCH, Ens. H. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. June 1.

BLAKE, Brev. capt. G. S. art. to be capt. in suc. ta Jacob, prom.; date of rank, April 16.

BLOWERS, Ens. to act as interp. to 29th N.I. dur. leave of Lieut.

Davies, May 31.

BLUNT, 2nd Lieut, art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 3rd troop horse brigade.

BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to act as line adjt. at Ahmedauggur, dur. abs. of Lieut. Lucas, on leave. Chamberlain, Ens. C. F. F. 26th N.I. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of

India, for empl. with the irr. force in the Punjab, June 6.
COWPER, Licut. A. engs. app. as asst. field eng. to Bombay div. fr. date of arr. at Mooltan, v. Licut. J. A. Fuller, at Bombay, m.c. CROWE, Ens. T. C. to rank as 2nd lieut. and post to art. v. Skekleton, prom. May 31.

DALY, Lieut. H. 1st fus. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for emp. with the irr. force in the Punjab, June 6.

DANSEY, Lieut. E. 1st fus. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for empl. with the irr. force in the Punjab, June 6.

DAVIES, Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. qual. in n. lang. June 12.

DAY, Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th rifles, dur. abs. of North, on leave, to act also as qr. mr.

DELISLE, Lieut. A. eng. asst. superint. of canals, &c. Scinde, res. ch. of du. May 15.

DELISSER, Ens. E. A. 78th Highlanders, arr. att. to do duty with

64th foot at Poonn till term. of monsoon, when to join his regt. DENNIS, Corn. F. H. B. 1st L.C. to be lieut. in suc. to Tweedale,

ret.; date of rank, Feb. 5.
DUNCAN, unp. Cad. J. A. M. att. to do duty with 18th N.I. at

Sattara; to join, May 21.

DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D. A. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hin-

dustani, qual. as interp. May 28.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. J. B. 4th N.I. to ch. of post office at

Mooltan, June 13. FORD, Ens. II. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

interp. May 28. FULLER, Lieut. art. to act as interp. to 3rd batt.

GRANT, Ens. to act. as qu. mast. &c. to 9th N.I. Mooltan, dur. leave of Lieut. J. Thacker, May 26.

HASELWOOD, Capt. A. M. to res. ch. of app. of comdt. of the Rutnagherry Rangers, June 11.

JACOB, Sen. maj. W. art. to be lieut. col. v. Manson, prom. Date of rank, April 16. Ret. to duty June 14; perm. to retire from

the service fr. June 25. Chestrice it. June 23.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J. nat. vet. batt. ret. to duty June 2.

KNELLER, Lieut. 11th N.I. to act as interp. to 8th foot dur. abs. of Lieut. Souter, May 31.

LAURIE, Ens. G. M. 5th N.L.C. qual. in native lang. June 12.

LEITH, Ens. T. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. May 12, 1849, v.

Webb, prom.

LESTER, Lieut. rec. ch. of office of dep. col. &c. Sukkur, April 24.

LEWIS, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. May 28.

LOCH, Lieut. W. 1st L.C. to be capt. in suc. to Tweedale, ret. Date

of rank, Feb. 5.
LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual.

as interp. May 28.

Lyons, Ens. E. W. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. May 28.

MACAULEY, Ens. to act as qu. mr. to 16th N.I. temp. May 26.
MACDONALD, Capt. Poona irr. horse, serv. pla. at disp. of Com.-

MAINWARING, Lieut.W. G. 1st Eur. fus. to be adj. to 1st Belooch batt. v. Mules, May 18.

MANSON, Bt. col. A. art. to be col. v. Hodgson, dec.; date of rank, April 16.

MARK, Lieut. art. to act as interp. to 26th N.I. on dep. of Lieut.

Rynd to pres. May 31. MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. May 28.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. S. 14th N.I. placed at disp. of the setting coll. and mag. of Poona, May 30.

MULES, Lieut. W. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be adj. in suc. to Lieut.

Daly, May 18.

NAPIER, Capt. F. R. B. 3rd N.I. qual. in n. lang. May 21.
NICHOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. May 28.
NICHOLSON, Ens. J. 23rd N.I ass. ch. of app. of 3rd asst. to the

comm. of Sattara, June 1.

NUTTALL, Licut, to act as qr. mr. &c. to 29th N.I. dur. leave of Licut. Davies, May 31.

OLDFIELD, Licut. F. J. 3rd L.C. to act as interp. to 16th N.I. and

OLDFIELD, Licut. F. J. 3rd L.C. to act as interp. to 10th N.1. and to 3rd L.C. v. Buckle, prom. June 8.

OLIPHANT, Corn. A. E. 3rd L.C. qual. in n. lang. May 21.

PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd N.L.I. qual. in n. lang. June 12.

PIERCE, Ens. to act as adj. to r. wing 24th N.I. dur. march to Hydrabad, v. Licut. Montriou, on m. c. May 26.

PRESCOTT, Ens. to act as interp. to N.V.B. dur. abs. of Leeson.

PRIOR Cant to rec. ch. of commis and hazars at Deesa fr. Licut.

PRIOR, Capt. to rec. ch. of commis. and bazaars at Deesa fr. Lieut. Wilk nson, May 22.

RAMSAY, Bt. maj. 2nd L.I. ret. to duty; date of arr. at Aden, April 27.

ROBINSON, Ens. W. C. 2nd L.I. ret. to duty; date of arr. at Aden, Dec. 28, 1848.

ROWLAND, Bt. maj. A. art. to be maj. in suc. to Jacob, from date of rank, April 16.

Schneider, Licut. res. ch. of duties as adj. of the Sawunt Warree local corps, May 23.

Scone, Biev. maj. D. M. 29th N.I. to comm. Scinde camel corps

dur. abs. of Fitzgerald on m. c. June 6.
SHEKELTON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Jacob, prom. ; date of rank, April 16.

SHORTREED, Capt. R. 2nd L.I. ret. to duty; date of arr. Aden, May 16.

SHORTT, Licut. A. Y. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as interp. May 28.

SHORTT, Licut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani,

qual. as interp. May 28.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. A. Y. 26th N.I. to be adjt. ▼. Scott, proc. to Europe, May 25.

STATHER, Capt. W. C. ass. com. Rutnagherry rang. May 16. STEUART, Ens. C. J. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual.

STEUART, Ens. C. J. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Industry, qualas interp. May 28.

STMONS, Licut. C. J. 5th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur.
abs. of Licut. Oliver, on leave, May 28.

TAPP, Capt. to assume com. of Poona irreg. horse, June 1.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual.

as interp. May 28. WALLACE, Ens. R. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

interp. May 28.

WARDEN, Licut. R. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, to be qr.mr. and interp. fr. May 14, 1849.

WEBB, Ens. W. S. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 12, 1849, v. Lan-

caster, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

### INFANTRY.

BATHER, H. F. May 8. DUNCAN, J. A. M'N. May 8. May 8. SCOTT, D. M. June 6. M'N. May 8. THOYTS, N.B. May 24. WILLOUGHBY, M. W. May 24.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATE, Lieut. E. 7th N.I. to June 30, in ext. to rem. at Poonah. CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. attached to 14th N.I. June 8 to 28, to Bombav.

COLEBROOKE, Ens. R. H. to June 15, to Bombay.

DE LISLE, Lieut. A. eng. unex. part of leave for 2 years, granted Jan. 1848, cancelled.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to June 15, in ext. to remain at Sattara, on m. c.

GRANT, Lieut. C. F. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.

HILL, Lieut. J. F. 14th N.I. June 1 to 30, to Sussoor and Kickvee.

JACKSON, Capt. C. F. 2nd L. C. to Eur. on m. c. JACOB, Lieut. col. W. art. June 6 to 15, to Poonah. Lowry, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. May 20 to July 12, to Bombay.

NAPIER, Lieut. G. art. to Eur. on m. c. Palin, Lieut. C. T. 19th Bom. N.I. April 6 to Sept. 6, Kurrachee, pr. aff.

PRESCOTT, Capt. H., N.V.B. June 1 to Aug. 1, to Northern Concan. pr. aff.

ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to rem. at Nussick on m. c.

RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.L.I. leave to pres. cancelled.

SOPPETT, Brig. M. fr. May 2 to June 2, pres. pr. aff. STEVENS, Bt. maj. S. J. 21st N.I. May to June, pres. pr. aff. SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. reg. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. to June 15, in ext. to remain at Poonah.

WEBSTER, Lieut. T. B. 15th N.I. leave to Egypt gr. Nov. 1848, ext. to furl. to Eur. m.c. May 31. WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. June 1 to 30, in ext. to pres. m. c.

### MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENT.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. T. med. est. qual. in N. lang. May 21. COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Tannah, to conduct duties of vaccinator of the Concan until arrival of Surg. Johnston, June 13. CRAMMOND, Surg, J. ret. to duty, May 5.

DURHAM, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. May 20, 1849, V.

Buddo, ret.
FORBES, Asst. surg. G. F. passed exam. in the Canarese lang. HAINES, Asst. surg. R. med. est. qual. in N. lang. May 21

HABRISON, Staff surg. Ahmedabad, to rec. med. ch. of Guzerat irr. horse at hd. qrs. fr. Feb. 21.
KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. to be civ. surg. at Nassick dur. abs. of

Miller on m. c. May 26; to be an asst. mag. at Nassick, May 25. MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. 7th N.I. till arr. of Surg.

Durham, June 12.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. M.D. placed under orders of Supt. surg.

Poona div. fr. gen. duty.

Nicholson, Asst. surg. 2nd L.C. to proc. to Kaira and relieve
Surg. Durham fr. med. duties at that station, May 21.

Peach, Asst. surg. to proc. to Larkanah and rec. med. ch. of

camel corps fr. Asst. surg. Johnstone, May 22.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of a comp. of art. at

Shikarpore. PEELE, Asst. surg. R. res. ch. of duties of oculist, June 1.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MILLER, Asst. surg. R. M.D. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALL, Comm. of the Ajdaha, perm. to reside on shore fr. April 3. BALL, Collin. of the Audina, perm. to reside on shore.

CLARK, Volunt, A. J. arr. June 6.

COKE, Mids. of the Hastings, perm. to reside on shore fr April 25.

COKE, Mate, H. O. ret. to duty June 13.

DAWSON, Volunt. W. W. arr. May 22.

DUNSTAN, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the Medusa, to be act. mast.

transf. to the Feroze, fr. April 13.

FABRER, Mids. to June 30, to the Deccan, on m. c.

GARDNER, Mate, to June 30, to the Deccan, on m. c. GARDNER, Mate, to June 30, to the Deccan, on m. c. GAYER, Volunt. J. A. arr. May 24. GOFF, Volunt. P. arr. June 6. HURLOCK, Volunt. R. G. arr. June 13. KINGSCOME, Act. mast. C. to assume ch. of the Medusa.

NOAKES, Mids. C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13.
NOAKES, Mids. furl. for 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
OLIVER, N. Asst. mast. attend. to June 20, in ext. on m.c.
PHILLIPS, Volunt. R. A. C. arr. May 24.

QUANBOROUGH, Lieut. 18 months to N. S. Wales.

RANKEN, Lieut. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. TAYLOR, Lieut. A. D. of the Feroze to perf. duties of clerk in

charge.

TIMPSON, Volunt. J. arr. June 13.
TOZER, Volunt. M. P. S. arr. June 13.
TROUSON, Lieut. fr. Sesostris, to com. the Euphrates, fr. April 13.
TURNER, Mids. of the Euphrates, perm. to reside on shore, fr. April 17.

WARD, Lieut. to ch. of warrant officer accts. brig. Palinurus, fr. May 16.

WINDUS, Mids. to June 30, to the Deccan.

YELF, Volunt. A. arr. June 13. ZOUCH, Lieut. E. C. ret. to duty, May 22.

### DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BERNARD, wife of M. (ins. gov. salt works), d. Colaba, May 29. BLANE, Mrs. G. d. June 15.

CAVAYE, lady of Lieut. col. s. Rajcote, May 29.

DAVIS, wife of T. R. d. Ellichpoor, June 10.

EYRE, wife of Capt. T. 3rd cav. s. Sholapore, June 19.



FIELD, Lady of Lieut. 6th N.I. s. Baroda, June 8.

HENNELL, wife of Mag. res. in Persian Gulf, s. Bushire, Mar. 27.

HOLLAND, lady of John, d. at Bombay, June 22.

LARKINS, wife of J. P. s. Byculla, June 18.

M'DERMOTT, lady of Lieut. B. K. 8th foot, s. Hydrabad, June 24.

PIPKIN, wife of Serjt. maj. s. (still-born), Ahmedabad, May 26.

RENNY, lady of Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. d. at Kurrachee, May 19.

RICHARDSON, wife of Serjt. maj. H. d. at Baroda, June 2.

SANDERS, wife of Capt. J. N. s. at Malabar-hill, June 11

SHEA, Mrs. C. d. at Belgaum, May 19.

TAYLOR, wife of Rev. Jos. d. at Cambay, May 19.

TUDDICOMBE, wife of Capt. C. d. at Colaba, June 1.

WALTER, lady of Maj. d. at Sholapoor, May 24. WALTER, lady of Maj. d. at Sholapoor, May 24.
WILLCOX, Mrs. H. G. d. at Choropatty, June 11.
WRAY, lady of Lieut. J. 24th N.I. d. at Byculla, May 27. YARDLEY, Lady S. at Altamont, May 10.

AITKIN, W. D. lt. art. to Margaret, d. of the late G. Cunningham,

AITKIN, W. D. It. art. to Margaret, d. of the late G. Cunningham, Esq. of Bath, Kolapoor, May 23.

ARCHER, G. surg. 64th foot, to Louisa Frances, d. of the late Rev. F. B. Hartwell, vicar gen. Isle of Man. Bombay, June 5.

DAVIES, H. F. 29th N.I. to Jane Emily, d. of W. Blavers, dep. postmast. gen. Bombay, May 7.

JENKINS, T. L. bar.-at-law, to Emily, d. of C. Vaughan, Esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire, Bombay, June 16.

MENGE, Rev. C. C. of Jooneer, to Miss C. Kind, Byculla, June 14.

OWEN, W. 22nd foot, to Elizabeth, d. of Mr. J. Bird, Byculla, at Bombay, May 22.

Bombay, May 22.

WARD, T. W. asst. surg. med. estab. to Charlotte, d. of G. Wood.

dep. coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor, Shikarpoor, May 16.
WOOD, G. to Jessy, relict of the late Lieut. J. R. Mac Rae, 46th
Highlanders, Shikarpoor, June 3.

### DEATHS.

BERNARD, inf. d. of M. at Colaba, June 4. BERNARD, inf. d. of M. at Colaba, June 4.
BRISTOW, H. C. at Bombay, May 19.
JACKSON, wife of Capt. T. 10th N.I. at Bhooj, May 15.
LAWLESS, J. T. sen. at Upp. Colaba, June 2.
NICHOLSON, Ens. M. 27th N.I. at Sukkur, June 1.
PAYNE, d. of W. H. at Island of Caranjah, May 24.
SKINNER, W. at Bombay, May 30.
SUMMERS, wife of J. at Nassick, June 9.
VEARS, wife of W. at Bombay, May 30.
WALCH, Lieut. A. G. 22nd foot, at Poonah, June 1.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1. Charlotte, Mans, Bushire.—2. Tulioch Castle, Greigh, Cork.—3. Steamer Ajdaha, Grounds, Suez.—4. Prince of Orange, Stephens, Liverpool.—6. Duke of Lancaster, Wakeham, Liverpool; Lucy, Parsons, Liverpool; Robina, Milford, Liverpool; Oriental, Taylor, China and Singapore; India, Campbell, London; Sir Becis, Taylor, China and Singapore; India, Campbell, London; Sir Becis, Dudman, England.—7. Parsee Merchant, Edwards, Calcutta; John Moore, Withycombe. Liverpool; Malubar, M'Clear, London.—8. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat; Blair, Moody, London.—9. Isabella, Sinclair, Glasgow.—10. Frederick Huth, Toby. Mauritius; steamer Bomhay, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—13. Swithamley, Jennings, London.—14. Orestes, Winn, Downs; Sullana, Wadge, Macao and Batavia; Fanny, —, Calcutta.—15. Benares, Brown, Liverpool.—19. Steamer Inflexible, Hoseason, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—23. Marian, Byrne, Cork.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria.—H. G. Ingram, Esq.

Per Phlax.—Mrs. Durham and 4 children, and Dr. Nicholson.

Per Bombay.—Mrs. Burn; L. F. Leishching, Esq. c.s.; A. Bettington, Esq. Bo. C. S.; Dr. Anderson, 22nd foot; Mr. Braz Fernandez; Mr. Gabriel Fernandez; and Mr. Greenwood.

Per Dearly Cont. F. H. Host, 19th N. Land, Cont. N. Mac.

Per Dwarka.—Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I. and Capt. N. Macdonald, 22nd N.I.

Gonald, 22nd N.1.

Per Charlotte.—C. Johannes and P. Gheepp.

Per Carnac.—Mr. Ayrton.

Per Tulloch Castle.—Mrs. Sibley and child; detachment of H.M.'s

64th foot; Capts. T. Stirling and C. W. Sibley; Lieut. W. H.

Candler; Asst. surg. H. Crisp; Ensigns J. A. Moultrie and F. F.

Hood, and 164 men.

Per steamer Ajdaha.—Miss Acland; Miss Vaughan; L. Ackland,
Esq.; Col. W. Jacob, Bombay army; Capt. Johnstone and Mr.

Per India .- Messrs. S. J. Birch, A. J. Clerk, D. M. Scott, and P. Goff.

Per Duke of Lancaster .- Capt. Clark, I.N. and E. F. Lipscombe,

Per Malabar.—Mr. Wm. Pynce.
Per Malabar.—Mr. John Fairweather.
Per Isabella.—Mr. A. Kennedy Galbraith.
Per Frederick Huth.—Messrs. John Tops and John Watson.

Per Bombay.—Mrs. Leanoxfield, Lieut. W. C. Anderson, 1st Bom. fus.; Capt. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. L. F. Johnson, 4th rifles; and Ens. J. Beanett, Scinde camel corps.

Per Swithamley.—Miss Wilson, Lieut. H. O. Cook, I.N.; Ens. E. A. Deliper, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Cadets N. C. Utterson, C. O. Lord, and W. Biakeney, Bomb. army; Dr. Lowry, Messri. Hurlock, Simpson, Yelph, Tozen, and Wilson, volunteers I.N. Per Orestes.—Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. J. E. Taylor, 18th Bomb. N.I.; and Mr. Warren, cadet.

Per Sultana. Mr. Ryan.

Per Engy.—For G. P. Berger.

Per Sullana. Mr. Ryan.
Per Fanny.—Ens. G. F. Pearson, 33rd Mad. N.I.; and a cadet.
Per Benares.—Mrs. Brown.
Per Inftexible.—Dr. Campbell.
Per Marian.—Mr. Kelsall, Lieut. col. W. H. Law; Capt. J.
Kelsal; Lieut. S. W. Metge, Ens. Hall, and a detachment of
H.M.'s 83rd foot; Asst. surg. G. Hansbrow, H.C.S.

### DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1. Kurramany, Hogg, China.—2. Ganges, Deas, China; Caledonia, Bond, Hull.—3. Zemindar, King, Glasgow.—4. Menzies, Macaulay, Chioa; Ann Martin, Martin, Cork; Victoria, Cruickshank, Calculta.—16th. Buckinghamshire, MacGregor, Calcutta.—17. Bernicia, Arnold, Munsoorcottah; Alan Ker, Gray, Liverpool.—19. Sir Thomas Gresham, Boyce, China; steamer Pekin, Baker, Point de Galle.—20. Flora MacDonald, M'Pherson, Liverpool; Lord Dufferin, Clark, Liverpool; John Brewer, Brown, Calcutta; China, Fergusson, China.—22. Norfolk, Watts, China; Ann Croppar, Morton, Liverpool.—25. Steamer Moozuffer, Huet, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Phlox.—A. Bettington, Esq.
Per Ann Martin.—Dr. W. Grey.
Per Buckinghamshire.—Maj. C. F. Havelock, H.M.'s 53rd foot;
Capt. A. Fytche, 70th Ben. N.I.; H. Atkinson, Esq.
Per Pekin.—Messrs. Johannes and Duffel.

Fer Feath.—Messrs. Johannes and Dunel.

Per steamer Moozuffer.—Lieut. Col. W. Jacob, Bom. art.; Capt.

G. E. Baynes, Lieuts. J. H. E. de Robeck and M'K. Rynd, H.M.'s

8th foot; Lieut. C. F. Grant, 3rd Bom. N.I.; Dr. J. F. Arthur,

Mad. H.A.; J. T. Schuler, Fisher, and John Cassel, Esqs.; Dr.

Millar, Bom. army; and the Marquis de Coistin.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, June 25, 1849.

### Government Securities.

5 p	er cent. t	ransfer lo	an		Rs.117 a 118 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26		Rs. 106 a 107 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 106 a 106 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. par.
4	Do.	do.			Rs. 90 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835	-36	Rs. 861 per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842	-43	Rs. 86‡ do.

### BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 es	nch 1,000 pd	. up 301	per cent. prem.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 e	ach 500	do. 14	a 15 p.ct.dis.
Commercial Bank	,, 1,000 6	each 500	do. 15	per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 6	ach 500	do. 1	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000	each 1,000	do. 8	per cent. pm.
Apolio Press Com	,, 12,500	each 12,500	do. 12	500 a 13,000
Colaba Press Com	7,000	each 7,000	do. 10	,000 a 10,500
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 6	each 10,000	do. 5	,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 6	each 500	do. 70	p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 6	each 21	deposit.	Par.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 14	
Bank of England Notes, per £	., 11 3	
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 222	
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas		1
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality		
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 174	

### PYCHANORS

					UNANGES.		
	On Lon	don, at					
6	months'	sight, p	er rupee	ls.	10 <b>∄</b> d.	For document	bills.
6			••		10∳d.	For credit	do.
6	••		••	ls.	10åd.	For bank	do.
3	••	• •		ls.	10d.	Do.	đo.
2	••		••	ls.	934.	Do.	do.
1	••	••	••	ls.	9 kd.	Do.	do.
	day's				9¥d.	Do.	do.
0	n Culcut	ta at 60	days' si	ght,	per 100	. 4as. per cent. dis.	
• •		30	days' sig	ght.		. 4 a 6as. per cent. p	
•		******	. at si	ght.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12as, per cent, prem	•
0	a Madri	as at 30	days' sig	ŗbt.		Par.	

on China at 60 days' sight per 100 dirs. Rs. 209.

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Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s.

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BOMBAY, JUNE 25 .- Early in the present month the monsoon BOMBAY, JUNE 25.—Early in the present month the monsoon set is, which has closed the trading season. Market in general not so dull as usual at this period of the year, dealers showing anxiety to purchase on speculation at a small reduction on the prices which ruled previous to the close of the season. Grey Shirtings, 45 inch, in good demand, as also 40 inch, more particularly those of low quality; also inquiry for middling and upwards, but at lower prices.—Bleached Shirtings wanted, stock very small.—Grey and Bleached Jaconets both scarce, and much wanted.—Grey Madapollams in moderate inquiry, while Bleached Madapollams in good demand.—Grey Long Cloth and Coarse-make Madapollams in speculative demand at a small reduction upon their previous value.—Grey Domesties are dull of sale. ties are dull of sale.

### CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

DICKSON, the wife of F. s. at Jaffna, April 19.

### MARRIAGES.

SPYER, E. L. to Annie, d. of the late James A. R. Cocq, at Tutacoreen, May 11.
ELDERS, G. to Catherine Claessen, at Colombo, May 14.

DEATH.

CAMP, W. P. G. at Colombo, May 22.

### SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

GUTHRIE, the lady of J. d. at Singapore, April 25.

### CHINA.

CANTON. - Trade is nearly at a stand. The combination of the Guilds has destroyed confidence for a time, and until the new teas come forward, it is doubtful whether there will be any great improvement. The high price of rice, and the reported failure in the crop, have also had an unfavourable influence on foreign commerce. Shing-lee (the man captured by the magistrates for buying from foreigners in opposition to the will of the Guilds) has not yet returned, and his fate is still a mystery. Ahoo, the Ahoo, the broker, has come back; his price-current has been discontinued, and the unfortunate man intimates an intention of retiring to the country. An extract which follows will enable our readers to form an opinion as to the legality of these Guilds and the influence they will have on foreign trade, if vigorous steps are not taken to enforce the treaties and protect foreign merchants from illegal combinations.

THE GUILDS AND FOREIGN TRADE.—An observer of the steps taken by the Canton corporations to frustrate the right of entry to the city, and their perfect success in carrying on a system of illegal interruption to trade, cannot help coming to the conclusion, that these associations were acting in harmony with the imperial commissioner, and that not only has trade stopped in this instance in contravention of treaties, but that hereafter the same means will be adopted to coerce foreign merchants into compliance with the wishes of the people or of the government. The Chinese have fallen back upon their old plan of operations—that of stopping zrade—for submitting to which so much obloquy attached to the factors of the East India Company when that body repre-sented England in China, and monopolized a large share of the English and Indian trade.

During the supremacy of the Company, China granted a monopoly to a few Hong merchants; once admitted into the co-hong, these merchants were held in miserable vassalage by the high authorities. The money amassed by the monopolists was rrung from them by exactions, and rarely, if ever, were they permitted to retire from the co-hong. The co-hong membership was thus a dangerous and a painful elevation. That unfortunate body was held responsible for the servile compliance of foreigners with all the exactions of officials, and to save the members from consequences the most disastrous, foreigners were at times induced to succumb to humiliating stretches of authority on the t of the Chinese. The Hong merchants nominally held a nonepoly of the trade; but in point of fact they were mere agents for the corrupt officials who amassed large fortunes by their extortions. tortions. The foreign merchant never knew the tariff by which his imports and exports were taxed. That it greatly exceeded the tariffauthorized by the emperor is generally admitted; but so long as a certain annual remittance was made to Peking, the government was satisfied, and the foreign merchant having no direct communication with head quarters, was obliged to submit to a system of commercial tyranny and rapacity. The very hospitals of the provincial city were supported by a levy on foreign shipping, the proceeds of which was double the expense of the institutions, a moiety thus finding its way into the strong boxes of the mandarins. The imperial edict, publishing a summary of the treaty of Nanking, reads : -

" Hereafter there will be fixed duties at the five ports, and as to the Custom-house arrangements, the said barbarians have lived so long in China, how is it they are not fully aware of them?"

The question is easily answered;—it was a part of the co-hong system to keep foreigners ignorant of the duties, either im-port or export. The question itself proves the fact, that the exactions greatly exceeded the tariff.

The co-hong was essentially corrupt—oppressive upon the foreign merchant—and from the facility with which it admitted of interruptions, injurious to trade. Its abolishment forms a conspicuous article in Sir Henry Pottinger's treaty negotiated at Nanking, and the iniquities of the system was one of the grievances which reluctantly forced England to engage in a distant, an expensive, and then, an uncertain war. It is provided by the fifth article of the treaty that,-

"The government of Canton having compelled the British mer-chants trading to Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or co-hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese government for that purpose, the emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please,

An imperial edict, dated 6th September, 1812 (the treaty was signed at Nanking on the 29th of the previous month) contains an outline of the treaty, from which edict we now quote :-

By the eighth article of the supplementary treaty it was agreed " to grant to all foreign countries whose subjects or citi-zens have hitherto traded at Canton, the privilege of resorting for purposes of trade to the other four ports of Fuchau, Amoy, Aingpo, and Shanghai, on the same terms as the English."

Further, "that should the emperor hereafter from any cause whatever be pleased to grant additional privileges or immunities to any of the subjects or citizens of such foreign countries the same privileges and immunities will be extended to and enjoyed by British subjects."

We have introduced this clause of the supplementary treaty. as the American commissioner in negotiating the treaty between the United States and China, appears to have felt the importance of providing clearly and explicitly for freedom of commercial intercourse with the people. On this head the American treaty is particularly distinct, as will be observed by a perusul of Article 15:-

"The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to certain persons appointed at Canton by the government, and commonly called Hong merchants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States, engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are permitted to trade with any and all subjects of China without distinction, they shall not be subject to any new limitations nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions."

It is unnecessary to strengthen our position by reference to the general regulations of trade, which state, "That English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please." We think it will be admitted that by treaties, the monopoly system was entirely broken up—that trade should be perfectly unfettered—that it should not be subjected to any new limitations by monopolies, or to other injurious restrictions.

In defance of these engagements entered into by the emperor

In defiance of these engagements entered into by the emperor of China, certain corporations in Canton (for political purposes) stopped the foreign trade most effectually; the community, under heavy penalties, being prohibited purchasing from the foreign merchants, either by private contract or by public auction.

This interdict was in force from the 3rd of March to the 10th of April, or until the corporations had gained their object, when the embargo was removed as regards private contracts, and subsequently it was also taken off auction sales. The British acting consul protested against this violation of treaty early in March, to this protested against this violation of treaty early in March, to this protest the imperial commissioner gave little if any attention, and the inference is, that he not only approved of the stoppage, but that he sanctioned, if he did not suggest it. We are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that a dealer who had disregarded the interdict was seized and punished by the magistrates. It is nearly two months since the unfortunate man was apprehended, and to the present day his fate is unknown. Some reports say he died under torture, while the most favourable allege that he has been transported for four years. Another Chinese saved himself by absconding. His nominal offence was publishing a list of sales,—the real offence, no doubt, was his close commercial intercourses with foreigners, checking a monopoly by the corporations, which we are convinced Seu is determined to effect. This man has recently returned to Canton, intimating his intention of retiring to the country; his list of sales has been discontinued, it is asserted and believed, by order of the imperial commissioner.

It scarcely admits of a doubt that it is Seu's policy to intimidate all who deal with foreigners who are not members of the guilds or corporation; and that when these men are disposed of, the Guilds will assume the position of the old co-hong; trade will again be saddled with illegal exactions; through the guilds, Seu will have power to stop it at any time; the co-hong will again exist in spirit, and the interest of the foreign merchants be recklessly sacrificed. Such an opinion is justified by the circumstances. The freedom of commercial intercourse has been openly repudiated, and the treaties with England and America treated with contempt. To point the insult more directly, the Chinese clerks in the British consulate were arrested by the Mandarins; imprisoned, bullied, and charged with being spies. The regulations of trade provide for the employment of these men by foreigners; indeed without them it would be impossible to carry on trade, as the Custom House is within the walls of the city where a foreign merchant dare not show himself.— Friend of China.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The largest public meeting ever held here since the foundation of the colony assembled in front of the Commercial Exchange on Saturday last, to oppose by all constitutional means, the introduction of convicts into this colony. The Hon. Mr. Ebden was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by an address to the meeting, couched in language the most firm and appropriate; after which the following series of resolutions were severally put, and carried by acclamation:—

"That this colony has never been, from the time of its first settlement to this day, a place of detention and punishment for criminals, transported from the mother-country; and that it has been preferred, as their home and the home of their children, by thousands of the most respectable colonists, on the faith and firm belief that the dangers and degradation inseparable from a penal settlement never would be forced upon it by the British Government.

"That in the year 1842, when Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed that certain juvenile delinquents should be sent to the Cape, there to be dispersed among the inhabitants as apprenticed labourers, the colonists addressed a remonstrance against the measure to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the evils that such an admixture of depraved youths with the peculiarly constituted population of this colony would inevitably produce; and Her Majesty was pleased to receive their remonstrances very graciously, and to announce, that in deference to their wishes and representations, the project had been abandoned, thereby confirming in the minds of the colonists, and of all respectable persons who might be disposed to emigrate to the Cape, the conviction that the British Government acknowledged the right and privilege of the peoole of this colony to be consulted in such a case, and that their wishes and opinions would be respected in all time to come.

"That Her Majesty recognised and admitted the inherent right and privilege of the people of this colony to be consulted, through the constitutional channels, before such a measure as the introduction of convicts was finally resolved on, in accordance with the prayer of the memorialists of 1842; and that such a measure would never be forced upon their acceptance, contrary to their wishes, was farther confirmed, and, as they had reason to expect, for ever set at rest, by his Excellency's official announcement in the Gazette of Nov. 16, 1848, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies 'desired to have the opinion of the colonists at large on the subject, offering the measure' of sending convicts with tickets-of-leave to the Cape, to their acceptance and not demanding it to be carried up.'

to their acceptance, and not demanding it to be carried out."

"That after this customary recognition of their right to be consulted on measures of this description; and after the customary deference paid to their wishes by Her Majesty's Government, the people of this colony promptly responded last year to his Excellency's invitation to express their wishes and opinions on this new project of sending convicted felons under the name of exiles to the Cape, and in addresses to himself, to both Houses of Parliament, and to the Queen, they ananimously declined to accept the measure, and that, not doubting for a moment that Her Majesty's reply, as on former occasions, will be favourable and worthy of a constitutional sovereign reigning over a free people, faithful to her engagements and promises, they have learned with astonishment and indignation that Lord Grey has

in the meantime ordered the measure to be enforced, with a perfect knowledge that it had been rejected by the colonists, and in direct violation of his instructions to the Governor, in direct violation of his Excellency's pledge to the people, and in open violation of the right of the colonists to be consulted in such cases, as recognized by the Queen, thereby bringing the local Government into contempt, and tarnishing the honour of the British Crown.

"That the pretext on which Earl Grey is represented as excusing this violation of the custom of the Crown and the just rights of the colonists, the expenses, namely, incurred by Great Britain in the late Kafir war, is utterly fallacious, inasmuch as that war was neither caused, conducted, nor in any way controlled by the colonists, whose only share in its protracted miseries was in the loss of time,

property, health, and blood.

"That the colonists of all classes have declared, and now again solemnly declare and pledge their faith to each other, not to employ, admit into their establishments, work, or associate with any convicted felon or felons seat to this colony under sentence of trans-

portation.

"That in these circumstances, his Excellency will be fully justified in prohibiting and preventing the debarkation of the convicted felons, supposed to be on their way from Bermuda to this place; and that it is his imperative and binding duty to the Queen and to the people—to the Queen, the honour of whose crown is about to be compromised by a breach of faith committed in her name by one of her Ministers,—to the people, who have given him so many proofs of confidence and affection,—and to his own word which has gone forth, and cannot be recalled,—to suspend the publication of any Order in Council on this subject which he may receive, until Her Majesty's final determination be known, to whom the whole case has been submitted by the colonists.

"That should it happen that any surcharge should be made by Her Majesty's Government for expenses incurred by prohibiting the debarkation of convicted felons in this colony, the colonists will indemnify his Excellency for such charge incurred in the faithful dis-

charge of his duty.

"That a protest and remonstance, founded on these resolutions, be immediately prepared, signed, and presented to His Excellency."

— Zuid Afrikaan, May 21.

PRESENTS IN INDIA.—Before the prohibitory order against taking of presents from native princes was issued by the Indian Government, the following incident occurred at Mysore, which illustrates the disgraceful occurrences to which that order put a stop. At the celebration of the Dussera festival, when most of the élite of the Bangalore society were wont in those days to repair to Mysore, and some of them, it was believed, as much for gain as amusement, a lady, one of the rajah's guests at the Dussera, was accompanied by her daughter, seven or eight years of age. All received princely gifts on the occasion, and as a courtier was handing round the costly Cashmires and brilliant jewellery, the mamma, not contented with her own share, pointing to her child, inquired if she were to be passed over. The Mysore courtier bowed, smiled, and at once placed a pair of massive gold and jewelled bangles on the wrists of the child, who was then almost weighed down with a pair of the finest Cashmire shawls.

THE EAST-INDIANS. — The rising generation of the East-Indian body, viewed in the mass, are remarkable for the absence of that solidity of character which is an earnest of future greatness and ultimate success. Removed at an early age from school, they are too quickly thrown into the world, and carried away by the whirlpool of fashion. The gaieties and pleasures of this engross almost all their attention; they too frequently become mere coxcombs; plunge into debt, from which they can never extricate themselves honourably, or, marrying at an early age, the remainder of their lives is passed in providing for a large family.—Calcutta Review.

The Todass of the Neilcherries. — Captain Ouchterlony says of this people that their appearance in form and countenance is very striking. "Tall, well-proportioned, and athletic, their bold, independent carriage and finely-moulded and sinewy limbs attest that they can be sprung from no effeminate Eastern race, while their aquiline nose, receding forehead, and rounded profile, combined with their black bushy beards and eyebrows, give them so decidedly Jewish an aspect, that no beholder can fail to be impressed with the idea that they must, in some way, however remote, be connected with one of the lost and wandering tribes of the ancient Israelites." It may be added that their language, which is very peculiar, bears no analogy whatever to that of any other race in Southern India.

"Conquer anger by mildness, evil by good, covetousness by liberality, and falsehood by truth," is one of the maxims of Buddha.



### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The last Calcutta Review (No. 21) contains an article upon "the Periodic Literature of Ceylon," presenting a rather startling list of no fewer than ten periodical works published within the last fifteen years at Colombo, Kandy, and Jaffna, including three "magazines," and two similar publications bearing the title of "miscellany." It might be imagined from this catalogue that the opulence of this celebrated island had been transferred from its soil and sea to the intellect of its foreign settlers; that, as its "cinnamon and pearls" sunk in the market or disappeared, poetry and prose took their places, and Imagination, which had long made "the utmost Indian isle" her own, frighted away for a time by commerce, had revisited her favourite

Reading on, however, we find that the intellectual productions of Ceylon, though quick to germinate, are ephemeral; that of all these works only one survives, the *Morning Star*, a small work of four pages, in English and Tamul, issued from the American Mission press at Jaffna, partaking more of the character of a newspaper than a magazine, and which dates its birth no

longer back than last year.

The first of these publications was the Colombo Religious and Theological Magazine, which appeared in 1833, and sustained itself for two years; it consisted of a series of essays and Bible biographies. In 1837 appeared the Friend, which, being conducted by the Wesleyan missionaries at Colombo, was likewise of a religious character, the aim of the conductor, as declared in the first number, being, "as far as his very limited influence extended, to restore the world to its original purity." In addition to European selections, it contained original articles relating to the religion and customs of the Singalese, some of which are valuable. It existed for ten years, having given birth to a Singalese publication of a similar character, named Lanka Nidhana, or 'Lamp of Ceylon,' which was carried on for two years, with very little success.

The first of these works which corresponds strictly to our notion of a magazine was the Colombo Magazine, commenced in 1939, comprising tales, essays, and poetry, of the lightest kind,so light, indeed, as to be insipid, - and in three months it became extinct; but in the following year it was succeeded by a more respectable work in the Ceylon Magazine, which was supported by the literary talent of Ceylon, and amongst its contributors was the Hon. G. Turnour, the translator of the Mahawanso. One of the objects of the work was to turn the thoughts of the community of Ceylon from "the animosities and heart-burnings" which prevailed smongst its members, to literary topics," and provide them "a salutary and harmless entertainment." This commendable attempt provoked a virulent attack from one of the factions, which had the effect of rallying round the magazine all who wished well to harmony, and it was carried on with spirit for two or three years. Amongst its most valuable articles are, a series of letters on the origin of Buddhism, by Mr. Turnour; some papers on the literature, manners, and customs of the Ceylon Tamils, by Simon Casie Chitty; and pieces in prose and werse, by the Rev. B. Baily and Dr. Macvicar.

The Ceylon Miscellany was a quarterly periodical, begun in 1842, and conducted by Mr. R. Power, of the Ceylon civil service; it contained some excellent papers, but could not protract

its existence beyond six months.

The Morning Star, the humble representative of the periodical literature of the island, is, as already stated, a small, unpretending work of four pages, which circulates chiefly in the northern districts, where the population is principally of Tamul race, and far more active and intelligent than the true Singalese. Small and cheap as the work is, however, the returns do not cover the cost.

Such is the sad history of the Periodic Literature of Ceylon!

Mr. H. M. Elliot, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, is publishing at Calcutta, in four volumes, a Biographical Index to the Histories of Mahomedan India. "It was originally suggested," says the Friend of India, "by his desire to lithograph a uniform edition of the native historians of India. It was then intimated that, as few people were acquainted with the particular works which should be selected to form such a series, it would be desirable that an index of them should be drawn up, in order that the manuscripts might be sought for, and deposited in one of our college libraries. This task Mr. Elliot undertook, under the idea that it would not be one of great difficulty; but the mere nominal index insensibly expanded into several volumes. As he proceeded with the collection, he was persuaded that it would be 'useful to append, as far as his knowledge would per-

mit, a few notes to each history, as it came under consideration, illustrative of the matter it comprehended; the style, position, and prejudices of the several authors, and the merits or deficiencies of their execution.' The number of works thus collected, and to which the present work is intended as a key, amounts to no fewer than two hundred and thirty-one. Of these, sixty-seven are general histories, ten refer to the conquest of Scinde by the Arabs, twenty-one to the Ghaznevide dynasty, six to the Ghorian and Slave dynasty, eleven to the Khilji and Togluk dynasties, six to the irruption of Timur, two to the Sayid or Khizr Khani dynasty, and eleven to the Affghan dynasty. The third volume notices ten general histories of the house of Timur, three of the reign of Baber, three of Humayun, fourteen of Akbar, seven of Jehangir, nine of Shah Jehan, fifteen of Aurungzebe, six of Bahadur Shab, six of Ferokhshere, eight of Muhammed Shah, and sixteen of Shah Alum, the least interesting reign having the largest number of historians. The first volume comprises notices of the sixty-seven general histories, and furnishes a biographical notice of each author, and the character and relative value of his writings, which the reader is himself enabled in some instances to estimate by the extracts given from the work in an English dress. The work is interspersed with the author's own notes on events, or questions of particular interest, in which he has collected from all quarters, and all ages, and all languages, whatever was calculated to elucidate the subject."

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for April contains several very interesting papers. The first is an attempt by Lieutenant R. Strachey to settle an oft-disputed question concerning the snow line of the Himalayas. Years ago it was stated by Humboldt, and the assertion is repeated in Cosmos, that the limit of perpetual snow lies higher on the northern than the southern declivity of the Himalayas; or, in other words, that either less snow falls on the northern than on the southern side, or that it is much sooner melted. In Cosmos, M. Humboldt informs us-" The limit of perpetual snow on the southern declivity of the Himalaya Chain is 2,030 toises (13,000 feet English) above the level of the sea; on the northern declivity, or rather in the peaks which rise above the Tartarean plateau, this limit is 2,600 toises (16,600 feet) from 301 to 32 deg. of latitude, while under the equator in the Andes of Quito it is 2,470 toises (15,800 feet). The greatest elevation to which the snow line recedes on the Tibetian declivity is the result conjointly of the radiation of heat from the neighbouring elevated plains, the serenity of the sky, and the infrequent formation of snow in very cold and dry air." The subject has been frequently discussed of late years, but much of the difference of opinion has arisen from the ignorance of the observers of the peculiarities of glaciers, as well as from the fact that the observations were made at different seasons of the year. The existence of true glaciers in the Himalayas was first proved, and their character vas first made known, by the intelligent researches of Lieutenant Strachey, and one would naturally expect, therefore, the observations of this gentlemnn to be free from many of the errors of his predecessors. Lieutenant Strachey states "that the snow" line, or southern edge of the belt of perpetual snow, in this portion of the Himalaya, is at an elevation of 15,500 feet; while on the northern edge it reaches 18,500 feet; and that on the mountains to the north of the Sutlej, or still further, recedes even beyond 19,000 feet. The greater elevation which the snow-line attains on the northern edge of the belt of perpetual snow is a phenomenon not confined to the Tibetian declivity alone, but extending far into the interior of the chain; and it appears to be chiefly caused by the quantity of snow that falls on the northern portions of the mountains being much less than that which falls further to the south, along the line where the peaks covered with perpetual snow first rise above the less elevated range of the Himalaya."

The following description of a Malay belle, the daughter of the Dupatie of Pulo Punjan, is given by a European visitor, writing in a Madras paper:—

"On a handsome carpet of worsted-work, cross-legged, was seated a young female, evidently of no ordinary pretensions to both rank and personal appearance, with toes just peeping out, to show the rich purple dye of the nails, and leave fancy to judge of the feet. The kain sarong, or under garment, that so partially hid them, was a dark chequered or rather plaided texture of fine cotton cloth, upheld at the waist by a zone of red gold, glittering in tasteful display through the white muslin badjue, robing the person down from the neck to a little over the knee; her head without ornament, save a large golden pin, securing a mass of shining black hair in a seemingly careless, yet well arranged, fold at the back of the head, leaving a thin fringe on the temples, to contrast with their clear,



dark hue of nut brown. That a mistake had been made, not a doubt crossed my mind, till the softest 'bie bie,' with a light wave of the hand, and mild glance from the eye, gave strength to my daring, still better supported by the voice of the chief and his sons, giving the 'Ujan welcome' in pleased broken English; when, at a further advance, the privilege was speedily acknowledged by a bow, denoting all due respect, and mats being the only seals present whereon to squat, to my amazement, I was invited to a seat on the carpet, and soon becoming free of embarrassment, found myself closely enthroused on the left of the lady, while the father and her three brothers and on mats in our front. Business commenced with the secry (masticatory), when seeing me unprovided, the lady set about preparing it, and gave me thereby a very fair excuse for scrutiny. Her age was about seventeen; her regular features were more those of the Battas than of the broad-faced Malay; the skin more of a brown than a red, and the teeth, though not filed to the gums, if indeed filed at all, yet most awfully black. The young lady, with another 'bie bie,' partly displayed them to honour me with the freshly-made secry, when, waving away my hand put out to receive it, astonishment, I fear, was but faintly cone aled to find it held by her own tiny fingers, and therewith most gracefully put up to my lips till I opened my mouth and allowed her to drop it therein. To pay all due honour, the jaws must be seen to move and to munch; but a few seconds at the effort sufficed to set my face in a fiery glow, and draw a stream of hot water trickling down from my eyes, which, as luck would have it, from a smile drew the young lady into a laugh, taken up by the whole of the group; but loudest of all by myself, to hide the greater portion of the compound of chunam, betel-leaf, areca-nut, and cloves, in my pocket-handkerchief, retaining sufficient still to make me munch."

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, July 31, 1849.

THE instructions issued by the Board of Administration for the Punjab to the Commissioners and their subordinates (given in the last Mail) are framed upon statesmanlike principles, and have been dictated by a spirit of wise dis-To govern is not only intrinsically far more difficult than to conquer a nation, but it is an office which demands a different class of agents, whose operations are very differently conducted. An army is a machine, the motions of which are guided by a single will, which regulates its minutest functions. The civil departments of Government are but feebly influenced by the superintending authority, which can only chalk out rude outlines of action; the interior and most vital parts of the system must be filled up by the several grades of acting functionaries, and the play of the machinery will depend more or less upon their individual skill, judgment, temper, and discretion.

If this be true, as it most assuredly is, in ordinary cases, how important it is to bear the truth in mind when we are about to enter upon the government of a large territory, wrested by us from its native rulers by force, after a war in which (according to Lord Dalhousie's despatch) "the whole body of the nation, army and people alike," deliberately engaged! It is, therefore, consolatory to perceive that the Board of Administration urge the Commissioners to instil into their subordinates the true spirit in which such a country as the Punjab should be ruled by us, - a spirit of forbearance, without any relaxation of proper firmness; accessibility by all ranks; a readiness to listen and attend to their wants and wishes; a kindness and consideration towards all classes, "especially those who have lost so much by the change of rule." In short, the object—and it is the right one—aimed at is to make the people understand that they are not to be treated as vanquished thralls; that we have displaced their late Government solely because that Government abused its

powers, and neglected its duties to them and to us; and a nation is quick-sighted enough to discern even the faintest difference when the balance is in favour of its own interest. The sword of Britain has conquered India; that sword, placed in the hands of natives of India, retains it in British possession; but it is the spirit of our government, at once firm and gentle, tolerant and just, which renders this rule so light and easy as scarcely to be felt as one of force. Were the hundred millions of British subjects in India to be polled upon the question whether they would continue under our sway or exchange it for that of a native chackravarta, we have no doubt that a vast majority would prefer the former.

The Board of Administration urge the necessity and policy of our officers mixing with all ranks of the people and studying their characters, to which they might have added, although it was, no doubt, meant to be included, carefully noting their habits, customs, and prejudices. These are less disguised amongst the Sikhs and the people with whom they are blended in the Punjab than in many other parts of India, where rigid rules of caste and unbending laws of etiquette establish a barrier against social intercourse between natives and Europeans. The Sikh females are not secluded; the principles of the Grant's are repugnant to caste restraints; and their Catholic spirit has somewhat modified and abated the severity of the domestic restrictions amongst both Hindus and Mahomedans in the doabs where the Sikhs predominate.

Europeans, who are not accustomed to the peculiar and various manners of Asiatic nations, are not only ignorant of the value attached by them to the observance of particular forms, but are apt to mistake their intent and meaning. A Griffin, or fresh importation from Europe, would not scruple, as an act of civility, to inquire after the health of an eastern friend's wife, which would be regarded as a pointed affront. We cannot, however, better illustrate the mistakes which may be made through our ignorance of native manners in the East than by relating an incident which occurred in Burmah, at the commencement of our war with that empire.

Two English officers, walking in the vicinity of Rangoon, met a native, who, upon seeing them, immediately turned his back, and, with his head covered, squatted down on the path before them. This was the highest mark of respect which, according to Burman manners, an inferior could pay to a superior. One of the officers, — both of whom, ignorant of the customs of the country, misinterpreted the act,—noticed to his companion what he termed "the fellow's insolence," and rewarded a demonstration of extreme politeness by a severe kick. It is easy to imagine the impression which the report of such an act must have made, for a time, upon the minds of the people.

This is an extreme case; but, in its nature and consequences, it differs from many mistakes committed by Europeans, through a want of familiarity with Eastern manners, only in degree. Such apparently trivial acts, however, as the killing of a cow, the shooting of a peacock or a monkey, the refusing to give the wall to a Braminy bull, with many other examples of error or inadvertence, have led to serious consequences.

A superstitious regard to omens is carried amongst the Punjabis to a ridiculous and even abourd length; but



absurd and ridiculous as this weakness is, it would be wrong to treat it otherwise than tenderly. "A knowledge of these whims and propossessions," observes Captain Murray, in his account of the manners of the Sikhs, "is useful and necessary: they warp the opinions and direct the public and private affairs of all ranks of society, from the despot to the peasant,—from the soldier in the battle-field to the criminal at the tree of execution."

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 27.

Lahore Jewels. - Indian Army. - In reply to a question from the Earl of Ellenborough, who wished to know to whom the property of the jewels taken at Lahore belonged,

The Marquis of Lansdowne was understood to say that no details had yet been received from India, but it would be satisfactory to the House to learn that instructions had been sent out to give six months' batta to the army engaged in the Punjab.

The Earl of Ellenborough said, that it was very satisfactory to

hear that.

### House of Commons, July 29.

Ceylon.-Mr. Baillie, chairman of the Select Committee on Ceylon, moved an address for a royal commission to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the repression of the late in-surrection in that colony. He stated the grounds on which the committee had thought it their duty to make this application,namely, that neither the minutes of the proceedings of the Council of Ceylon nor those of the Courts-martial had been forwarded; and there were, moreover, grave charges against the Governor, which could not be inquired into without the presence of witnesses now in Ceylon. The committee, in these circumstances, the Session being about to close, had instructed him to move for a commission to inquire on the spot.

Lord J. Russell said, if this commission was to inquire into the conduct of the Governor of Ceylon, with reference to ' means taken for the repression of the late insurrection," it must tend to weaken and impair the authority of the Governor, who could not carry on the affairs of the colony with a grand inqui-sitor upon the spot, taking down the complaints of individuals against his conduct in an insurrection not put down without force and summary proceedings. Very grave reasons could alone justify such a measure, and the Governor should be first recalled, in order that he might be impeached and put upon his trial. The evidence taken by the select committee had not been reported; the committee, therefore, asked the House to pursue this course blindly. A motion might be made next Session for a select committee, or articles of impeachment might be preferred against Lord Torrington; but the House should not adopt a course which would destroy the authority of the Governor without knowing anything of the evidence upon which it was founded.

Mr. Hume said, the reason why the evidence taken before the committee had not been produced was, that the charges were so serious, and the evidence was partial, minutes and other official documents from Ceylon having been withheld. The Governor ought to be recalled, and a commission issued; it behoved the House, after what had occurred, to prosecute the inquiry and obtain full information.

Mr. V. Smith asked whether any member could conscientiously come to such a vote, branding the governor of Ceylon, in

total ignorance of the subject.

Mr. Disraeli said, a motion had been made in the committee by Mr. Hume to produce the evidence, which was resisted, because it was imperfect, and in justice to the governor it was unanimously resolved not to present the evidence. The argument that the appointment of a commission would destroy the legitimate influence of the governor was equally an argument against the appointment of the select committee; the moment that was consented to, the just and legitimate influence of the governor was destroyed. The question was, -would the House support their committee, who desired to prosecute this inquiry fully in a spirit of impartiality?

Mr. Villiers said, this motion would not have been made had Mr. Hawes assented in the committee to a compromise. (Mr. Villiers's) impression was not unfavourable towards Lord Torrington, and was less unfavourable than it had been, since he

saw the difficult and delicate situation in which he had been placed.

Sir J. Hogg said, there were two grounds upon which to rest such a motion—one a prima facie case of gross misconduct on the part of the governor; the other, the recommendation of the committee. In the latter case, the committee should have been all but unanimous, whereas the recommendation had been carried by the voice of the chairman alone. Even if there were a strong prima fucie case of gross misconduct, the course should be to recall the Governor, and not appoint a roving commission to ferret out charges against him.

Lord Hotham, as the member of the committee who had proposed this course, justified his conduct in so doing, detailing with some minuteness the proceedings in the committee, which he was convinced could not do justice without more information, and in a matter affecting so deeply the character of the Governor of a colony and others an inquiry upon the spot was

the most preferable course.

Sir J. Graham reminded the House that they were sitting in a judicial capacity, and suggested the propriety of bringing the discussion as speedily as possible to a close. The opinion of the committee, adopted by nine to one, that the evidence should not be reported, he thought, was binding upon the judgment of the House. As the matter stood, however, it was not possible that the inquiry should close; and he was of opinion that Mr. Hawes did not exercise in the committee altogether a wise discretion in declining the proffered arrangement, that the committee should re-assemble next session, and renew the inquiry, steps being taken in the meantime to secure the attendance of witnesses from the colony. He could not support the motion, which would be unjust to Lord Torrington, and he thought the ends of justice would be satisfied if the committee were to be

reappointed next session to go on with the inquiry.

Lord J. Russell admitted that, as the inquiry was incomplete, the manner in which the evidence ought to be completed was by reappointing the committee next session, to which he was ready

to consent.

Mr. Hawes vindicated his own proceeding in the committee, and Mr. Baillie offered, if Lord J. Russell gave a pledge that the attendance of witnesses from Ceylon should be secured, to withdraw his motion; but Lord John, observing that there would be no difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion, and in spite of the entreaties of Mr. Law, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Roebuck, be adhered to this resolution, remarking that the question affected the honour and character of the governor of a colony.

A division accordingly took place, when the motion was nega-

tived by 90 against 33.

Lord J. Russell then agreed that, if the committee should re-assemble this day, and by a majority point out by name such witnesses as they desired to examine, steps should be taken to secure their attendance next session, when the committee should be reappointed.

A motion of Mr. Hume, that the evidence taken before the select committee be laid before the House, was negatived.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE. - The examination of the candidates for admission into the E. I. College next term was held at the E. I. House on the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., when, of thirtyone candidates who were examined, the following were reported duly qualified; viz. Messrs. Agnew, Alexander, Ames, Benson, Brandreth, Capper, Clarke, Grey, Hope, Horsley, Jenkins, Lane, Lawrence, Lowis, Macnabb, Mangles, Pasley (Rodney), Pasley (George), Puckle, Sherwood, Thomas, Travers.

A Dugong was caught near Ceylon (close to Mount Lavinia, Colombo), in April, of a peculiar species, so nearly resembling a mermaid, that Dr. Macvicar, who examined it says: "There can be no doubt that a dugong, such as that caught here, if viewed in front, at the nursing season, when she rises erect in the water to breathe and look about her, would look strangely like a huge young woman with some unearthly kind of a face. The face is, in fact, an oval disk, studded with short bristles, without nose, small mouth, with hard lips, and large double chin, not unlike those toy nut-crackers one sometimes sees made like old men. And altogether, if such a lady as the one caught here were to present herself at sea to a boat's crew when they were resting on their oars, especially if she had a baby in her embrace, for which her arms or rather stumps are obviously adapted, and which she would require to do in order to give her little one breath, I think we might have the fact of mermaids asserted in the nineteenth century for the first time, if it had not been done before."

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JULY 24. Record. Pattulo, Shanghai.—25. Jane, Pallot, South Australia.—26. Indian Chief, Noble, Ceylon; Helen Wall.ce, Robertson, Bengal.—27. Albion, Gardner, Singapore.—30. H.M. ships Meance and Melampus, Bombay; Llewellyn, Withyenne, South Australia; Thomas and Joseph Crisp, Blackall, Mauritius; Arab, Stott, Cape of Good Hope; Maria Christina, Voss, Samarang.

### DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JULY 21. Enterprise, Harrison, Port Phillip.
—22. New Zealand, Smith, Bombay.—26. Colonist, Headley, Hobart Town.—27. Vallisneria, Nicol (from Newcastle), Cape.—28. Vizen, Lewis, Port Philip.—26. Rattler, Goldsmith, Hobart Town.
From Liverpool. — July 24. Beethoven, Atkins, Calcutta.

25. Joshua Bates, Stoddart, Whampoa; Charlotte, Douglas, Batavia.—26. Adam Lodge, Cook, Bombay.—27. Petrel, Taylor, Plymouth and Sydney; Orleana, Henry, Bombay.—28. Rajah and Torve. Calcutta. Tory, Calcutta.

From Plymouth.—July 16. Una, Causzar, Sydney.—26. William and Mary, Peter, Sydney.—28. Navarino, Paige, Adelaide and

From the CLYDE.—JULY 24. Emperor, M'Callum, Batavia and Singapore.—20. Cily of Glasgow, Brown, Calcutta.

From Shields.—July. Mary Graham, Robinson, Calcutta.

From NewPort.—July 25. Bell, Chapman, Ceylon.

From Portsmouth .- July 26. Owen Glendower, Pare, Cape and Bombay.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BOULT, the lady of Edmund, Bengal medical service, s. at Bath,

LASCELLES, the lady of J. s. in Mornington-crescent, July 21. SKELTON, the wife of G. H. s. at Bath, July 2.

#### MARRIAGES.

DE SAUSMAREZ, Capt. G. 21st Madras native infantry, to Ann L. d. of F. De Lisle, at the parish church, St. Marylebone, July 23. HORTON, George L. W. to Frances A. d. of Henry P. Boyce, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, July 24.

OLDERSHAW, Robert P. to Mary A. d. of the late Francis Harris, of Kishnaghur, Bengal, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, July 26.

July 26.

SCHRADER, F. B. to Jane, relict of the late F. S. Martin, at Walton-on-the-Hill, July 25.

WATSON, James, of the Bengal civil service, to Augusta C. d. of

### DEATHS.

W. W. Bird, at St. James's church, Paddington, July 26.

CUELL, Edward, at Clarence-place, Clapham-road, aged 46,

DUNSFORD, W. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s civil service, at

Ashley-court, near Tiverton, Devon, aged 79, July 27.
GRAHAM, Major J. W. late chief interpreter and translator of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at 13, Grangestreet, Hampstead-road, aged 64, June 22. SHARMAN, Sarah, d. of the late S. at Wellingborough, July 23.

RESPECT OF THE MALAYS FOR ALLIGATORS. - In every branch of the Tampat Gaddang are alligators, which not unfrequently make prey of the inhabitants when bathing; yet, such is the extraordinary mixture of Malay fear and reverence towards the "father of the rivers,"—extended in like manner to the tiger, as "father of the woods,"—that they will destroy neither but in accordance with their custom of "life for life." Thus, recently, a young woman at Ayerbungy was carried off when bathing, when the whole settlement sallied out with clubs and spears, thrashed the river and its banks up and down, shouting and bellowing, mid the clang of gongs and yells of women and children, till at length they pounced upon a wretch some fifteen feet long, pounded, speared, and slashed him to atoms, and, revenge thus satisfied, left off further pursuit, to be renewed only on occasion of a similar occurrence, no greater slaughter being admitted by their rooted fear of and reverence for alligators. - Madras

The late Sir T. F. Buxton, in a letter, dated 1st May, 1844, to the Bishop of Calcutta, who had written to him " The Great Arbiter is prospering our arms, and thus extending our influence," and that "nothing remains but to settle the Punjab," says (Memoirs, p. 580), "I am far more of a quaker than you are as to these Indian wars; I know every one of them may be called defensive; but the principles and root of all are aggression and conquest."

Åthenæum.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 25th, 1849.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab .- Capt. Edwin Andrews, 7th N. I. Lieut. John R. Palmer, 21st N. I.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. John Gordon, 6th N. I. Capt. George J. Montgomery, 15th N.I. Lieut. col. Justin Sheil, C.B., 19th N.I.

Lieut. William F. Ogilvie, 69th N. I.

Surg. Alexander M. M. Minto, overland. Madras Estab.—Capt. Philip A. S. Powys, 4th N. I. Lieut. col. James A. Howden, 5th N.I. Lieut. Daniel A. Rogers, 7th N.I. Capt. George C. Mowbray, 15th N.I

Capt. George De Sausmarez, 21st N. I. Assist. surg. William G. Prichard.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. John J. Faithfull.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Henry Patch, invalids, 6 months. Madras Estab.—Surg. Hugh Cheape, 6 months.

### ADDISCOMBE.

Lieut. Meredith J. Vibart, of the Bengal artillery, has been appointed orderly officer at the Military Seminary.

### LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY. For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.

Thomas Elliot Hughes. Henry Murray. William Brown. James Ranald Martin. Clarke Avery Gaskoin. William Clephane. Thomas Nicholl. St. George Ashe. Charles Walsham Maynard.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

Henry Melvill, Plantagenet, 12th April. Dacres William Wise, Northumberland, 14th April. William Stewart Graham, do. do.

### For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

James Thompson, Royal Albert, 2nd March. Augustus Arthur Currie, do. do.

Robert Stannus Graves, do. do.

John Frederick Orchard, Windsor, 3rd March.
To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.

Charles Allan McDougall. John Henry Fitzgerald. Henry Zouch Darrah. William Staunton Pierson. Henry Frith Morison Hyslop. William Brooke Thomson. William Butler Shawe. George Douglas Barbor. Francis Charles Kemp.

To rank from the 9th June, 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.

Robert Cadell (appointed 14th March), overland, 20th March.

Henry Philipotts (appointed 21st March), Northumberland, 14th April.

Henry Edward Whish, abroad (para. appointed 11th March), para. via Southampton, 20th April.

Robert Thomas Taylor (appointed 9th May), Ellenborough, 6th June.

George Charles Lloyd (appointed 11th April), do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

James Pontet, Bucephalus, 26th June. Hugh Henry Christian, Barham, 27th June. John William Hoggan, do. do. James Thomas Harris, do. do.

### CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

### For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, prowided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations,

Murray Steuart. Robert Cameron Henchy. Alexander John Ogilvie. Patrick St. George Græme. George Clarke Murray Martin.

### For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Richard Frederick Fotheringham Campbell, Bucephalus, 26th June.

### For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

William Kincaid, Windsor, 3rd March.

William George Malcolm Strickland, do. do.

Thomas Howard Elphinstone Stone, overland, per Indus, 20th March.

John Swiney, Plantagenet, 12th April. Edward Bose Sladen, Northumberland, 14th April. Thomas Bryce, overland, per Indus, 20th May.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.-

William Henry Clarke. John Frederick Wing. James Hamilton Bowen. Rupert Thomas Snow.

To rank from the 9th June, 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—
Barrington George Dashwood (appointed 14th March),

overland, 20th March.

Henry Hooper Foord, abroad (para. appointed 18th April), para. via Southampton, 20th April.

Charles Julien Ralph Bell (appointed 4th April), over-

land, 20th May.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Thomas Henry Hodgson Gahagan Wilfred Hudleston, Wellesley, 13th June.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

# For the Artillery.

To rank from the 8th June, 1819, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.-

> George Doyle Albert Lucas. John Henry Porter Malcolmson. John Braithwaite Hardy.

### For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Hugh Hislop Elliot, Ripon, 20th June.

### For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.-

William Williams, Indus, 20th March.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.

Henry Jeffreys Johnson.

Robert Rollo Gillespie.
To rank from the 9th June, 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.

George Austen Paterson Younghusband (appointed 21st

March), Richard Cobden, 29th March.
Michael Weekes Willoughby (appointed 11th April), overland, 20th April.

Newman Burfort Thoyts (appointed 11th April), do. do. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.-

Edwin James Checkley (appointed 30th May), Westminster, 22nd June.

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

### ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

George Hansbrow, Mary Ann, 4th Feb.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Richard Davison Miles, Indus, 20th March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Adolphus John Gee, Persia, 11th April.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Cork of the

ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John McDonogh Stokes, Duke of Argyll, 5th May.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the

ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
William Peskett, Bucephalus, 26th June.

Memo. - Mr. St. George Williams not having fulfilled the comditions of his appointment, his name is to be struck out of List No. 3 of 1848.

### (No. 3 of 1849.)

### ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Charles James Rogers, Ripon, 20th April.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Edward John Waring, Westminster, 22nd June.

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

### ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.:

James Lorcan Kennedy, Indus, 20th May.

### (No. 2 of 1849.)

### VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 4th April, 1849). To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order :-

James Arthur Gayer, Ripon (st.), sailed 20th April, 1849. Robert Adams Curtis Phillips, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.-

Augustus Hyndman Macaulay, Ferozepore, sailed 25th April, 1819.

Edmund Reynolds May, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Dover of the ship on which he embarked, viz.

Robert Neunberg Schneider, Violet (st.), sailed 14th May, 1849.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship on which he embarked, viz.—

Thomas Morris Philbrick, Ripon (st.), sailed 20th June, 1849.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—
Henry Marjoribanks Chester, Westminster, sailed 22nd
June, 1849.

Henry John Edwards, do. do.

# CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 27th July, 1849.

Bengal, 53rd Foot.—Capt. Thomas James Castieau, from halfpay unattached, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Charles Frederick Havelock, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 27th July, 1819.

Lieut. John Shiffner to be capt. by purch., v. Casticau, who retires. Dated 27th July, 1849.

75th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Carter Bamford, from half pay of the 59th Foot, to be lieut., v. Blakeney, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 27th July, 1849.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Ens. Edward Leet to be lieut. by purch., v. Ellison, who retires. Dated 27th July, 1849.

Ens. William Henry Bennett, from the 46th Foot, to be ens., v. Leet. Dated 27th July, 1849.

### BOOKS.

China and the Chinese; their Religion, Character, Customs, and Manufactures; the Evils orising from the Opium Trade; with a Glance at our Religious, Moral, Political, and Commercial Intercourse with the Country. Two vols. By Henry Charles Sirr, M.A. Off.

A very large circle of subjects is comprised in these two volumes, and the author has collected a mass of materials which entitle him to the praise of diligence and industry.

The work begins with a description of what we may term "Maritime China," commencing with the British possession of Hong-kong, "the most unlealthy spot in China," and carrying on the delineation through the other maritime and commercial localities,—Canton, the curious streets and shops of which city are very graphically described; Macao, Ningpo, Shanghae, and Chusan: this island, from its geographical position, its salubrity and productiveness, the author considers would be a "most eligible and advantageous" site for a British colony.

After some reflections upon the opium smuggling trade, our connection with which Mr. Sirr thinks (and we concur with him) a disgrace to us, and after showing the impolicy which has characterized our diplomatic transactions and relations with the Chinese authorities,—he enters upon a description of the people, their manners, customs, and social habits; their agriculture, manufactures, and industrial arts. A short sketch of the geography of China, and a still shorter summary of its history, follow. The second volume contains an account of the arts and sciences of this remarkable people; their printing, music, medicine, literature, &c.; an account of their religion and of Christianity in China; the history of our commercial intercourse with the empire; its government, revenue, population, &c.

This enumeration of the principal topics of the work will show the extent of the field it embraces. The topics are, in our opinion, disproportionately treated. Whilst the history of China, during nearly fifty centuries, is despatched in twenty pages, the account of the opium squabble is spread over upwards of fifty, tedious edicts and public documents being printed at length. Indeed, we are constrained to say that the second volume discovers unmistakable evidence of what is termed "book making."

The descriptions of objects and localities have all the accuracy of draughts from originals. Mr. Sirr's portrait of a real Chinese beauty, one who enslaved the hearts of all beholders, and was considered "the most beautiful of her sex," though doubtless drawn with a correct pencil, is not very flattering to the sitter: "feet deformed and compressed into a shapeless mass, three inches long: a fleshless figure, without the undulations we consider essential to female beauty; a dingy yellow complexion, over-plastered with white cosmetic, high cheek-bones, small piggish-looking eyes, with pencilled eye-brows meeting over the nose, low brow, oblong ears, coarse black hair, anointed with stinking pork fat until it stood on end, then drawn up from the

face to the top of the head, where it is dressed in a high knot, the size of a small cabbage."

The details of Chinese cookery, viands, and banquets are curious and amusing, and the feats of a Chinese juggler (vol. i. p. 181) are positively astonishing.

We cannot pass over the statements made by Mr. Sirr respecting the conduct of Protestant missionaries in China. If these statements should be, as we can scarcely suppose them, incorrect, they ought to be contradicted; if they are true, they make a serious appeal to those who have the superintendence of missions to China in this country.

to China in this country.

"When in China, we were grieved to our heart's core to see the servants of the Romish Church indefatigably and zealously working, making converts of the Chinese, regarding neither difficulties nor discouragement, whilst too many Protestant missionaries occupy their time in secular pursuits, trading and trafficking. Periodical statements are made of missionary labours, in which are described the numbers of Chinese who have been converted by the Protestant missionaries; but wherever personal observation can be made, we fear these accounts will be found to

be incorrect and exaggerated." Vol. ii. p. 215. We found, and believe to be too true, the opinion expressed by a celebrated author (in the time of Lord Amherst's embassy) in the following words: 'The conversion of a people so slenderly attached to the predominant religion would not be attended with difficulty if truth were on the tongues of those who undertook it.' He might also have added, if their life and conduct correspond with that truth. Alas! the lives of many missionaries whom we have seen in China (and elsewhere) are totally foreign and at variance with their sacred calling, much of their time being passed in attending auctions, buying at one price and transferring their purchase to a native at an advanced rate, although they receive a handsome allowance, more than sufficient for their support." "The conduct of many missionaries is most unbecoming, whether considered in a Christian or social view, and to prove the impression produced on the minds of the Chinese heathens, by the lives of the missionaries being at variance with their preaching, the common expressions made use of in reference to them are 'lie-preaching devils;' 'story-telling, red-bristled, foreign devils.' This cannot be wondered at, as we were informed by one of our servants that a missionary in Hongkong retailed opium, and from our personal knowledge of the man's character we firmly believe the statement; yet this man has been handsomely paid to devote his time to the religious instruction of the Chinese, whom he was represented to be converting; instead of which, if our servant spoke truth, he was pandering to their vices, the destruction of their immortal souls, and causing the decay of their bodies." P. 217.

THE NEWZEALANDERS, unlike most other savage tribes, show the greatest readiness to adopt European customs. Mr. Power mentions instances of old men applying themselves diligently to learn reading and writing. They readily adopt, too, the implements of husbandry employed by the settlers, and many of them keep accounts at the savings' banks. At Waikanahi, an enterprising native has set up a house of entertainment, where there is a table d'hôte for the accommodation of his countrymen, who are judiciously employed by the governor in constructing roads in the neighbourhood. Mine host very wisely chose Saturday, after the week's work was paid for, as the day for holding his ordinary. He fixed his tariff at the moderate charge of a shilling a-head, and his table, which displayed an abundant supply of substantial fare, was well attended from the first. He speedily discovered, however, that the speculation promised to be a bad It was found that his guests used to make point of eating nothing for a whole day before the weekly feast, and then they would clear the board in a twinkling, and ask for more. accordingly restricted the allowance of each man to two pounds of pork, as many of potatoes, and a pint of coffee, with sugar, to which spare diet the guests were finally compelled to accommodate themselves. Among other signs of progress, Mr. Power likewise mentions that a prospectus has been issued of a newspaper, to be published in the Maori language, to contain all the news, scandal, and gossip of the colony, and which he appears to think would meet with much success,—Col. Mag.

There is a good story told of Moolraj. His followers looted a quantity of hermetically-scaled provisions, in tiu cases, which were mistaken for canister-shot, and nothing was fired from his guns for days, but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, potted shrimps, and other delicacies, supplying the British camp with a shower of the freshest English provisions.—Leaves, &c. of a Subaltern.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th July, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

Thara Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 26th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th July, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th August, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SHERRY WINE in Bottles, for Hospital use in Bengal;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the foremoon of the said 8th day of August next, after which hour no tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 25th July, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the lst August next, before 11 o'clock in the forencon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bombay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 200, and they must embark between the 15th and 31st August next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of is. 194d, per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the

form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Scoretary.

### Corrected to May 7.

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\*\*a\* A knowledge of Persian is absolutely necessary for reading the best compositions in Hindustanl. The preceding Grammar, with its Selections, will amply suffice for this purpose: when the student has finished the Hindustan Grammar, with its Selections (in the Persian character), he will find it greatly to his advantage to devote a mouth to the Persian before he commences the Bagh-o-Bahar.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-sirect.

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Tuesday, July 31, 1849.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

POR

# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Haddington (steamer), with the mails, left Calcutta July 3, Saugor 5, Madras 10, Point de Galle 14, Aden 29, and reached Sucz Aug. 6.

Suez Aug. 6.

The Achilles (steamer), with the China mail, left Hong-Kong
June 24, Singapore July 4, and Penang 6, arriving at Point de
Galle on the 14th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Aug. 9, from whence they were forwarded by the *Hindostan*, and reached Malta on the 12th. The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H. M.'s steamer *Medina*, which arrived at its destination on the

The Hindostan, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th.

### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Friday, Ang. 24

evening of Friday, Aug. 24.

A mail for Bombay, tid Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Friday, Sept. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 21.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	••		 July 3	Ceylon Singapore China		 July 11
Madras	••	••	 July 10	Singapore	••	 July 4
Bombay	• •		 June 30	China	• •	 June 24

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

In one of the Calcutta papers the present state of India is described in a very few lines, but those made up of very stately words. "We introduce to our readers," says the Harkaru, "the annals of an almost eventless fortnight. Peace broods over the land from Cashmere to Cape Comorin, from Peshawur to Pooree; and our congratulations on this happy state of affairs must be blended with regrets for the consequent dulness and monotony of the times." We

suppose our magniloquent brother would not desire a supply of wars and outrages, for the sake of giving to his columns interest, and providing his readers with excitement. If he do, there is, notwithstanding the apparently unruffled state of the surface, some probability (if rumour may be credited) that a little tailpiece to the late operations in the north-west may gently agitate the political and military world of India, give employment to those who ply the quill, whether there or at home, and slake the feverish thirst for news which the placidity of the present calm appears to render almost unbearable. Gholab Singh, a chief whose movements can rarely be calculated upon, and whose intentions have perhaps never been entirely fathomed by any one but himself, is reported to be likely to give trouble. It is said that the Governor-General has indisputable proofs that Gholab was engaged in the late rebellion, and in consequence has made a demand for the surrender of his artillery, amounting, according to current estimate, to 150 pieces of ordnance. If the Governor-General have that unquestionable evidence of Gholab Singh's treachery which he is alleged to possess, it must excite surprise that his lordship should be satisfied with demanding his guns only, when the proper penalty would be the forfeiture of his kingdom, which he owes to that Government which it is now said he sought to destroy; but clemency and magnanimity are so much in fashion, that such a course scarcely calls for wonder. As, however, the whole affair is at present merely matter of rumour, it would be useless to discuss it. All that is necessary is to put the reader in possession of the supplementary rumours which attend on the chief one. It is stated that Gholab Singh met the demand of the British Government with the politeness of a highwayman of the last century; protested that he was quite ready to comply with the demand, but that his people would not submit to it,—that his soldiers would not suffer the removal of the guns, and that he was unable to enforce obedience. The reason assigned for non-compliance, it is urged, furnishes sufficient ground for enforcing the demand by the last appeal, inasmuch, as if Gholab Singh cannot control his army and subjects, it is quite necessary that some other power should perform the duty for him. Consequently (if the rumours be to this extent true) the result must be the movement of a force sufficient to bring Gholab Singh to reason, or the semblance of it; and in default, to add one more to the list of pensioners of the British Government. It is proper to add that the political writers of India differ as to their appreciation of the value of these reports. By some they are believed, by others distrusted. There were, however, certain undoubted indications which seemed to speak unfavour-

ably for peace. Large bodies of Sikhs were flocking to Cashmir, for what object was not known; but they would scarcely direct their course thither without some object, nor without some expectation of a decent welcome; and it is, to say the least, a remarkable fact that not a single instance has occurred of any of the Sikh soldiery enlisting in the regiments which the British Government is forming in the Punjab. Further, a brigade order made known at Peshawur on the 11th June directs the formation of a considerable body of troops into a moveable column, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The troops named are the following: - Major Fordyce's and Major Blood's troops of horse artillery, Captain Turnbull's battery, 1st regiment light cavalry, Scinde irregular horse, H.M.'s 60th rifles, H.M.'s 61st, 31st, and 70th regts. B. N. I., 3rd and 19th Bombay native infantry.

The communication forwarding this order concludes thus,—"The report is, that we are off to Cashmir."

But whatever these rumours or these appearances may be worth, it is certain that Lahore will soon be in a state of excitement. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Simla on the 16th June, and after a brief sojourn at that place was to proceed to the capital of the Punjab. If war be determined on, the Commander-in-Chief will be on the spot to prosecute it with his characteristic vigour; if peace be destined to continue, the superabundant energy of the gallant general must find vent (for to keep it down is out of the question) in temperance lectures and General Orders. A testimonial to Sir Charles's predecessor, Lord Gough, is spoken of, but some doubt is expressed whether the rules of the service will allow of its presentation. Looking at what was done in the case of Lord Ellenborough, it would be difficult to say what the rules of the service will not allow.

The trial of Moolraj was still proceeding. The evidence for the prosecution had closed with that of Mr. John Lawrence. The result will be looked for with some interest.

The atrocities prevailing among the Hill tribes of Orissa seem not yet suppressed nor materially abated. The Chokro Bissye has been committing renewed outrages, and causing fresh bloodshed in Goomsur. It is reported that Colonel Campbell has resigned the agency, and is to be succeeded by Major M'Leod, of the 31st Madras Native Infantry.

Among the native states, almost the only one calling for any notice is Hyderabad. The debt due from the Nizam to the British Government amounts to no less a sum than 54 lakhs of rupees, and the means of its liquidation are still discussed. The proposal to clear the account by instalments, extending over a long series of years, and subject, of course, to all the accidents and delays which never fail to embarrass Indian settlements of accounts, is not a very attractive offer. So thinks the Governor-General, who demurs to the proffered terms, and demands immediate payment in full, or a cession of territory to the value of the debt. The cession of territory is gall and wormwood to an Oriental potentate, while money is not procurable unless private hoards be invaded. The negotiation, therefore, does not seem to be in the most promising state.

The distressing conclusion of the brilliant affair of Captain Howarth with a party of Rohillas, in the death of that gallant officer from apoplexy, caused by the extreme heat, is attributed in some of the papers (it is to be hoped without foundation) to the neglect of the surgeon, who, it is alleged,

remained in his quarters instead of proceeding to the field, as his duty required.

Of matters non-political the affairs of the Benares Bank furnish the most startling information. Our readers were indulged with a glance into this subject in our last publi-Since the despatch of the intelligence then chronicled, a general meeting of the shareholders has been held, at which disclosures were made which might have been considered extraordinary in other times, but which in ours are quite matters of course. Joint-stock banking in India and railway-making in England appear to be conducted on much the same principles. The meeting was very stormy. Europeans and natives vied with each other in assailing the management of the bank, and the Hindustani and English languages contended for pre-eminent richness in terms of denunciation and vengeance. The Chairman expressed his disapprobation of the tenor of a particular resolution put into his hands (having been regularly moved and seconded), not merely by words, but more significantly, and in a way which Hindoos and Englishmen could alike understand, by tearing it to pieces before the astonished meeting, and throwing the fragments on the ground. On this a proprietor declared that the meeting owed it to its outraged dignity that the pieces should be gathered up from the ignoble position to which they had been precipitated, put together, and a clean copy of the illtreated resolution written therefrom, and given to the Chairman, for the purpose of being put to the meeting. At this interesting point murmurs both loud and deep against the conduct of the Chairman seemed to indicate the approach of a crisis, and accordingly it came. After a brief period of hints and hesitation, the Chairman quitted his post, and the meeting also giving utterance as he departed to some uncourtly remarks, which led to the passing of an additional resolution, condemnatory of his conduct. Nothing, according to present information, could be much worse than the management of this unfortunate bank. Its directors cancelled stock at par, while it was purchasable, and, in some instances, purchased by the bank itself, at 25 and 30 per cent. discount; and according to the statement of a committee published by the Delhi Gazette, above 91 lakhs of rupees were lent chiefly to directors, on the security of 3,827 of the bank's own shares. Surely it is time that a new leaf in the chapter of Indian banking should be turned over.

Of minor matters—characterized at home as gossip, in India described by a shorter word—none of the Presidencies afford much. At Bombay the editor and proprietor of the Gentleman's Gazette have successfully defended an action brought against them for libel by a member of the native community, who considered himself pointed out to public notice under the term of "a fat Hindoo." It was held, however, that as Bombay could boast more fat Hindoos than one, the peculiar applicability of the phrase could not be maintained. Sir Thomas Monro was greatly struck by the obesity of some natives with whom he was officially brought into personal communication; and Bombay appears to have cause to rejoice in its well-fed citizens, not less than Madras, in its fat and fleshy cultivators.

The intelligence from China reports the weather at Victoria to be sultry, damp, and by no means wholesome. Six pirates were executed on the 7th of June, and on the previous evening an act of piracy was committed in sight of

the gallows. These outrages must be put down with a strong hand. An unpleasant affair has taken place at Macao. A Mr. Summers, an Englishman, having met a procession of the host in a narrow street, declined, from conscientious motives, to offer the usual mark of reverence. He was thereupon taken into custody and ultimately committed to the common gaol, where he might have remained for a period not easily to be guessed, but for the spirited conduct of Captain Keppel. That officer having applied to the Governor, first personally and subsequently by letter, for the discharge of Mr. Summers, but without effect, proceeded to set the prisoner at liberty in the summary way approved and practised by the Blakes of the olden time, and the Nelsons of our own. He landed a party of 115 men, who forthwith proceeded in the direction of the gaol. The guard, on seeing them approach, levelled their muskets, and the English fired, it is said, with fatal effect. The keys were now produced, and the prisoner triamphantly liberated. The whole affair did not occupy above an hour.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLI-CATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. J. P. Percival, 17th reg. at Ramsgate, July 26.

BENGAL.-Ens. James Spurgeon, Loodianah reg. at Cawn-

pore, June 9.

MADRAS.—Asst. surg. J. Welsh, M.D. 47th N.I. at Cuddapah, June 13.—Ens. W. M. Nicholson, 27th N.I. at Sukkur, June 1.

### TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ.

The constitution of the tribunal; the charges; the formalities of the proceeding, &c., were given in the last Mail.

First day, May 31.
Sadik Mahommed examined.—Was commander of horse at Mooltan. When it was reported that Messrs. Agnew and Anderson were coming to arrange the affairs of Mooltan, he wanted new sunnuds of his jagheer, and wished to write to the Resident of Lahore to secure it to him, and went to speak to Moolraj about it. He asked him whether it was true that the Sahebs were coming, and why he (Moolraj) wished to resign. Moolraj said he had been harshly treated by the Sahebs, and, if he had 500 men ready to die with him, he would hold out against them. When the Goorkha regiment (with Messrs. Agnew and Anderson) were two kos from Mooltan, the soldiers were visited by their relations in that city. Ram Singh (the Sikh commander), on his arrival, was at the Eedgah, and the Goorkhas and cavalry were placed between it and the fort. Moolraj called together the chiefs of the army, and said, "Go with me to meet the gentlemen." Messrs. Agnew and Anderson were dressing when Moolraj arrived at the Eedgah, and he waited half an hour. When he was conducted to them, they were seated. Moolraj was placed between them; Khan Singh was on the left. Moolraj said, "My rulers do me a great kindness in taking off my hands so great a charge as this army and this fort are to me." Mr. Agnew commended his remarks, and this fort are to me." Mr. Agnew commended his remarks, and added that, next day, he would take possession of the fort. This interview lasted half an hour, and at the close the gentlemen advanced to the edge of the carpet. Moolraj retired to a new garden near the town. After the gentlemen were wounded, Moolraj sent for the witness to the Am Khas, which was closed, and the Hindus and Musulmans of the Mooltan army were collected there. The witness and his party said, "What have you done?" Mookraj replied, "They have wounded Ram Rung; they would have wounded me too. I remained away against my wish; God's design in doing this I do not know." Some one said to him, he was not yet responsible, but he would be if he did not give himself up to the Sahebs. Moolraj replied, "My vakeel has gone to them to clear me." After sitting in the garden three hours, a person told the witness that the Sikhs and Mahomedans were swearing on the Grunt'h and the Koran. Witness went to Moolraj, who asked him to swear too.

witness told him there would be war with the Sahebs, and he would be beaten, having no arms and no supplies. plied, "God has a design in what has happened. hot weather, and the Europeans cannot move before the cold weather; I shall then have collected an army, and I hope there will be a rising in the Punjab." The witness, though pressed, refused to swear. Moolraj then wrote to all the dependents of the Mooltan government, requesting them to take up arms in his cause, and sent his family and property into the fort. The troops wished to fight. When the purwannals from Mr. Agnew arrived, Mooiraj complained of the manner in which he had been treated by the Sahebs, and the injustice of separating him from his army. He gave, in witness's presence, the order to assault. Six or eight guns opened from the Am Khas and four from the fort upon the Eedgah. When Moolrej gave the order, he said, "Don't delay, as the army will go over to the other side; go and fight, I will sit here." This was at noon. Moolraj did not go to the Rejghat to bring in Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, when they were coming. When he went first to meet them, he greeted Khan Singh as Punjabis usually greet one another. When he went first to meet them, he The army was still under the control of Moolraj, but the witness heard some of the men say they would fight with or without his orders. After the death of the two gentlemen, Moolraj asked witness his advice; he advised him to surrender; but the dewan replied, he had no faith in the Sahebs, and must fight now; adding, "Dost Mahomed gave himself up, and was treated badly." At a second interview, Moolraj gave orders to h's cavalry officers to go to Leia to fight Lieut. Edwardes. When Mr. Agnew came to Mooltan, the army of Moolraj was about 1,500.

### Second day, June 1.

Kootub Shah, Mr. Agnew's moonshee, examined.—" On the day the Sahebs arrived at Serai, I arrived at Toolumbah with their horses and goods. The kardar refused to give grass, wood, &c. I told the Sahebs. Agnew said it did not matter; if I could not find wood, &c., I must put up without it. The same morning a vakeel arrived from Moolraj. From Serai, Messrs. Agnew and Anderson went to Ram Chotra, on the banks of the river. When I arrived at Halikwala, the people told me that Mooltan was in a state of insurrection, and appeared surprised I should go there. I wrote to the Sahebs and to Khan Singh what the people said. Agnew answered, that such reports were not true; that he was a friend to the dewan, and that no insurrection would take place. The two Sahebs arrived at Raj-ghat on the 17th April. I said to Agnew, that when Anderson came before from Bhawulpore to Mooltan, Moolraj came two kos to meet him, fired a salute from the fort, and did him great honour; why does he not do so to you? Saheb replied, 'He has already sent a vakeel to me, who has appointed the Huzooree Bagh for Mr. Anderson and me to live in, and the Eedgah for Khan Singh.' I then said, 'Why do you not go to the Huzooree Bagh? Perhaps it is true what the people of Halikwala told me, that Mooltan is in a state of insurrection. You should inquire if such is the case or not.' The following morning a vakeel came from the dewan, who accompanied the Sahebs to the Eedgah, where Khan Singh's tents were pitched. From thence they all went to the Huzooree Bagh, about 200 paces from the Eedgah. When they returned to the Eedgah, the Sahebs said, 'Such a place is not fit to live in; it is too small.' Khan Singh said, 'If you wish, then, you may live in my tents.' The Sahebs then pitched their tents in the Eedgah. said that Moolraj was on his way to pay a visit to the Sahebs. Agnew went outside, and said, 'It is very hot now; the dewan will not come until evening.' Khan Singh said, 'If he comes now, you must receive him, after the trouble he has had in coming. He will not probably remain more than half an hour.' Moolraj soon after arrived. Nothing of importance transpired during this first interview. Moolraj remarked, 'I am glad you take the charge of this country and fort off my hands. It is a great charge to me.' Khan Singh was at this time seated behind Moolraj, who took no notice of him, although Agnew told him two or three times of it. In the evening, Moolraj came again, and told the Sahebs that the city, and army, and country, were at their disposal. Khan Singh was again placed behind Moolraj, and notwithstanding Agnew took the chair of Khan Singh and placed it beside that of Moolraj, no notice was taken of him. Agnew said to Moolraj, 'The British Government unwillingly deprive you of your authority, but you should not be angry for that; you will still be respected, and have authority.' Besides these words, he gave him much consolation. The Saheb then demanded from Moolraj his papers for the ten previous years. The dewan was very unwilling to give them, and said, 'My papers have been caten by the ants, or otherwise destroyed; but I can show you the receipts (for all money expended) which I have received from Lahore, and others.' Agnew replied, 'In

instances such as the present, it is customary for papers to be delivered up.' After much altercation, Moolraj promised to deliver into the hands of the Sahebs his papers for six years. On going away, Moolraj said, 'In the morning I shall visit you, and show you the army and the fort, previous to surrendering them to you; but I have done nothing to deserve such harsh treatment from you. He appeared to be in great grief, and his face had an angry expression on going away. When the Sahebs returned into the tent, I said to Agnew, 'Before you insist on having the papers, you should first make arrangements for se-curing possession of the fort, as you can then dictate your own terms; otherwise, Moolraj will certainly endeavour to evade his Saheb said, 'It matters not; Moolraj is my friend.' Khan Singh asked what number of troops should accompany the Sahebs to the fort on the following morning. The Sahebs replied, that a strong escort was not necessary, but that a few men would suffice. Khan Singh having said that 200 men would not be too many, as the fort was large, Agnew replied, 'If you are afraid, do not go; I will go alone.' During the night, Khan Singh got in readiness two companies of infantry, about sixteen sowars, and three officers. In the morning, the Sahebs and Khan Singh waited for some time, in expectation of Moolraj's arrival. As he did not come, they proceeded on elephants to visit the camp, where they were joined by the dewan, who, at their approach, dismounted from his horse, and also mounted an elephant. In this manner all proceeded towards the Arrived at the gate, they dismounted and entered on They bad not arrived twenty paces within the walls, when the gates were shut, and admission denied to the troops without. Agnew requested Moolraj to give orders for the admission of the troops, which Moolraj did; the soldiers then entered the fort, and, by direction of the Sahebs, were stationed at various Moolraj conducted the Sahebs all over the fort, and showed them, amongst other places, a bomb-proof building, erected by Sawun Mull. Saheb remarked, it would easily be destroyed. Moolraj also showed his dwelling-house. Some artillery-men were observed shedding tears. Agnew gave them con-solation, and told them they should always find employment. When the Saheb's troops arrived at the gate of the fort, and were denied admission, I did not hear the townspeople say anything, but some of my people went to the city and told me that they were anxious to fight. Moolraj, the two Sahebs, and Khan Singh, left the fort by the middle gate. When I joined them, I observed Moolraj galloping towards the Am Khas, and I beheld Agnew wounded in three places in the left arm; wounds given by Ameer Chund. Saleb parried and returned the blows with a stick (or whip). He was surrounded by men with naked swords. I went with Elahee Buksh near the Saheb. Elahee Buksh struck at Ameer Chund with his tulwar, which, being a bad one, did not cut him. Ameer Chund, however, fell into the ditch. Khan Singh gave the Saheb his hat, which had fallen or had been knocked off, and Ram Rung bound his arm with his handkerchief. We all went towards the Eedgab, mounted on elephants, followed by a great crowd. Two or three of Moolraj's men fired upon us from the Am Khas, but without effect. On arriving at the tents, we found that Anderson had also been wounded (in seven places), as well as his horse. The two Sahebs were removed to the mosque in the Eedgah, from whence they despatched three letters, one to Major Edwardes, one to Lahore, and one to Bhawulpore. I and Kurm Elahee Khan were sent to Moolraj to demand an explanation of what had occurred. Near him a crowd was collected, and fire-arms were discharged at me as I approached. In vain I told them I was a vakeel: they declared they would fire on all who approached. One of Ram Rung's men told me that Ram Rung had been wounded by Moolraj's people, because he was favourable to the Sahebs, and had remonstrated with the dewan on his conduct. I returned to the Sahebs and related what had taken place; they told me not to return. At this time, Bhaie Singh and the two companies under his command arrived at the Eedgah, and said they had been driven out of the fort by Moolraj's troops. A messenger from Moolraj arrived at the same time, with a letter, in which Moolraj stated that all that had taken place was against his wishes and orders, but that a few bad and disaffected men had done it. Saheb wrote in reply, that he never thought the dewan was the author of the disturbance, and requested him to give up the guilty parties for punishment. During the day, the troops were brought into the Eedgah, and a ditch was made round it. On the 20th April the fort opened fire on the Eedgah. The first ball entered the tent of Khan Singh, and seventeen guns were soon playing upon us; we had but four guns. Ghoolam Hussain was sent as messenger to Moolraj to inquire the reason of the firing. The Sahebs gave Rs. 1,000 to their troops, and promised to compensate them for all they had lost or should lose whilst on service.

They said they would fight, but refused the money, and appeared disaffected. In the afternoon, Moolraj's army advanced upon the Eedgah. Saheb gave the order to open fire. Before Moolraj's troops liad arrived at the Eedgah, all the Saheb's suwars, and most of the infantry, had already gone over to the enemy. The Sahebs sent flags of truce to Moolraj. Khan Singh went outside, and was quickly surrounded by the enemy, who rushed into the enclosure, and it was then that the two Sahebs were murdered. When I returned to my tent I found everything as I had left it; I had been robbed of nothing. Khan Singh and Kurm Elahee were confined in the camp. the morning I was taken to the tent in which Kurm Elahes was confined, and afterwards conducted before Moolraj, who asked me what I desired to do? I replied, I wished to remain where I was. He gave me purwannahs to enable me to bring my family to where I was. Moolraj issued and circulated a proclamation, calling on the Lahore force to join him. To this proclamation I attached my seal, as did Khan Singh and Kurm Elahee their signatures. Three days afterwards, I wrote to the Resident Saheb the evidence I now give to you."

Third day, June 2. Examination of Kootub Shah continued .- "When Ameer Chund wounded Mr. Agnew, neither Moolraj nor any of his officers gave orders for his apprehension. Before the murder, Moolraj said the Lahore army joined his. The whole of the Mooltan army was obedient to Moolraj on the 18th and 19th of April. When the troops of Moolraj entered the Eedgah, Khan Singh and myself were the only persons then present with the Sahebs. Khan Singh said to Moolraj's soldiers, 'I am the guilty party; take me before Moolraj, and do you remain here as guards over the Sahebs, who are wounded.' Khan Singh was as guards over the Sahebs, who are wounded.' Khan Singh was seized, and then the Sahebs were murdered. I did nothing, having no authority, and being without servants."

(The cross-examination, which was long, brought out nothing:

more.)

Fourth day, June 4.
Ussud Allee, moonshee, examined.—" I was in the service of Agnew Saheb. On the 17th April, the two Sahebs, Khan-Singh, and I arrived at Rajghat. Our goods and servants were landed and sent towards Mooltan; but Anderson and Agnew, Khan Singh and I, remained on the bank of the river. Onthe morning of the 18th, I went on foot towards the Huzooree Bagh; the two Sahebs followed me about 100 paces on this side of the Loharree gate. I stopped at a shop, to purchase a pair of shoes; the shoemaker asked me who I was, and with whom I came. I replied I was a moonshee in the service of the Sahebs, who had just arrived. He then asked if the Sahebs had with them their whole army, or if more troops would follow. I told him that a still greater force was coming. The shoemaker observed to a man who was seated near him, 'that is unfortunate.' From this man's shop I went to the Huzooree Bagh; the Sahebs were then at the Eedgah; I did not go near them then, as I had obtained permission to arrange my own affairs. Shortly afterwards, the Sahebs came to the Huzooree Bagh. Having seen it, they said that both it and the Eedgah were too small to live in, and that they wished another spot on which to pitch their tents. They then returned to the Eedgah. In the evening, Peer Buksh (barber) came to shave me. Whilst he was doing so, he related to me all the news of Mooltan, and what the people thought of the Saheb's arrival. I paid little attention to what he said, and consequently do not remember much of his relation. One thing, however, I remember he told me, that Moolraj had, during the night, held a council. On the morning of the 19th, I sent Nassim Khan to the Sahebs. shortly after followed to pay my respects. When I arrived at the Eedgah, the two Sahebs were at the north side of it, mounted, and proceeding towards Mooltan. I then went near, and repeated what Peer Buksh had told me of Moolraj, &c. Agnew became angry, and ordered me to return to my tent. The Sahebs then went on to the fort, and I returned to the Huzooree Bagh. About two hours (I think) had passed when Anderson's syce came running towards me, and said, 'they are beating my master.' We all then went to the Eedgah, and there learnt that Agnew had received three sword-cuts and Anderson five. At noon, a letter arrived from Moolraj, in which was written: 'I have surrendered all into your hands, but the chief men of the city and the army are dissatisfied with me for having done so.' In the answer to this letter, Agnew wrote, 'the disaffection of the townspeople or others is of no importance whilst you remain firm, and true to us.' On the 20th, the fort opened fire on the Eedgah, and on that day the Sahebs were Mooltan. From all parts of the country people came to join Moolraj." murdered. After this I remained fifteen or sixteen days in

Moonshee Wuzeer Allah Khan examined .- " On the 5th of

April, Agnew Saheb left Lahore for Mooltan, and arrived at Toolumbah (about forty kos from Mooltan) on the 13th. Shortly after his arrival there, a messenger arrived from Mool-Saheb detained the messenger until the following day, when he sent him back to Mooltan with a letter to the dewan in which it was written, that 'it is needless that you should come so far to meet me. When I approach Mooltan, then will be the most proper time to receive me according to custom.' On the 17th, the Sahebs arrived at Rajghat. Moolraj did not go there to meet them. In my heart, I thought, that he is an enemy of the Sahebs. Our goods and servants were sent in the afternoon to the Eedgah. On the 18th, in the morning, I went towards Mooltan. On the Chabootra at the Loharie gate some Mussulmans were seated; I sat down beside them to smoke a hookah. They questioned me respecting the Sahebs, and asked me what was the strength of the army which accompanied them? I told them, that was no business of theirs. They then said, 'We have heard that Moolraj assembled last evening all his sirdurs, and the chief men of the city.' I thought to myself, that this boded no good to the Sahebs, and that Moolraj would perhaps refuse to give up the city and army to them, and wish to fight them. When I returned to the Eedgah, Agnew was engaged in writing two roobkarees. In one, he demanded that a list should be sent to him of the names of all those persons to whom permits had been granted, authorizing them to levy imposts in towns throughout the Mooltan territory. He also requested that a moonshee might be sent to him from Mooltan, and from whom he might learn the names of the chowkees at which taxes were levied, as well as the articles liable to be taxed. In this roobkaree, it was moreover stated, that it was the wish of the Lahore Government to abolish many (or all?) of the duties and imports formerly levied in the Mooltan district. In the second roobkaree, Moolraj was informed of the arrival of Sirdar Khan Singh, appointed by the Lahore Government to supplant him in the government of Mooltan; the dewan was accordingly requested to assemble, on the following day, the garrison of the fort within its walls, and the remainder of his army (at that moment available) in a maidan near the city, for the inspection of the Sahebs and of Khan Singh. Previous to inspection he was directed to separate the old levies and veteran troops from the newly-raised ones. Agnew sent the two roob-kares to Khan Singh for perusal, who replied that the contents of the first pleased him well. 'But,' he added, 'I do not think (with regard to the second roobkaree) it politic to enter the fort of Mooltan to-morrow; Moolraj is but a boy, mischief-making, and deceitful; he has paid to you none of the honours or compliments customary to such occasions as the present, and one knows not what may happen.' I conveyed this message to Agnew, who sent for Sheik Mustapha, Khan Singh's moonshee, and directed him to tell the Sirdar, that he had nothing to fear in going to the fort, and that he should not be so unwilling to go. Khan Singh, on receiving this message, said, 'Well, I will go; but it would be more proper if Moolraj's army left the fort before I entered it.' The roobkarees were then despatched to Moolraj by some of his own men, who were then in the Saheb's camp, and who had come from Mooltan with sweetmeats, &c. The roobkaree relating to the position of the troops on the morrow had retained, I observed, its original form, notwithstanding the objections raised by Khan Singh. I know not whether this was by order of the Saheb, or through the carelessness of a moonshee. I then related to Agnew the conversation I had had with the Musulmans on the Chabootra, to which he seemed to attach no importance. Soon after this, Saheb put into my hands twenty-five missuls, and directed me to bring before him all those persons whose names were written therein. He gave me, moreover, thirteen other papers, containing inventories of the ammunition, provisions, stores, &c. in the various forts throughout the district under the authority of Moolraj, and ordered me to bring them with him to the fort on the following day. Tuesday. Moolraj visited Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, attended by 200 suwars. The Sahebs received him in the tent of Khan Singh, where they happened to be on his arrival. I do not know all that transpired in this interview, as I did not arrive. there till towards its conclusion. Standing close to the tent, I heard the voice of Moolraj saying, 'How is it possible for me to produce papers for ten years? I have been dewan but two years.' Agnew Saheb said, 'In asking for your papers, I only wish to ascertain from them the state of the country, and what has been the custom for the last ten years. I looked through an opening in the jhanks of the tent, and saw Moolraj seated; bepeople said to Agnew, 'The papers you demand I shall deliver up to you;' this person then added, to Moolraj, 'Why do you not repeat the promise I have made?' Moolraj, however, remained silent. On going away he said, 'To-morrow I shall

send you a box (or boxes) of papers.' On the morning of the 18th, Moolraj did not come inside the Eedgah, and throughout the night the Lahore force and all on our side en-At daybreak on the morning of the 19th, the camped outside camped outside. At daybreak on the morning of the 19th, the two Sahebs and Khan Singh, accompanied by two companies of the Ghoorka regt. commanded by Kooldeep Singh, with Goolab Singh, and others, left the Eedgah, and proceeded towards the fort. I soon afterwards followed them. Whilst the Sahebs were in the fort, I remained at the Shurkee gate. I observed that the troops of Moolraj were in fighting order, and that one company of Ghoorkas was inside the fort, the other without the walls. From that place I went to Barra Durree; I then saw Moolraj walking hand in-hand with Agnew. On two sides the Mooltan army was drawn up in review order, and was inspected by Agnew, who said, 'Those officers and soldiers who have served under Maharajah Runjeet Singh shall be disbanded, but remain in their present employment and retain their present rank; the soldiers of Runjeet Singh are no longer in the service of Moolraj. From that date you are the servants of the Lahore Sirkar, under the command of Khan Singh.' gave orders for the disbanding of the new levies, and told them that, having received from Moolraj their pay up to that day, they were to lay down the arms they had received from the Lahore Sirkar, but might take with them all that were their own. At this time Moolraj said, 'I will now give up to you my keys.' The person in whose charge the keys were not being present, Saheb said to Kooldeep Singh, 'When they shall arrive, I give the keys into your charge; in the mean time go around the fort, and place beside each of Moolraj's sentries one of your men, but do not remove the sentries of Moolraj.' The Saheb then said, that the fort no longer belonged to him, that he was at liberty to remove all his property, but that he must leave behind all that belonged to the Sirkar. Moolraj was silent. The Sahebs then went towards the gate, but Eesr Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Goolab Singh, Rawannah Singh, and Jowahir Singh, remained behind in the fort. Moolraj, the two Sahebs, Khan Singh, and Rung Ram, on arriving near the gate, mounted their horses; they went through the gate in the following order:—On Agnew's they went through the gate in the following order:—On Agnew's right hand was Moolraj, on his left Anderson, to the left of the latter was Khan Singh. I overheard a conversation between Rawannah Singh and Jowahir Singh. One said, 'How foolish has been the conduct of Moolraj, in acting so as to bring down upon him the Sahebs, and his fort taken possession of by us, as if we had gained a victory!' The other replied, 'I saw Saheb take the hand of Moolraj; if any accident now happens to the Sahebs, Moolraj will surely be severely punished.' When the Sahebs arrived close to the drawhidge, a person, concealed Sahebs arrived close to the drawbridge, a person, concealed from view in a small door on the right hand, struck at and wounded Agnew with a spear; I saw Moolraj turn towards this man, make a sign to him, and then gallop away. Again this person wounded Saheb, the last time not severely, as the spear merely grazed his right side. Saheb repeatedly struck at this man with a switch he held in his hand. At this time his horse reared, and Saheb fell to the ground; he immediately got up and attacked the person who first wounded him (Ameer Chund). Ameer Chund, crossing over to where Saheb stood, inflicted a sword-cut on Saleb's left arm. All who were then near drew swords. Nassim Khan and Elahee Buksh ran to attack Ameer Chund. At this moment a blow aimed by Saheb at Ameer Chund fell on Nassim Khan, who said, 'Why do you strike your own servants?' Elahee Buksh having stabled Ameer Chund in the cheek, the latter fell into the fort ditch. A man was descending to despatch him, but was called back by Saheb. Khan Singh, with some of his clothing, bound up the wounds of Saheb; I, fearing for my life, fled. Anderson, when Agnew was wounded, galloped after Moolraj. Before he overtook him, I saw Moolraj make a sign to the suwars who followed him, five of whom detached themselves from the rest and struck at Saheb with their tulwars. Saheb turned his horse towards the Eedgah, and was pursued by these five suwars, who were joined by others from Moolraj's escort. Saheb's horse was, as well as himself, wounded. Agnew and Anderson were at this time distant from each other about 100 paces."

Examination of Wuzeer Allah, continued.—"Anderson was wounded and fell near the Dowlut gate; the suwars, on his fall, returned to Moolraj. When Anderson fell from his horse, I fled through fear to the Eedgah. The Sahebs arrived there soon after me, and the troops were then got under arms. Kadir Buksh was sent for by Agnew to sew up the wounds of Anderson. The news then arrived that the Saheb's people, Kootub Shah, and Kurm Elahee, who had proceeded towards the Am Khas, had been badly treated by Moolraj's people, and forced to return. Agnew directed Khan Singh to place sentries round the Eedgah, and to keep soldiers on the alert. Not before then

were the wounds of Agnew sewn up. Saheb then wrote to Moolraj, and said, 'I know you are not the guilty party in this affair; seize those persons who have wounded Anderson and myself, and send them to me, and do not fail to come also yourself. People will then see and know that you were not a party to this affair, and that you are still my friend. If you will not come, then will I also entertain doubts of your friendship.' This letter was sent at 11 A.M., but at 3 P.M. no answer had been returned. At 4 P.M. Toolsee Ram, a servant of Moolraj, arrived from Mooltan, the bearer of a letter from the dewan, in which it was written, 'In my heart I wish to visit you, but my army (both Hindoo and Musulman) is averse to it, and would be greatly dissatisfied if I did so. Moreover, my brother, Ram Rung, has been wounded for having spoken in your favour; take care of yourself.' On reading this, Agnew said to Toolsee Ram, 'Go to Moolraj and persuade him of the propriety and necessity of paying me a visit after what has happened. If he will not come, then I shall be much displeased.' This was on the 19th. When Toolsee Ram had gone, the officers of the Lahore army came to Saheb, and said, 'We cannot fight with Moolraj; his army is so great, that he could surround us without approaching within gun-shot. On our side, we have not even food.' Kadir Singh added that he had seen the army of Moolraj preparing for the fight. At 4 P.M. orders were issued for the army to enter the Eedgah, and construct batteries for the guns. At midnight these works were completed, and the troops all within the Eedgah. During the whole night, there was much noise in Mooltan. Early on the following morning (20th), Saheb sent to the troops who had formerly served under Runjeet Singh, the purwannah of the Lahore Government, declaring them to be no longer in the service of Moolraj, but in that of Khan Singh. To this an answer was brought that they would adhere to Moolraj. About 10, the first gun was fired from the fort, and shortly afterwards fire was opened from the Am Khas also. Not until two hours after this did Saheb give orders to return the fire. Colonel Eesr Singh caused to be discharged the first gun, by which one of the fort guns was dismounted; the second shot killed a child. Six guns only were destroyed. When Saheb inquired why the firing had ceased, Goolab Singh replied, that 'many balls from the enemy's guns fall among us, we can no longer fight; why do you not retire upon Baker Abad? we should there be beyoud the range of the enemy's guns. Our men are hungry." Saheb distributed Rs. 1,000 amongst the officers and men, to but the firing did not recommence. From this hour the men went over to Moolraj; at 4 r.m. they had all deserted. Khan Singh proposed sending a flag of truce to Moolraj, but Saheb refused to do so, but allowed Ghoolam Hussain and Elahee Buksh to go to Mooltan to inquire the reason of the firing. They did not come back before night. In the evening, Anderson became senseless from his wounds. A great number of men, armed and unarmed, now approached the Eedgah from Mooltan. In front came about 100 Chukr Wallahs (Akalies?), and with them were Hurbughwan, Deedar Singh, and Jaimmel Singh, officers of Moolraj's army. Hearing the noise made by this crowd, Agnew ordered the bed of Anderson to be brought near him; then the people of Moolraj arrived at the gate of the Some of them seized Khan Singh, and led him away; through fear, I concealed myself between the kunnats of Saheb's tent, close to his bed. When Moolraj's men entered, one of them, Goojer Singh, advanced towards the Saheb, and used much abusive language to him. He asked him what right he had to come to Mooltan; and said that he must become a Sikh. Saheb answered, 'I am a servant of the Maharajah; do you not see that my hair is allowed to grow like that of the Sikhs?' these words Goojer Singh struck Agnew with a sword, and twice drew it across his throat; two other men discharged firearms at him. The name of one of these men is Bowpal Singh, a servant of Rung Ram. The Sahebs were then cut and hacked with swords; and, when they were dead, their bodies brought outside, placed on the ground, face to earth, and cut at by the people who crowded round. Goojer Singh cut off the head of Agnew and took it away with him. All this I saw. On the 21st, I remained all day concealed in the Baba Suffra nullah. Assud Allah was with me. At 4 P.M. I saw Goojer Singh upon Agnew's Arab horse, and with the Saheb's pistols in his belt, going from Dewan Am Khas to the Eedgah, to join the Goorkha regiment. Eight or nine days after this, I went disguised to the Am Khas, and there saw Moolraj, who appeared to be very pleased. About twenty days after the murder of the Sahebs I was discovered and put in prison, where I remained until the capture of the fort. I was very badly treated, and but little food and drink was given to me."

(To be continued).

### PESHAWUR.

June 1.—Nothing going on; dust storm all yesterday. Major Lawrence has taken a quantity of shawls, goods, &c., value Rs. 30,000, belonging to Dost Mahommed. They were on the way to Cabul. Lieut. Daly is appointed to command a Seikh cavalry corps to be raised here; he is of the Bombay fusiliers.—Mofussulite.

June 3 .- We are glad to learn by letters from Peshawur, dated June 3, that Brigadier Dundas has some friends, at least at that station, that they think him fair and impartial, and declare that "he carries on the duty, giving as little trouble as His manner is his chief fault, and that seems natural possible. to him." The Khaibeeres and Cabulees do not seem inclined to give any trouble at present; indeed, the latter are said to be n great dread of an invasion from our side. The Bengal horse artillery, H.M.'s 61st foot, and four companies of the 60th were under cover, the Bombay artillery and fusiliers still under canvas, "which," says the same correspondent whom we have quoted above, "does not look like favouritism." Lieut. Lumsden had marched with his cavalry guide to the Yoosoofzaie country, to resettle some questions that Dost Mahomed had upset during his temporary arrangements. Lieut. Pollock is in charge of Kohat. It is reported that Sultan and Peer Mahomed are not satisfied with the provision allowed them by Dost Mahomed! We trust that, under no circumstances, will they ever be allowed to return to Peshawur. Our latest from Peshawur is to the 5th of June. The wing of the 3rd Bombay N.I. had returned with treasure from Atok on the 29th of May. Hot winds had prevailed since the 1st of June with much dust. The infantry of the guide corps now at Peshawur is to be increased to 600 men. Capt. Barron, of the 19th Bombay N. I., had been appointed brigade-major on the departure of the Bombay staff and the nomination is said to be a good one. - Delhi Gazette, June 13.

JUNE 12.—We were all taken quite aback yesterday by the publication of the following order, from which you will perceive that we are all now formed into a moveable force, ready to march at a moment's warning. The fusiliers and 13th Bengal irregular cavalry remain here:—

"Extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding.—Agreeably to orders received through Major General Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding Punjaub division, the troops named in the margin will be formed into a movcable column, and must be prepared to march at a moment's notice. Marching establishments, including carriage for the private baggage of officers and men, to be agreeable to the scales laid down in G. G. O. No. 360, of the 2nd December, 1824.

"Major Fordyce's and Major Blood's troops of horse artillery; Capt. Turnbull's battery; 1st regt. L.I.; Scinde irregular horse; H. M.'s 60th rifles; H. M.'s 61st, 31st, and 70th regts. Bengal N. I.; 3rd and 9th Bombay N. I."

The report here is that we are off for Cashmere; in fact, one of the Peshawur chieftains told me last evening that numbers of people were leaving this to join Dost Mahomed in the Kyber Pass, and it may be relied upon that if we quit this, he will pounce down on Peshawur like a hawk. Goolab Singh won't give up his guns, and it is said that he has been detected in traitorous correspondence, &c. &c. Rumours are very abundant.

H. M.'s 60th rifles have all now moved into the garden house of Sultan Mahomed Khan. This is a very beautiful looking place; a fine avenue of orange trees leads up to a richly painted dwelling. This is the principal part of the building, and forms their hospital. The troops are located in a square behind, said to have been the abode of the Sultan's hundred wives. does not accommodate the whole of the regiment, four companies having been obliged to pitch their tents to the right of the house for want of room; but they are well sheltered under or near trees, &c. Their number of sick has greatly increased of late; the other day they had 140 in hospital-more than ever they have had since coming to the country, having generally been about the healthiest regiment on the establish-The number is now decreasing very fast. standing medical committee has been reassembled, the purpose of examining into the cause of sickness in H.M.'s 60th rifles.' I am not aware of the conclusion they have come to, as they are still sitting, but I believe that Dr. Straker, superintending surgeon, and president of the Medical Committee, has recommended that every second tree in the orchard to the right of the Wuzeera Bagh be cut down, and the lower branches of all the other trees lopped off; the place to be kept free from weeds, &c., and no more irrigation to be allowed than what really is necessary. This has been approved of by the Brigadier, and ordered by him to be carried into effect by the Quartermaster of the corps. This is, I must say, an excellent recommendation of Dr. Straker's, for it will not only benefit the men, but the fruit too, as it will grow to twice its size: the trees are too close together. The pendalls for the fusiliers are now getting on fast, and will soon be ready for them. The 3rd troop horse artillery and Turnbull's battery have removed from Wuzeersbagh, and are encamped for the present to the right of Major Lawrence's house: they are to occupy the old Sikh lines, which will also soon be ready for their reception. The following officers proceeded on sick certificate the day before yesterday for Kurrachee—I understand they go down by Attock:—Major Mignon, 1st Bombay E. Regt. Fusiliers; Dr. Dearlove; Ensign Shaw, of the Baggage Corps; and Ensign Napier, 3rd Regt. N.I.

13th June. - I have not written to you for a long time for this reason—that I have not had any news of moment to communicate. At present there are various reports going about, which I will relate. In the city there is a report that Goolab Singh has assembled a large army in Cashmeer, that he has 100 guns, and that this force is to oppose us; another, and I should think the true one, is, that Goolab Sing has written to Sir H. Lawrence to say that his nephew has been enlisting into his service the whole of the Sikhs who delivered up their arms at Rawul Pindee, and that they have a great number of guns; and further, that he (Goolab Singh) is unable to restrain this nephew. A force has already gone from Wuzeerabad, so it is said; and yesterday we were all rather astonished at an order making the following regiments, &c. into a moveable column, and to be ready to march at a moment's notice, viz. Major Fordyce's and Major Blood's troops of horse artillery; Turnbull's battery; one company of sappers and pioneers; 1st light cavalry, Sindh horse, II. M.'s 60th and 61st regiments, 30th and 70th Bengal infantry, and the 3rd and 19th regts Bombay N.I. Where this force is to go, no one here seems to know. We are to keep up our camels, which is a great shame, until we do really march. A subaltern's pay will not stand Rs. 45, being cut every month for the scabby janwars of the conqueror of Sindh's famous baggage corps, which he boasts so much about. Bengal officers pay Rs. 8 per month for each camel, whilst Bombay officers have to pay Rs. 15 for beasts that cannot carry half a load. Should this moveable column be at all moved, what does Major George Lawrence intend doing with Peshawur with but one European regiment of infantry, and a corps of irregular cavalry? He will have to give himself up this time to Dost Mahomed Barukzai, instead of Sultan Mahomed of that ilk. The best of the joke is, that the road to Cashmeer, where Goolab Singh's nephew is said to be creating this disturbance, and where this moveable column must be intended for, is impracticable for camels-nothing but mules or tattoos will do. After all, I dare say that it will turn out a false alarm, or otherwise that the bloodthirsty old man at present at the head of military affairs wishes to add another Egypt to our Indian empire, or a contrivance to make the poor officers and men pay for camels instead of government.

Telegraph and Courier, June 29.

### BENGAL.

### TESTIMONIAL TO LORD GOUGH.

We have been requested by several friends, in various parts of India, to propose a testimonial to Lord Gough, on his retirement from the command of the Indian army. The number of letters we have received on this subject, from Lahore, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Unballah, the Hills, and in short from every large station in India, afford a strong proof of the great regard and respect in which Lord Gough is held by the army at large; and we take upon ourselves to say, that no body of men in this world were more ready and anxious to testify that respect than the army of India, at this present moment.

Our reason for not before acceding to the wishes of so many

Our reason for not before acceding to the wishes of so many friends, in bringing this matter to public notice earlier, is simply this—that we had some doubt whether the giving of a testimonial would be in accordance with some regulation or other, which forbids any demonstration of feeling towards a retiring commanding officer. Before we proceed further, it behoves us to say, that we are in ignorance of the rules and regulations which apply to such cases, and we are unprepared to argue the distinctions which would bring this or that officer within or without the pale of such rules and regulations. Our sentiments on such points must necessarily be those of other people, and we are told to say, that "in the case of Lord Gough, there can be no sort of objection to the army of India expressing in the most marked manner those feelings of regard and respect which are universally entertained."

Lord Gough is retiring from a command which it is utterly impossible he can ever resume; his connection with India and

its army is at an end—as far as regards public service—and there can be no more impropriety in presenting Lord Gough with some fitting testimonial, than in voting a sword to Sir Harry Smith, Sir Wm. Nott, Sir George Pollock, or Lord Ellenborough. All these, we believe, have received at the hands of the army some memorial of the regard in which they were respectively held in this country.

We are, generally speaking, averse to testimonials being given to great men on the occasion of their retiring from office, and we have, not unfrequently, opposed them in these columns. But if ever there was an exception to be made, it is fitting to make it in favour of the gallant old veteran who is about to take his departure from these shores. He leaves us an ill-used man, —one who was prematurely pushed from his stool to allay a panic in the mind of the British public. With what reason let his last crowning victory bear ample witness. Lord Gough leaves this country, as the most hospitable and kind-hearted person that ever occupied so high a position. His hospitality and kindness have not been by fits and starts—(as is too often the case). They have been uniform from the commencement of his career to the close, and in making those subject to his command happy at his board, he has ever been cheerfully assisted by Lady Gough, who will long be remembered, for her unaffected good nature, and anxiety to promote the social interests of all around her. No commanderin-chief—no public functionary in the world—ever excelled Lord Gough in good-feeling and moral worth. A soldier, from his boyhood to the present hour, he has carried the frank and unpretending manners of the camp into the society he has moved in ;-and without laying claim to "those soft parts of conversation which chamberers have," he has contrived to attach unto him all those with whom he has come in contact. What may be Lord Gough's personal wishes on the present occasion we have no means of judging; but we imagine the desire of so large a body of officers who have shared his dangers (during three campaigns-two of them of no trifling character) to do him honour on his departure cannot be distasteful, or other than gratifying.

The testimonial, if given at all, should be a public testimonial; for the respect entertained for Lord Gough is not confined to the army. It is as general as it is sincere, and we feel convinced that the civil service, and many members of society, unconnected with the Government, would wish to share in a token of esteem to his lordship. In the absence of any other definite proposition, we venture to suggest that a service of gold plate be subscribed for, and presented to Lord Gough. We need scarcely add, that we shall be happy to register from time to time, as our space may admit, the names of all those who are willing to carry out the proposition which we now give form to, at the suggestion of at least fifty military officers of all ranks, located in various parts of the country.—Mojussilite.

### STATISTICS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

We purposely refrained from any remark on the statistics of the north-western provinces till we had completed the details, which having now done, we can refer our readers to them, as they have appeared in our columns since the 11th inst. The first remark we would make is the apparent ease with which these very voluminous documents have been compiled in a short time after orders were issued, and then contrast this with the absolute ignorance still prevailing as to the lower provinces, though they have been so much longer under British rule. We have reason to believe that there is no public department here which could give an off-hand answer to such questions as to the number of inhabitants in the neighbouring town of Chinsurah, or the villages of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. We have been informed by purchasers of estates bought at revenue sales, that after purchase no record could be found in the collector's office, either of the number of villages contained in the estate, or even of its boundaries. To what is this neglect to be attributed? A contemporary says to the frequent change of governors, who indeed have more on their hands than they can well attend to. The survey lately set on foot will, we suppose, supply the information so long required, and give the means of comparison with that part of India which has occasioned our observations.

We find by this report, that the Upper Provinces included in the Agra presidency cont in 71,985 square English miles, and consequently rather less than Great Britain. The total population is 23,199,668, that of Great Britain at the last cenus was 18,664,761, and is now probably about 20,000,900 The population of Great Britain is stated at 221 per square mile, while that of the Agra presidency is 322, exceeding any in Europe except Belgium, which beats it by one, being 323 pd. mile. The population of India has always been supposed the same content of the population of India has always been supposed the same content.

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but land in or near the tropics, if of equal fertility, ought to support a much larger population than if on the northern side of the temperate zone, where vegetation is slower and is interrupted by long winters. A remarkable fact is that the cultivated surface is just about half the whole area, or twenty-three out of forty-six millions of acres. The population is consequently just one to each acre of cultivated land, and if the whole country were capable of being brought into culture, the population might be doubled without any alteration in its present condition. But these tables report upwards of eleven millions of acres as barren. This must be supposed, the greater part at least to be irreclaimable, but some there must be which only requires a supply of water to become fit for agricultural purposes.

The revenue raised from these provinces is four crores and thirty-four lacs of rupees, of which four crores and five lacs is land-tax. The Indian land revenue system has so often been the subject of discussion, that it is familiar to most of our readers. It is admitted by most of those who have long resided in the upper provinces that the country has become impoverished under British rule; the great question is, whether that is the effect of the rigour of the present financial system or not. The land-tax in England is little more than a million sterling, not a fiftieth part of the whole annual revenue, and therefore affords no comparison with a country where all other taxes are insignificant. But we may find some analogy in the present condition of Ireland. The whole country is suffering—in many places farms are abandoned and the land suffered to lie waste—because of the imposition of a land-tax (in the shape of poor-rates), which is only 2s. 2d. in the pound for all Ireland. There can be no doubt of the severity of the infliction; and yet England has long supported, in addition to all its other taxation, a poor-rate more than double in proportion.

We find on referring to our tables that the average land revenue of the Upper Provinces is Company's Rs. 1-12-1 per statute acre. It is idle to talk of this, as some have ignorantly done, "as a trifle, some three-and-sixpenny matter." It is a tax pretty nearly equal to the rental. There are lands we know that let for three and even four rupees, but we have great doubts whether the average rental of the whole country exceeds the tax. This is a far higher rate than has been ever levied in the most despotic countries of Europe. From ten to twenty-five per cent. upon the rent seems to have been the general limits within which the land-tax of the continental states fluctuated. What the land will bear must vary according to circumstances, but there is every reason to believe that the burthen, if gradually imposed, may be made much heavier than if suddenly laid on. We have adduced the Irish Poor Law as an illustration of this. There can be no doubt that the fertile soil of Ireland, having the same advantage as to markets as that of England, and being exempt from many taxes which are imposed on the latter country, could support without injury at least an equal poor-rate. Yet we see that about eleven per cent. falls with crushing severity. There has not been time to accommodate the habits of the people to the change. What skill and capital can extract from any soil is yet unknown; but it is evident that the limit has not yet been found. It seems probable that our unrelenting revenue system has done in many parts of this country what the poor-rate is now doing in Ireland. The demand abstractedly considered may have been moderate, but it was made upon people who were unprepared to meet it. The cultivator only retained what was absolutely necessary for his support, and the land proprietor, as the race have always done from the days of Strepsiades to those of Buckingham and Chandos, exceeded their incomes. They could deal with their old governors by presents or flattery, or even obstinacy; but, as they say themselves, the Company's accursed auction was like the angel of death, knew no pity, and suffered no delay. It is therefore probable that the appearances of impoverishment asserted by so many eye-witnesses are real. As in Ireland, the day of expedients is over, the class of proprietors is compelled to strike a balance and settle its accounts, and the transaction is accompanied with great suffering. No Government can be supposed desirous of ruining any large body of its subjects, and it is certain that the British Indian has always endeavoured to favour the proprietors rather than any other class. So the Home Government has hitherto always legislated for the Irish landlords, but in both instances the results have been the same. One lesson, however, ought to be drawn from this experience, and we believe has been drawn in India, namely, that whatever changes are made ought to be very gradual. It would not be surprising to find that the land revenue of the British provinces may ultimately be doubled with far less pressure on the country than was caused by the amount originally imposed. The exemption from all the calamities of war so long enjoyed has greatly

increased the wealth of the country, and if security were given to property by a reform of the courts of law and the police, accumulations would be accelerated. The removal of vexatious restrictions on trade, such as the transit duties, has already produced most beneficial results, and if the Government had a ten or twenty years' respite from war, the resources of the country might be developed to an extent which few persons imagine. Let us not despair of this, though the last ten years have scarcely given us an interval of peace.—Englishman.

### THE NEW SIKH CONTINGENT.

We confess ourselves extremely sceptical as to the policy of confiding the keeping of any portion of the Punjab to the new Sikh contingent. The question is, have we any adequate security that these regiments will be faithful to the salt they have undertaken to eat? Our deliberate opinion is that we have not, and that, on the contrary, all the probabilities are in favour of their betraying us. It is usual to say "Look at the native army, and see how faithfully it has held the provinces which have from time to time been added to the British dominions. Why should not a similar result be anticipated in the present instance, and a Sikh contingent be as ready to hold the Punjab in subjection to us, as a Hindoostanee contingent Hindoostan?" We deny the truth of the inference in toto. In the first place, although the assertion may be startling, yet it is nevertheless the case, that hitherto we have never held any conquered province by troops raised entirely from that province. When we conquered Bengal, our army was chiefly recruited from the comparatively distant province of Behar. When we conquered Behar, we drew our soldiers principally from Oude, and five-sixths probably of our native army are to this day composed, not of men from our own provinces, but from the independent province of Oude. Therefore, we repeat, the experi-ment we are now trying in the Punjab cannot be said to have ever been tried by us before, or if it has been tried, it was tried in Affghanistan, and failed most completely, the native levies, janbaz, and such like, having been the very first to desert us, and in many instances to murder their European officers into the bargain. Let it not be said then that previous experience justifies the experiment of depending on the fidelity of Sikhs to preserve the peace of the Punjab. It is no such thing, and it is of much importance that both Lord Dalhousie and Sir Charles Napier should thoroughly understand this, and not be misled by the notion that the safety of each successive conquest has hitherto been confided to troops raised in the conquered districts.

But even were this so, the reasoning would not hold good in the present instance. There is much more nationality among the Sikhs than there has been amongst the several conquered tribes of Hindoostan. The tribes of Hindoostan are mongrels, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, blended and amalgamated together, until all nationality, and almost individuality, have been lost. Conquered and reconquered, the distinctions of race have been completely effaced among them. The Sikhs, on the contrary, are an eminently national people, and, notwithstanding the defeats they have experienced at our hands, have still the spirit of nationality strong upon them. Indeed this spirit is perhaps as fresh with them now as it was in the days of Runjeet. The glory of the Khalsa is the same cherished object in Sikh minds which it has ever been. The Sikhs are no longer dominant, it is true, but have they abandoned therefore the hope and desire to be so? Not if we have read their character aright.

To our thinking, then, a force composed of such materials is not to be trusted with the task of preserving order and quiet in the Punjab. For what will be the probable employment of such a force should it be called into the field? Will it not be to check some outbreak of the newly-subjected population, or to quash some chief who having lost everything by our appropriation of the country, desires to make a last effort to embarrass, if he cannot upset our rule? It is clear from the acts of our Punjab government that some employment of this kind is anticipated for the troops; else why the concentration of such a mass of troops between Lahore and Peshawur, and why the prohibition, recently published, against ladies proceeding beyond Lahore? Surely these precautions are not taken from suspicion of our Cashmere ally, or in anticipation of a second incursion by way of the Khyber. No, intestina bella are what we have to dread, and to meet these we are enrolling and training Sikhs; that is, enrolling and training Sikhs with the view to comploy them to put down insurrections amongst the Sikhs. We had a tolerable lesson, too, by the defection of Shere Sing and his force at Mooltan, how strong a sympathy exists amongst these people.

We admit at once that it is politic to endeavour to provide employment and subsistence for the numerous class in the Punjab whom our success has thrown out of employment—the soldiers in fact of the old Khalsa-who, notwithstanding all theories to the contrary, are not likely all at once, if at all, to make ploughshares of their swords; and further, we can understand how it should be desired to make a provision for those troops who remained true to the Durbar during the late struggle. But why form these into national regiments, and above all why leave them in the Punjab? Send them into these provinces, employ them in the Doab, and even still lower down the country, and if well managed, they may make not only good, but even faithful soldiers to our government; but do not try their fidelity too sorely and at the first outset, by employing them in the country of their birth, and amongst the scenes of the exploits of the Khalsa-

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers how all these arguments are strengthened by the conspiracy which within the last few days has been detected in Major Hodgson's Sikh regiment, and which had for its first object the murder of the European officers. We are entitled to ask, what would be the value, if called upon to put down a Sikh outbreak of a regiment so tainted with disloyalty as to have been on the point of mur-dering its European officers? We should be loath to say ex uno d sce omnes, but certainly this event ought to excite the gravest reflections in the minds of those whose duty it is to provide for the tranquillity of the Punjab, and to determine what description of force is most likely to effect it. - Englishman.

### THE ORIENTAL BANK v. THE GANGES STEAM COMPANY.

Our readers must by this time be so familiar with our warnings against joint-stock companies, that they would hardly be surprised on reading the report of a case tried in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, in which the Directors of the Ganges Steam Company endeavoured to evade their engagements. no dispute as to the Oriental Bank having fairly and bonestly lent the money for which it sued the Directors, whose names were signed to the promissory note, and their only plea was a direct denial of their signatures, which must have been a painful thing for honourable men and officers in the Company's service to do. Colonel Pew, Major Stewart, and Dr. Duncan must undoubtedly, when they went to the Oriental Bank, have represented themselves as fully authorized to raise this money, but they endeavour to evade payment by withholding all evidence as to the partnership, their attorney appearing in court and object-ing to disclose what had passed between him and his clients, ing to disclose what had passed between him and his chems, such being privileged communications. It must be concluded that these gentlemen see no chance of recovering the money from their partners, and are therefore unwilling to pay it out of their own pockets. That, however, is strictly a matter between them and those with whom they have accounted themselves but with which third parties have as sociated themselves, but with which third parties have nothing to do, and on account of which they ought not to suffer. In this instance the lenders recover their money, the Chief Justice being satisfied with an amount of evidence which would hardly have convinced him in some other cases tried in his court. In this he has done substantial justice, perhaps at the expense of forms, and therefore we have only to approve of the verdict. But that is not what we wish to impress upon the public, but the danger which every man in business incurs who deals with these open partnerships, when we see that transactions of large amount undertaken in perfect good faith, are disputed upon technical grounds whenever the affairs of these companies are adverse, and the very extent and substantiality of a numerous body of shareholders held out as inducements to deal with them, become the means of defeating creditors by the difficulties which under our law they occasion.

We have repeatedly noticed this circumstance as urgently requiring a revision of the law. Nothing can be more conducive to the prosperity of a country in which capital is not equal to the opportunities of employment which it affords, than that every facility should be given to numerous bodies of adventurers to unite and embark sums, which though large in the aggregate, are unimportant to each. This is particularly desirable in all new undertakings, the risks of which cannot be accurately calculated. India is exactly so circumstanced, and we have seen within the last twenty years that there is no want of enterprise. Hardly a project has been formed which has not found abundance of support, and if they have not in general been persevered in, it has been more the result of bad management than anything else. No doubt the failures are out of all proportion to the successes on this side of India, and the necessity of protecting the public is consequently the more urgent. We have repeatedly urged that all partnerships should be registered, and that they should not be permitted to evade engagements by any technical objections.

Nothing can be easier, and as there can be no object in concealment except fraud, we hold that the legislature is bound to interfere for the protection of the public. Unless it should do so, it is tolerably certain that no man in his senses will become a shareholder of these concerns, and that the amount of enterprise which they set in motion will be lost to the country.—Englishman, June 28.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORGERY to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been committed against the North West Bank by a sircar.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE has prohibited the carrying of arms in the streets of Calcutta, except under a police pass. He has also forbid the passage of native processions through the crowded parts of the town; such as the Strand, Bow Bazaar, Cossitollah, Park-street, Chowringhee-road, and several other streets. The Hurkaru understands a wealthy native intends to prosecute the superintendent of police for obstructing the thoroughfares, in accordance with the above resolution.

THE INDIGO CULTIVATION at Tirhoot has, it is said, fallen off

about twenty per cent. this year.

Sir Charles Napier arrived at Simlah on the 16th June in good health, and would, it was expected, move to Lahore in about three weeks from that date.

H. M.'s 96rн Foor.—A detachment of H. M.'s 96th foot arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd June in the Rate/life from Sydney.

MR. EDWARD A. DAW was sworn in as an attorney and proc-

tor of the Supreme Court on the 16th June.

INDIGO.—A letter dated the banks of the Ganges, the 13th June, says:—" The river is still low, and rising but slowly, which gives us hopes of better things than we anticipated. The plant s growing fast, and some of the early sowings are fit for cutting. We shall commence manufacturing in a few days."

THE CHURCH AT PATNA, which was nearly finished, has fallen down.

Тівноот. — The Englishman hears from 'Гігьооt that the indigo cultivation of that district this year shows a reduction of about twenty thousand bighas, being about eighty-five thousand Tirhoot bighas against a hundred and five thousand last year. stated, however, that only picked lands were retained, all the inferior soils being rejected. The crop is stated to be very fine, though hitherto backward, but the recent rains are bringing it fast forward. The koonties are a failure as yet.

A WUZEERABAD letter, dated June 18th, says-" All the ladies and soldiers' wives are again ordered back to Lahore, and the weather is exceedingly unpleasant. The oikhs are going up in large bodies to Cashmere, for what purpose we do not know, but most likely shall next cold season.

CAPT. F. W. BIRCH.—The Calcutta Gazette contains a notice to the effect that Frederick William Birch, senior magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta, and captain in the 41st B. N. I., is a candidate for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. His schedule is thought likely to throw some light on the curious pecuniary speculations in which a Calcutta magistrate occasion-

ally indulges.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND Horses.—A batch of 36 Van Diemen's Land horses was sold by Messrs. Cook and Co. on the 22nd June, at an average of Rs. 561 each. 200 horses arrived in Calcutta, June 19th, from Hobart Town, by the Lord Auckland.

THE PILOT, PENNINGTON, has been found guilty of manslaughter, but strongly recommended to mercy on account of extenuating circumstances; he has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY SOCIETY .- Within seven or eight years after its institution, the Additional Clergy Society finds itself in a position to entertain five clergymen at a salary of Rs. 3,000 a year each.

AT LAHORE sickness appears to be very prevalent amongst the

European troops.

The Gale.—The Cabrass is still missing. She was outward bound and has not been heard of since the gale; but may yet tu n up. She may have got safe out to sea and carried her pilot, Mr. Harrison, with her. He is one of three brothers in the service, and a very smart officer. The above appeared in our morning edition, but in the Star of to-day we are sorry to find the following statement:-" We regret, however, to add that he (the captain of the Constance) saw a vessel to leeward of him when he was running across Saugor Sand, wind W. S. W. The stranger was supposed to be the Cabrass, with her mizen mast gone. It is believed that she has foun-dered unless something very providential intervened. The Constance went through the breakers, drawing thirteen feet, while the Cabrass, we understand, drew nineteen."—Hurkaru, June 30.

A SHIP ASHORE IN COJUNG BAY.—The Windsor and Emily both report a ship on shore in Cojung Bay, which is a little to the southward of False Point. The wreck was seen by both those vessels on the 22nd June, and is described as that of a vessel of about 600 tons.

THE ORIENTAL BANK has obtained a verdict against Col. Pew and others, concerned in the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, for Rs. 33,834, with interest at 11 per cent. from the 1st Aug., 1848.

THE UNION BANK .--We are informed that some of the creditors of the Union Bank have expressed distrust on learning from the list of shareholders lately published with annotations by the executive committee, that some have received what has been described as a " special certificate; "—from which an inference has been drawn that the committee have assumed a discretionary power, not vested in them by the scheme of liquidation, of granting discharges in particular cases for less than the full assessment. We learn, however, that this is a misapprehension, and that the so-called "special certificates," (which have only been granted in two or three cases), are merely recommendatory, and neither give nor purport to give anything like a legal protection. Neither the executive committee nor any other body have been vested with any power whatever of modifying the final assessment; and to numerous applications for a reduction where assessments have been complained of as excessive, the committee have returned one unvarying answer,-that the power of modification does not exist. In two or three cases, however, it seems, that shareholders have been content to pay a reduced sum, upon a mere certificate stating the opinion of the committee that they have paid according to their means, and recom-mending creditors not to molest them. It is clear, of course, that such a document is utterly worthless as a legal discharge or protection; but if the recipients are satisfied with it, creditors have no right to complain. It leaves their hands quite unfettered in law, and they may either respect the appeal to their

mercy or disregard it, as they please. — Hurkaru, June 14.

THE N. W. BANK OF INDIA—A rumour has been abroad for some time, that the N. W. Bank of India had bought some of its own shares to the extent of five lakhs of rupees. recently seen a letter from the secretary denying the truth of this rumour, and intimating, that it is contemplated merely to cancel a certain number of shares that were, on the occasion of the last increase of stock, allotted severally to London and Bombay, and which have not been sold in these markets. We would now ask, do the shares so allotted, and still in the market, form part of the capital of forty lakhs, that has for many months been advertised, and returned in the monthly reports of the bank, with the signature of the secretary and accountant attached, as paid up? We ask out of no idle curiosity, but we think the time is come when the errors of the past should be at once acknowledged and remedied, and all concealment he put an end to, if the banks wish to resume the confidence of the public, which recent events in Calcutta have tended so much to shake, and which still more recent doings at Benares are not calculated to improve. It seems beyond a doubt that the capital of the Benares bank, instead of being fifteen lakhs, as reported and advertised, was in reality only five, ten lakhs' worth of promissory notes, of little or no value, being palmed off public as cash. At least such is the assertion of Mr. Theodore Dickens, a shareholder, and a near connection of the late secretary and of one of the directors, so that we may receive his testimony with some degree of confidence. - Delhi Gazette.

TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ.—We hear from Lahore that "the trial of Dewan Moolraj is going on; but no one seems to know yet when it will be concluded." Our correspondent says, "most people are inclined to think that the dewan will get off." The evidence given by the native witnesses is much to the same purport as the statements made in the letter signed "Ultor," which appeared originally in the Friend of India. The credibility, or otherwise, of the witnesses will of course form a part of the court's consideration.—Mojussilite, June 12.

JHERLUM, June 6th.—The steamer Conqueror arrived here yesterday from Mooltan, being her second trip. You see we begin to feel ourselves in rather a civilized part of this world again, with steam-boats coming up to one's very doors. They say she is to remain here; a steam ferry being considered the thing. There was a great talk of a bridge of boats, and I believe it was reported that it was quite feasible but very expensive, and not quite to be depended upon, owing to the eccentricities of this very eccentric river; sometimes rising or falling two or three feet in a night. I hear the steam ferry has been strongly recommended, and it is my firm belief that the Conqueror has some up again for that purpose. It looks so curious to see five or six jolly European jackters knocking about up in this part of the world, and poor fellows, I pity them on board the boat

moored under the banks of the river at this season of the year. The sun is really terrific. All our men and most of us are still under the canvas. We have Tatties of Joowassa, no Khus to be got for love or money. Our mess house is nearly finished; the roof is on, and when I find I can't stand the sun blazing through my hill tent I take refuge there. The worst of this place is, that we cannot enjoy a ride anywhere. All the country is covered with smooth round stones. You cannot canter fifty yards without being obliged to pull up, and "go gently over the stones." It plays the deuce with a horse's feet. You ask me if there is any shooting. The question I cannot answer, as I would wish; we have all been so busy building that no one has yet found time to go out. I fancy there must be lots from the hills being around us and covered with jungle. All the natives I have ever asked say there are pigs, bears, leopards, and deer; but, however, when it gets a little cool we shall find out for ourselves. I intend (D. V.) some fine day, taking a trip towards the snowy range, which is in full view, seemingly quite close. There is an officer from here up in that direction on sick leave; he is, I believe, at present about 105 miles off. The accounts he sends down really make one's mouth water. He was quite close to the snow, in fact had a snow storm the other day. Game of every description, pheasants, woodcocks, &c. &c. fruits and flowers, beds of violets, really quite enchanting, every thing. The natives are very civil, I may say very polite. All this accessible to us in a three days' ride; but we are obliged to get permission from the authorities at Lahore, which is a bit of a nuisance. When I was out at Rawul Pindee, I heard that lots of tigers were within a very short distance; that two or three chaps there had succeeded in finding the janwars. going to let me know when he intends going a shooting the royal brute, and I mean to accompany him. We do not go unless we obtain certain intelligence of the animal's whereabouts, that we may make sure of him. We are awfully heard up for every thing here, running out of boots, shoes, shirts, trousers, and nothing to be got nearer than Lahore. We have all been thinking of taking to the nigger dress, chupkun, &c. Our poor men (as all our heavy baggage is still in the provinces) have not a stitch of white clothing, and are still in winter dress. No beer, no nothing. "Think of that, master Brookes." I'll patronise Rodda, whom you recommend for his skill in gun-craft."—Agra Messenger, June 16.

The LATE MR. CHAS. REED.—We regret to have to record

the death of a well-known member of the Indian community, Mr. Charles Reed, who died yesterday morning at his residence in Calcutta, at an advanced age. Mr. Reed was a very eccentric and in many respects a remarkable man,-remarkable both in his history and the events of his life, and in his character. He was born, we believe, in this country, but educated in England; returning to India, however, when still in his boyhood. beginning of the present century he became connected with the famous "Bhya Jha suit," which he brought to a successful termination, so far as related to the courts of this country, in the year 1812. Various suits, in the Queen's and Company's Courts, arose out of this, and matters connected with it are in litigation to this day! The property directly and indirectly involved amounted to crores of rupees. The death of litigation to this day! The property direct rectly involved amounted to crores of rupees. his patron, Bhya Jha involved Mr. Reed himself in litigation with his heirs, and although he received large sums of money from time to time, he appears never to have been really a rich We firmly believe he was sincere in his strange opinions, and honest in his intentions. His character, however, was made up of contradictions. To great shrewdness and sagacity on some points, he united a singular obliquity of judgment on nearly all. He had a retentive memory and a fund of varied but very miscellaneous information, collected and retained with little attempt at arrangement. His chief characteristic, perhaps, was his extraordinary tenacity of purpose. When he once fixed on a particular line of conduct, neither impediment nor argument would He had energies which, well directed, induce him to swerve. might have secured for him fame and wealth; but his strange perversity of judgment, bordering at times on mental aberration, constantly neutralized his own efforts. Mr. Reed was in his 76th year. He appears to have been gradually sinking for some time past, and to have died from exhaustion of nature rather than from any specific complaint. He leaves considerable landed and personal property, but encumbered, we fear, with an inheritance of litigation.—Hurkaru, June 30. ance of litigation.

GWALIOR.—We regret to inform our readers that Bhoran Singh, the refractory thakoor, and his adherents, had escaped from the force brought against them by Lieut. colonel Graves detached from Gwalior. The thakoor's fort Bicturwar is described to us as being naturally strong. Art also has lent it said to render it — if well defended — almost impregnable. (In the arrival of Colonel Graves's detachment, the fort was exchanging



shots with the Maharajah's irregular troops, which had been before it for some time. The gallant colonel marched his force between the belligerents, who ceased firing. He then opened negotiations, when it was agreed that the fort and certain prisoners should be surrendered that evening. When the party, sent to receive possession, arrived at the gates, they were refused admittance, and next morning the enemy had disappeared. No young Norval "marked the road he took." He is, however, likely to choose the difficult ground on the banks of the river Sinde, where he may with great impunity do much mischief, as the detachments at Mohonah Seepree, and Julleepoor, are not strong enough to follow him up. The places mentioned, though containing the head-quarters of regiments, cannot give, on an average, the strength of a wing each. As no trace of the enemy was found, Colonel Graves proceeded to destroy his stronghold and the forts in the neighbourhood. The officers who accompany the force are-Lieut. colonel Graves, commanding the 3rd regiment infantry; Captain Macpherson, 2nd in command; Lieut. Sneyd, adjutant; Captain Raikes, commanding cavalry; Captain Warburton, commanding artillery; Surgeon Loch, in medical charge; and Captain Richardson, 5th regiment, is out also with a detachment of his regiment from Julialpoor. The heat is said to be intense—almost intolerable. It is certainly a cruel hardship for troops to be sent out in the hottest scason of the year .- Delhi Gazette, June 9.

COFFEE PLANTATION IN CHOTA NAGFORE. - At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, the following letter from Mr. T. M. Robinson, dated Ranchee, May 20, was read:—"I have read with much interest Messrs. Willis and Earle's reports on the coffee of this country, as I am about commencing a plantation, being convinced that it will be remunerative, as the plant thrives with all the luxuriance of one indigenous to the country, without requiring any manure or artificial irrigation; the yield per acre, I have no means of forming an accurate estimate of, but feel sure it must be large, from what I saw of the plants in the Government garden when in fruit last year. The plants if left untrimmed grow to a great size, ten to twelve feet high, and seven to eight to a great size, ten to twelve feet high, and seven to eight feet in diameter of the branches, and several in this state in Colonel Ouseley's garden bear as much as one maund of uncleaned berries. This country has a great advantage in an almost unlimited supply of labour at a cost of one anna per day for a man, and three pice for a woman. The Government garden, consisting of 40 to 50 beeghas, and containing about 7,000 large plants and an immense number of voung ones has been cultivated by only three gardeness and the young ones, has been cultivated by only three gardeners and the occasional assistance of twenty-five or thirty prisoners, making the whole expense extremely trifling, and for which a much larger number of plants might have been produced had the objects of the garden been profit instead of merely experiment. I think the Government and the country will in a short time owe great thanks to Colonel Ouseley, for having in so enter-prising a manner introduced this valuable staple into Chota Nagpore. I had made an offer to take the garden off the hands of the Government, for the sale of the young plants it contained, but never having yet received a reply to my offer, I have now withdrawn it. Colonel Ouseley has kindly supplied me with as many young plants as I shall this year require.

"I write this, believing that it will be interesting to the Society, and I also enclose a report on the appearance of the plants, drawn up by a gentleman now here, who has had a long experience in coffee cultivation in Ceylon."

" I have examined the coffee-trees in the Government garden, and also in Col. Ouseley's compound, and consider their appearance very promising, especially those planted in the shade, and have no doubt that if the trees were more closely planted, so that when they grew up they might form a shade of their own to the land, they would be equally as good as the Ceylon planta-There is one feature connected with the coffce in Chota Nagpore which is remarkable, viz., that it thrives on lands that have been cleared for many years, whereas in Ceylon the planters have been unable to grow coffee on any lands but those immediately reclaimed from forest.

" From the appearance of the cured coffee shown me by Col. Ouseley, I should say the colour and flavour have been injured by fermentation. I am quite convinced that with care in planting and curing, the coffee may be rendered equal to any produced in Ceylon.

> "J. McKenzie." (Signed)

THREE COMPANIES OF H. M.'s 53RD FOOT, with their regimental band, had arrived at Rawul Pindee, from Lahore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Balassore dur. abs. of F. Lowth, June 19.

ALLEN, C. to be mag. and coll. of Azimghur, June 9.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshaye, res. ch. of office. FANE, H. to offic. as dep. commiss. in the Punjab dur. of abs. Lake,

HAMILTON, H. C. offic. civ. and sess. jud. of East Burdwan, assum. ch. of off. June 27.

LANCE, G. E. to offic. as coll. of Mymensing, June 19; rec. ch. of Jumalpore, subdiv. fr. Carnac.

LIAW, W. T. supt. of Calcutta police, to offic. as supt. of Calcutta salt chowkeys, dur. M Cann's abs. June 21.

LIND, F. M. returned to duty, June 19.

LUKE, W. made over ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of East Burdwan,

June 14; offic. civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore, assum. ch. of off. fr. Davidson, June 26.

Mackey, Mr. C. to offic. as add. prin. sud. ameen of West Burd-

M'CHLERY, W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, dur.

abs. of Brewster; vested with spec. powers.
MELVILLE, A. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, in ch. of sub. div. of Jumalpore, vested with spec. pow. June 29.
Money, G. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, dur. abs.

of Chester. MONEY, W. E. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Azimghur, June 21. MUIR, J. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, but to cont. to offic. as jud.

of Campore, June 9.

MYTTON, R. H. offic. comm. of Dacca, ass. ch. of off. June 20.
RAIKES, H. T. civ. and sess. judge of Midnapore, made over ch. of
off. to A. Davidson, June 21.

RUSSELL, A. W. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, vested with spec. powers.

SANDYS, E. offic. of Tipperah, rec. ch. of off. fr. C. W. Malet. SAUNDERS, C. B. to offic. as dep. commiss. in the Punjab dur. abs. of Cocks on m. c.

STURT, R. R. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Noa-colly, June 28.

TORRENS, J. S. made over ch. of off. of coll. of Midnapore, to Wilkins, June 15; rcc. ch. of off. of coll. of 24 perguanahs fr. C. Hamilton, June 19.

TROTTER, W. T. off. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, resum. ch. of off. June 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

HENDERSON, W. H. June 26. RAVENSHAW, T. E. June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, G. leave cane. CHESTER, C. 6 mo. to Nynee Tal on m. c. CRASTER, C. W. 1 mo. JENKINS, R. P. 1 mo. JOHNSTON, A. leave canc. LOWTH, F. 4 mo. on m. c. M'CANN, J. J. 1 mo. on m. c. OLIVER, J. H. leave canc.

PATERSON, W. S. 1 mo. in ext. Rose, H. 2 mo. on m. c.

SIMONS, F. W. 3 mo. STAINFORTH, H. 1 mo.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. Y. asst. chaplain to be chaplain fr. May 5, v. Bell, dec. Boswell, Rev. R. B. returned to duty, June 9.

Foy, Rev. W. H. to be surrogate at Gwalior.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. jun. asst. to comm. of Assam joined his off. BAILLY, Eus. F. P. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 16, 1849, in suc. to La Touche dec.

BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Pemberton pro.

BATTYE, Ens. Q. B. doing duty with 27th, posted to 56th N.I.
Lahore, June 12. Bax, Ens. A. G. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 23, 1849, v. Cruik-

Shank, dec.

BEAN, Ens. C. C. 25th N.I. passed coll. exam. May 15.

BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.

BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd Oude local inf. dur. abs. of Sale.

BOSWELL, Maj. B. inv. est. permitted to retire fr. July 4.
BOWRING, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
dur. abs. of Lieut. A. Blackwood, May 31. BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. to be an asst. to com. of Tenas-

serim provinces, June 16. Ввіднт, Ens. A. doing duty with 48th, posted to 22nd N.I. Rawul

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BRIMFIELD, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. to off. as interp. and qr. mr. to

56th N.I. dur. abs. of T. M. Sutton, May 31.

Brown, Ens. C. L. 46th N.I. act. interp. to 32nd F. transf. to
48th N.I. Benares, June 12.

BROWNLOW, Corn. F. C. J. rem. fr. 3rd to 1st L.C. Peshawur, as

3rd corn. June 12.

BUDD, Ens. S. to do duty with head qu. 2nd brig. h. art. April 16. CADELL, Ens. R. rec. adm. to do duty with 65th N.I. Benares. CARMICHAEL, Lieut. col. C. M. C.B. to be brev. col. fr. April 19,

CAULFIELD, Lieut, G. to offic. as adit, 46th N.I. dur, abs. of Browne on leave.

CAVE, Lieut. G. N. to act as 2nd in com. Sylhet L.I.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st to act as interp. and qr. mr. 34th N.I. and in duties of station staff v. Lieut. R. Ouseley on leave, June 9.

COMMELINE, Maj. C. 13th N.I. to rank fr. April 6, 1849, v. Pem-

berton, prom.

COMYN, Ens. A. de C. posted fr. 4th to 68th N.I. Meerut, June 12.

COMYN, Capt. P. J. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v. Fast, deceased.

CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. to rec. all reports of stat. Loodianah, on dep. of Lieut. col. W. H. Marshall. com. with 34th N.I. CURETON, Lieut. C. 12th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. per. Lieut. W. R. Cunningham ret. charge of the corps.

DAVIES, Ens. W. G. doing duty with 57th N.I. posted to 71st

Decompugar, June 12.

De Moinet, Licut. T. 68th N.I. to offic. as adj. to right wing detached on treasure escort duty dur. its separation fr. head qrs.

DONOVAN, Ens. J. to do duty with 2nd Eur. reg. to join at Subathoo.

DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

D'OYLY, Licut. E. A. C. H. art. to act as a.-d.-c. to Maj. Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. C. R. Colt, June 14. Sir W. R. Gilbert dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. C. R. Coir, June 14. DURRANT, Unp. Corn. H. doing du. with 4th, posted to 5th L.C. Wuzeerabad as 3rd cornet, June 12.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. I. I., art. to rec. all reports of station Meerut on Brig. A. Campbell's leave, April 16.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. app. to be 2nd in com. 1st regt. Sikb local inf. cancelled, replaced at disposal of c.-in-c. June 18.

FORSHALL, Lieut. W. H. posted fr. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to 4th N.I. at Jullundur, June 12.

FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. to be postmaster at Rawul Pindee, v. R. B. Francis, 13th N.I. res. June 7.

v. R. B. Francis, 13th N.I. res. June 7.
Fulton, Capt. J. 5th N.I. to charge of Behar stat. guards, in room of Capt. F. E. Voyle, 39th N.I. proc. to Lahore, May 31.
GARDNER, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. passed exam. and to com. pioneers.
GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Pemberton, prom.

GODBY, Ens. R. F. to do duty with 35th lt. inf. at Barrackpore.
GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. F. T. 72nd N.I. passed coll q. exam.
GORDON, Licut, W. 49th N.I. perm. to res. app. of adj. to 2nd regt. Punjab inf. placed at disp. of c.-in-c.
GORDON, Brev. capt. G. 50th N.I. to offic. as commt. of 1st Sikh

GORDON, Brev. capt. G. 50th N.I. to offic. as commt. of 1st Sikh local inf. dur. abs. of Hodgson on leave.
GORDON, Capt. G. 50th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign gov.
GREEN, Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. reg. to be brig. post mr. v. Asst. surg. G. T. C. Fogarty, 70th N.I. June 7.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. do duty with 67th N.I. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. Cawnpore, June 12.
GRIFFITHS, Ens. G. H. 8th N.I. passed ex. in colloq. lang. May 8.
HALDANE, Maj. C. to be licut. col. in suc. to Pemberton, proc. to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.
HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. res. duties as 2nd asst. to resident at Indore, and asst. superint. of thuggee and dacoitee dep. June 8.
HEARSEY, Licut. Col. J. B. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849.

HEARSEY, Lieut. col. J. B. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. HEATH, Lieut. A. H. art. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. J. H. Maxwell, engrs. Wuzeerabad) in room of Oliphant. HENDERSON, Ens. D. H. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, 1849,

v. Price, trans. to inv. est.

HERVEY, Col. A. to rank fr. Mar. 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

HOCKIN, Lieut. T. R. com. 17th irr. cav. to charge of adjt. off. dur. abs. on temp. leave of Lieut. C. H. Nicholetts.

HOLMES, Lieut. col. G. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848, v. Lieut. gen. Richardson, dec.

HORSBURGH, Brev. capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Pemberton, pro. to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec. HORSFORD, Ens. E. O'B. doing du. with 2nd gr. posted to 37th

N.I. Jullundur, June 12.

HOTHAM, Lieut. G. F. 15th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. leave of Capt. R. H. Hicks, June 9.

HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 2nd irr. cav. to off. as 2nd in com. in add. to duties as adj. on dep. of Lieut. S. C. A. Swinton on

leave, June 2.

INNES, Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. fus. app. adj. to left w. v. Lieut.
E. D. Byng, app. a.-d.-c. to c.-in-c. June 2.

INNES, Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. to act as exec. off. v. Bt. maj. R. H.

Miles, 1st N.I. accomp. his reg. to Lahore, June 6; to be fort
adj. Govindgurt, v. G. A. Fisher, 1st N.I. who returns to reg. at Lahore, June 7.

JELLICOE, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to

15th N.I. dur. leave of J. T. Pritchard, June 12.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. passed exam. app. and to com-

mand of pioneers, May 31.

KENNEDY, Ens. F. H. 8th N.I. passed exam. in colloq. lang.

LANE, Ens. C. S. do. du. with 57th N.I. posted to 26th L.I. at Barrackpore, June 12.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. C. 73rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13, 1849.

LESTER, Ens. H. S. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Pemberton.

pro. to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.
LEWIS, Brev. maj. A. 32nd N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Pemberton, pro. to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.

Pro. to frank Ir. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.
LIGHT, 1st Lieut. A. art. returned to duty, June 27.
LYDIARD, Capt. W. asst. adj. gen. rem. fr. Dinapore to pres. div.
and to continue to perf. pres. duties till rel. June 6.
MALLETT, Eus. J. to do duty with 5th L.C. April 16.
MARSHALL, Maj. C. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v.

Fast, dec.

Fast, dec.
MITCHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Eur. regt. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
MORTON, Lieut. W. E. engs. placed at disp. of Lieut. gov. N. W.
provinces, for emp. on eastern Jumna canals, June 15.
NICHOLSON, Ens. F. C. 72nd N.I. passed col. exam. May 31.
OLIPHANT, Lieut. W. S. asst. exec. eng. at Wuzeerabad, to relieve Lieut. H. Hyde at Jhelum, rep. sick.
ONSLOW, Lieut. A. W. 41st N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. and to
ch. of sudder bazaar dur. abs. of Montcath.
OUSSLEY Lieut. R. 34th. N. L. to perf. daties of stat. staff and

OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 34th N.I. to perf. duties of stat. staff and

post mr. Deenanuggur.
PAUL, Ens. W. 7th N. I. passed ex. in col. lang. May 18.
PEMBERTON, Licut. col. G. R. to be coll. v. Fast, dec.; to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Tapp, dec.
PERKINS, Licut. E. N. 14th N. I. to offic. as station staff and to

ch. of post guns dur. abs. of Fullerton.

PHAYER, Brev. capt. A. P. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 16, 1849, in succ. to La Touche, dec.

POETT, Capt. J. J. 27th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of rank

fr. July 5

POWELL, Ens. T. E. posted fr. 71st N.I. to 43rd L.I. at Shahjehanpore, June 12

QUARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 20th N.I. v. Brev. capt. A. B. Morris, June 9.
RABAN, Lieut. H. to act as adjt. Sylhet L.I.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. to be brev. capt. from June 14,

REES, Capt. C. M. offic. fort adj. Chunar, to off. as adjt.' of Eur. inv. v. Licut. R. F. Fanshawe, June 14.
REID, Licut. A. G. 47th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13, 1849.

RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. 18th N.I. passed col. exam. May 31;

fr. 18th to 58th N.I. Lahore, June 12.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Arracan, June 16.

ROGERS, Ens. R. G. doing duty with 39th, posted to 4th N.I. at

Jullunder, June 12.
Ross, Capt. A. H. app. dep. asst. adjt. gen. to Dinapore div.
SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
SMITH, Ens. W. 58th N.I. passed col. exam. May 15.

SMYTH, Lieut. E. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 13th N.I. v. Gastrell, app. to 5th Punjab inf. June 12.

SPECK, Col S. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848, v. Lieut. gen. Richardson,

STAFFORD, Ens. B. T. doing duty with 65th, posted to 18th N.1. Ferozepore, June 12. STAPLES, 1st Lieut. N. A. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13, 1849.

STARKEY, Capt. S. C. 7th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848, v. Lieut. gen. Richardson, dec. | Steward, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. to off. as adj. to the wing proc. to

Peshawur, June 2.

STONE, Corn. H. 2nd L. C. passed col. exam. Mny 15.
Templer, Maj. H. 7th N.I. to rec. all reports of station Loodianah, June 2; to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848, v. Lieut. gen. Richardson, dec.

THOMSON, Brev.maj. G. asst. com. gen. to rec. ch. of mil. treasure chest, Peshawur, June 9.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848, v.

Lieut. gen. Richardson, dec. THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. to rank fr. Mar. 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. to rank fr. Apr. 9, 1849, v. Pember-

ton, pro. Tickell, Capt. S. R. 31st N.I. trans. fr. Ramree, to Kyouh Phyoo

as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, June 16.
TROTTER, Ens. W. L. 45th N.I. passed col. exam. June 6.
TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13, 1849.
TURTON, Ens. J. P. do. du. with 26th L.I. posted to 55th N.I.

Nowgong, June 12.

VERNER, Capt. G. 9th N.I. to be supt. of Cachar, June 20.

WEMYSS, Ens. H. M. doing duty with 57th N.I. posted to 1st Eur.

Bengal fus. Cawnpore, June 12.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. to act as adj. 3rd regt. Punjab irr. cav.
WESTON, G. W. rec. ch. of off. of asst. gen. superint. of operations
for sup. of thuggee, and superint. of the Oude front. police fr.
Busk, June 8.

WARRALL, Lieut. col. H. L. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. WREFORD, Lieut. C. R. to off. as 2nd in com. 17th irr. cav. dur. leave of Lieut. E. D. R. Ross, June 6.



WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. to act as adj. 70th N.I. v. Brev. capt. C. L. Edwards, res. June 14.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE - ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

# ARTILLERY. EVANS, H. J. June 26.

# INFANTRY.

BEST, Hop. F. B. June 27. COOPER, H. C. A. June 26. CRAIGIE, F. J. June 26. CURRIE, A. A. June 14. DAY, H. W. June 27. ELLIOT, G. June 27. GRAHAM, J. June 26.

FARRE, A. J. C. June 26. GRAVES, R. S. June 14. ORCHARD, J. F. June 26. PEILE, W. B. June 26. REEVES, G. J. June 14. STEWART, W. F. June 26. THOMPSON, J. June 14.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 2nd Assam L.I. to Cherra Poonja,

Austen, Capt. G. P. 18th N.I. June 1 to Oct. 15, Simla, pr. aff. BAILY, Ens. C. 17th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 15, hills N. of Deyrah, m. c.

BOLTON, Ens. A. W. 50th N.I. June 5 to Sept. 5, Simla, pr. aff. BOSWRLI, Lieut. N. C. 2nd gren. June 5 to Nov. 1, to Simla, &c. BREADFORD, Ens. H. R. 35th N.I. leave to Simla canc. BURT, Capt. C. H. 64th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 15, on m. c. and to enable him to rejoin.

CADDY, Capt. D. T. 70th N.I. May 15 to Feb. 15, 1849, to Simla, m. c.

CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. A. L. fr. April 1 to May 27, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

CURTIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. G. W. dep. asst. com. gen. 6 mo. fr.

June 15, to Simla, m. c. EWART, Maj. J. 55th N.I. May 22 to Oct. 15, Mussoorie and

FISHER, Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. fr. May 22 to July 1, Umritsur. FRASER, Ens. G. L. 49th N.I. May 18 to Nov. 18, to Simla, m. c. HOGGAN, Maj. W. inv. estab. to reside at Mussoorie from June 1

to March. HUISH, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. Bom. eng. May 15 to Oct. 15, to

Nynee Tal, pr. aff. JERVIS, Lieut. col. J. July 2 to Oct. 2, to Calcutta on m. c. prep.

to Europe. JERVIS, Lieut. F. V. R. 56th N.I. leave to Simla commuted to

r pres. prep. to Europe.

LESLIK, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. May 22 to Nov. 1, to Simla, m. c.

LEWES, Brev. maj. C. J. 50th N.I. May 8 to Oct. 15, hills N. of

Deyrah, on m. c.

LUDLOW, Maj. E. H. art. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and pres.

MACAN, Maj. C. G. 16th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, m. c.

MAYOW, Capt. J. H. 2nd Eur. reg. to Dec. 20, 1849, in ext. to Simla.

MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. 1st N.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.

MITCHELL, Maj. G. B. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 29, to Simla, prep. to app. for furl.

OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. B. 57th N.I. to Oct. 24, Chota Nagpore, pr. aff.
OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. fr. May 12 to Nov. 1, to Simla, m. c.

PARROTT, Lieut. B. 37th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla and Ferozepore.

PLUMB, Ens. S. E. 6th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c. PRICE, Licut. G. L. 20th N.I. May 15 to Aug. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. 67th N.I. to Europe on furl. SIMONS, Lieut. A. P. H. art. May 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla. STRANGEWAYS, Lieut. G. 71st N.I. furl. to Europe.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. July 10 to Oct. 15, Agra, &c. THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. June 16 to Oct. 15, Simla, pr. aff. TRAVERS, Eus. J. O. 54th N.I. leave canc. URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. to July 31, in ext. WARDROPER, Brev. capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to May 18, 1849, in ext. to apply him to mick.

ext. to enable him to rejoin. YOUNG, 1st Lieut. C. B. engs. furl. to Europe.

# MEDICAL.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. to do duty with 42nd N.I. ANGER, Asst. surg. M. 4th L.C. to med. charge of 2nd inf. recr. dep. Cawnpore, June 6.

BEALE, Asst. surg. A. 54th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. to do duty with 2nd Eur. regt. June 1. BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. to do duty under supt. surg. at Dinage-

BRANDER, Surg. J. M. 48th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd inf. re-cruit dep. Benares, on dep. asst. surg. G. B. Seely, to join regt. at Loodianah, June 12.

CAPE, Asst. surg. H. to rec. ch. of 5th troop 1st brig. h. art. to aff. med. aid to civ. est. and gaol at Muttra.

CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. 1st Eur. fus. to rec. med. ch.

of depot of H.M.'s 24th foot.

DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. new prom. posted to 42ad N.L.I. Delhi.

DICKEN, Surg. W. S. to be civ. surg. at Patna, fr. Nov. 20.

ELLIS, W. J. to med. ch. of civ. station of Pubna, June 27.

FULLER, Surg. C. W. 67th N.I. to charge of stat. hosp. &c. on appt. of Asst. surg. J. S. C. Symons to regt. at Ferozepore. GARBETT, Surg. C. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid to pioneers, June 9.

GRANT, Asst. surg. J. 41st N.I. to off. as asst. garr. surg. at Delhi, rec. ch. of 5th co. 7th batt. art. fr. Phillipson.

GRANT, Asst. surg. G. 22nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to staff at Rawal

Pindee, June 2.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. to med. ch. of detach. of 6th L.C. and wing 68th N.I. v. Lee.

HASTINGS, Asst. surg. T. assum. med. ch. of Burdwan, June 21.

HAY, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to be asst. surg. to lieut. gov. N.W. prov. June 16.

LEE, ASST. surg. J. M.D. H.A. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 6th L.C. and a wing of 68th N.I.; to rec. med. ch. of the sick, &c. of the late army of Pubjab, fr. Asst. surg. H. W. Tyler, perm. to ret. to his app. at Goruckpore, June 2.

M'DERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. aid to horses of H.A.

div. Ferozepore, June 2.
M'KINNON, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 7th N.I. on dept. of

Fleming, 6th batt. art. to remain at Loodianah, in med ch. of

MILLS, Asst. surg. R. D. rec. adm. to do duty with art. Dum-Dum, June 12.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. to do duty under supt. surg. at

PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. to do duty under supt. surg. at Cawnpore.

PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 42nd L.I. to aff. med. aid. to 50th N.I. Ross, Asst. surg. J. T. C. 71st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 4th comp. 6th batt. of art. fr. Asst. surg. Wallick.

Toke, Asst. surg. J. S. 5th L.C. to offic as supt. surg. in circle of med. supt. Punjab till arr. of A. Wood, June 9.

WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to do duty under supt. surg. at Cawnpore.

WILKIE, Surg. J. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid. to brig. staff, on dep. fr. Lahore of Asst. surg. R. Hodgson, 18th N.I. April 16; to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 8th batt. art. and to perform civ. med. duties at Umritsir, v. Lee

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. G. doing duty with art. at Dum. Dum, to assume med. ch. of 14th N.I. at Berhampore.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. arr. with detach. of 98th regt. to do duty with art. div. June 7.

WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. passed col. ex. in native language, June 12.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EATWELL, Dr. W. 1 mo. on m. c O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. to Dec. 1, in ext.

# PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ANDREW HEBERLET, late register in the office of the sec. to gov. in the military depart. to the admin. gen.

GILBERT WILLIAM MASTER, late a capt. 4th cav. in the service of the Com. ditto.

ALEXANDER JAMES TOWNSEND ERNEST OSWALD, late a

lieut. 28th N.I. in the service of the Comp. ditto.

JAMES WELLS ROBERTSON, late of Simla, a capt. in the Beng. eng. in the service of the Comp. on their Bengal estab. to David Cowie, of Calcutta, esq. of the firm of Mess. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, late a British subject and an inhabitant of Soorool, in the district of Beerbhoom, in the province of Bengal, to

Soorool, in the district of Beerondom, in the province of Bengal, to the administ. gen. Wm. H. Owen, proctor.

WILLIAM POLLARD YOUNG, late ch. eng. of the steamer Precursor, to George Johnson Young, of Howrah, in the 24-pergunnahs, and province of Bengal, civil engineer. P. Homfray, proctor.

HENRY FARRELL, late a British subject and a conductor in the mil. serv. of the Comp. at Mhow, to William Lilley, of Saugor, in the upper provinces of India, a serjeant in the said mil. serv. Paul,

Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

ROBERT FERNIE, late of Theberton-street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, esq. a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the John Wells Fast, deceased, late a British subject and a maj.

gen, in the service of the Company, Bengal estab, and also col. of the 25th Bengal N.I. to Samuel Smith, of Clive-street, in the town of Calcutta, merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Smith and Cowell, of Calcutta aforesaid, merchants and agents. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

JAMES ALEXANDER, esq. late of Somerhill, near Tunbridge, in the county of Kent, of Carlton House-terrace, in the county of Middlesex, and of King's Arms-yard, in the city of London, to

Thomas Cullen, of the town of Calcutta, merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Cullen, Muir, and Co. of Calcutta aforesaid, merchants and agents. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

ANDREW ANDERSON, late of Hautoury factory, in the district of

Tirhoot, indigo planter, to the administrator general. Frith, Sandes,

and Watts, proctors.

BACKSHALL LANE SANDHAM, late of Balblair, in the county of Suther an I, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, esq. to the administrator general. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

Mrs. SARAH HUMPHREYS, to the administrator general. F. T.

Biddle, proctor.

JOHN HAMILTON BURNETT, late a brev. capt. in the service of the E. I. C. mpany. on their Bengal estab. to the adminis. gen. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DAVID HENRY HILL, late a cornet in the 5th reg. of L. C. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to John Deffell, esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Deffell, Allen, and Co. merchants and agents. J. H. Adams, proctors.

# DOMESTIC

BIRTHS. Anderson, wife of T. R. s. at Hissar, June 12.

BALFOUR, the wife of B. s. at Calcutta, June 19.

BAMBER, the lady of Henry T. d. June 26.

BEDFORD, the wife of Joseph R. asst. gar. surg. Fort William, s. at Chillagong, June 15.

Buller, the lady of F. P. C. S., s. at Shabjehanpore, June 16.

CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. R. 2nd Assam L.I. s. at Fezpore,

Assam, June 8.
Cochur, Mrs. James, d. at Howrah, June 24.

COCHUR, AIRS. James, d. at Howran, June 24.
COOKE, the lady of Henry, s. (still born), at Ghazeepere, June 11.
CRADDOCK, the lady of W. s. at Furreedpore, June 13.
CRANEBURGH, the wife of P. M. d. at Calcutta, May 31.
EDE, Mrs. John, d. at Howrah, June 21.
FRENCH, Mrs. P. s. at Ghazeepere, June 7.

GOWAN, the lady of Col. G. E. C.B.H. art. s. (still-born) at Bar-

rackpore, June 5.

GRAHAM, the wife of W. R. M. d. at Calcutta, June 27. HARVEY, the wife of J. R. asst. med. dep. s. at Calcutta, June 15.

HILL, wife of Scrit. John, commissariat, d. at Mhow, June 11. JENKINS, the lady of Edw. B. C. S. s. at Calcutta, June 23. MARCELLIN, Mrs. Louisa, s. at Calcutta, June 26. MEIK, Mrs. J. R. s. at Calcutta, June 20.

MILLS, Mrs. C. M. s. at Dum Dun, June 30.
MURPHY, the wife of F. J. s. at Calcutta, June 26.
POND, the laly of Maj. J. R. asst. adj. gen. of div. d. at Benarcs, June 19.

ROTHNEY, the lady Lieut. 4th Sikh local inf. s. at Loodianah,

SALE, the lady of Capt. R. H. 9th N.I. at Simla, June 10. SHARPE, the wife of A. C. s. at Berhampore, June 16.

SKINNER, the lady of Capt. H. Nizam's 2nd cav. d. on Chikuldah

hills, June 1.

STAINES, Mrs. J. W. s. at Delhi, June 9.
YOUNG, the lady of Capt. J. D. Queen's troops, d. at Fort William, June 24.

# MARRIAGES.

BLUETT, James, to Fanny, d. of E. Hitchins, opium dep. at Monghyr, June 5.

Halbert, Henry G. c.s. to Emily, d. of J. Wetherell, at Berham-

pore, June 23.

MARTINELLY, David, to Miss N. Joachim, at Comillah, June 21.

NONEY, William, add. princ. sud. ameen of Purneah, to Mrs. C.

Rebello, at Purneah, June 26.

STACE, J. Frank, to Matildo, d. of G. Bryant, at Calcutta, June 23. WILBY, G. R. to Harriot, d. of J. Biss, at Calcutta, June 19.

# DEATHS

BROWN, Mrs. Margaret, aged 46, at Burdwan. DEBPHOLIZ, James, aged 2, at Calcutta, June 17. DYSON, Benjamia, aged 49, at Saugor, June 14. LED41B, the inf. d. of A. H. at Calcutta, June 26. MUNRO, Harriet, aged 13, at Delhi, June 14. PARRY, John Nevill, aged 15 mos. at Chandernagore. PRTERS, S. aged 26, at Calcutta, June 5.
POOLE, Thomas Bird, aged 21, June 14.
REBEIRO, Miss H. E. aged 16, at Calcutta, June 16.
REED, Charles Zemindar, aged 76, at Calcutta, June 29. Roscon, R. aged 30, at Gen. Hospital, June 21. SPURGEON, Ens. Jas. Loodianah reg. aged 40, at Cawnpore, from the effects of a severe fall from his horse on parade, June 9.

# SHIPPING.

# ARRIVALS.

JUNE 13. Royal Albert, Scanlan, London; Bland, Hoskin, JUNE 13. Royal Albert, Scanlan, London; Biana, Hoskin, Liverpool.—14. Mey of Meldon, Rickerty, Liverpool.—15. Diana, Pugh, Cork; Ariadne, Goodsir, Glasgow; Eagle, Lovett, China and Singapore; Mazagran, Baudy, Bordenux.—17. Isa, Shepherd, Akyab; Arrow, Young, China and Singapore.—18. Lord Auckland, Baeon, Hobart Town and Copang.—Arabia, Davis, Bombay.—20. Joseph Sanderson, Boyd, Liverpool; Blenheim,

Molison, Sidney; Jenny Wren, Varian, Liverpool; Ema Smith, Gloucester; Walter Morrice, Morrice, Sydney.—21. Rateliff, Phillipson, Sydney and Swan River; Fyzel Curreem, Ballantine, Mauritius; Abrfoyle, MacAlpine, Batavia.—25. Oriental, Dale, Boston; Ingleborough, Rea, Liverpool; Amathea, Robinson, London; Colombo, Edie, London; Windsor, Broughton, Portsmouth; Investigator, Dunlop, London; Nereides, Michael, Liverpool; Constans, Ingersale, Boston; Emily Anderson, Mauritius, Point de Galle.—26. Lady Bruce, Burns, Liverpool; Eusurain, Shire, Singapore and Penang; Zaphnath Paneah, Raudle, China; Queen, Gellatty, Singapore and Liverpool.—27. Glenarchy, Nicol, Glasgow; Margaret, Cormack, Point de Galle; Teak, Morgan, Singapore, Glasgow: Maryaret, Cormack, Point de Galle; Teak, Morgan, Singapore and Penang.—30. Constance, W. Barrass, Sunderland; steamer Tenasserim, W. Dicey, Chittagong; Victoria, Cruikshank, Bombay.—JULY 1. Paradise, Clare, Newcastle; Calphurnia, Nicholson, Madras; Paradise, J. C. Clare, Newcastle and Port Adelaide.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ingleborough .- H. Lake, Mrs. Lake, and child.

Per Amathea .- Mr. C. J. Cooke, Mr. Kemp, Mrs. Kemp, and

Mr. Cornelius.

Mr. Cornelius.

Per Investigator.—Lieut. and Mrs. Crickton, 38th N.I.; Mrs. Dunlop, Lieut. Light, Bengal horse artillery; Ens. Ramsay, 10th M.N.I.; Cornet White, 3rd light drags.; Ens. Holiand, H.M.'s 24th reg.; Mr. H. H. Henderson, Bengal civ. service; Hon. T. B. Best; A. J. C. Faree, G. Elliot, W. B. Peile, J. Graham, and H. Day, cadets. M. Doyer, steerage passenger from Madras.

Per Windsor.—From London: Mis-es Alexander and Bickley, Lieut. Miller, H.M.'s 80th foot; Mr. Short, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Messrs. Evans, Cooper, Cragil, Stewart and Orcheral, cadets. Steerage passenger from London, Mrs. Wellesley.—From Madras: Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Cumoney, 28th reg. M.N.I.; Mrs. Pedler, 7th reg. M.N.I.; Mrs. Kerr.

DRAS: Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Cumoney, 28th reg. M.N.I.; Mrs. Pedler, 7th reg. M.N.I.; Mr. Kerr.
Per Lady Bruce.—Mr. J. Buny.
Per He Bourbon.—Messrs. Longlois and Wefty, Serouse, Chiminant, Cottebrune, and Sahur.

Per Diana .- From CORK: Capt. G. Burnford, Lieuts. T. A. Willis, J. M. Buchanan, Francis Chute, and C. Crowley, 70th reg.;

Willis, J. M. Buchanan, Francis Chute, and C. Crowley, 70th reg.; Asst. surg. C. B. Bossana, 159 men, 19 women, and 27 children. Per Ariadne.—From GLASGOW: Mr. James Henderson. Per Arrow.—From CHINA: Mrs. Young and Mr. Muller. Per Lord Auckland.—From HOBART TOWN: J. Stallard, gentleman; F. Hight, Surgeon; Thomas Wilson, Henry Dudley Rolah, Js. Soxton, Thos. Brason, J. Priestly, and Geo. Lewis, grooms. Per Lord Auckland.—Miss M. Perria, from Mauritius. Per Blenheim.—Mrs. Briton, Mrs. Lind, Mr. Briton, Mr. Lind, civil service, Dr. Thompson, Licut. Becker, 96th reg. Mrs. Tompshins. steerage passenger.

civil service, Dr. Hompson, Lieut. Becker, Sota reg. 1915. Lomp-kins, steerage passenger.

Per Walter Morrice.—Dr. Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Lamada.

Per Ratcliff.—Majors Cheape and Bush, Lieuts. Mandall, Allman, Lees, and Jones, Mr. De Lisle, surgeon, 157 men, 11 women, and 26 children of 96th reg. and Mrs. Maj. Bush and 3 children.

Per Fazel Curreem.—Mr. De Langa, and Capt. Reynolds, country

Per Tenasserim.—From MOULMEIN.—Capt. Champney, depmil. aud. gen. Mr. J. R. Hampton, Rev. Driberz, Mr. and Mrs. Laidley, Maj. Griffiths, and Lieut. Fane, 11th Madras N.I. and Capt. H. Howe, 2nd assist. master attendant.—From AKYAB.—Capt. Lieut. Sandra Alexab. Lieut. Sandra Alexab. Lieut. Sandra Alexab. Capt. H. Howe, 2nd assist, master attendant.—From ARYAB.—Capt. Llewellyn, post master, Akyab; Lieut. Sandys, A local bathalion, Serjt. maj. and Mrs. Nolan, ditto.—From Chittagong, and Mr. Moore. Per Royal Albert.—From London.—Mrs. and Miss Sharpe, and N. Sharpe, Mrs. Templeman, Mr. Ravenshaw, civil service, Mr. Dundas, H.M. 96th reg. Mr. Templeman, H.M. 98th reg. Messes. Currie, Reed, Graves, Reeves, and Thompson, cadets.

# DEPARTURES.

From Saugor.—June 13. Dublin, Robinson, Liverpool; Thomas Sparks, Groom, London; Sultany, Handley, Mauritius.—14. Lovell, Coffin, Boston; The Duke, Atkinson, Liverpool.—15. Walmer Castle, Thorne, London.—17. Fultay Salum, M'Clure, Mauritius.—18. Teazer, Bell, Table Bay via Madras.—19. Dudbrook, Smith, London; Ocean, Berm, Muscat; Laurick, White, China; Eliza Warwick, Peterson, Boston.—20. General Hewelt, Gatenby, London.—21. Inglewood, Smyth, Liverpool; Alibie, Rh. des, Madras and the Coast.—22. George Hallet, Scars, Boston; Martha, Mundale, Liverpool; Lord Western, Rice, Bombay.—23. Catherine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius.—24. Eria, Plum, Singapore and China.—26. Princess Royal, Adamson, Liverpool.—27. Cotfield, Cargey, London.—28. Olonoco, Brown, Boston.—30. Labuan, Thomas, London; Thane, Crisp, Moulmein and Rangoon.—July 2. Steamer. Haddington. From SAUGOR .- JUNE 13. Dublin, Robinson, Liverpool; Thamas Haddington.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENCERS BEFARED.

Per steamer Haddington, for Suez and Intermediate Ports.

—For Madras.—4 sepoys and Mr. Board.—For Southampton.—Major B. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. Erskine, 4 children, and 2 native female servants; Lieut. col. Ramsay, Capt. Young, Mrs. Young, 2 children, and European female servant; Miss Allan, Mrs. Fisher, child, and native servant; Mr. W. Bryden, Mr. Rawnsley, Lieut. Strangways, Mr. Breton, Mrs. Breton, Mrs. Charnock Harrison, Miss Harrison.



COMMERCIAL.	5th Battalion of Golundauze.
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.	Head Quarters Mount.
Calcutta, July 3, 1849.	A Company Aden. B Company 1-4th Peneng-3-8t
Government Securities. Soil. Buy.	Malacca — 3-6t
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent prem. 10 0 to 10 8 Rembey 5 per cent disc. 1 8 1 12	Singapore.
Bembay 5 per cout disc. 1 8 1 12  Old Sieca 5 de. according to Nos do. 1 10 1 14	C Company St. Thomas's Mount D Company 3-4ths Vizianar rum
New Co.'s 5 do do. 0 4 0 .8	1-4th Cuttack.
Third Sieca 4 do do. 15 0 15 8	E Company 1 Cannanore — 1-4
New Co.'s 4 do do. 14 0 14 8	Mangalore — 1-4
Bank Shares, Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) prem. 1530 to 1580	French Rocks. F Company Mount.
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) prem. 1530 to 1580 Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) do. 10 15	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) nom.	Engineers.
	Head Quarters Fort St. George.
BANK OF BENGAL.	Sappers and Miners.
Discount on government acceptances (3 months) 4 per cent.	Head Quarters Mercara.
Do. on private bills and notes do 7 per cent.	A Company Aden.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	B Company Berhampore—at present at Dalawsara
Do. on cash credit accounts	C Company Aden.
PRICES OF BULLION, &c.	D Company Mercara.
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 10 p. 160 sa. wt.	E Company Mercara.
China Gold Bars 16 0 16 7 per sa. wt.	F Company Mercara.  H.M.'s 25th (or King's Own Borderers) . Fort St. George.
Spanish Dollars 220 8 220 14 1 ner 100	H.M.'s 51st regt. L.I Bangalore.
Mexican ditto 220 0 220 8 } Per 100.	H.M.'s 84th (or the York and Lanc.) . Secunderabad.
Sovereigns	H.M.'s 94th regt
Old Gold Mohurs 21 2 21 3	2nd European Light Infantry Trichinopoly.
	1st regt. Native Infantry (Rifle Company) French Rocks.
EXCHANGES.	2nd ditto Mercara.
Our quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are, 1s. 10gd. to	3rd regt. (or Palameottah L.I.) Kulladghee. 4th regt. Native Infantry
18. 10 d. American Bills under credit do., 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d.	5th ditto (Rifle Company) Kurnool.
<del></del>	6th ditto Dharwar.
PREIGHTS. Quatations are, to London, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool,	7th ditto Hoosingabad. 8th ditto Secunderabad.
41. 19s. to 41. 15s.	9th ditto Kamptee.
	10th ditto Saugor.
MADRAS.	11th ditto Moulmein.
	12th ditto
DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.	14th ditto
Corrected to 7th July, 1849.	15th ditto Bangalore.
H.M.'s 15th (or King's Regt. of Light	16th ditto (Rifle Company) . Quilon.
Drags.) Hussars Bangalore.  1st Reg. of Light Cavalry Arcot.	17th ditto Secunderabad. 18th ditto Russellcondah.
2nd ditto Trichinopoly.	19th ditto Secunderabad.
20d ditto Secunderabad.	20th ditto Aden.
4th ditto Bangalore. 5th ditto Jaulnah.	21st ditto Madras.
Sth ditto Bellary.	23rd regt. (or W. Light Infantry) Kamptee.
7th ditto Nowgong.	24th regt. Native Infantry (Rifle Company) Sectabuldee.
8th ditto Kamptee. Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard . Madras.	25th ditto Jaulnah. 26th ditto (Rifle Company) . Waltair.
Horse Artillery.	27th ditto
Head Quarters Bangalore.	28th ditto Khyook Phyoo.
A Troop Mount.	29th ditto Vizianagrum.
B Troop Kamptee. C Troop Jaulnah.	30th ditte Cuttack. 31st regt. (or Trichinopoly Light Infantry) . Bangalore.
C Troop Jaulnah. D Troop Bangalore.	32nd regt. Native Lafantry Kamptee.
£ Troop Secunderabad.	33rd ditto Jaulnah. 34th regt. (or Chicacole Light Infantry) . Dacca.
F Treep Bangalore.	34th regt. (or Chicacole Light Infantry) . Dacca. 35th regt. Native Infantry Mangalore.
Foot Artillery.  1st Batallion—Head Quarters Secunderabad.	36th ditto (Rifle Company) Samulcottah.
A Company Mount.	37th ditto (Grenadiers) Secunderabad.
B Company Secunderabad.	38th ditto (Rifle Company)
C Company 2 3rds Trichinopoly—	49th ditto Secunderabad.
1-3rd Palamcottab.  D Company Secunderabad.	41st ditto Berhampore.
No. 1 Horse Battery Secunderabad.	42nd ditto Masulipatam. 43rd ditto
md Battalion—Head Quarters Mount.	44th ditto
A Company Mount. B Company 3-4ths Bangalore—	45th ditto Trichinopoly.
B Company 3-4ths Bangalore— 1-4th Mercara.	46th ditto Jubbulpore.
	47th ditto Ellore. 48th ditto Bellary.
C Company Mount— Penang.	49th ditto (Rifle Company) . Madras.
D Company Moulmein.	50th ditto Moulinein.
D Company Moulmein,	1 Flori alita II and Cinnament
D Company Moulmein.  A Company	51st ditte
D Company	Detachments at I
D Company	
D Company	Detachments at I nang, Malacca, a Labuan.  52nd ditto Vellore.
D Company	Detachments at F nang, Mulacca, a Labuan.  52nd ditto Vellore. 1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion . Madras.
D Company  Battalion—Head Quarters A Company B Company C Company C Company D Company D Company D Company A Company D	Detachments at I nang, Malacca, a Labuan.  52nd ditto Vellore.  1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion Madras. 2nd or Arnee ditto ditto Wallajahbad.
D Company  B Company  A Company  C Company  C Company  D Company  C Company  D Company  C Company  C Company  D Company  C Company  C Company  D Company	Detachments at I nang, Mulacca, a Labuan.  52nd ditto Vellore.  1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion . Madras. 2nd or Arnee ditto ditto . Wallajahbad.  European Veterans :—
D Company C Company D Comp	Detachments at I nang, Malacca, a Labuan.  52nd ditto Vellore.  1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion Madras. 2nd or Arnee ditto ditto Wallajahbad.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAILS. - The steamer Oriental, with the London mail of May 24, reached Madras July 5.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR. - The firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., who have long been the most extensive sugar manufacturers in southern India, have abandoned their great experiment of cultivating the sugar-cane under European superintendence. The trial, though attempted under the most advantageous circumstances, has proved a failure.

AT TRICHINOPOLY cholera is making sad ravages. The 2nd European L.I. lost in a very short space of time between forty

and fifty children.

2ND EUROPEAN L.I.-A correspondent complains in good strong terms of the paucity of officers present with the 2nd European L.I. The greater number of captains and lieutenants are enjoying themselves on staff allowances, leaving only one captain and two lieutenants (one of whom is acting quarter-

master) to do duty at head-quarters. - Athenœum

THE DECCAN. - A correspondent in the Deccan, whose letter is dated the 17th June, says that the prisoners collected during the late excursions from Aurungabad have been conveyed under a strong escort of horse and foot to Dowlutabad, where they will be the terror of the garrison. The Rohillas are not manacled or ironed, but a large building, we understand a Persian bath, has been cleared out for them. We expect to hear more bath, has been cleared out for them. We expect to hear more on the subject soon. Dowlatbad is a strong fortress, well described in "Hamilton's Gazetteer," to which we refer our readers. - Englisman June 30.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—Another affair appears to have taken place between the troops of the Nizam and the insurgent Robillas near Beder on the road to Jaulna, where the Robillas, numbering 200, are said to have wounded 100 of the Nizam's

force, which was much its superior in numbers.

LIEUT. COL. ALEX. LAWE, of the corps of engineers, being by virtue of his commission the senior officer in garrison, has been appointed to command the troops in Fort St. George, in the place of Lieut.-col. William Taylor, recently promoted to the command of the troops at Saugor.

THE LATE CAPT. Howorth.—A correspondent at Secunderabad writes as follows to the Madras Spectator: - " A sad gloom has been thrown over our little cantonment by the melancholy death of a highly intelligent officer, Capt. Howorth, of the 3rd Nizam's infantry, who marched from this in high health and spirits on the 3rd June, in command of a wing of his regiment and a troop of cavalry, to seize a body of Rohillas, who had taken up a posi-After having gellantly accomplished the duty on which he was sent, the Rohillas being completely defeated, and 35 taken prisoners, Capt. Howorth was attacked on his return with apoplexy, and died before medical assistance could be procured. -Athenæum.

HYDERABAD. - The attention of the Governor-General is said at last to have been directed to the affairs of Hyderabad. debt of 54 lacs of rupees is due from the Nizam's to the British Government, which the minister has offered to pay off by yearly instalments of four lacs, paying the interest monthly. These instalments of four lacs, paying the interest monthly. terms the Governor-General is not willing to accede to, but demands payment at once, or a cession of land.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. - Major Johnstone, the recently appointed brigadier, and his niece, Miss Petit, were passing through Shorapore, and the guests of Captain Meadowes Taylor, the commissioner, with whom they were taking a drive, when the carriage upset. Captain Taylor was taken up insensible, and so continued for some time, the others were apparently uninjured. On the following day Brigadier Johnstone and his niece proceeded en route to Bolarum, the young lady treating the accident as a joke when she ascertained that Captain Taylor was not much hurt. Two days afterwards Miss Petit, who had not long been in the country, suddenly complained of feeling greatly exhausted and fatigued, and went to rest. Sad to relate, she sunk rapidly but without pain, and in an hour and a half her spirit had fled.

Mr. Lawin.-We learn with much regret the death of the third son of Mr. Malcolm Lewin, late of the Madras C.S. The poor youth, who was a highly promising lad, had come out as midshipman on board the Carnatic, which reached here on Saturday last, and when off Trincomallee, on the 25th or 26th ult. he fell overboard, having missed his footing in going up the rigging. The boat was lowered in two minutes from the time the accident occurred, and Captain Nelson used every effort to save the life of the ill-fated boy, but without success, as he was never seen to rise to the surface. It was, we believe, his first voyage. The deceased is highly spoken of by his brother officers and the passengers of the Carnatic.—Athenœum, July 3. MR. Ellior.—The Speciator regrets to hear that the chief magistrate, Mr. Elliot, is again so much indisposed, as to find it necessary to take his departure almost immediately for the

THE BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend of six per cent. on the half-year ending June 30th, which is a profit of one per cent. on the last. The profit made by the institution during the last six months is Rs. 99,813, while that for the cor-

responding period of 1848 amounted only to Rs. 74,145.
THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "EMMA."—A narrative of the wreck of the steamer Emma has been furnished by a passenger, on the occasion of her late disastrous voyage, from which we regret to learn, that the public have little reason to be satisfied with the causes which led to the shipwreck. The weather, it will be recollected, was highly favourable at the time the vessel struck, and we are told that just before the accident occurred, the mate remarked to the captain his fear that the vessel was hardly in the proper track, to which the answer was, a request to know whether he wished to take the command. Capt. Dickson asserts, that the result of careful reckoning induced him to believe that he was standing at this moment not less than ten miles from shore, and expecting to anchor at Masulipatam in two hours. In less than three quarters of an hour, however, the steamer took the ground with a violent crash, between False Point and Point Divey, and the repeated shocks soon dissipated all hopes of getting her off into deep water. The only lady on board was Mrs. Stanbrough, the wife of Dr. Stanbrough, of the Madras establishment, who happened to be in her cabin when the boat struck, and rushed on deck, where she found the sea making clear breaches over the vessel. With great presence of mind, she returned and caught up her children, which, with a gold watch and a brooch, appear to have been the only valuables she was enabled to save from the wreck. A portion of her baggage was subsequently recovered, which had plainly undergone more damage than what was experienced from wind and wave; a hole, for example, having been cut in the top of a plate chest, and the whole of the silver articles extracted. A writing desk, which came on shore, was split in two apparently by a batchet, and as cleanly gutted of its contents as the plate chest had been. Fortunately for Captain Dickson he managed to rescue the whole of his property from the wreck, a stroke of good fortune, which commanders who have passengers to take care of. especially friendless ladies, are seldom found to boast of, but which says a great deal for his sagacity and presence of mind on such a trying occasion. We believe, too, that Captain Dickson was happily too well fortified by flannel and broad cloth to take cold during the weary hours which elapsed between the time of the catastrophe and the dawn of daylight, which was more again than Mrs. Stanbrough could boast of, as that poor lady was obliged, as well as her children, to remain all night on the paddle-box in her night-dress, where she crouched totally unregarded by the master. About five o'clock a raft was formed, on which the passengers gained the shore, but no help was received either from the crew of the *Emma*, or the inhabitants of the native village near the beach. The articles saved from the wreck were fished up by divers employed for the purpose, under the guidance of Lieut. Ross. The steamer, it appears is irrevocably lost, the hold being full of sand and water, and no hopes are entertained of getting out any portion of the machinery or stores. The disastrous affair is a very sad one, and the recollection of it is not attended with any circumstances of a pleasurable character .- Athenaum.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BAIN, A. to act as 3rd commr. of Small Debts Court, July 6.

BAIN, A. to act as 3rd commr. of Small Debts Court, July 6.
Bell, J. H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntoor.
BIRD, G. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Coimbatore, v.
Harrington, dec. July 6.
BRETT, H. A. act. sub. jud. of Chittoor, rec. ch. of court fr. J. H.
Bell, June 30; to be subord. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor, July 6.
CONWAY, T. B. A. ret. to duty, July 5.
ELLIOTT, W. to be commr. in the districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Vizapapatam, and Ganjam.
FULLERTON, J. Y. to act as 1st commr. of Small Debts Court.
GREENWAY, G. S. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Trichinopoly, res. ch. of offic. June 30. res. ch. of offic. June 30.

HORSLEY, J. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Cuddalore.
OUCHTERLONY, J. to act as police mag. dur. emp. of Clerk oa
other duty, July 5.
Rose, W. H. to act as 2nd commr. of Small Debts Court, July 6.

SULLIVAN, R. I. to act as sub. jud. of Salem dur. leave of H. Frere, July 3.

LRAVE OF ABSENCE.

CONWAY, T. B. A. 1 mo. in ext. ELLIOT, E. F. to Jan. 1851, to Neilgherries, on m. c.



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FRERE, H. sub. jud. of Salem. 1 mo. HAGGARD, J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tinnevelly, 6 weeks, to remain at Combaconum on m. c. INNES, L. C. civ. serv. to England, 3 years on m. c.

THOMAS, J. F. 6 weeks to Neilgherries.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. chapl. of Mangalore, to Sept. 3, to remain at the Neilgherries, on m. c.

# MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ABDY, Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. June 26.
BALMER, Lieut. R. 28th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp.

BEAUELL, Ens. O. N. H. 19th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani.
BEAUER, Capt. J. N. fr. 2nd to 1st N.V. batt. June 11.
BEDDER, Ens. C. H. rem. fr. doing duty with 27th N.I. to do duty

with 14th N.I.; to join June 23. BELL, Lieut. col. com. I. rec. prom.; posted to 22nd N.I. June 16. BOWEN, Ens. G. B. 48th N.I. to be lieut. v. Sword, dec.; date of

com. Feb. 24. BRUCE, Lieut. col. 39th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chapl. of

Paulghatcherry, June 26.

CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. rem. fr. 20th N.I. to 12th N.I. CARTER, Lieut. C. 38th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

CLERK, Major F. J. to act as chief mag. and superidt. of police

CLEMONS, Lieut. Col. C. rec. prom. posted to 20th N.I. June 16.
CLEMONS, Lieut. col. C. rec. prom. posted to 20th N.I. June 16.
CLEPHANE, Lieut. A R. 24th N.I. qual. as adjt. July 4.
CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. placed at disp, of c. in-c. for reg. daty, June 19.
DERVILLE Lieut.

DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. 36th N.I. rem. to 49th N.I. June 25.

DERVILLE, Lieut. col. comdt. D. to be col. fr. April 9, 1849.

FANE, Ens. W. 11th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of India for emp. with irr. force in the Punjab, June 19.

FAREWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindus-

tani, qual. as adj. to rec. moonshee allowance, June 26.
FERGUSSON, Corn. W. F. B. G. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 22.

FISHER, Eas. G. R. to do duty with 1st fus.

GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th grens. passed exam. in Persian, to ree, moonshee allowance.

HORD, Lieut. B. 12th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. with moonshee allowance, July 4.

HANDS, Ens. W. 36th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 5th N.I. till

Aug. 31.

HAY, Capt. S. posted to 1st N.I. batt. to com. detach. at Chingle-put, June 11.

HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 5th N.I. to 37th grens.

HUTCHINSON, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

JENKINS, Capt. T. A. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to join head qu.

JOHNSTON, 1st Lieut. C. C. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13. HAY, Capt. S. 1st N. O. B. to be in charge of nat. pensrs. &c. at Chingleput, June 22.

KEYES, Lieut. C. P. 30th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India for

emp. with irr. force in the Punjab, June 19.

KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. fr. 4th to 5th N.I.; to join under ch. of Lieut. Tireman, June 28.

LEGELL, Col. J. to rank fr. Mar. 19, 1849. Lock, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, June 30. LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. rec. prom. posted to 8th N.I.

MACLUER, Eas. W. D. 26th N.I. qual. as adjt.; with moonshee

allow. July 4 MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. passed as interp. in Hindustani, July 4.

tanl, July 4.

MOBERLEY, Lieut. col. H. 8th N.I. rem. to 22nd N.I. June 16.

MORLAND, Major H. 2nd N. vet. batt. to com. detach. of that corps at Nellore, June 11.

NICOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. R. 23rd L.I. placed at disp. of gov. of India for emp. with irr. force in the Punjab, June 19.

PALMER, Ens. W.C. 4th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, June 22.

POOLE, Lieut. col. M. posted to 5th N.I.
PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. to be adj. June 22.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. v. Ottley.

STEEL, Col. S. W. C.B. to rank fr. March 19, 1849

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. 17th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. July 4.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. W. 49th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class and to

com. Madras trs. in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, June 19; to proceed via Calcutta to join app. in Saugur and Nerbudda territories, June 22; rem. to 36th N.I. June 25.

Tweedie, Lieut. col. M. to be col. fr. April 19, 1849.

WALLACE, Lieut. col. commt. J. posted to 22nd N.I.

WHAMNELL, Col. P. to rank fr. Nov. 16, 1848, June 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

BELL, C. J. R. July 5. BRYCE, W. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BAMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. to Aug. 31 in ext. to Cuddalore,

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. 1st N. V. batt. 6 mo. to Bangalore.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. 1st N. V. batt. 6 mo. to Bangalore.
CAMPBELL, Capt. A. M. 16th N.I. leave granted May 23 canc.
COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. leave cane.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. 27th N.I. to July 31, in ext.
FISHR, Major N. H. art.June 1 to Dec. 1, Bangalore, &c.
FREESE, Lieut. S. S. H. 33rd N.I. Aug. to Oct. Bombay.
FOORD, Ens. H. H. rec. adm. June 1 to Nov. 30.
GABBETT, Capt. W. M. art. June 1 to Nov. 30, Simla.
GIBSON, Maj. Gen. J. T. com. S. div. perm. to vis. Kotagherry,
Dr. aff. pr. aff.

GIFFORD, Capt. J. C. 12th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to emb. fr.

Bombay.

GILL, Capt. C. 17th N.I. 4 mos.

GRIMES, Capt. J. 8th N.I. leave canc.

GUNTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. 1 mo. fr. June 20, to Trauquebar.

LEWIN, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L. I. fr. May 15, to Madras prep. LEWIN, Eds. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L. I. fr. May 15, to Madras prepto appl. for leave to Europe, on m. e.

Macdonald, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. to Oct. 16.

Maitland, Capt. J. art. 30 days.

Marsack, Capt. E. B. 13th N.I. July to Sept. 30, prep. to Eur.

M'Viccar, Capt. Jos. 41st N.I. 2 years, Cape, on m. c.

Mears, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

Munsey, Lieut. col. A. 1st L. C. 1 mo.

PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. in ext. 24 mos. PHILIPPS, Ens. C. G. 5th N.I. fr. June 8 to Oct. 31, to pres. on

PHILLIPPS, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. to Europe on m. c.
PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N.I. leave canc.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. 18th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30.
RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. I. 34th Mad. L.I. to pres.; to Europe on

m. c.

REES, Capt. J. M. 1st fus. fr. June 13 to Aug. 31, to Dharwar, on m. c

SILVER, Lieut. A. C. 4th N.I. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe on m. c.; to Europe on m. c. SMITH, Licut. I. F. H. art. 1 mo. TWEEDIE, Capt. W. G. 35th N.I. 2 mo. to Mercara and Hurrypur.

# MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. rem. fr. doing duty with supt. surgs. dep.

N.D. to Mergui, June 20.

CARNEGIE, Asst. surg. H. posted fr. Mergui to 47th N.I. to rem.

till relieved, June 20.

CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. Madras estab. in med. ch. of civ. stat. Nursingpore, to aff. med. aid to detach. 10th M. N.I. June 12. DIXON, Asst. surg. E. passed ex. in Hindustani, June 22.

DONALDSON, Asst. surg. M. D. to rank fr. Feb. 20.

# DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARKER, the wife of E. J. s. at Cuddapah, June 28. BEADLE, the lady of Capt. D. R. H. 17th N.I. s. at Cananore, June 14.

BOYSON, the lady of J. R. d. at the Adyar, July 2.
BRINDLEY, the wife of Serjt. maj. C. J. 27th N.I. d. at Trichi-

nopoly, July 1.

Cooke, the lady of Lieut. C. d. at Bangalore, June 17.

Coxe, the wife of J. W. d. at Pursewalkum, June 30.

DE ROZARIO, the wife of M. s. at Fort St. George, June 22.

HATHAWAY, the lady of A. c.s. d. at Trichinopoly.

HENRICUS, the wife of J. s. at New Town, June 16.

LAYBOURN, the wife of G. B. s. at Mount Road, July 6.

LAYHOURN, the wife of G. B. s. at Mouat Road, July 6.
MACQUEEN, the wife of Capt. L. 3rd L. C. d. at Bangalore, July 2.
MALTBY, the lady of F. N. c.s. s. at Salem, June 26.
MARBDEN, Mrs. E. d. at Egmore, June 27.
NOWILL, the wife of J. H. d. at Madras, June 16.
PHAROAH, the wife of W. B. d. at Fort St. George, June 20.
PUCKLE, the wife of Lieut. 3rd L. I. d. at Kulladghee, June 30.
REILLY, the wife of Capt. R. s. at Nungumbaukum, June 30.
ROUPELL, the lady of T. B. s. at Madras, June 16.
THEOBALD, the wife of C. G. s. at Cuddalore, July 4.
THOMPSON, the lady of Lieut. H. P. 15th N. I. d. at Bangalore, July 8.

July 8. THOMPSON, the lady of Capt. T. s. at Fort St. George, July 6. STOKES, the wife of H. c.s. s. at Guntoor, June 28.

WALKER, the lady of J. c.s. d. at Nellore, June 30.

# MARRIAGES.

CHAMIER, C. F. to Florence L. d. of the late Capt. T. Brown, at

COORDON, June 26.

COCQ, C. H. to Amelia H. d. of W. Franke, at Colombo, June 18.

CRUIKSHANK, Licut. J. 36th N.I. to Louisa J. d. of Maj. Musgrove, at Waltair, June 22.

HODSON, Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. to Dunmore Mac H. d. of J.

Reid, at Quilon, June 19.

CRAIGIE, D. at Singapore, aged 34, May 13.
HAGGARD, J. C.S. at Tranquebar, June 30.
IRWIN, W. E. at Persewankum, aged 16, June 26.
KENNY, J. H. s. of Capt. J. W. G. 13th N.I. at Cuddapah, aged 2, July 3. LUSCUTT, Mary, wife of W. at Bangalore, June 22. PETTIT, Elizabeth M. d. of J. in camp at Anoor, May 25. QUENBROUGH, Louisa J. d. of Lieut. G. I.N. at Salem, June 22. ROZARO, Anne, wife of J. at Ootacamund, June 23. WELSH, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 47th N.I. at Cuddapah, June 13. WHITELY, Eliza, J. d. of J. at Madras, aged 15 mo. June 18.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 17. Ramilies, Maclean, Port Adelaide.—19. Malabar, Noakes, Calcutta; Rachel, Scott, Coringa.—24. Seringapatam, Pecket, London; Mary Shepherd, Macdonnell, Port Phillip.—27. Buckinghamshire, Macgregor, Bombay; Lord G. Bentinck, Scott, Port Phillip.—30. Carnalic, Nelson, Portsmouth.—July 3. Minerva, Moir, Calcutta.—5. Steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.—9. Steamer Haddington, Harris Colcutta. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Calcutta.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship Malabar.—Mrs. Garson and 2 children, and Mr. Chill. Per Rachel.—Mrs. Morison, and Capt. Heywood.

Per Buckinghamshire .- Major Havelock, Capt. A. Fytche, Lieut. Hopkinson.

Per Lord G. Bentinck .- Mrs. Scott, and child; Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Mitchell.

Per steamer Oriental.—J. U. Ellis, Esq.; Capt. A. Rice, Mr. W. Bryce (eadet), Mr. Conway, Mr. C. Bell (cadet), Mrs. Wilson and infant, Rev. R. W. Whitford, Capt. Jacob and Lady, 3 children, and 2 native servants; Mr. Deffel, and Mr. Ravenshaw.

JUNE 17. Sultan, Welch, London.—18. H.M.S. Cambrian, Plumridge, on a cruise.—19. Windsor, Pryce, Calcutta.—20. Investigator, Dunlop, Calcutta.—21. James Hall, Jarvis, Northern Ports.—27. Prince Albert, Rossiter, London.—30. John Line, Palmer, Vypaur; Malabar, Noakes, Cape and London.—JULY 2. Ramilies, Maclean, Ennore.—5. Oriental, Powell, Calcutta.—8. Minerva, Moth. London. Moir, London.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ship Windsor.—Mrs. Kerr and two children; J. Kerr, Mrs. Malony, and R. C. Baptist.
Per James Hall.—Lieut. Dighton, Lieut. Hight, and Mrs.

Rounds.

Per Malabar, for the Cape.—R. G. Clarke, esq. C.S.; Capts. Beresford and MacVicca; Mr. and Mrs. Hall and family, and Capt. Walker. Steerage—Gunner G. Murray and Mrs. Murray. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. Innes, Capt. J. W. Rickards, 21st reg. N.I. Mrs. Rickards, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Symonds and two children; and Lieut. P. F. Ottley, 48th reg. N.I. Steerage—Mr. F. Clenver, Gunners Calvill, Davis, and Pickering.

Per Minerva.—Mrs. Sandburgh, Major Macleod, Lieut. Frye, Lieut. Presgrave, Rev. Mr. Sandburgh, Lieut. Mackenzie, and Ens. Mears.

Ens. Mears.

# COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, July 10, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1 <del>1</del> to	1 ½ pe	r cent. dis.
•	1829-30	11	1 1	do.
	1841	į	ā	do.
4 per cent	1832-33	16	•	do.
•	1835-36	15		do.
5 per cent. tran	<b>&gt;</b>	9 per	cent.	prem.
Tanjore Bonds .		15 per	cent.	dis.
Bank of Madras S	hares			cent. prem.

# PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

		11 to 11-2
		10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars	•••••	35 per 16 Dollars

# BANK OF MADRAS.

# Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On d	deposi	t of Government Paper	6 per	Ct.
		of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•	
		Quicksilver, &c	8	,,
Θa	do.	of Indigo	8	,,
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		
		and other Goods	9	,,
In c	ash Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

## Discount.

On Government Acceptance	5 p	er Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days		
Ditto above 30 days	81	,,

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.

,, Sell, 1 per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, 2 do. do. Sell, i do. do.

## FREIGHTS

Quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

# BOMBAY.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to May 24, reached Bombay June 29.

MURDER. - An authent cated communication dated from Dapoolie, 16th June, gives the following statement:—On the evening of the 14th a most horrible murder was committed in this out-of the way place, by Line Serjeant -, on his wife. It appears that the poor woman had gone into another room to fetch for her daughter (Mrs. —, who had only been confined a few days before) some clothes which were drying, when the miscreant seized the opportunity of her passing through the verandah to murder her, which he did with the iron head of a The poor woman breathed for only shoemaker's hammer. about half an hour, but never spoke. Her skull in one place was most severely fractured; there were about ten or twelve pieces removed from this one place. A court of inquiry sat on the body and found a verdict of "wilful murder against Line Serjeant —," who is now in confinement. There is no doubt of the murder, as the poor woman's daughter ran to her rescue when he struck her; and he said, "He had done for her mother." The miscreant is the man who fell out of the town barracks window last year. The poor victim was a very respectable woman, and known to many persons in this country, as her former husband was Serjeant-major Antrim, of the 1st Fusileers. Her remains were interred yesterday afternoon, when all the officers of the station attended .- Gentleman's Gazette, June 21.

LIEUT. NICHOLSON, 27TH N.I.-The Kurrachee Advertiser makes the following strange allusion to the death of the above officer :- "We regret to hear that Lieut. Nicholson, of the 27th N.I., was lately found in the verandah of his house at Sukkur in a dying state. On examination it was found that he had several severe wounds on different parts of his body, which were no doubt the cause of his death, which oecurred shortly after he was discovered. An inquiry had taken place, but nothing had transpired, and it is feared that the whole affair will for ever remain a mystery. We should be obliged to any of our Sukkur readers to send us the particulars of this melancholy case."

THE WRECK OF THE "LOWJEE FAMILY" was yesterday sold by auction. The sale took place at three o'clock, and had been advertised, we are told, in the usual native mode. Many respectable men attended the sale; the greater proportion of bidders, however, were of the Khoja caste, one of whom was the purchaser. The lot realised Rs. 14,700, and we are informed that the buyer seemed very well satisfied with his bargain. We hear that the high price realised by the ship has caused much surprise among the Bombay speculators.—Telegraph and Courier, June 28.

REMOVAL OF A BOILER FROM THE Berenice.-One of the old boilers of the steamer Berenice was sold at the dockyard on Wednesday. It was bought by a khoja for Rs 150. A curious plan was employed by the man to remove his unwieldy bargain. Sixteen bullock hackeries were disposed in a line along the road in front of the boiler, which was placed on a "drag," to which a hawser was attached, and then passed over all the hackeries, being secured to each one by lashings. Some trouble was occasioned by the obstinate refusal of the bullocks (for above an hour) to move together. At last, however, at a lucky moment, by dint of hard thrashing they started simultaneously, and the procession moved off in good style. We could not ascertain the name of the purchaser.-Ibid.

INTERPRETERS IN THE INDIAN NAVY .- Certain new rules hare been established by the Government in Council, under instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors, for regulating the appointment of interpreters in the Indian navy. It will be seen that the languages to be " studied and recognized" as qualifying for the office of Indian naval interpreter, are Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Malay, and Sindee. There are to be only three different interpreterships, namely, one in the Persian Gulf, another on the Aden Station, and a third " for any squadron or vessel proceeding on special service." The salary is to be Rs. 100 per month—a small enough sum, when it is considered that an officer must have passed in Hindustani and Persian, or at the least one of the three other languages, before he can be held

The detachment of H.M.'s 83ad Foot, which arrived on Monday last by the ship Ursula, under command of Capt. Lloyd, has been disembarked, and quartered in Fort George Lloyd, has been disembarked, and quartered in Fort George Barracks, where it is to remain till the arrival of the Zion Hope with the last division: when both detachments will proceed on to Poona together to join head-quarters. — Times, June 30.

Colonel Jervis has retired from the Board of Education:

we have not heard who is likely to be appointed in his place. To the gallant officer in question the cause of native, and especially of vernacular, education owes more than to any man alive. We trust that, though his official connection with it has ceased, he will continue to keep his shoulder to the wheel so long as he remains amongst us.—*Ibid*.

Grant Medical College.—We are happy to learn that with

the view of extending the curiculum of study at the Grant Medical College, two additional professorships have been created,—one of midwifery, and the other of medical jurisprudence. Lectures on these subjects will be given during the present session by Drs. Peele and Cole; but these gentlemen have not, we believe, been permanently appointed to the staff of

the college.—Ibid.

The Weather.—We have, as we stated in our last, experienced a continuance of broken, showery weather, with a pleasant temperature, and very light fall of rain. From the 23rd, when the mercury was lower by much than during Cleopatra's hurricane, the barometer rose steadily till the 25th, and has continued ever since above 29.700 at its morning maximum, corrected for temperature. This is high for June, and promises a continuance of the same state of affairs as we have recently enjoyed. - Ibid.

# MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARROW, Capt. C. M. 19th N.1. to ass. ch. of duties of major of BLOOD, Brev. maj. B. H. h. art. to com. 2ad com. 1st batt. June 2. BLOOD, Brev. maj. B. H. h. art. to com. 2nd com. 1st batt. June 2. FITZGERALD, Capt. R. 12th N.I. to com. of 5th Punjab cav. HAMILFON. Lieut. J. B. h. art. to be adj. of art. div. June 2. JERVIS, Lieut. col. comdt. G. R. engs. to be col. fr. April 19, 1849. LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. MOORE, Lieut. col. G. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. SCHULER, Lieut. col. F. art. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. SOPPITT, Col. M. to rank fr. Nov. 16, 1848. SPILLER, Lieut. col. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849. SALKER, Leut. col. T. C.B. to be brev. col. fr. April 19, 1849.

# SHIPPING. ABRIVALS.

JUNE 28. Grenoville, Rasquero, Aden; Punjaub, Palmer, Calcutta; Lord Hungerford, Paterson, Port Phillip.

DEPARTURE JUNE 28. Great Britain, Dearborn, Canton.

# CEYLON.

SALE OF A COFFEE PLANTATION.—The Examiner of Wednesday notices the sale on Tuesday, by Messrs. Venn, Preston, and Co. of the Rutnillokottia coffee plantation for 6501. The estate comprises 307 acres of land in Kotmallee, of which sixty are planted, giving its first crop in the coming season.—Times,

THE QUICKEST VOYAGE YET KNOWN .- We copy the follow-June 29. ing notice of the voyage of an American merchant to Hong Kong from New York viá Ceylon, as an instance of the marvellous rapidity with which travellers from the New World may make their way to the uttermost parts of the East. "An American merchant, bound for Ceylon, left New York on the 4th of April, in the Canada mail steamer, and arrived in Liverpool on the morning of the 19th. After transacting some business in Liverpool and London, he arrived at Southampton by the day mail train on the 20th, and immediately embarked on board the Ripon steamer, which was preparing to start for Alexandria with the

Indian mail. This gentleman will reach his destination on Thus he will have travelled from the United States to China, a distance of nearly 15,000 miles, in seventy-two days. In a little more than two months he will have traversed the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterrancess, Red, and China Seas; call at England, Gibraltar, and Malta, in Europe; Alexandria and Suez, in Africa; and at Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, in Asia. With the exception of passing through England and Egypt, the whole of his journey will have been performed by water, in British ships. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's servants never recollect a passenger from China who had been so recently in America; and it will probably be, for length and rapidity, the most extraordinary voyage ever performed." The proportionate periods of the voyage would be as follows :-

From New York to Liverpool ...... 15 days. Arrived at Galle on the 28th May ..... 34 Arrived at Hong-Kong on the 15th June 18

Total length of voyage 72 days, or, including stoppages, at the rate of about 2084 miles a day. - Ibid.

# DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

Andriezen, the wife of Mr. J. G. d. at Grand Pass, June 5.

MARRIAGE.
INGRAM, George, coach office, to Miss L. Hamy, at Kandy.

DEATH.

ARGLES, Surg. E. aged 29, at Trincomalee, June 20.

# CHINA.

THE Achilles, with the London mail of April 25, reached Hong.

Kong June 13. Macao.—We annex a placard which appeared in the last issue of the China Mail. We are informed on very competent authority that Seu has positively ordered the Chinese to withdraw from Macao; this peremptory order was subsequent to the removal of most of the merchants and principal dealers, which has been going on steadily for months. We are persuaded that the much lauded policy of Senhor Amaral is most destructive to Macao, and unless he makes the amende honourable to China, and conciliates the offended mandarins, it will tumble about his head, and that without the Chinese firing a hostile shot. So long as the Hoppo was there the Portuguese were secured in a commercial privilege which Hong Kong has never possessed. By treaty our trade is confined to the five large ports, and vessels from the innumerable ports around us can only introduce cargo from this colony illicitly. But at Macao the Hoppo was authorised to grant passes to all the ports, and hence a considerable traffic (particularly in Straits' produce) which we have not yet been able to participate in. The liberal policy of Governor Amaral has deprived the settlement of this great commercial advantage, and we fear, unless he makes timely and ample concessions, it will gradually sink into decay. The government expenditure is on the smallest scale; but small as it is, if commerce leaves the port, there will be difficulty in raising a revenue from an impoverished populace, it being but too probable that the few wealthy families will abandon the settlement when it is no longer available for commercial pursuits:

A prohibitory agreement entered into by the inhabitants of the twentyfour villages, Kun-chau fu, and others, on the 10th day of the 4th intercalary month (May 31).

intercalary month (May 31).

The Portuguese having become profligate and outrageous, and committed iniquities without number, thus bringing upon us, the inhabitants of the said villages, great calamities, we can no longer forbear bringing the matter before the two high authorities, the Viceroy and the Licutenant Governor, who have kindly received us, and given us sound advice, and otherwise treated us with compassionate indulgence: we therefore trust that surely a day will commende when our demands will be attended to, and adequate measures be taken for our relief, and for the preservation of peace in our houses. Although there are prohibitions promulgated by the authorities, yet it behoves the people to issue their own, the more so because our feelings and connections are as closely united as the tongue is to our feelings and connections are as closely united as the tongue is to the teeth. We, therefore, have resolved to publish these prohibitions for general information, and for the repression of our sons and brothers, in order that peace may thereby be preserved:

for general information, and for the repression of our sons and brothers, in order that peace may thereby be preserved:

1st. Natives shall not be allowed to lead foreigners into the villages for the purpose of shooting; for, not knowing the way to the villages, they could not go thither unless there were natives to shew them the way; and they have thus gone beyond their limits; coming into the villages on horseback, and firing guns, they disturb and nlarm the women and children; they besides lay waste our lands and gardene, treading over them, and thus creating disturbances.

Wherefore it is now determined that those natives who may be found conducting foreigners into the villages, or carrying for them any articles, such as baskets, chairs, &c. shall be seized and de-

livered over to the authorities for punishment.

2nd. All our sons and brothers are nowforbidden to take goods to Macao for sale there. The foreigners, trusting to their own strength, and looking upon the Chinese as despicable beings, in all their dealings with the latter invariably try to reduce the prices of their pur-chase, and when they cannot succeed in striking a bargain on their own terms, they tax the Chinese with robbery, and thereupon take them to the Procurador's Office, where they have them punished as thieves with a hundred and more strokes of the rattan; and in order to be set free the Chinese are compelled to pay one dollar and two hundred cash, in default whereof they are again flogged, several having thereby been brought to their death. The authorities do not see into all this; and the people, what shall they do? We are all of us the sons of the Celestial Empire, how shall we therefore put up with such affronts from the foreigners of Macao? There are surely many ways for us to lead a happy life without being dependent on the foreigners, whereas those of our people who have gone to deal at Macao have been much molested, for which reason it is desirable that there should be a prohibition. Let all those, therefore, who oppose it be seized, with their goods, and handed over to the elders of their respective villages to be punished, and so shall this common agreement be respected.

3rd. It shall not be permitted to our sons and brothers to wait as servants on the Portuguese. It is the practice with these latter, when they engage Chinese servants, to promise and offer them salaries, which they afterwards do not pay for months together; and when required to do so, they, as covetous and crafty men, will say their servants have been robbing them, and on this plea turn them out of the house without paying them. Such a race of men, without any sense of justice or conscience, who can willingly serve? Will it not be better for every one to return to their places, and apply themselves to tilling their own lands, and reaping therefrom the fruits of their toil, lead a peaceful and profitable life? As to those women who, having lost all shame, have gone over to attend those women who, having lost all shame, have gone over to attend on the foreigners, they do not belong to our villages; but we wish the elders of their respective villages would prevent them from continuing to do so, and bringing disgrace to the Celestial Empire, then

there will be incommensurable general good.

4th. Let us, the inhabitants of said villages, place mutual confidence in each other; and in the event of the foreigners coming to disturb and molest us in our own villages, let us unite our common efforts strenuously to oppose them.

Published at Cheen shang.

CASE OF MR. TARRANT.—Mr. William Tarrant has had an answer to his memorial to Earl Grey. The Secretary for the Colonies rules that Mr. Tarrant receive his pay from the date of his suspension until his office was combined with another, in all about two months. After a vexatious delay of upwards of a year and a half, such is the redress in a pecuniary light; but as an acknowledgment of the injustice with which he was treated it is satisfactory, and may lead to further inquiry. Mr. Tarrant is not the first person who has been victimised for having had the courage to expose corruption in the colonies; but parliamentary attention is now directed to the distant possessions of the Crown, and there is a possibility of this very case being brought forward in illustration of the abuse of power exhibited in the every-day actions of the governors of the petty dependencies. Far be it from us (says the *Friend of China*) to assert that all or even the bulk of governors are corrupt or capricious, but Mr. Tarrant's treatment is sufficient proof that we have had one such in this colony.

# THE CONVOY QUESTION SETTLED.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate, Canton, 1st June, 1849.

Gentlemen,-I beg leave to communicate to you the copy of a letter from her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs which has been sent to me by her Majesty's plenipotentiary at Hong-Kong, and you will oblige me by making its contents known to all cap-tains of British ships who may be disposed to give convoy to Chinese vessels.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWRING,

H. B. M. Consul.

To the British Merchants, Canton.

Foreign Office, October 31, 1848. Sir,—I have received your despatch, No. 74, of the 29th July last, on the subject of a claim made against the Chinese authorities by Mr. Davidson, as owner of the British schooner Dido, for head money, for some pirates captured by that vessel; and I have to state to you that there can be no evil, but much good in this practice of giving convoy, but then the British subjects and vessels employed should obtain the sanction and authority of the Chinese who may be competent to legalise their acts Chinawards; and moreover they ought to make proper bargains beforehand with the persons who may employ them so as to provide for compensation in cases

such as that mentioned in the enclosures in your despatch. The British consuls should not interfere in these matters, except in a case in which a British subject, properly authorised by the Chinese to act, should fail to obtain from the parties who employed him the pay or compensation to which by previous agreement he was entitled.—I am, &c.

(Signed)

S. G. Bonham, esq. &c. &c. &c.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

INGLIS, Hon. A. L. res. off. of registrar gen. Hong Kong, May 24. MERCER, Hon. W. T. col. treas. to conduct duties of registrar gen. temp. in conseq. on retirement of Hon. A. L. Inglis, May 24. MAY, C. to be jt. asses. and col. of the police-rate, Hong Kong. CALDESELL, D. R. to be jt. assess. and coll. of the police-rate, Houg Kong, June 21.

# DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS, S. H. civ. eag. dept. to Miss James, at Victoria, May 26.

DEATHS.

RYAN, Michael, dep. ins. of Honk Kong police, at Victoria, COLLINS, James, sailor, at Victoria, June 7.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 27. William Gibson, Bombay.—30. Duke of Cornwall, Bombay. June 1. John Wickliffe, Bombay.—2. Ilzaide, Boston, (U. S.)—3. Braemer, Bombay; Poppy, Calcutta.—9. Ariel, Calcutta; Mary Sparks, Portsmouth.—10. Dido, Calcutta; John Bibby, Liverpool.—12. Sir II. Compton, Bombay.—13. Steamer Achilles, Bombay.—14. Baboo, Bombay.—15. Sam. Russell, New York.—19. Queen, Lombok.—20. Nimrod, Sydney; T. W. Sears, Boston, (U. S.).—21. Protomelia, London.—22. Surge, Bombay; Freek Sydney. Freak, Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ameer.—Mrs. Burns, Miss Annette Humphreys, Mr. Dentronquoy, and Mr. Ouslagh and 2 servants.

Per Mazeppa.—Mr. Kennedy. Per Alzaide.—Mr. W. T. Loring.

Per Alzaide.—Mr. W. T. Loring.
Per Mary Sparks.—Mr. L. Just.
Per John Bibby.—Mr. W. D'E. Parker.
Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Achilles.—From Bombay.—Messrs. J.
M'Lachlan, N. B. Fackerajee and servant, Meer Sassoon, David
Sassoon, B. Rustomjee, Elaza, and Esoph. From Point de Galle.—
Capt. and Mrs. Cleverly, child, and native servant; Capt. Watson,
Lieuts. Gorman, Rutherford, Lamert, and Watson, Ceylon rifle regt.;
Masser. J. Backbone, P. Straggerade.

Messrs. J. Backhouse, R. Sturges, and Adams. From

Dr. P. Digan, Master Whitehead, and three Chinese.

Per Queen.—Mr. H. T. Block.

Per Nimrod.—Lieut. Kent, R.N. and Dr. Barton.

Per Protomelia.—Mr. Wright.

Per Roseanna.—Mr. W. Hutcheson. From Singapore.

# DEPARTURES.

DEFARTURES.

MAY 26. Steamer Malla, Bombay; H.M.'s steamer Fury, India.

—28. Petrel, California.—30. Natches, New York.—JUNE 5. Virginian, New York.—6. Howard, Sea.—7. Oration, Calcutta; Mariposa, California.—8. Rhone (Am.) California.—11. John Brightman, Madras.—13. Prince Albert, Bombay.—17. Ariel, Calcutta.—18. Coromandel, London.—19. Red Rover, Calcutta.—21. Salopian, London.—22. Reging. Bombay. London .- 22. Regina, Bombay.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mazeppa.—Messrs. J. D. Gibb and R. Webster.
Per Rhone.—Dr. Scott, Messrs. G. H. Ingols, J. P. Kierulf, J.
Stephenson, H. Du Commun, C. Toby. H. Edwards, S. Parton,
P. Brandise, and 10 steerage passengers.

# COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS.

CANTON, JUNE 22 .- Imports .- No improvement in the Import Market. Business continues extremely dull; the transactions of the month are scarcely worthy of notice, and sales to any extent could hardly be effected even at a reduction on present unsatisfactory rates. About 1,000 bales of Cotton Yarn have been forced on the market at prices below current rates; and 4,000 to 5,000 bales of Bombay Cotton have also been sacrificed for the purpose of effecting sales. Grey Shirtings continue heavy at last month's quotations; the sales of the month have been within 20,000 pieces. White Shirtings are commanding full prices at present, the stock being much reduced, and wholly in second hands; about 8,000 pieces have been sold at 2 dollars 60 cents to 3 dollars.

# PREIGHTS.

Quotations to London 31. 3s. per ton of 20 cwt.

EXCHANGES.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. Company's Bills accepted, 213 to 214.



# LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 24th May, an abstract of a paper by Dr. Impey, being a description of a colossal Jain image, discovered in the Satpoorah range, was read-

The author states the figure to be nearly 100 feet high: it is, with one exception, the largest known, and certainly the one of greatest dimensions in India. The only others that have been noticed are of much smaller size, in the fort of Gwalior, and one near Goruckpoor, the height of which is not given, but, according to Mr. Prinsep, it is decidedly a figure of Boodh. At Beliyula there is a statue of Gomal Givara, upwards of seventy feet high, but the distinguishing peculiarity of the Bawunguj figure is, that it is essentially a rock image, cut in high relief out of the side of a hill, like the Bhuts of Bamyan, described best by Sir Alexander Burnes. The name Bawunguj, which has been given to this figure, is derived from its supposed height, of fifty-two guj; but this is much exaggerated; it is, in reality, 72 ft. 8 in. to a little below the knee, and as the body from the pubis to the vertex is 45 ft. 5 in., the whole ought, according to sculptural proportions, to be at least 90 ft. 10 in.; but its lower extremities are hidden by the debris which have fallen from the image itself, and from the hill. It is situated in the district of Burwanee (usually considered in Nimar), and on a spur of the Satpoorah range, which runs close to the town of that name. The hill above it is surmounted by the temple, of modern reconstruction; but it is surrounded by a wall, in which are thirty-seven recesses still remaining, containing figures of the Jain Tirthankers, the majority being those of Mahavira, the last deified saint, whose apotheosis took place 569 B.C. The whole ascent of the hill bears evidence of the Jain persuasion; images of Parswanath and others lying about every where and neglected opposite the Colossus. Several are very handsomely carved and sculp-tured, apparently subordinate to the great deity, the worship of which is neglected. It is in a niche by itself, perfectly naked, with no ornaments on or about it, and is of the Dejamber sect, one which is very prevalent and numerous in Central India. The temple is situated on the very summit of the hill, upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and its present appearance is quite modern. Inside are twenty images, some erect, some seated; but the chief object of worship is the Paduka, or impressions of feet, a favourite characteristic of Mahavira: of these impressions there are four, two large and two small. In rear of the large temple there is a small choultry, also containing figures of the Jain Tirthankers, and one of either Sumati, a Tirthankeress, or else Bhuvani. All these would tend to the inference that the Temple and Colossus were dedicated to Mahavira; but if the latter were his, it would not be likely to be deserted, especially if his worship continued to be performed in the temple. Rishaba, the first Tirthanker, is the only other Dejamber Siddha, and there are many reasons for supposing the image to have been cut to his honour; but Dr. Impey thinks it is not quite clear which of the two is the presiding deity. The figures should be dug round at their feet, for it is there the chief events of the Deva's lives are represented. Inscriptions were found on the temple walls, one at each point of the compass, and one over the door, with comparatively modern dates St. 1,223 and St. 1,516; they are all written in the Balbood character, and the oldest state the temple to have been built by Ramchunder Muni, A.D. 1,166, and the sovereign's name is appended—Vaia Raja; but unfortunately no such king can be traced at that period. The most important inscription met with at Bawunguj, Dr. Impey states, was one which he picked up, engraved on a foot of Parswanath, which was lying in a heap of broken statues. Though comprising only three lines, it is very important, as implying a much older and more ancient form of language than that in which the inscriptions on the temple are written. It is in Pali, and difficult to read from its peculiarities; but, through the kindness of Dr. Wilson, the author has obtained its decipherment. Almost the whole sentence is in the Pali form of the Sanskrit, and one letter, the ha, 2nd line, seems to be conformable with the Guzerat character of the second century.

Dr. Impey concluded his paper with the description of a route for strangers to visit Bawunguj, without having to depend upon local inquiries. The best way is stated to be by Ackberpore, on the Nerbudds, from which travellers can drop down the river at all seasons to Chikulda in about twelve hours, and Bawunguj is not quite eight miles from the bungalow of that place. Another route is from Mhow and Indore, via Dhar and Bhopawur; this takes in the caves of Bang, and has that advantage; but the other is much the easier and better road.

Captain James Abbott has made the discovery of some remains of Greek sculpture in Potowar, which term he applies to all the table-land between the Indus and Jelum, bounded on the south by the salt range; but the name applies strictly only to the north-eastern portion.

He had heard of an old site, on the summit of a knoll on the left bank of a rivulet which escapes from the fountain of Kuttass, in a wild glen. A Mohamedan faqueer, whose ancestors had occupied this site for 300 years, denied that it contained any sculpture; but by degrees fragments of cornice, frieze, and pilaster turned up, and at length, on the under face of a block of stone, he found a head of Bacchus, or of Alexander in his character of Ammon! The drawing he has given of this head, though the latter is very Grecian in its features, does not, in our opinion, quite bear out his description.

At a town called Kala, four miles N.W. of Jelum, he found a beautifully sculptured column, which had been dug from the site of Bucephalia by a Brahman, and transported to a new temple at Kala, under the belief that a figure in a niche was the goddess Kali. "I perceived at once," observes Capt. Abbott, "that it was Grecian," the style being that which he calls "Indian Ionic." A horned human head he considers is manifestly Osiris or Ammon.

Having been recommended by the faqueer to visit Ramkata, called also Mullote and Shahgurli, where images are numerous, and many of them were still in their niches, he started thither:—

"At the southern brink of the table-land of Potowar, a small area, half a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, is scarped southward by precipices 200 feet in height, and northward by a pre-cipitous acclivity of some fifty feet, resembling upon a very diminished scale the site of Maundoo in Mulwa. The rocks are white limestone, full of sea-shells and masses of flint and agate. Graceful towers have been constructed on the northern face connected by walls of loose stones: and thus we have a fortress of some strength walls of loose stones: and thus we have a fortress of some strength were it preserved in repair. In the interior, near the southern declivity, at the highest point, stands a ruin which at first sight appeared to me that of a Gothic church—on approaching, my ideas were strangely confused: for here are fluted pilasters of Grecian order, surmounted with Persian capitals; and between them is a trefoil arch, containing the obelisk of Shiva, and surmounted by a Gothic gable. And the architraves are supported upon Grecian Gothic gable. And the architraves are supported upon Grecian pilasters, and on either side of the recess of the false door are curvi-linear entablatures filled with figures in Roman or Grecian armour, and upon the frieze are rows of alternate sphinx and warrior, and every cornice is Grecian, though often barbarously perverted, and as we gaze upon the fabric, we call to mind those wretched gingerbread temples in Bengal, in which Grecian pillars and cornices have been mixed up with Saracenic domes and minarets and obelisks peculiar to India. with Saracenic domes and minarets and obelisks peculiar to India. The work is in red freestone, but so obliterated by the elements and so defaced by Muhammelan hands, that much is left to conjecture: every head of every figure having been lopped away. In many places the sandstone is dissolved into a mass of red, ochrous sand. My first idea was, that I gazed upon a Buddhist temple built from the fragments of a Grecian fane. But more attentive consideration dispelled this impression; the details (the obelisks excepted) being all Grecian, though sadly lapsed into barbarity. The entablatures of the facade strangely resemble those uply rigmaroles which disfigure Itafaçade strangely resemble those ugly rigmaroles which disfigure Ita-lian churches. The building consists of a propylon eastward and the sekon just described, of which the only door faces the east. The façade on this side resembles that in the sketch, with a slight difference. The cell is a lofty, nearly square apartment of sandstone, cemented with lime, but not plastered. The roof is vaulted, but open at summit, having either been so constructed or since broken Muhammedan devotee. The sandstone within is in perfect preservation. The interior of the cell is wholly undecorated; but the inner walls north and south of the propylon are decorated with singular piles of sculpture resembling the exterior façade of the sekon. They seem to me to offer a key to so much of the style as is not Grecian—the abrupt slope of the upper gable and the mitigated slope of the eaves, presenting a correct outline of a Chinese or Tibetan temple, such as in the mountains we see constructed of timber. The whole seems to me the work of this Grecian colony after its subduction by Scythia,—their own taste being constrained by edict to conform to the general outline of their conqueror's temples."

Capt. Abbott has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal some addenda to his account of the battle-field of Alexander and Porus, which are published in the Society's Journal for February.

He has discovered that the ruined fort, which he had supposed to be Aornos, upon the crest of Mount Malabunn, is called Balimah, and that there is another ruined fort, further north, upon the same crest, called Shah-kote, or 'The King's Castle.' "As this Balimah is immediately above Umm, we have here beyond a doubt the Umb Balimah to which Alexander moved his camp for the attack of Aornos: for it is scarcely possible that there should be a second union of two names which are so uncommon. Umb is on the western brink of the Indus, overshadowed by the

Mahabunn and Balimah. And a camp at Umb (the highest point upon the Indus to which a camp can ascend) could be useful only for the assault of a fortress upon the Mahabunn. It seems therefore probable either that Shah kote is the Aornos of history, or that Aornos is merely a corruption of Awur (a fort), as supposed by Professor Wilson: and that it has been used in preference to the name Balimah, to distinguish it from the Umb Balimah where the camp was established. Immediately below Shah kote, the mountain, having been cleft by the Indus, forms a natural wall, of about 4,000 or 5,000 feet altitude, and as the attack seems to have been made from the river side, where Mahabunn has far more the character of a rock than of a mountain, it is easy to account for the appellation of 'rock' given it by the Greeks, to describe its extreme abruptness. It is common in this country to amalgamate together, for the sake of distinction, the names of two proximate villages or places. But as this Balimah is in the clouds, and Umb is in the river basin, it seems probable that in Alexander's day both belonged to the same chief, which is no longer the case: Balimah appertaining to the Suddoons, a race of Pathans, and Umb to Jehandad Khan, son of the celebrated Poyndah Khan, who so long held the Sikhs at Umb is the capital of that chief. Immediately opposite hav. and across the Indus the valley of that river is closed by projecting rocks called Durbund, and possibly so named by Alexander or his successors, after a similar process upon the coast of the Durbund is the only locality in this neighbourhood connected by tradition with the memory of Alexander, although the capital of Huzara (Sikundurpoor) still bears his name. little is known of the Mahabunn by persons living on this side the river, that all my inquiries for Balimah had proved futile until just now, when a visit from Jehandad Khan has given me the clue.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 21, 1849.

THE annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions in India invites attention to its rivers, -so remarkable a feature of its geography,-which, besides the resources they furnish, by means of irrigation, for agricultural purposes, offer so many natural highways for commerce. The most careless observer of the map could not overlook the facilities which such a country, traversed by five large streams, all uniting in one great avenue to the sea, affords for the transport and interchange of commodities, domestic and foreign. Much, however, must be known, and much must be done, before these physical advantages can be turned to account even by European science, which has neutralized, by the application of steam to navigation, the heretofore uncontrollable obstacles of winds and tides. The capabilities of rivers, their dangers and impediments, are not apparent, like those of roads, upon the surface; their bottoms must be examined, their channels and banks surveyed, and water-carriage is neither profitable nor easy where the population on the borders of a river is scanty, and towns and villages are yet to be built. This defect admits but of slow and gradual remedy; the survey of the five rivers can and doubtless will be immediately undertaken.

The great artery, the Indus, has already been surveyed by the late Sir A. Burnes, and by Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy; and the result has shown that the navigation of this remarkable river is subject to obstacles and inconveniences which detract greatly from its utility as a route for traffic. Mr. Wood, whose book, published some years back, contains much information respecting the geography and hydrography of the country watered by the Indus, has recently printed, for private circulation, a letter to the

Chairman of the East-India Company on the navigation of that river, with especial reference to steam-vessels, the conclusions in which, he says, are "the result of some experience, reflection, and study."

The capabilities of the Indus for navigation, before it was surveyed, were, he observes, "highly coloured;" they are now known, and the most suitable description of steamer is "all but settled." The population in the valley of the Indus is poor; they have little taste for our manufactures, and few articles to exchange for them. There are not many large towns on its banks, and, at present, there is no trade by the Indus; little, if any, commerce is carried on between its towns, and there is no transit trade for the countries beyond the river, or even for the Punjab: "this intercourse has yet to be created." The supply of our cantonments in Sindh and the Punjab, the demands of the large cities of Bahawulpore, Mooltan, Peshawur, and Lahore, will, however, he thinks, "almost warrant a company's placing steamers upon the Indus," which will be yearly more frequented by passengers as well as traders.

Mr. Wood recommends that the suggestion of Sir A. Burnes, for the establishment of well-regulated fairs or marts in the valley of the Indus be adopted,—a custom prevalent and highly successful throughout Asia. He urges that the ferries should be well conducted, and that the navigation of the river should be free. Now that the countries through which the Indus flows are in our hands, steamers will be more generally useful, for commerce or war, than formerly; and he suggests that government steamers should be always in motion, exercising, by their apparent ubiquity, a salutary influence in checking crime. "Were a smart craft to visit in rotation the principal places, occasionally practising with rockets, shell, or shot, such an expedition would awe the evil-disposed, and impart confidence to the merchant."

The report given by Mr. Wood of the navigable character and properties of the Indus is not, upon the whole, very encouraging. It is navigable from the sea to Attock, 942 miles, and even a few miles north of that fortress, above its junction with the Cabool river, a tributary which further extends the advantages of water-carriage to the west.

As high as the influence of the tide extends, namely, to Nooroo-kanood, below Tatta, there is an ample depth of water; but above this, the navigation is intricate till beyond the Delta, owing to the great expansion of the river's bed, and the difficulty of selecting the right channel. The best portion of the river is from the Delta to Sehwan; from thence to Roree or Bukker, the depths are irregular. From Bukker to Mittun, a great change takes place; the stream, though at some places found in a single bed, is oftener divided into two or more parallel branches, from 400 yards to 4 miles apart; and in the former case, the channels are mazy and intricate. From Mittun to Dera Ismael Khan, the navigation is much the same; and between Dera Ismael Khan and Kalabagh the difficulties increase. From thence to Attock, the upward navigation is restricted to the winter months, and the downward voyage from April to October is hazardous and rarely attempted. The current is eight miles an hour in the freshes; three when the river is low.

If these were all the impediments, they might be disregarded; but the river has many peculiarities. Deep channels are found to extend for many miles, running parallel to each other, and separated by water-covered sand-banks.

If the navigable channel at starting is on the right bank, it is found to change to the other side, and much attention is required to detect the change, which does not always take place at one particular spot, but is imperceptible, and only to be discovered by a decrease of soundings.

To suit these peculiarities in the navigation, and the gales of wind, which are experienced throughout the whole line of the Indus, the native craft and boats are expressly adapted, being of simple construction, varying in form and rigging according to the portions of the river to be navigated. Mr. Wood suggests some improvements in their framework, not their figure, which he considers to be, "perhaps, the best that could be given, considering the kind of navigation in which they are employed."

In treating of the steam-vessels adapted for the Indus, he enumerates their qualities as follows: Great power, strength, light draft, flat-bottom, a flat or spoon-shaped bow, and good steerage. The Napier, already upon the river, though not perfect, he prescribes as a model-boat. Such a steamer, Mr. Wood thinks, would accomplish against the stream 100 miles between sunrise and sunset.

We must not overlook the inundations of the Indus, which, like other large rivers in tropical countries, is subject to a periodical increase, beginning to rise in March and to fall in September. The fertility of the valley of the Lower Indus is entirely owing to the yearly swell of the river. In its inundations, however, the Indus exhibits eccentricities. One year the country on its right bank is deluged, whilst on the opposite side there is a deficiency of water for the common purposes of irrigation. Unlike other rivers, its inundation is often partial, and at the height of its freshes the Persian wheel may be seen watering fields on the verge of its banks. The river, up to Kalabagh, has double, or inner and outer, banks; the first are as changeable as the navigable channels; the latter as permanent as the river's course; the inner banks form its bed in the cold season, when the water is low; the outer hem in the floods and freshes of an opposite season.

The complaint that so noble a river should have no port accessible to sea-going vessels of burthen, Mr. Wood considers more imaginary than real. If, indeed, the merchant is necessitated to employ ships of 400 and 500 tons, they cannot enter the river, and he must land his goods at Kurrachee; but there are ready means of water-carriage in the multitudes of vessels, drawing six or seven feet, which frequent the mouths of the Indus. If a land-portage is unnecessary merely to give free access to the river, it is equally useless by way of avoiding the difficulties of navigation in any part of its course. "The navigation of the Delta," he observes, "is certainly intricate, but the difficulties are not so insurmountable as to render a portage necessary. The only danger to be apprehended, in navigating the Lower Indus, arises from falling banks, and what are called in America 'snags,' or 'sawyers;' these are trees, one end of which has got entangled in a sandbank, while the other is buoyed up by the stream."

These are the observations of a practical scientific man upon the great river which is now the boundary of our Indian territories on the west, pointing out the physical difficulties attending its navigation, and suggesting means of obviating them.

BENGAL is at length to have a railway; the negotiations between the East-India Company and the Board of Control on the one hand, and the East-India Railway Company on the other, have resulted in an arrangement, the terms of which, given in detail in another column, are to the following effect:

The capital of one million is to be paid into the treasury of the East-India Company by instalments within two years, and, upon the amount paid in, that body is to guarantee and pay an interest of 5 per cent. The railway, which is to commence not further than ten miles from Calcutta, in a direction towards the Upper Provinces, and to be completed with all practicable speed, is to be constructed under the immediate control of the East-India Company, which control is to extend not merely to the arrangements and construction of the line, and a virtual dictation in all the engineering and architectural conditions, but to the altering at will of the character and direction of the line, with an authority to execute needful repairs at the expense of the Railway Company, and, upon manifest default of stipulated trusts, to assume possession of the whole line and works upon three months' notice. The East-India Company are, moreover, to have a controlling voice in the regulation of trains and settlement of fares, and their troops and stores are to be conveyed at the lowest rates. In addition to the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, the East-India Company engage to grant, free of charge, a lease for 99 years of the land required for the line, and to take the line, if surrendered, at six months' notice, reimbursing the proprietors their expended capital. On the other hand, the East-India Company are empowered to purchase the concern at the end of 25 or 50 years. The Railway Company are interdicted from raising money or increasing their capital without the sanction of the Court of Directors; the accounts of the Company are to be publicly audited, and the East-India Company are empowered to appoint a director of the Railway Company, who is to exercise at his discretion a veto in all proceedings at the Railway boards. Of the surplus of the net receipts, after discharging the guaranteed interest, half is to belong to the shareholders; the remainder is to meet liabilities; and if this surplus should exceed 10 per cent., it is to be brought down to that amount by a reduction of fares. At the end of 99 years, the railway will devolve upon the East-India Company, as their property, the stock, &c. being purchased at a valuation.

Upon considering these terms, one can hardly fail to be struck with the insignificant part which the Railway Company has really to play in this great undertaking. They are, indeed, to supply the specified capital by instalments, the East-India Company guaranteeing to them 5 per cent. interest (though they could have borrowed the money at a lower rate); but all matters connected with the direction, construction, and repair of the line, the train, the fares, the accounts, will be under the absolute control of the East-India Company.

This state of things, however, is the necessary consequence of the anomalous character of the undertaking, which the shareholders refused to conduct upon the ordinary principle, requiring, in return for the mere advance of capital, a guarantee against risk. The East-India Company and the Board of Control, therefore, were bound to provide not only against the ordinary effects of railway mismanage-



ment in this country, and the new and peculiar evils it might engender in India, but against the tendency which all guarantees have to foster apathy and negligence, and to encourage waste and imprudence.

On a late occasion we noticed an interesting Report by Mr. Bourne, on the momentous subject of Indian river navigation,\* in which a method is propounded of navigating some thousands of miles of the rivers of India by steam power, at a considerable rate of speed, however mutable the channels of the streams may be, or however treacherous the shoals. It was, of course, to be expected that the announcement of so important an achievement, unaccompanied by any explanation of the means by which it was to be accomplished, should be set down as impossible by those who do not think it necessary to understand a plan to warrant a judgment of its merits; but the question of practicability will now be set at rest by the publication of the drawing of the invention, which has just appeared in the Illustrated London News,—since the arrangements are so simple, and so manifestly calculated to accomplish their object, that it is impossible, after understanding what they are, to resist a conviction in their complete success. The only wonder, indeed, now will be, that expedients of such obvious applicability should have remained so long unapplied; and, as it appears to be a physical necessity that this new system of navigation should be introduced into India. we hope it will be introduced with an alacrity commensurate with its importance. If Mr. Bourne can accomplish the object he proposes of navigating the several large rivers of India connecting the interior with the sea, with a cargo of 250 tons upon 12 inches draught of water, and with a speed of 15 miles an hour, there can be no controversy that he will have made the grandest stride ever made towards the regeneration of India, by developing her slumbering resources; and that this great object can be accomplished by the means proposed, appears to be nearly equally certain. Upon this point, however, our readers will be able to judge for themselves, after we have laid before them a brief explanation of the nature of the invention.

It is indispensable to the useful navigation of the rivers of India that the vessel should have a very light draught of water, and it is indispensable to the profitable use of steamvessels, for commercial purposes, that they should carry a large cargo; so that the first part of the problem presenting itself for solution is, how to carry a large cargo-say of 250 tons-upon a draught of water, say of 12 inches. Now, it is very well known that the carrying power of a vessel depends upon the quantity of water she displaces; and if the displacement cannot be chiefly in depth, which would make too great a draught of water, it must be either in the breadth or in the length. A vessel, with her chief displacement in the direction of her breadth, could not be propelled through the water with any considerable velocity: therefore the displacement must be mainly in the length. Here, too, however, there is an obvious limit. It is clear that a narrow, shallow, and very long vessel, would be apt to break her back if getting aground upon an uneven surface; and the vessel therefore must have certain joints in her length to prevent this accident, or must consist of a

number of barges joined together like a railway train. but so articulated to one another by spherical joints as to obviate any material resistance from the water striking the front of each compartment. It is clear that a vessel or train constructed upon this principle may carry a large cargo upon a light draught of water at a considerable rate of speed; and as it will be seen from the drawing that this is the construction Mr. Bourne has adopted, there certainly does not appear to be anything very difficult in acquiescing in the main in his conclusions. Whether, indeed, the draught will be exactly 12 inches with 250 tons, and the speed 15 miles an hour, are questions we cannot undertake to decide, for such specific questions cannot be settled upon any general grounds, but must be determined upon a reference to the scantlings and dimensions adopted; but we see no reason to doubt that these results will turn out precisely according to Mr. Bourne's expectation; and Messrs. Boulton and Watt, the eminent engineers, to whom the question has been referred, are clearly of this opinion. It is well known that upon the rivers of the continent steamers are to be found drawing only 12 inches of water, and if the steam compartment, or locomotive of the train, can be made with so small a draught, much more can the appended waggons. The load, indeed, has only to be distributed among the barges of the train, or such a number of barges has to be employed that the draught of 12 inches will not be exceeded; and Mr. Bourne reckons that with this draught each barge will carry 50 tons in addition to its own weight.

But although the power of carrying a large cargo on a small draught of water, at a considerable rate of speed, forms an important part of the problem of opening the rivers of India to the quickening influences of steam, it does not constitute the whole problem, since a vessel will still be liable to stick fast upon shoals in the river whatever be her draught of water; and it is therefore necessary to devise suitable means for overcoming this impediment. Mr. Bourne accordingly has so contrived the paddle-wheels of his steamer, that they may be projected beneath the bottom of the vessel until they gear firmly with the ground'; and the engine being then set on with a multiplying power, the train is dragged slowly, but with irresistible force over the obstruction. Each of the barges is provided with a pair of wheels capable of being worked by a capstan-motion, so as to aid the engine in this operation, and at the same time distribute the strain, and the whole of the barges are trussed longitudinally so as to support the extremities in an effectual manner when the centre rests upon the wheels. By this arrangement an adequate power is at any moment available for carrying the train over an accidental shallow, so as to enable it to regain the channel without delay, thereby obviating the serious detention occasioned by vessels sticking helplessly upon shoals in the river without any effectual means of getting themselves off. Although the use of the wheels for carrying the train over the shoals will be but seldom required, and then only for a short period, it appears to be indispensable to the performance of voyages with that regularity which gives steam locomotion its chief value, that such a contrivance should be at all times available, since the amount of detention consequent upon sticking in the river could not else be predicted.

There is only one other point in connection with this contrivance to which we feel it necessary to refer, and that is the mode of steering. It is clearly indispensable that



a Indian River Navigation: a Report by J. Bourne, C.E. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1849.

the power should be possessed of guiding the train in any required direction with promptitude and ease, since without this power, so long a flotilla would be very unmanageable. It would be easy to furnish each barge with a rudder of its own, whereby its movements would be guided, and the train would thereby be controllable with the same facility as the several vessels of the train which a tug steamer often draws after her, and in guiding which, when the steamer is very powerful, relatively with the load drawn, no difficulty is at present experienced. But the mode of articulating the constituent barges of the train by hinge joints, obviously enables a more complete system of steering to be adopted than where each barge has a rudder of its own, for it enables such a purchase to be applied at the joint as will at any moment set the barges of the train at any required angle with one another, whereby each barge becomes the rudder to the one preceding it. By this arrangement the train may at any moment be thrown into a circular, or even, if necessary, into an S form, so as to enable it to pass banks or bends in the river with the same facility as if the length of the train did not exceed that of the longest of its constituent barges. The small draught of water of the train will virtually take the crookedness out of many of the channels, since a vessel of a small draught may often run over a shallow part, where a vessel of a larger draught would have to wind round it so as to keep the deepest water; and when this alleviating circumstance is added to the rapid control in the steerage which the use of a train of rudders confersfor every barge has a very long and consequently a very powerful rudder notwithstanding the shallow draught-it will be clear that in whatever else the arrangement may be deficient, it has at least the power of moving with promptitude in any required direction. The force necessary to deflect any of the barges to any required extent, by the mode proposed, is just the same as if a common rudder were used for the purpose, since, setting friction aside, it is an axiom in mechanics that the same amount of power will produce the same physical effect, whatever mechanical expedients may be employed to transmit the power. A very long rudder indeed is moved through a given arc with more difficulty than a very short one, but it produces an effect greater in the same proportion. The long rudder, indeed, will accomplish any required deflection in a short arc, while a short rudder needs a long arc to effect the same object, and the size of the arc required being inversely as the length of the rudder, it follows that about the same amount of power is necessary to steer the vessel under either modification.

# EAST-INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

We believe that we can now acquaint our readers with the final terms of agreement between the East-India Railway Company and the Court of Directors. With the general principles which were to regulate this compact the public has been long familiar, nor can we add that in the revised conditions here subjoined we have been able to discover any adequate explanation of the delay which has arisen in bringing the transactions to a close. Without entering, however, upon this less agreeable part of the subject, we will proceed at once to the specifications of a railway undertaking now framed by the experience of five instructive years.

The East-India Railway Company is to start with a capital of 1,000,000l. sterling, which is to be paid into the Treasury of the East-India Company by the following instalments. A deposit of 60,000l. has already been made, which still stands to the credit of the shareholders with the East-Indian Treasury, and the expenses incurred in prosecution of the undertaking, amounting up to the 28th of last March to 33,600l., are also permitted

to count as portion of the capital; so that the sum remaining to be provided is only 906,400%. Of this sum 106,400% is to be forthcoming within four calendar months from the date of the deed, and the remaining amount is to be paid up in such portions and at such times as shall be assented to by the East-India Company, after a rate of not less than 300,00% per annum. This capital is to bear an interest of five per cent. guaranteed and payable by the East-India Company, and upon it the Railway Company is to draw, from time to time, for such sums as the proper execution of their works can be duly shown to require.

From these funds a railway is to be constructed under the immediate direction and control of the East-India Company. It is to commence either at Calcutta or at some spot within ten miles of that city, and is to take a direction towards the upper provinces—the first section being so laid down that it may admit of being continued either to Rajmahal or the more distant station of Mirzapore. Over the arrangement and construction of this line the East-India Company is to exercise a supervision amounting to a virtual dictation of all the engineering and architectural conditions involved in the work, and as the project is avowedly experimental, a power is also reserved to the Indian Government of altering at pleasure either the character or direction of the line itself. Upon its completion, which is to be effected with all practicable speed, the East-India Company is to have a controlling voice in the arrangement of trains and the settlement of fares, and the Government of India is to be a favoured party in all transactions of traffic. The mails, postbags, and post-office servants are to be carried free of charge, and all officers, troops, and military stores of the Company are to be conveyed either at the lowest rates or at rates lower than those chargeable for ordinary passengers and goods of a similar character. Should the Railway Company neglect the needful repairs, &c., of the line and buildings, the East-India Company is authorized to execute such works itself, and stop the costs thereof out of the interest or other moneys payable to the railway proprietary; and it is further invested, by way of general security for the execution of the stipulated trusts, with power, upon manifest default, of assuming possession of the whole line and works, after giving three months' notice of such intention.

Such are the covenants of the shareholders, amounting, it will be seen, to a virtual renunciation of their free agency throughout the pending operations. In return for such concessions the East-India Company, first, as we have mentioned, guarantees five per cent. interest on the paid-up capital. It next supplies, free of charges, either direct or indirect, a lease for ninety-nine years of all the land required for the line. It stipulates, of course, for the exercise, when required, of its sovereign powers in promoting the general well-doing of the concern; and finally, it leaves with the shareholders the option of surrendering the line, at a fair valuation, upon giving, at any period, six months' notice-the East-India Company being bound upon such notice to accept the surrender, and reimburse the proprietary for their certified expenditure of capital. At the same time, however, it is invested with a compensatory right of purchasing the entire concern, at its own option, upon the expiration either of the first

twenty five or the first fifty years of the ninety-nine years' term.

We have not chosen to enumerate among the concessions made by the shareholders the peculiar powers of supervision reserved to the Indian Government, since our home experience of the last five years is amply sufficient to prove that such re-strictions tend vastly more to the well-being than the detriment of a railway proprietary. The provisions, however, on this head are far too significant to be altogether omitted from a prospectus of the undertaking. The Railway Company is expressly inter-dicted, without the consent and sanction of the Court of Directors first obtained, from raising any moneys except by legitimate calls, from issuing any extension shares, and from increasing the amount of their capital. What class of dealings are precluded by these clauses but too many of our readers will be enabled from their own recollections to specify. Nor will the order remain a dead letter. A public audit of the Company's accounts is expressly insisted on, and it is to be so conducted as "to exhibit thereby fully and truly the state of their affairs and proceedings." In addition to these precautionary stipulations, the East-India Company is empowered to appoint at its own discretion any one person, not being a shareholder, to be a director of the Railway Company, who "is to be entitled in all things to act as such, and to exercise at his discretion a right of veto in all proceedings whatsoever of the Railway Boards." Such provisions as these, coupled with the right of possession as a remedy, must surely render impracticable any such doings as we have lately witnessed at home.

Presuming, however, all things to work smoothly, the current operations of the line and the ultimate disposition of the property

will be regulated by the conditions following. The net receipts of the line are to be applied, in the first instance, to the discharge of the interest of five per cent. guaranteed by the East-India Company; and the surplus, if any, is to be divided into two parts, one of which is to belong to the shareholders, and the other to be appropriated to such liabilities as those just mentioned; but, in case the net profit on the outlay shall be found to exceed ten per cent., it is to be brought down to that level by a reduction of fares. At the conclusion of the term of ninetynine years the land leased for this period, with the railway thereon, is to revert to the East-India Company as their property, the stock, &c., being purchased by them at a valuation made by referees. The terms, therefore, of the whole transaction would be as follows:-Supposing the undertaking, under the arrangements which we have described, to pay from its own receipts less than five per cent. on the outlay, then there is the guarantee of the East-India Company up to that special amount. If it pays any positive percentage, that percentage will be raised to five per cent. by the guarantee; if its accounts show a balance on the other side of the page, the deficit will be made up so far as five per cent. will go, and the shareholder will receive four, three, two, or one per cent, for his investment, according as the loss shall have been one, two, three, or four per cent. by the actual working of the line. This loss, it is true, may be the whole five percent, or even more, in which case the shareholders will either receive nothing or have something to pay; but this state of things, it should be remembered, is always terminable at six months' notice. Supposing the concern, in the next place, to pay exactly five per cent., then there will be just that dividend without any obligation incurred. Lastly, supposing the net receipts to show a profit of more than five per cent., then half such surplus, up to a ten per cent. total, is added to the five per cent. dividend arising from the guarantee; so that the shareholders may possibly receive 7½ per cent. for their money, will almost certainly receive five per cent., and cannot under any circumstances be debarred from winding up the affair at their own discretion, if the returns should be too low to please them. We could offer many remarks on the general bearing and prospects of this undertaking, but we have preferred confining ourselves to an intelligible statement of facts, and leaving the conclusion to be drawn by our readers themselves .- Times.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament was prorogued by Commission on the 1st August. In the Speech of the Lords Commissioners there is the following paragraph relating to India:-

" We are commanded by Her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjab. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand Her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

# MISCELLANEOUS,

THE MOULTAN PRIZE-MONEY. - The right to the Moultan prize-money has given rise to considerable discussion in India. Lord Gough has taken the subject up on behalf of the army generally. In a letter from the adjutant-general, his lordship expressed his opinion that the officers of the Bombay column have equal right, with the Bengal army, to appoint a prize agent, and that the division order of the 7th September last, appointing Brevet-Major Wheeler and Brevet-Captain Whish prize agents is now null and void, the siege having commenced de novo with a newly organized force. His lordship also considered that whatever might be captured at Moultan, and be de-clared to be prize property by the Government, is claimable by the whole army of the Punjab, the troops before that fortress being a component part of that army, and not a separate independent force. We believe we may add that, if it could have been avoided, Lord Gough had no desire to share in the prize, and would, in common with the army, have been better pleased to receive the usual batta; but a great principle is involved in the question, and the public service would undoubtedly suffer if a detached part, at the same time a component part, of an army was allowed to secure to itself the prize which may by chance fall into its power. Every one, under such circumstances, would endeavour to rush to the field of action, and by that means produce the most disastrous results. - Morning Chronicle.

INDIAN COTTON.—The shipment of cottons recently received by the Commercial Association from the Coimbatore district, and which was forwarded to them by direction of the East-India Company, continues to excite much interest among the spinners in this district. The quality of the different kinds is in general highly approved; and we understand that fully one-half of the shipment of 871 bales has already been sold, at prices quite equal to those at which the different samples were valued by

Mr. John Brown, and which we recently published. The shipment expected from Tinnevelly has not yet been received. Manchester Guardian.

CEYLON RAILWAY. - The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 31st July, at the office of Messrs. Wilson and Harrison, Copthall Buildings, Mr. Wm. Tindall in the chair. The report stated that the sum realized by the payment of the call of 5s. per share amounted to 1,858l. This amount has enabled the directors to discharge all outstanding claims upon the company, with the exception of 407l. advanced by the directors, and for which they are content to remain creditors on the existing assets of the company, waving all personal claim on the proprietors. The offices have been relinquished, the books, plans, sections, and other property of the company deposited in charge of the solicitors, and expenses of every kind put an end to. In consequence of communications received from the Government, the directors recommend the suspension of operations for at least another year. The directors recommend that the winter halfyearly meeting be dispensed with for the present; that the undertaking be not proceeded with until sanctioned by a general meeting of the proprietors; that each individual proprietor, who, if the operations of the company be resumed, should be unwilling to pay further calls, be empowered to obtain the forfeiture of his shares, and thereby retire and relieve himself of all further liabi-The directors consider themselves virtually pledged to those proprietors who have paid the last call to secure them against any further compulsory contribution, and they have thought it right to declare forfeited the shares of those proprietors whose calls have not been recovered, and thus to secure to those who have fulfilled their engagements the exclusive advantage of the recognised position of the undertaking. The accounts to the 30th of June showed that 2,755l. had been received, and 2,677l. expended, leaving a balance in hand of 28L in cash and 50L the value of instruments, together 78l., to meet liabilities to the extent of 407l. The report was adopted, and the recommendations contained therein were approved and ordered to be carried into effect, after which the retiring directors, Messrs.W. Tindall, J. G. Frith, and J. P. Wilson, were re-elected, as were also the retiring auditors.

GAUGE OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA. - It has been determined, on the recommendation of the railway commissioners, to adopt the national, or narrow gauge, of 4 feet 8½ inches, for railways in the Australian colonies. The commissioners, in railways in the Australian colonies. their reports to Lord Grey upon this subject, state that they believe the gauge of 4 feet 82 inches will be found sufficiently wide for all the requirements of newly-settled colonies for a long period, and that, as the Australian colonies will most probably be for some time dependent on the mother-country for the working stock of their railways, there will be an advantage in being able to order engines exactly similar to some of those in use in this country. They are of opinion, at the same time, that where it is necessary to provide for a large passenger traffic, and speed exceeding forty miles an hour is to be obtained, the wider gauge, by allowing a greater evaporative power to be given to the en-gines, would afford an advantage. This was in reply to a pro-posal by Lord Grey for adopting the 5 feet 3 inches, or Irish gauge.

PENSIONS FROM THE CIVIL LIST.—The Queen has granted the following pensions from the Civil List:—Mrs. Cureton, widow of Col. Cureton, killed in action at Ramnuggur, 1501. per annum; Mrs. Pennycuick, widow of Col. Pennycuick, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, 150l. per annum; Lieut. Waghorn, the active and enterprising projector of the overland route to India—(this is in addition to a pension of 100%. a year conferred on Lieut. Waghorn by the East-India Company)-2001. per annum.—Observer.

Engagement of Ships.—The Equestrian has been engaged

for the conveyance of troops, and the John Gray for stores, to Bombay.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 1. Harrest Home, Chapple, Calcutta; Syria, Simonds, Hong Kong.—2. Martin Luther, Hutton, Port Phillip; Jane Goudie, M'Leod, Van Diemen's Land; London, O'Neil, Bombay.—3. Chancer, Elder, Ceylon; Aeasta, Robertson, South Australia; Recorder, Sharp, Bengal; Hindoo, Pounder, Ceylon; Raph Thompson, Atkinson, Singapore.—4. Stratford, Rutterwick, Mameritius; Mona, Morris, Mauritius.—9. Mailland, Grey, Port Phillip; Protector, Crouch, Mauritius; Hope, Grange, Bombay; Emma, Gibson, Mauritus; Sullej, Aldham, Bengal.—10. H.M.S. Nimrod. Belgrave, Mauritius: Bessu, Robertson, Christie, Maurit, Mauritus: Ma Nimrod, Belgrave, Mauritius; Bessy Robertsou, Christie, Mauritius.—11. Duke of Bedford, Thornhill, Madras; Roman Emperor, Champion, Ceylon; Cornwall, Crouch, Ceylon.—13. Hindostan, Pook, Bombay; Nereid, Escott, Bombay; Ormelie, M'Eachern; Commodore, Broadfoot; James Lumsden, M'Nidder; Assam, M'Alpin;

Tigris, Patrickson; Dorisana, Hornell; Frances, M'Nutty, London, Wightman; Lancaster, Hullen, &c.; Anne, Mary Hilton, Bengal; Agincourt, Scott, Batavia; Eliza Shairp, Darling, Ceylon; Bengal; Agincourt, Scott, Batavia; Eliza Shairp, Darling, Ceylon; Devonshire, Browse, Mauritius; Pestonjee Bomanjee, Baker; John Calvin, Davison; James Turcan, Turcan, and Penyard Park, Weller, New South Wales; Herculean, Overend, Bombay; Brahmin, Taylor, Bombay; Rafael, Brown, Singapore; Sumatra, Johnson, Ceylon; Amelia Mulholland, Sedgwick, Mauritius; Preussicher Adler, Sehut, Hong-Kong; Angelina, Morgan, Whampoa; Borderer, Robson, Port Phillip.—14. Clifton, Kettlewell, Hong-Kong; Lord Petre, Middleton, Mauritius; Jamieson, Hong-Kong; Junior, Jeffries, Singapore; Ringfield, Leftch, Bombay; Triad, M'Whirter, Bombay; Margaret, Barr, Maulmain; Symmetry, French, South Australia; Culdee, Logan, Ceylon; Isabella, Noble, Whampoa.—15. Balmoral, Pryde, Colombo; Clara, Crow, Singapore; Charlotte, Thompson, Bombay.—16. Achilles, M'Kevie, Ceylon.—18. Flora M'Donald, Proud, Ceylon.—20. Madonna, Ferguson, Maulmain. 20. Madonna, Ferguson, Maulmain.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.
Per steamer Hindostan (about the 25th).—Mr. Hamilton, Mr.
Chabet, Mr. M'Miking, Mr. Widdrich, Dr. Treacher, Sen. Montaza, Maj. and Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. Erskine, 6 children, and 2 native servants; Col. Ramsey, Capt. Young, Mrs. Young, 2 children, and female servant; Miss Allan and servant, Mrs. Fisher, child, and servant; Mrs. Bryden, Mr. Rawnsley, Lieut. Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Breton, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. Reid, Mr. Norman, Mr. Plumb, Mr. Smith, Mr. Innes, Lieut. Phillips, Lieut. Mason, Miss M'Kenzie, Mr. Harper, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Mercer, Capt. Harris and Mrs. Harris.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—July 31. Renown, Murray, Port Phillip; Athena, Ogg, Calcutta; Royal Saxon, Thompson, Aden.—Aug. 1. Mary Graham, Robinson (from Shields), Calcutta; Aboukir, Scott, Bombay; Cressy, Bell, Bombay; Inca, Burton, Macao and Whampoa; Dartmouth, Lawton, Bombay.—2. Gemini, Harvey, Calcutta.—3. Wigrams, Thurtell, Algoa Bay; Winchester, Curry, Launceston.—4. Japan, Anwyl, Mauritius; Senator, Nagle, Singapore.—5. Lady Sale, Rogers, Shanghai; Victory, Mullens, Falk, land Islands.—8. Brunette, Cousens, Cape and Mauritius.—10. Pekin, Whitby, New Zealand.—17. Dreadnought, Bidder, Port Natal; Emerald Isle, Downie, Madras; Lord Haddo, Rennie, Cape and Mauritius.—18. Windermere, Ross, Hobart Town; Johnstone, Harrison, New South Wales.—19. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius; St. George, Jones, Sydney; Ascendant, Spencer, and Robert Henderson, Fookes, Adelaide; L'Artemise, Hamees, Zanzibar; Apprentice, Hardy, Bussorab. Hardy, Bussorab.

From Cowes .- Aug. 3. Adelaide, Wharton, Hobart Town .- 5.

From Cowes.—Aug. 3. Adclaide, Wharton, Hobart Town.—5. Christian, Mollerstrom, Cape and Batavia.

From Newport.—July 28.—British Tar, Downe, Ceylon.—
Aug. 15. Jenny Lind, Loyd, Calcutta.

From the Clyde.—July 27. Indus, Putt, Port Phillip and Sydney.—30. Tar, Kennedy, Mauritius.

From Liverpool.—Aug. 2. Chieftain, Edwards, Hong Kong.—2. Marine Plant, Heath, Hobart Town; Jane, Birnie, Bombay.
3. Henrietta, Paxton, Shaughai; Nemesis, White, Calcutta.—4. M. A. Folliott, Holgate, Hong Kong.—5. Charlotte, Neill, Bombay.—6. Ann Jane, Fawcett, Shanghai; Marmion, Horn, Singapore.—11. Sarah, Wilson, Plymouth, New South Wales.

From Plymouth.—July. Anna Maria, Smith, Adelaide.—

From PLYMOUTH.—JULY. Anna Maria, Smith, Adelaide.—
Aug. 1. Himalaya, Langford, Adelaide.—3. Success, Stuart, Hobart
Town and New South Wales.—9. Nelson, Lamond, Port Phillip;
Bollon, Young, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—12. Petrel, Taylor,
New South Wales.—4. H.M.S. Athol, Pearce, Cape and Mauritus. -2 H.M.S. Pantaloon, Cape. -10. Benjamin Elkin, M'Grath, Adelaide. -16. Arienis, Loader, Bombay. -18. Royal George, Richards, Port Phillip; Constance, Godfrey. -19. Glen Huntley, Barr, Adelaide.-

From KINGSTOWN .- Aug. 4. Havering, Fenwick, New South

Walcs.

From Portsmouth .- July 31. Southampton, Bowen, Calcutta. From Portsmouth.—July 31. Southampton, Bowen, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Waterloo, Neatby, Port Phillip and Sydney.—2 Woodlark, Broomfield, New South Wales.—3. Monarch, Weller, Calcutta.—16. Tudor, Lay, Alfred, Wiltshire, and Collingwood, Molison, Calcutta.—17. Marlborough, Methwen, Calcutta.

From Cardiff.—July 26.—Regina, Gurser, Singapore.
From Londonderry.—July 24. Mary Stewart, M'Cune,

Mauritius.

From Hull.—Aug. 1. Othello, Thompson, Calcutta.
From Bondeaux.—July 28. Egbert, Allsop, and Amy, Dixon,

From SWANSEA.—Aug. 8. Ann Smith, Matheson, Adelaide. From SHIELDS.—Aug. 9. Successor, and Elliotts, Calcutta. From Cardiff.—Aug. 9. Admiral Tromp, Manilla. From Dundee.—Aug. 13. Morgiana, M'Leish, Calcutta.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton, Aug. 20, to proceed per steamer Oriental, from Suez:—
For Malta.—Mrs. Field, Lieut. Higginson, Ens. Moor, Mrs. J. C. Zigomala, Mr. Yaaffr, Ens. Bell, Lieut. Carter, Mr. Carter

and three children, Miss Shepherdson, Capt. Bowen, Dr. Kennedy, Lieut. Caulfield.

For ADEN.—Capt. Stanley, Mrs. Henley, infant, and servant; Mr. J. B. Hardy, Mr. E. Southey, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Forbes, Miss Schmman, Mr. J. Birdwood, Mr. H. Davidson.

For ALEXANDRIA.--Seven Egyptian youths.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Seven Egyptian youths.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Judge and servant, Mr. Clephane, Mr.

J. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. H. Murray, Rev. R. Panting,
Mr. W. S. Pierson, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. W. Brown,
Mr. Watson, Mr. St. G. Ash, Mr. E. Hartley, Mr. Fairlie, Mrs.
H. M. Shand, Dr. Minto, Mr. J. A. S. Addison, Mr. J. Gallaher,
Mr. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hardie, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie,
Lieut. Smith, Mr. J. Church, Mrs. Church.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Bowen, Mr. Snow, Mrs.
Davis, Mr. W. Clarke, Col. Hutchinson, Lieut. col. J. A. Howden,
Cant. Powws. Mr. R. C. Henchey, Mrs. Johnston, Miss N. Hyslon.

Capt. Powys, Mr. R. C. Henchey, Mrs. Johnston, Miss N. Hyslop, Mr. A. M. and Mr. A. J. Ogilvie.

For Ceylon.—Hon. G. C. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot, and 2 servants; Miss Dawson, Mr. F. Saunders, Mr. Darman, Mr. P. and Mr. R. Nicol.

For Hong-Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. de Mello, Mrs. Webster, Maj. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Hertslat, Comdr. W. J. Bate, R.N.; Lieut. C. D. Pascoe, R.N.; Mr. E. Dale.
For Singapore.—Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. A. Von Scherpenberg.

# VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Monarch, Weller, London, to Calcutta, Aug. 9; lat. 45, 50 N.; long. 10 W.—Ellenborough, Lambert, London, to Calcutta, July 8; lat. 8 N.; long. 22 W.—Scourfield, Motey, London, to Mauritius, July 7; lat. 4 N.; long. 25 W.—Fairlie, Davis, London, to Calcutta, July 5; lat. 11 N.; long. 21 W.—Menam, Maxton, London, to China, Aug. 5; lat. 38 N.; long. 10 W.—Marchioness of Douro, London, to Bombay, July 12; lat. 9 N.; long. 25 W.—Essex, Pixley, London, to Calcutta, June 8; lat. 27 S.; long. 22 W.—Dartmouth, Lawton, London, to Bombay, Aug. 7; lat. 48 N.; long. 15 W.—Kenl, Terry, Cork, to Cape of Good Hope, July 3; lat. 2 N.; long. 21 W.—

# DOMESTIC.

# RIRTHS.

BETHUNE, the wife of Capt. Drinkwater, R.N. s. at Streatham, Aug. 6.

BOILEAU, the lady of Thomas E. J. Madras civil service, d. at Hanover-terrace-villas, Kensington-park, July 19.
Cotes, the lady of the Rev. D. H. Ll.B. d. at Vimiera House,

Hammersmith, July 31.
Gough, the lady of Lieut. F. W. B.N. d. at 29, Henry-street,

Cork, July 19.

HATHORN, the wife of Hugh Vans, Bengal civil service, s. at

Hastings, Aug. 12.

Lane, Mrs. s. at Herne-hill, Aug. 12.

Morris, the lady of J. C. late of the Madras civil service, s. at 10, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, Aug. 17.

Smith, the lady of Adam F. of Calcutta, d. at Duchess-street, Portland-place, July 30.

SYMONDS, the wife of the Rev. A. R. of Madras, s. at Oxford,

Aug. 6.

# MARRIAGES.

FLETCHER, I. W. Bengal army, to Emily, d. of Thomas Badger, at Dudley, Worcestershire, July 26.
GRANT, Capt. W. D. 50th Madras N.I. to Sarah C. d. of the late

John Longman, Aug. 16.

MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. Bombay engs. to Frances, d. of the Venerable J. Bartholomew, M.A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, at Morchard Bishop, Aug. 16. Woodhouse, Ernest S. to Lucretia R. C. d. of Capt. Farrer Hon.

E.I. Co.'s service, at Charlton, Aug. 8.

# DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Ann, wife of Capt. R. D. Madras army, at Walcot-

place, Kennington, aged 43, July 28.
Bellairs, Sarah Jane, wife af Frederick, at sea, on board the

Bentinck, on her passage to England, July 4.

BUCKTON, Mary F. wife of C. of Victoria, Hong-Kong, at 29,
Sloane-street, Chelsea, July 31.

DAY, Charles, formerly of the Hon. East-India civil service, at

Bevis hill, Southampton, aged 76, July 31.

GARDNER, Ann, d. of Major R. Bengal service, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 29, Aug. 11.

HAY, Capt. R. late Hon. East-India Co.'s naval service, at Chel-

tenham, aged 71, Aug. 16.
MORRIS, Mary, widow of the late James, of the East-India Co.'s

civil service, at 12, Queen's-place, Kennington-common, aged 85, Aug. 10.

PALMER, F. late a purser in the Hon. East-India Co.'s marine service, at 7, Kingsland-green, aged 60, July 27. PERCEVAL, Lieut. J. P. 17th reg. at Ramsgate, aged 29, July 26.

# EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 1st, 8th, and 15th, 1819. ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Edward L. Brandreth. Madras Estab. - Mr. Robert A. Bannerman.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Chas. M. Carmichael, C.B., 4th cav. Lieut. Henry J. Stannus, 5th cav.

Madras Estab. — Capt. George A. Marshall, 19th N. I. Lieut. John J. Wright, 27th N. I. Ens. William S. Drever, 31st N. I. Lieut. Alexander R. Bremner, 41st N.I. Surg. Thomas L. Matthews, retired. Assist. surg. Ambrose H. Ashley. Assist. surg. George Mackay, M. D.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. Robert D. Hassard, 2nd Europ. reg. Ens. Henry L. Robinson, 20th N.I. Lieut. Harry R. Parker, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edmund Peevor, Indian Navy. Lieut. Walter C. Ranken, do. Mr. Richard W. Noaks, midshipman, do.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Richard H. Russell, in Sept. Mr. Andrew J. Mills, in Oct. Mr. Anthony Hammond.
-Mr. John Rohde, per Gloriana.
Mr. William M. Molle, do.

Madras Estab.-

# MILITARY

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. col. Henry J. Wood, C.B., artillery. Capt. James Spens, engineers, in Oct. or Nov. Lieut. col. Robert L. Anstruther, 6th cav. Capt. Charles J. Richards, 25th N. I. Lieut. Edward V. Utterson, 27th N. I. Capt. Charles Apthorp, 41st N.I., overland, in Oct.

Capt. Henry Alpe, 41st N. I., overland, in Nov. Capt. Charles Baseley, 51st N. I.
Maj. George A. Mee, 58th N. I., per Alfred. Lieut. William F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I, overland, in Sept.

Lieut. Charles T. Hallett, 72nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. William Hill, 1st Europ. reg., via China. Lieut. Richard Moorcroft, 19th N. I. Capt. Arthur Salmond, 47th N.I., overland. Assist. surg. Thomas G. Johnston, overland,

20th Aug.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. William Coghlan, artillery.

Lieut. William F. Marriott, engineers, overland, in Oct.

Capt. Geo. Clarkson, 12th N.I., per Equestrian. Capt. Keith Jopp, 16th N.I., overland, in Oct. Maj. Robert L. Shawe, 22nd N.I., overland, in Nov.

Ens. Arthur G. St. J. Mildmay, 25th N.I. Capt. Thomas L. Jameson, 29th N.I. Capt. Hugh Salmond, invalids. Assist. surg. James Mackenzie, in Sept.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.-The Rev. Frederick A. Dawson, M.A., per Prince of Wales.

Bombay Estab .- The Rev. John Jessopp, M. A. The Rev. Philip Anderson, M. A.

# IARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. W. S. W. Graham, purser, Indian Navy. Meno.—The permission to return granted in Dec. last to Assist. surg. John Tait, of the Madrus estab., has been cancelled.

# GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL. Bengal Estab .- Mr. Mark B. Thornhill, 2 months. Mr. Robert H. Dunlop, 6 months. Mr. Edward Thomas, 3 months.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Second-lieut. Henry F. Streatfield, artillery, 6 months.

Lieut. Daniel Bayley, 7th cav., 6 months. Capt. Frederick M. Baker, 65th N. I., 3 months.

Surg. John Davidson, 6 months.

Vet. surg. Robert B. Parry, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Claudius R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., 6 months.

Maj. John H. Cramer, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.

Lieut. col. Thomas M. Cameron, 20th N.I., 6 months.

Lieut. William J. Geils, 25th N.I., 3 months.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, I.N., 6 months.

# PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. William Brown, invalids.

# APPOINTMENTS.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab. - Mr. Edward Charles Forbes, appointed a volun. teer for the Indian Navy.

Mr. Roger Beckwith Leefe, do. Mr. Thomas Henry Bowman Barron, do.

# CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

# IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. WAR OFFICE, 3RD Aug. 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags. — Cornet Frank Chaplin to be lieut. without purch., v. Macqueen, whose prom. has been canc.
Dated 31st Oct. 1848.

Cornet Thomas Clement Belmore St. George to be lieut. by purch., v. Chaplin, whose prom. by purch. has been canc. Dated 10th Nov. 1848.

Cornet George Thorne Ricketts to be lieut. by purch., v. St. George, whose prom. on 20th July, 1849, has been Sard Foot.—Capt. William Leopold Talbot, from 94th

Foot, to be capt., v. Shiffner, app. to 34th Foot. Dated 3rd Aug. 1849.

Bombay, 13th Lt. Drags. - Cornet Edward James Stopford Blair to be lieut, by purch., v. Wardrop, who retires. Dated 3rd Aug. 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Reg. - Paym. Henry Hyacinth Warren, from 55th Foot, to be paym., v. Boggis, app. to 55th Foot. Dated 3rd Aug. 1819.

# EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Monarch, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 28: 230 Queen's troops. Major Fenwick; Lieuts. Bull and Montague; and Ens. Sandwith and Peard.

Per Darimouth, for Bombay, from Gravesend, July 31: 230 Company's troops. Capt. Watt, Bengal estab.; Capt. Rose, and Lieut. Savill, Bombay estab.

Per Aboukir, for Bombay, from Gravesend, July 31: 158 Queen's troops. Lieuts. O. Molony, Dawson, Freer, and Macqueen; Ens. O'Grady, Sweeny, and Fitzroy.

Per Cressy, for Bombay, from Gravesend, July 31: 143 Queen's troops. Capt. Kirby; Lieuts, Bowden and Pratt;

Ens. Ximenes, Lillicrap, Huddlestone, Fraser, Caincross, Cochrane, and Jameson.

Per Tudor, for Bengal, from Gravesend, August 8: 102 Queen's troops. Capt. Studdert; Lieuts. Fendall and Meredith; Ens. Sullivan, Quill, and Hunter.

Per Mariborough, for Bengal, from Gravesend, August 9: 227 ueen's troops. Major Suodgrass; Lieuts Grant, Cannon, Queen's troops. Gordon, Fellows, Kippen; Ens. Little and Montgomerie.

Per Collingwood, for Bengal, from Gravesend, August 10: 228 Queen's troops. Capt. Hough; Lieuts. McGregor and Armstrong; Ens. Maher, Elliott, and Jones.

Per Alfred, for Bengal from Gravesend, Aug. 10: 154 Company's troops. Major Mee, Bengal establishment; Lieut. Lukin,

Madras establishment.



# ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th July, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their
louse, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 26th September next, at 11 House, in Leadenhall So clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th Aug. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd August, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with MALT and HOPS,

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the condition of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th Aug. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 oclock in the forencon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions anneaed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of its 10id. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
112 tons of Dead Weight (including 50 tons of Coal),
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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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"A new Map of the Punjab and Sikh Territory, just completed by Messrs.

ALLEN, and compiled from the most authentic sources of information, with great care, contains all the places mentioned in the accounts of the military operations. At the present moment, it is a most valuable publication, and we heartily recommend it."—Naval and Military Gazette, March 3, 1849.

Meartily recommend it."—Naval and Military Gazette, March 3, 1849.

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Tucsday, Aug. 21, 1849.



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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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# ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Feroze, with the mails, left Bombay July 25 for Aden, where she arrived about the 7th of August. The mails were forwarded from thence on the same day, and reached Suez Aug. 17.

The mails left Alexandria Aug. 20, by H.M.'s steamer Madusa, for Malta, and arrived on the 24th. They were forwarded on by H.M.'s steamer Merlin, which reached Marseilles on the 27th.

# DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Friday, Sept. 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Southampton, will be despatched from London on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 31.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .... July 14 | Madras .... July 18

Bombay .... July 25

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE apprehensions which the last mail inspired, of a war with Maharajah Gholab Sing, are happily banished by the intelligence now received, whence it appears that the whole story, though very circumstantial, of the discovery of that chief's treachery, the demand of his artillery and his refusal to surrender it, is entirely without foundation. The Maharajah and the British Government were never, it is

now said, upon more friendly terms. The apparent backwardness on the part of Gholab Singh to render us effectual aid in our contest with the insurgents is attributed to a fear that his troops might have proved unfaithful, and his subjects refractory. The formation of two moveable brigades, at Wuzeerabad and Peshawur, is accounted for upon another hypothesis. It seems that there have been some disturbances in Cashmere; that the people of the lower Hills are in revolt against Gholab Singh, whose army is employed in the north; and it is supposed that these brigades are intended to act, if necessary, against the Cashmere insurgents, either on our own account, or as allies of the Maharajah.

Another statement contained in the papers brought by the last mail is contradicted by the later intelligence namely, that the Sikhs were unwilling to enter our service—whereas it appears that they are enlisting rapidly.

The most prominent feature of the news by this mail is the conclusion of the trial of Moolraj, who has been found guilty of all the charges alleged against him, and sentenced to suffer death. The Court has, however, recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he was "the victim of circumstances." The opinion is, that the capital sentence will not be carried into effect, and it is even asserted that it has been commuted to imprisonment for life in Chunar fort. Moolraj, it is said, heard his sentence in silence, and betrayed no emotion. Great praise is justly given to the defence by Captain Hamilton, which is of great length. He made a very skilful use of the personal qualities of the prisoner, who had nothing of the truculent assassin about him;-"a man of mild aspect, gentlemanly presence, pleasing features, and an eye beaming with spirit and intelligence," he observed, "might have swerved from his allegiance, but could not have been guilty of foul treachery."

We have inserted a very copious abstract of the evidence upon this important proceeding, the first instance in which a foreigner of the rank of Moolraj has been brought to trial before a purely British Court. Some remarks upon this proceeding will be found in a subsequent page.

Letters from Peshawur mention a report that Dost Mahomed and his brother, Sooltan Mahomed, meditated an attack; but no credit was given to it.

The affairs of the Nizam continue in an unquiet and embarrassed state. His minister makes no progress in devising ways and means to satisfy the claim of the British Government. The present revenues of the country are not adequate to its discharge, nor can they ever be so long as retrenchment and reduction are not introduced in the expenditure of

the State, and the minister's measures for such introduction are thwarted by his master. The city of Hyderabad was in an unquiet state on the morning of the 13th July. One of the Princes, a brother of the Nizam, straitened by non-payment of his salary for a very lengthened period, repaired at midnight to the Mecca Mosque, and on the tombs of his ancestors vowed never to quit the place till his arrears were paid.

The local intelligence from the Presidencies is scanty. Some eccentric remarks of the new Commander-in-Chief (Sir Charles Napier) upon the proceedings of certain courts-martial, have attracted notice in the journals. For example: to the proceedings of a general court, which acquitted a private in a Queen's regiment of a charge of murder, the Commander-in-Chief appended the following note:—

Confirmed,—I cannot say approved, for I never read such inefficient proceedings in my life. Court, officiating Judge Advocate, and evidence—all inefficient? The prisoner must return to his duty.

A general order issued by Sir Charles, relative to applications by officers for leave of absence, and to quit their posts in anticipation of such leave being granted, has excited a good deal of uneasiness. It is likewise said that Sir C. Napier's attention has been aroused by some very disgraceful affairs connected with gambling in the army, and that he has determined to put down, as far as in him lies, the practice of this pernicious vice.

The Saugor and Nerbudda territories have been made over to the charge of the Madras army, though the matter has not as yet been definitely arranged.

A prevalent report, that the Supreme Council would be removed to the north-west provinces, is contradicted by the Harkaru.

The affairs of the Benares Bank have now been fully disclosed; the assets, it is said, will be sufficient to meet the claims of creditors, but the shareholders will lose everything—their whole capital is gone; the directors were the chief borrowers. One of these, Colonel Pew, of the Bengal army,—a man who might at one time have retired from the service on 10,000l. a-year,—has just filed his schedule in the Court of Bankruptcy, his debts amounting to 260,000l.—incurred entirely by speculation. The Ganges Steam Navigation Company, to which a considerable portion of the funds of the bank was lent, has narrowly escaped a similar fate. Three or four of the Directors of the Benares Bank, who are members of the Company's service, are, it is said, to be subjected to the ordeal of a court-martial.

The Governor-General, Lord Gough, and Sir C. Napier, are at Simla. The Bishop of Calcutta had been suffering severely from sickness. Sir W. Gomm was still at Calcutta: the accounts given of the nature of his appointment are conflicting. According to one of these, he was directed to proceed to India as Lieutenant-General on the staff, with the view of taking command in the Punjaub, and getting rid of Lord Gough. According to another account, he landed with the commission of Commander-in-Chief from the Queen in his pocket, and was assured that he would find that of the Court of Directors awaiting him: in place of this, he found Sir C. Napier in his room. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay are in the Deccan—Sir Henry Pottinger is at Madras, Sir Geo. Berkeley at Bangalore.

This is the sum of the intelligence from British India, which, in the season of the monsoon, is usually barren of local incidents.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS. — Lieut. C. W. Dilkes, of the 61st, at Peshawur, June 4; Capt. Henry C. Tyler, of the 80th, a Meerut, June 9; Capt. Hon. W. Gage, 83rd Foot, at Poonah, July 15.

Poonah, July 15.

Bengal.—Serg. P. Graham, 45th N.I., at Umballah, June 18; Brev. Maj. T. V. Lysaght, 1st Fus., at Hingoles, from wounds received in action at Gowree on the 6th May, June 29; Ens. D. A. Sandford, 2nd Eur. regt., at Lahore, June 20; Lieut. and Adjt. R. C. Taylor, 48th N.I., at Benares, July 2.

N.I., at Benares, July 2.

Bombay.—Lieut. W. H. Anderson, Art., at Mooltan,
June 22; Capt. W. G. C. Hughes, 4th Rifles, at Mooltan,
July 1; Lieut. J. D. Simson, 6th N.I., at Baroda, July 2.

# TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ.

(Concluded from last Mail.) Sixth day, June 6.

Bunsee Dhur, a Brahmin, resident of Athowlie, near Allygurh, deposed,—When Agnew Saheb left Lahore to go to Mooltan by water, I accompanied him, hoping to be employed by him. On arriving near Mooltan, we remained for one day at Raj-Ghat, at which place no vakeel or messenger arrived from Moolraj. On the following day we all went to the Eedgah, and there remained until night. Moolraj paid no visit to the Sahehs during the day, but in the evening arrived, and was received by the Sahebs in the tents of Khan Singh. The next day the two Sahebs and Khan Singh went to the fort, and were shown ower it by Moolraj. After inspecting everything, the Sahebs placed sentries at different parts of the fort, beside those of Moolraj. On leaving the fort, when the whole party arrived at the Kummur Kota gate, which is outside the Shurkhee gate, the dewan made his salaam to the gateway. At this time Moolraj was on the right hand of Saheb, Anderson was on his left, and to the left of Anderson was Khan Singh. When emerging from the gate, the dewan turned his head for a moment, and then galloped away. A person who was seated on the ground, leaning on the outer side of the door, at this moment got up, and wounded Agnew in the side. He fell from his horse to the ground on the side nearest to Anderson, and with some difficulty extricated his left foot from the stirrup. He got up and struck, with a stick he had in his hand, the person who had wounded him, at the moment when the latter was in the act of drawing his sword. This person (Ameer Chund) then with his tulwar wounded Saheb twice, once in the arm and again on the shoulder (left). At this moment two of the Saheb's men came out of the fort. One of them struck Ameer Chund on the cheek, and inflicted a slight wound. Ameer Chund stumbled and fell into the ditch, and the other of Saheb's men was in the act of following him when he was stopped by When Saheb was thus wounded, Khan Singh Saheb. had arrived outside the gate at the Chabootra. drew his sword, on seeing the disturbance, turned near the Saheb, whose wounds he bound with his cloth-Khan Singh then procured two elephants, on one of which he placed Agnew; on the other he himself mounted, and in this manner proceeded towards the Eedgah. As they passed the Dowlut gate, a person fired at Saheb and wounded the elephant. When Agnew was wounded, Moolraj, turning his head, galloped away; at that moment Saheb was wounded with a spear. When Moolraj fled, the suwars with him accompanied him? did not see Anderson until he arrived at the Eedgah, which place I reached shortly after. I then learned that he was wounded and senseless. I know nothing of what happened to Anderson before When I entered the fort, from the townspeople, who were in some places assembled in large numbers, I perceived no just cause of apprehension. The prohibition to the Ghoorkas, however, to enter the fort filled me with alarm. On the 19th, Agnew wrote to Moolraj, requesting him to cause to be seized and sent to Eedgah those who were concerned in the disturbance which took place at the fort gate. He furthermore requested that the dewan would himself come to Eedgah. Moolraj paid no attention to this letter. On the 20th the first gun was discharged from the fort. Immediately afterwards the Am Khass guns opened a fire, which continued all day. By 5 r.m. the whole force of the Sahebs had left them and were posted near the Baba Suffra Ghat. The attack on the Eedgah took place at sunset. About fitty men from the Am Khass, and a like number from Baba Suffra, were the assailants. Khan Singh said to them, "I will not fight; take me and my son and the two Sahebs to Moolraj. In coming here, I have only acted in obedience to the orders of the Muharaj Duleep Singh." He was seized and led away by these people. I concealed myself behind the kunats of Saheb's tent, close to where Saheb was. From this place, I could perceive (through an opening in the kunats) all that was going on within. A number of people entered the tent led by a Mughrubbee Sikh, who abused the Saheb, and asked him, if he found it so easy to take the fort? Saheb replied:—" I have been sent by the Lahore government to demand the resignation of Moolraj. Take me before him, and let him kill me or let me at liberty, as he pleases." This man then wounded Saheb in the throat, and drew his sword across it twice. Having cut off Saheb's head, he enveloped it in a handkerchief, then sheathed his sword, and taking in his hand one of Saheb's pistols, left the tent. Anderson was cut and wounded by many men. During the night I made my escape, and sought refuge with the Goorkhas at Baba Suffra. In the morning I returned to the Eedgah, and then saw the headless body of Agnew stretched on its back, and much wounded. Anderson's body was face to earth, and almost cut to pieces. At 8 A.M. I went to the Am Khass. Moolraj then held a kutcheree in the gateway. I approached within a few paces of him; I saw the Mughrubbee Sikh, who had cut off the head of Saheb, approach Moolraj, who ordered the elephant of Khan Singh to be given to him. The man did not seem to wish for the elephant, saying,—"What can a poor man like me do with an elephant?" Moolraj then gave to him Agnew's horse, and money to the amount of Rs. 350. The Mughrubbee then took away the head, which he brought before Moolraj, and went to Khan Singh, who was then in the Am Khass, before whom he threw it. He also abused Khan Singh, and said bad words towards him. Khan Singh and his servants went to another place. The assassin then took the head to the large gate, and mixing some gunpowder with water, rubbed this mixture over the face and head. He also filled the mouth with dry powder, and placed fire to it. Many people saw this, and all heaped insult on the remains of Saheb. At 10 A.M. Moolraj sent two Mooltan silk cloths in which to envelope the bodies of the Sahebs. He also sent a jemadar and several men to execute those orders, and sent with them the head. The two bodies were placed on one charpoy, and buried in a nullah. For the remainder of the day I remained concealed in the Muzusfer Khana of Gundah Singh. Next day I went to Eedgah, perceived that the bodies had been dug up during the night, and the silk cloths taken away. I went to the Am Khass; met on the road some sepoys and beeldars going towards the bodies with new cloths. On the second night the bodies were again dug up for the sake of the cloths. Moolraj then gave a thick cloth to wrap the bodies, and gave orders to the sentries to be more watchful, and prevent a similar recurrence. The gate at which the head of Agnew received such bad treatment from the Mughrubbee Sikh was distant from the place where Moolraj then held kutcheree about 104 paces. When the Mughrubbee Sikh took Saheb's head to Khan Singh, Khan Singh was distant from Moolraj about fifty paces. Ameer Chund was called by the people, the first badshah; the Mughrubbee, second badshah. I saw the first badshah when he wounded Saheb, and for four months he lived at the Loharee gate. There were with the Sahebs when they were murdered, until the attack, about thirty-five men (servants); when Moolraj's people advanced on the Eedgah, they all left them. At this time there were with Khan Singh about twentyfive armed men; during the attack all ran away. For three days after the death of the Sahebs, illuminations and rejoicings were carried on in the city. I meant by saying that Moolraj turned his head in the Kummer Koter gate, that I think that was the signal for Ameer Chund to strike Saheb. Seventh day, June 7.

Elihee Buksh deposed—I accompanied the Sahebs from Lahore to Mooltan. I was with them the day they visited the fort. On the morning of that day I went to the fort, accompanied by ten of my suwars. I did this in obedience to orders received from Khan Singh the evening before. I accompanied the Sahebs, and under my orders was Salabut Khan, who brought with him seven or eight suwars. Before leaving the Eedgah, Agnew Saheb requested Khan Singh to send a messenger to Moolraj, to request him to come out of the fort to receive them, which Khan Singh did. Moolraj had left the fort before this man reached it, and met the Sahebs on the road. They then all proceeded towards Mooltan, and having entered the city by the

Dewlut gate, halted for a moment a few paces from the outer side of the fort ditch, where Khan Singh ordered me to remain with my suwars, saying that only chief officers were to enter the When Moolraj and the Sahebs had entered the fort, one of Kurm Iliahee's suwars, by name Sheikh Mehtaba, came towards me, and seizing me by the hand, said, "Why do you remain here? why do you not go inside?" He then led me into the fort until we reached the spot where the Sahebs were. Moolraj and the Sahebs had dismounted, and were examining the guns and magazines, ammunition, &c., contained in the fort. They went to the west side of the fort to visit a large gun, and from thence proceeded towards the gate. On their arrival there, the gate-way was crowded with their servants, and the sepoys and attendants of Moolraj. Agnew said to a jemadar of Jesailchees,
—"From this day you will receive your pay from me. Until to-day, the pay due to you you shall receive from Moolraj."
Moolraj and Anderson Saheb first issued from the fort. Their escort accompanying them, rendered the crowd in the gateway much less. Agnew Saheb followed them, and had arrived a few paces on the outer side of the bridge over the ditch, when he fell from his horse. He had been wounded by a sepoy with a tulwar. I did not see the wound inflicted. Saheb attacked this sepoy with a stick. On arriving at where Seheb was, I struck at and wounded this man with my tulwar. He stumbled and fell into the fosse. Eight or nine of the Mooltan sepoys drew their swords and surrounded Saheb. When the man who wounded Saheb fell into the fosse, some of these men entered the fort; others followed Moolraj. With Agnew were then Khan Singh, Kootub Shah, Nazim Khan, Salabut Khan, and The latter bound the wounds of Saheb with his Rung Ram. handkerchief. Two elephants having been procured, Saheb was placed on one, and Khan Singh mounted the other, and both proceeded towards the Eedgah. On the road they perceived that men were dragging guns out of the Am Khass. Rung Ram went to inquire the reason of this, and put a stop to it, and Saheb and Khan Singh took a circuitous route, apprehending mischief from the above-mentioned guns. Close to a small stream outside the city, I saw Anderson wounded, and stretched on the ground. Sheikh Mekhtab Rah and Jower Khan stood by him. Agnew saw that he was placed on a charpie, and gave orders that he should be carefully conveyed to the Eedgah. Near here also a carabine was discharged at Agnew, but without effect. When fire was opened on the Eedgah from the fort, Ghoolam Hoosam was sent to Moolraj. Khan Sing sent him; I and Salabut Khan and Sheikh Mekhtabah accompanied him, as we were ordered to do so by Sirdar Khan Singh. On arriving at the Am Khass, we were led into Moolraj's presence by Hurbughwan, having been previously disarmed by the senovs. Hurbughwan was the person who directed the fire on Eedgah. On entering the presence of Moolraj we sat down. I said to the Dewan, that I wished to speak to him in private. He then led me aside, and asked my reasons in coming to him. I replied that I had been sent by Khan Sing to him with this message, that "I have been sent by the Lahore Sirkar to succeed you. Am I to be blamed for any thing which has taken place?' Moolraj said—" As God pleases." I replied, " What has happended, has happened, now do as you think most fit." Moolraj said, that the army and people of Mooltan had the upper hand, that he was deprived of much of his power. He shortly after said-" Return to Khan Sing and tell him I expect from him the surrender of the persons of the two Sahebs, and of the ammunition and military stores in the camp. Your officers and sepoys may return to Lahore. I do not want them." I said-' How can I go? If you will give me back the cattle your people have deprived me of, and make me a promise to send with me a man for my protection against re-robbery by your people, then will I go. If you will not do this, then I and the sepoys with me will fight and die rather than surrender." Moolraj's officers and sepoys said to him, "We will come to no terms with the Sahebs, we will fight with them whether you order us or not." It was my wish to desire Moolraj to cease order us or not." It was my wish to desire Moolraj to cease firing, but Hurbughwan and Jola Sahaie, who were with the Dewan, said to him, "These Sahebs never fulfil their promises, no faith can be kept with them. When Lal Sing voluntarily gave himself up, see how he was treated by the Sirkar Company, and look what they have done to the Maharanee." At last, Moolraj said to Hurburghwan, Ascath Khan Rebadeor Shah and Hakim Reisa. "To you Assath Khan, Bahadoor Shah, and Hakim Raie:-" Do you accompany these men to the Eedgah, and bring back with you a declaration of the officers and soldiers of the Lahore army to the effect that they will not fight against the soldiers of Mooltan. I should wish the Sahebs to put their signature to it." Moolraj then said to me:—"When you send me the declaration I have just asked for, then I shall return to you the elephants and other cattle you have lost." I replied—"If you will order the

firing to cease, then will I go to the Eedgah and do as you request; the answer of the officers and men, whether verbal or written, I will send to you, when I hope you will restore to me my goods, &c." Moolraj said to the four officers, whose names I have mentioned—"Go with this man to the Ava, and cause the firing to cease." On our arrival there, Hurbughwan gave orders that the firing should be discontinued whilst we went to the Eedgah. Only one gun was discontinued, five or six continued firing, many others were also discharged from the fort. Hurbughwan told me, at this time, that the Goorkah regiment had already come over to Moolraj, who would continue to it the pay, &c., they had formerly received from Runjeet Singh—"We are therefore now firing only upon our enemies. Return you to Moolraj." Hurbughwan and those with him then induced some sepoys to invite us into the Am Khass, to smoke or drink with him, saying, "In the mean time, we will make representation of your case to the Dewan; what he says he will do." We went into the Am Khass, as we were requested to do. It was about this time that the army of Lahore left the Sahebs to join that of Mooltan. Kurm Iliahee, and thirty suwars alone remained on the Eedgah. When Saheb was wounded, was on the outer side of the bridge. When I went into the fort after Saheb, elephants were being laden with grain. Saheb said, "Why is this?" Moolraj said, "This is my property, not that of the Lahore sirkar." Saheb said, "I will buy it from you."

Kurm Eliahee Khan deposed: I arrived in Mooltan on the day the two Sahebs were wounded. Sirdar Khan Sing having reported my arrival to Saheb, Agnew Saheb gave orders that I reported my arrival to saneu, Agnew Saneu gave orders that a should be sent with Kootub Shah to Moolraj, to request him to seize and punish, or send to the Sahebs, the persons who had wounded them, and to add that Moolraj himself need have no fear. When on the road with Kootub Shah, I observed that many Akalees went into the Am Khass. As we approached they discharged their firelocks at us. I cried out:—" Why do Why do you fire on us? We are vakeels sent by the Sahebs to Moolraj to give him consolation after what has taken place." The Akalees replied: -- "We shall not allow you to approach the Dewan. You had better return, or you will be treated as the Sahebs have I accordingly returned, and repeated to Khan Singh the words of the Akalees. On the 20th, Khan Sing told me to send the proclamation of the Lahore Government (relative to the surrender of Moolraj and his troops) to the officers of the Mooltan army. I gave it to Hooshbal Khan, drummer, to take to them. This person returned soon afterwards with this answer: Why did you not send this on your first arrival? Now it is too late; we can only obey the orders of the Dewan." About 10 A.M. the fort commenced firing on the Eedgah. One of my men was wounded in the leg; thirteen guns and thirty jezails from the fort, and six guns from the Am, were at once discharged on the Eedgah. On our side were but six cannons A shot from one of our guns dismounted a gun in the fort, and another killed a young man. With these exceptions no harm was done by us that I heard of. About 2 r.m. the guns on our side ceased firing. About this time also Elihee Buksh stated that vakeels had been between Moolraj and the Lahore force, and that the latter were making arrange-ments to surrender to the Dewan. I said:—"If such is the case, why do you not report it to Khan Singh?" On this advice Elihee Buksh and Salubut Khan reported my words to Khan Singh, who replied, " Such a thing as you say cannot have taken place. Remain all of you at your posts whilst I ascertain the truth of this." On ascertaining that what I had told him was correct, he at once informed Agnew Sadeb of it. Saheb gave orders that 1,000 rupees should be given the army to encourage it, and added "Let the officers and men understand that there is nothing to fear, if they will but remain firm. Our army will soon arrive to my assistance, when I shall recompense my men for all they have lost since they took the field." Khan Singh received the rupees from Saheb, and took them into the tent of Bahee Eesi Singh. The latter called Kootub Shah, Gooldeep Singh, Goolab Singh, and Kurm Elaie Khan, and said to them, "Divide these 1,000 rupees among the army, and give comfort and encouragement to the men." Goolab Singh replied, "What is the use of money to buy sweetmeats? the horses have nothing to eat since yesterday; rather buy corn and grass with this money." Eesi Singh said, "Let us go and make representation of this to Khan Singh." The money was taken to Khan Singh, who was at this time before the door of Saheb's tent. Khan Singh said, " Divide this money amongst the sepoys." I whispered to Kootub Shah, "The sepoys are no longer faithful; why will you give them the money?" Khan Singh asked me what I was saying. I first excused myself, and then told him that the men no longer obeyed their officers. This statement of mine was confirmed to Khan Singh by Kootub Shah. Elaie Buksh said that vakeels had been exchanged between the two armies. I heard that Moolraj had sent armlets to the adjutant, and two months' pay to the men, and promised to treat them as Runjeet Sing would have done. At the commencement of the attack on the Eedgah, I was seized and led away by Moolraj's people. After my departure the murders took place.

Eighth day, June 8.

Ghoolam Hoosain, deposed :- I went with the Sahebs to Mooltan. When the fort first opened fire on the Eedgah I was sent by Khan Singh as vakeel to Moolraj. On the 20th, about three r.m., Sirdar Khan Singh sent for me, and ordered me to go to Moolraj: "Say to him that he has voluntarily promised to surrender the fort, army, &c., of Mooltan; that he has said so to Currie Saheb, who by the advice of the great men of the Lahore durbar sent Agnew Saheb and Anderson Saheb, to make arrangements with him for the surrender of the place, but that in spite of the promises he has made, he now behaves uncourteously towards the Sahebs, and even fires upon them. Demand the meaning of all this. I um astonished at such conduct, tell him." Khan Singh added to me,-" You must appear to Moolraj to have come from the Sahebs, and not from me." I refused to go alone. Khan Singh said, "Go to Eesr Singh, he will direct some one to go with you." Eesr Singh sent with me Salabut Singh, Eliahee Buksh and Mahtab. On arriving in the fort we were taken by Hurbughwan into the presence of Moolraj. When he had made salaam, Moolraj said to us, "There is a well-known proverb among you, that, 'If any man will light a lamp I will go near to it.' I have lighted the lamp, why do you not pour oil We replied: "We will neither approach the lamp you have lit, nor will we pour oil on it. We are here in the capa-city of vakeels, and wish to speak to you in private." On this Moolraj, taking with him seven or eight of his friends, led the way to a more private place, where, having called me to him, he said, "Deliver the message of Saheb." I then repeated, as from the Sahebs, the words Khan Singh had desired me sa say. Moolraj smiled and said, "It is no longer in my power to do as I should wish; the army is all powerful." I then said, "If that is the case, then come alone to the Sahebs, they are anxious to be your friend." Moolraj answered: "When Rajah Lal Singh gave himself up he was unjustly imprisoned in Agra. The Maharanee was also treated in a similar manner, and so was Sheikh Emam-ood-deen. If I do so, also I shall be transported. I am childless. I shall fight." I said: "It will be much better for you to make peace, and cease firing." Moolraj said: "My men will not obey me." When I asked him what his own wish was, he replied: "My wish is that you do return to Lahore." In my heart I thought it would be better then to leave Mooltan, and to return when we should be reinforced. Moolraj and his friends, having held a short consultation to zether, said to me, "We wish you to give up to us the persons of the Sahebs, and the guns of the Sikarie." I replied, "Our men will fight you with these guns, but will not give them to you." Moolraj said: "Do not believe that." I added: "All who will join you have already left us; they are the bad men whom we can well spare; you have been firing on us since morning. Have any more come over to you?" I then saw that further conversation would be productive of harm rather than good, and only added, "It will be better for you to cease fighting and enter into terms with the Sahebs." Moolraj replied, I wish you to day to strike your tents, and leave Mooltan. "I wish you to day to strike your to say, and which your wessel, "Give to us the camels and bullocks of which your recolls have rabbed us, and we will willingly go." The dewan people have robbed us, and we will willingly go." gave orders to Hurbughwan to return to us our cattle; he then said to me, "Cause to be written by the officers and men of your force, a promise to leave Mooltan, and not fight with my troops." I replied, "It shall be done, but you also should give me a promise that my men shall not be robbed by your people if we move." This Moolraj promised to do. I then said to him, "It is near night; if you will order the firing to be put an end to, then we shall prepare to depart." Moolraj sent with me to the walls four of his officers, by name Hurbughwan, Ussud Khan, Hussin Allie, and Hakim Bahie, to put a stop to the firing. These officers ordered the artillery men to desist, saying, "We have promised to these people not to fight with them. To-morrow morning they will depart from Mooltan." The Sepoys seized their swords and threatened the officers, saying, "Wo is Moolraj and who are you? We will continue to fire." After much expostulation one gun was silenced. It was soon after that the Lahore force fraternized with Moolraj's army. Moolraj was then in the Am Khas, which is distant from the Ava about a quarter kos. In the evening, after the Saheb's troops had deserted them, the attack was made on Eedgah. Hurbughwan put all four of us in prison in his camp, and everything we had at Eedgah was robbed.

Seikh Ghoolam Mustapha, regimental moonshee, deposed:

I arrived with the Sahebs at Rajghat on the 17th April, and on the 18th went to Eedgah; at 10 A.M. Moolraj paid his first visit to the Sahebs, by whom he was received in the tent of Khan Singh. After a short interview he returned to Mooltan, and came back to Eedgah about 4 P.M.; there were ten chairs in the tent, two of them were placed before the rest. Moolraj was on the left of Agnew; Khan Sing on the left of Moolraj. Agnew and Moolraj conversed together. On the advanced chairs were seated, Dusteree Davee Eita, Moolraj's brother, and a Mussulman. Agnew asked for the papers for ten years. Moolraj replied that he would give up the papers connected with all that had occurred during the time he had been Dewan, but that he had not the papers of his predecessor, Sawun Mull. Agnew appeared annoyed at this and said to Khan Singh:
"Bring forward your chair, and listen to what Moolraj says."
Khan Sing sat down close to Saheb, and said to Moolraj:—
"Give to Saheb the papers he requires." Moolraj repeated the answer he had given to Agnew. Toolsee Ram whispered something in the ear of Moolraj, who then said to Saheb:—
"To-morrow, having sought for the papers of Sawun Mull, I will
give them to you." I did not hear him mention abox. Ongoing away
Saheb said to Moolraj:—"To-morrow I will visit the fort with you." When the Sabebs left the fort they did so by the Sikhee gate.

Outside the bridge a person wounded Saheb on the side with a spear, and then ran away. The umbrella bearer of Saheb took the spear in his hand. After this the person who had first wounded Saheb returned, and with a tulwar wounded him on the The umbrella bearer of Saheb took arm and shoulder. Saheb fell to the ground, and on getting up struck twice this man (Ameer Chund). Kassim Khan and Elihie Buksh at this moment came up, and dismounting, the latter struck Ameer Chund with his tulwar in the face. Ameer Chund sell into the ditch. When this became known in the city, all the people clapped their hands, and cricd—" Well done! son of Sawun Mull, you have treated Khan Singh as he deserves." Moolraj gallopped to the Am Khas when Saheb sell, and all his suwars accompanied him. I was about ten paces from Saheb when he was wounded. The two Sahebs and Khan Singh want to Enderh on saleshing the Market Sahebs and Khan Singh went to Eedgah on one elephant. Near the Dowlut gate two muskets were fired, but without wounding any one .-Do you think the man who wounded Saheb had received orders from any one to do so? A. I do not think he had. -Q. Did you see Ameer Chund after these events? A. Three months after, when he was confined with me in the house of Nurrain, I saw him.—Q. Was he well treated? A. He was well treated; his fetters were light, and Moolraj twice sent him food; moreover he was in the receipt of four rupees per month. — Q. Do you know why he was imprisoned? A. I do not. — Q. When was he liberated? A. Three days after the city was taken. — Was he interacted? A. Three days after the city was taken.—
Q. What jemadar was that who gave nuzzur to Saheb? Say what you know of him? A. Hindoo Singh was jemadar of a gun, with seven or eight men; he offered a nuzzur to Saheb. Sahed asked, "What manner of man is this?" The people answered—" He is an old servant of the sirkar."—Q. struck the first blow, Saheb or Ameer Chund? A. Ameer Chund.

Ninth day, June 11.

Kunjun Singh, havildar, 3rd co. Ghoorka regt. examined:
Q. Did you accompany Agnew Saheb and Anderson Saheb
to Mooltan? A. I did.—Q. Was your company one of those
two which went with the Sahebs to the fort, or did you yourself
go with the Sahebs? A. I did not go to the fort with them. I
remained in Saheb's out-houses (cook shop) when he went to the fort.—Q, Do you know anything about the fraternising of the Lahore army with that of Mooltan? If so, state all you do know. A. I do not know what led to the desertion of the Sahebs by their troops. -Q. Did you, whilst residing in Mooltan, write down any or all of the evidence you are now giving? A. When in Mooltan, Wuzeer Alee Khan used threats towards me and compelled me to write down, as emanating from myself, evidence which he dictated .- Q. Was the evidence in question written before any Saheb? A. Yes, after the fall of Mooltan, I wrote down my evidence before a Saheb; a few minutes previous to this, W. A. Khan took me aside and made relation to me of the evidence he wished that I should give, and said that I should meet with much harm, if I gave other than that he had told me. - Q. What did Wuzeer Alee Khan tell you to write? A. He told me to state, that Bugwan Singh and Deedar Singh left the service of Moolenj to join us .- Q. If the force to which you were attached was not tampered with by the officers or men of the Mooltan army, why did it go over to the enemy? A. The officers first went and the men in consequence followed I also went. I received pay from Moolraj.

Tenth day, June 12. Mr. John Lawrence sworn. - Q. Can you explain the terms under which Moolraj held Mooltan; and the circumstances

under which he resigned? A. I can. He was nazim of the province, with general powers over the revenue, military, and civil administration. He paid twenty lacs of rupees per annum, and the profit and loss of the management was his own. He got a lease for three years in 1846, about October. His former lease was more favourable; but early in that year, Raja Lal Sing endeavoured to turn him out altogether, and called on him to pay the nuzzerana, which he had agreed to give on succeeding his father. In the general disorganization of the country, during the first Sikh war, he had fullen into arrears. minister sent troops against him, and Moo!raj defeated them. The representative of the British Government, with the consent of Government, mediated between the rival parties; and eventually Moolraj came to Lahore on the resident's guarantee that he should come and go in safety, and that the resident should do his best to arrange an amicable settlement. At his request also Raja Deena Nath was sent from Lahore to Mooltan to fetch Moolraj. Eventually, after considerable delay, a compromise was come to, by which Moolraj resigned about onethird of his old charge, and engaged to pay about one-fourth more for what was left. He also agreed to pay up his arrears, from sixteen to twenty lacs of rupees. He was himself much pleased with this issue, and remarked, that but for our intervention he would have lost everything, even his life. He then returned to Mooltan, and fulfilled his engagements. In November, 1847, on hearing that Colonel Lawrence was about to leave the Punjab, Moolraj wrote up and asked for leave to come to Lahore to bid him good bye, which was granted; but the dewan arrived too late. I received him, and expressed my regret that he had not seen the Resident before his departure. He replied, that his business could be transacted very well with me. A day or two afterwards he paid me a visit, and explained his desire to resign the charge of the Mooltan province, which I told him not to do in a hurry, but consult the Durbar, and his friend Deena Nath. Some days afterwards, Deena Nath read out in Durbar Moolraj's resignation, which I refused, as the conditions would have involved us in a long revenue account and eventual loss. I explained that I did not wish Moolraj to resign, but that if he really desired it he might do so, provided that it was not in the middle of a harvest. To this the Durbar all agreed, and seemed to think that his proposal was not sincere. Some days afterwards Moolraj again came to me, and again tendered his resignation. He gave two reasons for doing so :-1st. That the new custom arrangements in the Punjab (which however did not include Mooltan) had an injurious effect on his however did not include Mooltan) had an injurious effect on his revenue; for his people did not like to pay any longer those dues which had been abolished every where else. To this I replied, "Then introduce our system; you will be no loser!" But Moolraj did not like to try the experiment, 2ndly. He seemed to think that his power of coercing the people was insufficient now.a-days, in consecurate of their human sectors are now.a-days, in Consecurate of their human sectors are now.a-days. quence of their having now got an appeal at Lahore. Of the two grievances this last was the greatest, for Moolraj dis-tinctly said, that he would wave the former about the customs, if I would promise not to liten to complaints from Mooltan. To this I would not consent; saying that I did not wish to interfere with his jurisdiction in petty matters; but that no authority could be permitted to exist in the Punjab independent of appeal, and unaccountable to the law. The fact is, that at that time, there were several compliants against him; the decisions in two of which happened to be against him, and he was much annoyed. One was a case in which he had imprisoned a number of bankers in Mooltan. It had been originally investigated by either Lieut. Nicholson or Mr. Bowring, whose exact decision I do not remember, but the plaintiffs were not satisfied, and carried their complaint to the Governor General, who directed a fresh inquiry. The dispute involved the inspection and scrutiny of a mass of accounts and ledgers, and I therefore referred it for settlement to a punchayet of Lahore bankers, mutually agreed to by the parties. The committee carried on their investigation in my presence, and came to an unanimous decision against Moolraj. this verdict, Moolraj lost some five lakhs of rupees, and was obliged to release the prisoners. The other case was one of some Mahommedan soldiers who claimed arrears of pay; and this also went against him. In short Moolraj felt that he could no longer do as he pleased; and that when he punished he must be prepared to show cause for doing so. The dewan had never been really independent. His strength or weakness, like that of all Nazims, was in an inverse ratio with that of the crown. When the Government was strong he was weak; when they were weak, he was strong. Under Runjeet Singh all Nazims were accountable for their acts. To return : the result of the Dewan's discussion with me was, that he seemed determined to resign. I tried much to dissuade him, but he was resolute. He then required two promises from me, one of which I granted, the other refused. He wished me to guarantee him a Jagheer on resignation of Mooltan, which I could not do, but said I doubted not it would meet with favourable consideration, as all the servants of the Government, who had behaved well, had been rewarded. The fact was, that Colonel Lawrence, before going away, had remarked to me, that if ever Moolraj left Mooltan, he would be a good man to put into the Lahore council, in which position he would of course get a Jagheer. But I did not tell him this, as it was a matter on which Government would have to be consulted, and which might not after all be approved. Besides, it would depend altogether on the way in which Moolraj made over the country. However, Moolraj was well aware that I was personally well disposed to him, and he went away quite satisfied. His other request was that I would keep his resignation a profound secret, especially from the Durbar, which I consented to with the reservation, that I should inform my own Government and the political officers under me. He asked me for a writing to the above effect, which I gave. The understanding was that he was to account for the revenue to the end of April, and the Durbar take charge from that time; my proposal was that two or three months before his resignation, two British officers should go down to Mooltan, whom he should gradually initiate into the state of the country, and ultimately instal in charge. He was satisfied with this arrangement, and on my objecting, that perhaps it would discover his intention to resign, he replied, that he thought not, as the resident's assistants were in the habit of visiting all parts of the country to make settlements; for instance, Mr. Cocks was at that moment settling Jhung close to Mooltan, and it would be thought by the public that a similar settlement was contemplated in Mooltan. He explained that his reason for secrecy was his wish to prevent any disturbance amongst his own people, and quietly get away. All these circumstances were reported by me to government, and I requested instructions; in reply to which I was told to take no further steps in the matter, but leave it to Sir Frederick Currie. -Q. Can you state why the course of secrecy recommended by Moolraj was not followed? A. Sir Frederick Currie's arrival was delayed till 6th of March, and in the interval Moolraj's proposed resignation got abroad. As soon as it was finally settled that Sir F. Currie was to come to Lahore, I wrote to Moolraj, that if he repented his resignation, he had now an opportunity of withdrawing it. He replied, that he had not changed his mind. I wrote and told Sir F. Currie all that was going on at Lahore, and particularly about Moolraj's resignation, which seemed to me the most pressing matter. When Sir F. Currie arrived, he at once entered upon this affair, and proposed consulting the Durbar, to which I objected on the score of the promise of secrecy; but Sir Frederick replied, that it was no longer a secret, as he had heard it at Agra. I urged Moolraj's particular reas he had heard it at Agra. I urged Mooira's particular request that the Durbar might not be told; and pointed out that there was a difference between the publicity of a rumour, and that of an authorised announcement. The resident was, however, of opinion that the Durbar ought to be consulted; and that doing so on a matter so generally bruited abroad could do no harm. He was nevertheless averse to Moolraj's resignation, and wrote down to Mooltan to give the Dewan the option of yet remaining He also sent for his vakeel, and asked him, what his master's wishes were? The latter replied, that he did not know. Moolraj answered Sir F. Currie's letter by express, that he wished to resign, and his answer was read out before the members of council and myself.—Q. Have you any reason for supposing that, previous to Mr. Agnew's arrival at Mooltan, the Dewan's feelings had undergone any change as to the resignation? A. As far as I know, none; but I do not know what happened while that gentleman was on the road. I never heard of any circumstances which could have induced Moolraj to change his mind. He was very wealthy. In one of our interviews I remember his dwelling on the dissensions of his own family; and, baring his arm (which was very thin) he asked me, if that was the arm wherewith to control a province? - Q. Can you speak as to Moolraj's disposition being humane or otherwise? A. I do not think him a cruel man. He was a popular governor, perhaps the most so in the Punjab, with the exception of Lena Singh Mujeeteea. -Q. Can you give the court any information on the subject of the demand for accounts made from Moolraj at the time of his resignation? A. Yes, I recollect telling him that to settle the revenue we should require the accounts of some previous years; and though I do not remember his precise answer, he certainly consented. This indeed was one of the conditions the fulfilment of which would entitle him to a jageer; and I purposely mentioned it to Moolraj, because I was aware, that rendering accounts is a thing to which all natives have the greatest objection; while demanding them is both just and expedient.-Q. Did you, in your conversation with Moolraj, intend

to convey to him the impression that no pecuniary demand would be made on him by the Lahore Government on account of the Mooltan revenues for the time which he farmed them, previous to the Hindoo year 1904, or during his father's time? Our conversation was only a general one, and I forget whether this point was particularly discussed; but I believe that Mool-raj quite understood such to be the case, and that when he paid up the nuzzerana in 1846, it was considered to be in full of all claims. -Q. In your opinion, could any remarks of Mr. Agnew's, about giving up detailed accounts, have caused Moolraj to suppose that he could be made to refund any sum of money; or would the remarks affect him as disclosing what he wished to conceal; or otherwise cause annoyance? A. I do not think that any remarks of Mr. Agnew (who was a very straight-forward and honest-minded man) were likely to lead Moolraj to suspect any other object than that which Mr. Agnew expressed; but, on the other hand, it is possible, that the way in which the accounts were asked for may have annoyed Moolraj. It is possible, also, that the people about either Mr. Agnew or Khan Singh may have alarmed Moolraj, or affronted him, with a view to extort money.—Q. by prosecutor. Was there any difference between the arrangements you proposed for relieving Moolraj, and those made by Sir Frederick Currie? A. Yes; an essential one. I selected Mr. Cocks and Mr. Agnew. Sir F. Currie required Mr. Cocks' serving at Lahore, and sent Mr. Agnew as principal, with Mr. Anderson as his assistant. Again; I would not have sent one Nazim. Whoever I sent, should have been subordinate to the British officers, the latter being the responsible rulers. Sir F. Currie thought that the Nazim should sible rulers. Sir F. Currie thought that the Nazim should be the representative of the Durbar, and that he should have had full authority, though not independent of the British officers.—Q. by prosecutor. Did you inform Moolraj of the arrangements you proposed to make regarding the management of the country? A. Yes, generally; I mentioned two British officers, and I believe by name. Q. by prosecutor.—Was Moolraj informed that a nazim would be sent to relieve him? A. I am not certain that the durbar be sent to relieve him? A. I am not certain that the durbar wrote this; but if they did not, Deena Nath would have done so; as would his own vakeel—Q by prosecutor. In your opinion, did the appointment of Sirdar Khan Sing as nazim, in any way affect Moolraj's desire to resign his charge? A. I do not think it ought to have done so. It might have had that effect; but it did not strike me at the time, or I would have certainly pointed it out .- Q. by prisoner's counsel. Can you mention in what part of the country is the mass of Moolraj's property? A. No, I cannot.—Q. Do you know what number of troops accompanied Mr. Agnew to Mooltan? A. Yes, I do; there was the Goorkha regt. upwards of 600, a troop of horse artillery, and 500 or 600 cavalry, regular and irregular.—Q. Was it intended that these troops should relieve Moolraj's? A. The chief object was their forming an escort; but ultimately, they were to have supplied the place of a portion of the Mooltan troops; some of which were to come to Lahore, some to remain, some to be reduced. Q. Can you state to what extent reduction was to be made? A. Not positively. It depended on the report of the British officers after their arrival.—Q. Can you mention the description of troops proposed to be reduced? A. New Jamics regressions of foots for would have suffered most —Q. Do levies, garrisons of forts, &c. would have suffered most. - Q. Do you know the number of troops in the province and city of Mooltan at the time of the outbreak? A. I could not make an estimate; Moolraj said he had 12,000 men during the Sutlej campaign, which he reduced afterwards to 6,000. I know that after he left Lahore, in the end of 1847, he made still further reductions, for I heard complaints. A portion of his men must have been at Leiah and other outposts. On the whole, therefore, I do not think he had more than 2,000 at Mooltan. Natives said less. Still we must bear in mind, that large bodies of men can be collected in a short time. - Q. Are you aware what took place between Moolraj and the durbar about his selling stores? A. I do not recollect any correspondence of this kind; and think there was none. I understood that the stores in Mooltan belonged to the Lahore Government. However, if any orders were sent, copies must be forthcoming.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Eleventh Day, June 13.

The case for the defence commenced this day. Toolsee Ram, mohurrir in the time of Sawun Mull, and also in that of Moolraj, examined .- I was at Mooltan when the two Sahebs and Khan Singh arrived there. On Tucsday, 8th Basakh, the Sahebs left the Raj Ghat for the Eedgah. When Anderson Saheb asked me if any house or dwelling place had been make ready for them, I replied that the Huzooree Bagh and the Begee Bagh were then being prepared for their reception, but that they were at liberty to choose what other place of residence they thought proper. Their choice fell on the Eedgah.

After their arrival there, the dewan sent me to them to inform them that he was about to pay them a visit. I communicated this to the Sahebs, who remarked that Moolraj was putting himself to much trouble on their account. The first visit of the dewan was entirely one of ceremony, and in consequence short. In the afternoon, however, he returned for the purpose of entering more into details with the Sahebs respecting the object of their visit. On the return of the dewan from his first visit, he gave orders that sweetmeats, &c. &c. should be sent to the Sahebs, which was done. About three P.M. the dewan returned to the Eedgah. One of Khan Singh's tents had been pitched, and a carpet spread in it, to the edge of which the Sahebs advanced to meet the down; Agrew led him by the hand to a seat. To the left of Agnew was Moolraj, on his left Anderson. After the usual preliminary remarks, Moolraj said I shall ever be a faithful servant to the Lahore sirker; your arrival inspires me with gladness, as this fort, and army, and district, were a great charge to me; the management of them I was unequal to. They are now yours. Whatever order you give I shall obey." Moolraj at that time experienced some difficulty in hearing with one ear; he therefore said to me Remain near me; much of what the Sahebs say, I do not perfectly understand; you will explain their words to me." stood behind his chair. Agnew said, that to-morrow would be a fortunate day for Sirdar Khan Singh, as he would take possession of the fort, district, &c. of Mooltan. He also said to Moolraj-"To-morrow you will accompany me to instal the new Nazim in his newly-acquired authority." Moolraj expressed himself willing to obey the Sahebs in every thing. When Agnew demanded for inspection the accounts of Mooltan for the ten previous years, Moolraj replied, that Mooitan for the ten previous years, mooiral replied, that all accounts and papers relating to business transacted during his nizamut were ready, and would be at once forthcoming, but that those of Sawun Mull had been destroyed by insects; that Saheb might satisfy himself of that by looking at the boxes in which they had been kept. Agnew said:—"Do not be uneasy, I do not ask for those papers that I may call you to account, but to make myself conpapers that I may call you to account, but to make myself conversant with the present state of the country, and become acquainted with the fiscal and general arrangements made by Sirdar Sawun Mull and yourself." Moolraj said—"All the papers are with the putwaree (keeper of state papers); I shall order him to get them ready and send them to you" I made representation that much time would be requisite to get into proper order for reference the old papers of Sawun Muli's time, Saheb said:—"Then send to me the papers or the last six years, those will be sufficient." Moolraj promised to do so. Saheb then said:—"I shall listen to all complaints made by those who deem themselves to have been injured by you. Moolraj answered: - "This is my custom, when any one over whom I have authority behaves improperly, or acts unjustly towards another, a fine is nflicted on him. Now you wish to give redress to all those who have complaints to bring against me, that is not right. I have surrendered to you my country; do not ask me for an explanation of all my acts." Saheb answered:—"I shall take no notice of aught that happened during the first two years of your nizamut, but the complaints of the last year. I shall listen to you, and those complainants whose cases are worthy of consideration or redress, I shall send to you, that you may make them happy." Moolraj said—"Very good," and soon after took his leave. Sahebs said:—"To-morrow morning be in readiness. I shall visit the fort and make further arrangements with you." In the morning I accompanied the dewan to meet the Sahebs, and returned with them to the fort. We entered by the Sikhie gate. Sunt Singh, Killedar, and Lallakhan, jemadar of Gezailchees, were under the gateway. Moolraj said to them:—"You are now under the orders of Saheb. I am no longer your master:" Saheb having ordered one company of the Goorkalis, who accompanied him, to enter the fort, dismounted, and with Moolraj went all over it. After visiting the fortifications, he went to the magazines of corn and ammunition. Over the former he placed a century and moonshee, saying to Moolraj :--" when I know how much this magazine contains, I will give you a receipt for it." Moolraj and Saheb then visited a large gun which was in the fort. I returned to my house.
Shortly afterwards, I heard a noise in the city, and the report was circulated through the whole town that there had been a fight. I left home and hastened to the dewan. I found him in the Top-Khana, with sentries at the doors; he was not permit-ted by them to go out. I said to him,—"What is this that I have heard?" He replied:—"Wicked men have wounded the Sahebs; it was not my fault." Lalla Ram Rung came in and said, that after binding the wounds of Agnew, he had placed him on an elephant, and sent him to the Eedgah. Mooiraj asked us both to give him advice as to his future conduct. We urged

him to go at once to the Sahebs, that they might see how blameless he was of all that had occurred. Moolraj said,-" Well; do you go on before; you are on foot, I shall soon overtake you." Near the Shums-tabreez Moolraj was only a few paces behind me, followed by Ram Rung. An orderly carabineer advanced upon Ram Rung, and struck him with his tulwar, and the sepoys and ryots assembled near, used threatening language, and ordered us to return to Mooltan, saying,-" What business can you have with the Sahebs?" In the midst of this slight commotion, the dewan's horse reared, and its rider fell to the ground. Moolraj was compelled to return to his home on foot. Moolraj said to me,-" This is a very bad business; go and tell the Sabebs, that it has been caused by bad men, and that I am guilt-less." I replied,—" If God spares me, then will I repeat your words to the Sahebs." Finding the gates shut, I got out of an opening in the wall; a sentry hailed me, and was ordering me to return, when another sepoy said to him,—"Let him go, he can do no harm." When I arrived at the Eedgah, I was asked by Khan Singh, who I was, and what was my business. I replied,—" I have come from Moolraj, report my arrival to Agnew Saheb." When my arrival was known, I was conducted into the room where Saheb was. Having made my salaam, I sat down on a setrengee beside his bed, and related to him what had happened to Ram Rung and Moolraj; and the message of the latter, and requested orders from him. Saheb desired me to return to Moolraj and give him consolution:—" Tell him I.am well-aware of his innocence, but that he must take active measures to secure the persons of those who have wounded me, that they may be punished as they deserve." I requested Saheb to put these words in writing, as Moolraj would then more readily give credence to them. I returned to Moolraj who having made some excuse to leave those who were with him, came outside and took the Saheb's chitee from me.-Q. When Moolraj returned from Lahore, after having tendered his resignation to the Resident Salieb, what arrangements did he make to carry into effect the promise he had made? A. He commenced by selling all the stores in the fort, with the exception of grain and powder: the wood, iron, and other building materials he sent to his village.—Q. Did he cause any guns to be dismounted? A. Yes, and discharged the gunners—Q. What did he intend to do when he left Mooltan, after his surrender? A. He wished first to send his family to Akal Gurh and then to go himself to Simla, to have an interview with the Governor-General. He wished that Lawrence Saheb and Mackeson Saheb should represent his case to him, and beg for him a jagheer. - Q. When the Saliebs arrived at Mooltan, was Moolraj in debt to the Lahore sirkar? A. A few days before the Sahebs were wounded, the money due by Moolraj to the Lahore government arrived in Lahore. - Q. Besides those in Mooltan, had Moolraj any other houses or authority in the Punjab? A. He had a house at Akal Gurh, near Ramnuggur, and another at Umritsur .- Q. Before this time had the army of Mooltan ever refused to obey orders? A. Once in Sawun Mull's time, and once during the Nizamut of Moolraj.-Q. When you returned from Eedgah to Mooltan, did Moolraj appear to be much distressed at what had taken place? A. He was much distressed (his face was yellow). - Q. When the Sahebs were murdered, what was the disposition of the townspeople? A. They were sorry for what had happened, and afraid of the consequences to themselves. -Q. Did Moulraj hold a council the night before Saheb visited the fort? A. No.-Q. Do you know if the Lahore government granted permission to Moolraj to sell the stores contained in the fort of Mooltan? A. I am not aware that it did.—Q. What was the reason of the former rebellion of Moolraj's army? A. The Lahore army had received two months pay and a necklace to each man; Moolraj's men wanted the same and threatened to depose him if he did not agree to their demands. -Q. When the Sahebs arrived at Mooltan, were the sepoys of Moolraj disaffected? A. They were in consequence of Moolraj having reduced their number. -Q. How long had they been discontented before the arrival of the Salieb? A. About four or five months; ever since the reduction took place.—Q. Did Moolraj tell this to the Saheb? A. I believe not.—Q. When Saheb was wounded, how many suwars and foot soldiers were present? A. Only those whose duty retained them at the gate.

Twelfth day, June 15.

Ram Rung, commanded a brigade of all arms, examined:

—I am related to Moolraj. I was in Mooltan, when Agnew Saheb arrived there. When he arrived within the Sikhie gate, he said to Moolraj, "Now I will visit with you every part of the fort." The Sahebs, Khan Singh, and Moolraj, were then between the Sikhie gate and the Shah Bahawul Huk gate, where a number of artillerymen and other sepoys were assembled. These men had downcast countenances. Saheb spoke to them and said, "The charge, which is taking place, will not affect."

you; you shall still remain in service. Now go to your quarters." The whole of the fort, including magazines, &c., was then inspected by the Saheba, who ordered the officer commanding the Ghoorkah detachment to place a man of his own beside every sentry of Moolraj's. Having seen this order obeyed, Saheb prepared to leave the fort. Near the gate, many Jesailchees and Rohilla sepoys were observed, preparing also to leave the fort to go to their homes. On hearing this, Mool-raj said to these men:—" You are no longer in my service, you are the servants of Saheb." Agnew Saheb confirmed these words. This took place in the Kummer Kota gate. When we arrived outside, my horse becoming unmanageable, I was unable to see the order in which the party left the fort. When my horse became more quiet, I observed that Moolraj was on the right of Agnew and Anderson on his left. Ameera (Ameer Chund) was then a few feet beyond the bridge, on the outer side of the ditch, and as Saheb approached, wounded him in the side with a spear. I did not see this, but I saw him strike Saheb twice with a tulwar. Saheb returned these blows with a stick. He had, after receiving the first wound, fallen from his horse. I saw Ameer Chund fall into the ditch. I went to the Saheb, who said it was unfortunate that such a circumstance should have happened, as the consequences might disagreeable, and it might retard, if not prevent, an amicable arrangement of Mooltan affairs. I took off my Kummurbund and handkerchief, and bound up the wounds of Saheb. Khan Singh and some orderlies arrived at this time. When Saheb was wounded, all with and near him were on horseback; an elephant was procured, on which Khan Singh and Saheb went towards the Eedgah; I accompanied them as far as the Dowlut gate, and then took my leave. I begged Saheb to give orders to his servants not to hurt me. He replied:—
"Do not be afraid, no harm will befall you for what has happened." As the Saheb and Khan Sing passed the Am Khas, guns were being dragged out of it, and a number of gunners and ryots were assembled together. When Saheb dismissed me, he said:—" Encourage as much as you can the sepoys who have been in the service of Moolraj; tell them they will still be soldiers. Say also to the Dewan, that I do not think the man who wounded me did so by his orders, but that he ought to clear himself of all suspicion by at once punishing all concerned in it." I conveyed to the sepoys the message of Saheb; the good men amongst them remained silent. The bad said:—"What has been done is the Saheb's fault, he has deserved it; we wish to fight with him." On his way to the Eedrah. Saheb nassed the On his way to the Eedgah, Saheb passed the guns which had been brought out of the Am Khas, and, for a short distance accompanied them, but afterwards turned off the read by a small pathway, and reached Eedgah. I remained at the fort, and asked the men stationed there, where Moolraj was? They replied, that he is coming. The Dewan soon arrived on feot. He said to me:—"What is all this that has happened?" I replied that it was the will of God. Moolraj said:—"Where I replied that it was the will of God. Moolraj said:—"Where were you when Saheb was wounded?" I told him I had bound up the wounds of Saheb with some of my clothing." He asked me, what the Saheb had said. I repeated to him the message Saheb entrusted to me; I also told him that his men were so angry with me for having remained, even in for so short a time, near the Saheb, that they would kill me. I strongly urged him to go to the Eedgah, to exculpate himself from any blame the Sahebs might attach to him for the events of the morning. The Dewan agreed with me, and we both proceeded on foot towards the Eedgah. Near Baboo Rae's garden, the sepoys ordered us to return to the city. Our horses at this moment arrived, and I proposed to Moolraj to gallop by a more circuitous route to the Eedgah:—" Unless we make use of some such stratagem, we will not be able to visit the Saheb." In the act of mounting, with one foot in the stirrup, I received three cuts of a tulwar from a carabineer on the arm (here the witness bared his arm, and showed those wounds, as well as one on his forehead). The pain occasioned by this frightened the Dewan's horse, which pain occasioned by this frightened the Dewan's norse, which resered, and spilled his rider. On this, I, through fear of my life, fled at full speed to Am Khas. After this I know not what happened, but I heard that Moolraj had confined some sepoys engaged in the fray—the person who told me this also told me that the report of my death had been spread, and that some people said that I had fled.—Q. When Moolraj returned from I calors, after having tendered his resignation to the Burn Saheh Lahore, after having tendered his resignation to the Bura Saheb, did he make any decrease in his army? A. He did. I then commanded a corps 500 strong; all but 175 were disbanded.

—Question by the Court. Did he at that time sell any stores? A. Yes, he sold many things, and cheaply, in order to realize quickly the money. -Q. Did he sell any wood, or iron, or lead? A. I heard that he sold some. He gave to me five maunds of balls to convert into chains, staples, and other articles used in buildings .- Q. Did he dismount any gwns? A. I do not know; I

had under my command six guns, the tackle of which was in a very dilapidated condition; Moolraj told me not to repair it or to procure new.—Q. How large is the Kummur Kota gate?

A. A buggy might drive through it.—Q. Is there any small doorway in this gate?

A. Yes, there is.—Q. What was Moolraj's intention in sending in his resignation?

A. He intended to petition the Sirkar Company for a Jagheer, then to go on a pilgrimage, and on his return to live in retirement.—Q. When the Sabebs were murdered did Moolraj speak to you about the surrender of the fort? A. Yes: he spoke of leaving it, but remained on account of his family.—Q. Was there a council held in Mooltan the night before the Saliebs visited the fort? A. Yes, there was; Moolraj at it told me that Sahebs would on the morrow arrive from Lahore, to take charge of Mooltan from him. I expressed astonishment, and Moolraj said, "Why are you surprised? I do this thing voluntarily; if I get a jagheer, I shall remember you."—Q. by prosecutor. Before this, had any of Moolraj's army mutinied or rebelled? A. On the death of Sawun Mull, two regiments mutinied, but they were reduced to obedience by those troops who remained faithful to the Dewan; these troops consisted principally of Rohillas and Pathans.—Q. When you went to the Dewan, after leaving the Sahebs at the Dowlut gate, were there any officers with him? A. When I went with him towards Eedgah, several officers followed and joined us.—Q. Was Toolsee Ram with Moolraj? A. He was.—Q. What remarks did Moolraj make to you on the event of the 19th? A. He said that his army had deserted him, and that he was desirous of going to the Sahebs.—Q. Why did these people wound you? A. Because I wished to take the Dewan to the Sahebs, and they were afraid of the consequences to themselves, should such a meeting take place.—Q. by prisoner's counsel. When the Sahebs issued from the gate, who went before them? A. Some of Khan Sing's and Moolraj's orderlies.

Sing's and Moolraj's orderlies.

Boodoo Mull, Mahajun, examined.—When Messrs, Agnew and Anderson went to Mooltan I was residing in the city of Mooltan. When the Sahebs had decided definitely to reside in the Eedgal, I went with Ambur Dass, Marwarrie, and other leading residents of Mooltan, to pay a visit to the Dewan, and make representations to him that it was the wish of many merchants and others to make salaam to the Sahebs. The Dewan said to us: —"I am their servant, you are their ryots; go and visit them if you wish." The same evening the Punchayut met together and decided to visit the Sahebs on the following morning. Accordingly, next day, at an early hour, we went, to the number of about 150, towards the Eedgah, taking with us sweetmeats and other presents for the Sahebs. Near the Dowlut Gate we were told that the Sahebs and Moolraj were then in the fort. When we wished to enter by the Shurkee Gate, the sentries placed there by order of the Sahebs refused us permission to go inside, saying that we might pay our respects to Saheb, when he left the fort. We sat down beyond the ditch. In a little while the two Sahebs came out of the gate, followed by Moolraj. Behind the latter came Khan Singh and Ram Rung. Ameera was standing outside the gate, a spear in his hand, with which he wounded the Saheb in the side. Saheb fell from his horse, and when he recovered himself was again struck twice by Ameer Chund, these times with a tulwar-Upon this there was a great tumult, and much confusion, as near the gate I and all who came with me returned through fear to our houses. I heard it said afterwards that when Saheb was wounded, and Moolraj fled, Khan Sing gave orders to his people to follow, and slay the latter (Moolraj).

Q. What was the feeling in the city regarding the affair? A. All whom I saw condemned the conduct of Ameer Chund; they also appeared to be in much grief .- Q. Why? A. Because Moolraj had resigned and sold the stores in the fort, principally to merchants in the city, and at very low prices. -Q. It has been stated in evidence that the townspeople rejoiced and illuminated their houses, when the Sahebs were wounded. Is that true? A. There were no rejoicings, nor were there any illumination.—Q. Did Mooirs) after this send, by you or any other person, money to Umritsur? A. He sent bills by his agent to Umritsur, and some by me.—Q. Do you think that Mooirs sanctioned the murder of the Sahebs. A. I do not think he did, for this reason, that he had sold or sent away so many of the stores. He also received money from different quarters, and tne stores. He also received money from different quarters, and every one supposed he was going to leave Mooltan.—Q. Do you know Wuzeer Allee? A. Yes, I came with him from Mooltan to Lahore. James Saheb ordered that we should be placed together.—Q. Had you any conversation with him on the subject of the murder of the Sahebs. A. On the first halt after leaving Mooltan, Wuzeer Alee asked me if I knew why James Saheb had placed us together; I replied that I did not. He then said, "It is for this reason, that whatever I say to you now

you will give it in evidence at Lahore. What evidence will you give?" I answered, that what I had seen I thould faithyou give?" fully relate, and that I should tell only the truth. At Siddoo Serai, he said, "God has been good to me. I shall now be revenged on Moolraj for what he has done to me."— Q. When the Sahebs arrived on the bridge, were there any A. I did not see him.—Q. Did Moolraj reward the man who cut off the head of Agnew Saheb? A. I did not hear that he had done so.—Q. by prosecutor. Are you a mahajun or goomashta? A. Mahajun. I had been, for some months before the arrival of the Sahebs, treasurer.—Q. Had you any of Mool-The arrival of the Sanebs, treasurer.—Q. Had you any of Moolrajs money with you when the Sahebs were wounded? A. About Rs. 6,000 or 7,000. A month afterwards I gave them to Moolraj.—Q. Who were with you when you went to visit the Sahebs? A. Sham Singh, Kirpa Bazaz, Rahdoo Mull, and others. Q. How many men were in the gateway? A. Four or five of Saheb's sentries; outside the ditch were the Lahore suwars.—Q. Did Khan Singh give orders to his men to follow and kill Moolraj when he fled? A. Some persons told me a story to that effect; their words I do not remember.—Q. Did Moolraj run away before or after Agnew was wounded? A. After.—Q. How far was he then from Saheb? A. A few paces —Q. Did Moolraj order Ameer Chund to be seized? A. I do not know.—Q. Have you ever related to any one the conversations you had with Wuzur Allee, on the road from Mooltan to Lahore? A. Yes, twice; once to a Brahmin at Durm Salie, and once to Jubboo Malee, resident of Mooltan. Sham Singh, Mahajun, examined :- (The evidence of this witness is similar to that of the preceding; the only difference is, that Sham Sing deposes to having collected revenue for Moolraj at Toolumbah and other places, and that the army of Mooltan was more rebellious in Moolraj's time than in that of Sawun Mull.)

Mohkum, Furrash, examined:—Q. Where were you when Sahebs went to the fort? A. I went with them, and took a carpet and punkah; I was a few paces before Agnew when he was wounded. Moolraj was on the right hand and Anderson on the left of Agnew. Khan Sing followed them.—Q. Did you see Ameer Chund? A. I saw him wound Saleb twice? Saleb struck him with a stick.—Q. Did Wuzeer Allee go with the Salebs to the fort, or not? A. He remained in the Musjeed in the Eedgah. I know this, because when I told at the Eedgah that Saheb had been wounded, Wuzeer Allee came out of the Musjeed.—Q. Were you the first to arrive at the Eedgah after Saheb was wounded? A. Yes.—Q. What Amlahs or Moonshees went with the Sahebs to the fort? A. Kootub S'ah, Sheikh, Mustapha, Rhyut Ram, and others. Eesr Singh, E'ahee Buksh, and Kurm Elahee were also there. - Q. When the Sahebs were killed where were you? A. In the Furrath Khana at the Eedgah. Hearing gurs discharged, I came out and saw Khan Singh being led away by Moolraj's people; the body of Agnew was on the ground, and that of Anderson on a charpae. I did not see Wuzeer Allee. The morning after the Sahebs were murdered, I saw the head of Saheb. afterwards that Moolraj rent cloths to wrap the bodies in, and gave orders to bury them. When I saw Saheb's head it was about 200 paces from Moolraj's house.—Q. Was the hair burnt with gunpowder or not? A. It was not.

Thirteenth day, June 16.

Asoo Kupra Wallah examined.—I was in Mooltan when the Sahebs went them.

Sahebs went there. I went with the punchayat to visit them. At the gate the sentries of Saheb refused to let us in. sat down at the edge of the ditch. In about an hour the Sahebs came out; they were on horseback, Moolraj was a little behind them, and Khan Singh and Ram Rung came last. Outside the gate, on the outer side of the bridge, was Ameer Chund, who stood up and wounded Saheb with a spear as he passed; he afterwards struck him twice with a tulwar. The punchayut returned to their homes, Ameer Chund fell into the ditch. The townspeople were not glad at what had taken place, they became thoughtful, and feared the consequences to themselves. There were no illuminations in the city. I do not think Ameer Chund received any orders from Moolraj to wound the Saliebs; he was mad, and in the habit of stimulating himself with bhang. He lived at the Loharee gate, and I had often seen him two or three days after he fell into the ditch, I saw him near his own house, he had a wound in his face, and his ancle was bound up. People said his leg was broken; twenty-five days after he wounded Saheb, when his wounds became better, he put on his best clothes, and went to the dewan, and asked for a reward for his bravery, Moolraj was angry and ordered him to be turned out; he was soon after this put in prison for injuring a dhobee. —Q. Did you hear that Moolraj gave presents to the man who brought him the head of Saheb? A. No, I did not hear that he

did. - Q. Why have you come to Lahore? A. To plead inability to pay the ransom-money due from the merchants of Mooltan.—Q. Were you a friend of Ameer Chund? A. No; Moolraj galloped towards the Dowlut gate, he was alone. Khan Singh gave orders to pursue and kill him. Anderson followed Moolraj.

Jesoo, agent, examined :- When the Sahebs went to Mooltan, I was in the city, and went with the Punchayut. The sentries would not allow us to enter the gate, so we remained outside. As Saheb was crossing the bridge, Ameer Chund wounded him with a spear, and again with a sword. Ameer Chund fell into the ditch. I and all those with me fled from fear. I turned back and saw Khan Sing and Ram Rung binding up the wounds of Saheb. I saw Ameer Chund often before this. I have seen him since. He used to drink bhang, and was crazy. The residents were not happy at what had taken place; they were sorry. I do not know if Moolraj gave presents to the man who brought him the head of Saheb.—Q. Who accompanied you to the fort?

A. Sham Singh, Tej Rhang, and about 150 others were with me. I saw no one conversing with Ameer Chund. Moolraj was on the right of Saheb when the latter was wounded. I saw Khan Singh point towards Moolraj. I do not know where he went to. I did not hear Khan Singh give any orders. I have come to Lahore to petition to be let off payment of the ransom-

money. I was in prison during the trial of Goodur Sing.

Asumut, who was Moolraj's Vakeel, and lived at the Residency, Lahore, examined:—Q. After Moolraj offered his resigdency, Lahore, examined:— Q. After Mooraj oneted his resignation to the Resident Saheb in Lahore, when did he pay up the instalments due by him? A. On the 1st Baisakh, 1905, (Sumbut) he paid one lakh and Rs. 75,900. When the news of the Saheb's murder came to Lahore, I was put in prison. I heard that Moolraj's Gomashta, at Amritsur had also been put in prison, and seven lakhs, Rs. 75,000 taken from him, and that the money and goods at Akalgurh also were confiscated.

Misr Gooda, Moonshee to the Lahore treasury, examined:-Q. Do you know when Moolraj sent the last instalment due by him to the Lahore Sirkar? state what is recorded in the treasury office. A. On the last Baisakh, Sumhur, 1905, the last instal-ment of Nanuk Shaie, Rs. 1,73,440, was paid into the treasury of Motee Munder. It is recorded on the papers of the treasuryoffice, that all the instalments for the year 1905 Sumbut were paid.—Q. When his property was confiscated, do you know how much money was realised? A. From the 18th Baisakh to the 28th Sawan, the sum of Rs. 10,72,431-11 arrived in the Lahore treasury. Deena Nath knows what more was received.

Fourteenth day, June 18. Moolvie Saiud Ayaz Hossein examined.

I know Wuzeer Alee, who went with Agnew Saheb from Lahore to Mooltan. During the last two or three months, I have had conversation with him concerning the trial of Moolraj. One day, in kutcheree (before Wuzeer Alee gave his evidence), I said to him that he did wrong who endeavoured without reason to take away the life of another, and that whether the hakim wished Moolraj to be brought in guilty or not, he should tell the truth. Wuzeer Alee answered,—"Moolraj is a Kafir; it will be good to put an end to him." When he said this, I continued my work and ceased to peak to him. - Q. For what reason did you make use of the above-mentioned words to Wuzeer Alee? A. Because it had been told to me that he wished the life of Moolraj, and out of friendship to himself said these words to him.—Q. Did you then think that he would give false evidence? A. I did not know; but from what people said I thought it likely he would. For this reason, I cautioned him against doing so. June 22.

The Court opened this morning at an early hour, and, after a speech of some length from Mr. Bowring, was closed and did not re-open till nearly eleven o'clock, when the prisoner was called into Court to hear his sentence.

The shereshtadar then read aloud the three charges on which Moolraj, ex-Nazim of Mooltan, had been arraigned, viz.-First, for having aided and abetted in the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew, late of the Bengal civil service; and Lieut. Anderson, late of the Bombay military service. Second, In having been an accessory before the fact, inasmuch as he had instigated his troops to the attack and murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson; and Third, In having been an accessory after the fact, inasmuch as had rewarded the murderers.

The Court, having duly deliberated upon the evidence brought before them in support of, and against these charges, are of opinion that Moolraj, ex-Nazim of Mooltan, is guilty of all the charges; they, therefore, sentence him to suffer death; but the execution of this sentence shall not be carried into effect, until the pleasure of the Governor-General be known, to whom, with this sentence and the other proceedings of the Court, a recommendation for mercy shall be forwarded, on the ground that Moolraj was the victim of circumstances,

At mention of each of the charges on which he had been arraigned, Moolraj shook his head as if to express his denial, but offered no observations on his sentence.

The Court broke up, after offering to Mr. Bowring and Capt. Hamilton their thanks for the zeal, ability, and talent displayed by them in this trying case. The president (Mr. Mansel) also thanked Capt. Wakefield for the services he had rendered as interpreter and recorder.

When the sentence was read, there were not many natives in Court, and about twenty or twenty-five civilians and officers. There would in all probability have been many more had it been more generally known that the sentence was to have been deliwered to-day, but even those in constant attendance in the Court were not certain that it would not be postponed to another day.

# BENGAL.

THE USE OF FOREIGN TERMS IN REPORTS FOR-BIDDEN BY THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A correspondent at Barrackpore sends us the following extract from the division orders, to which we refer our military readers.

"BARRACKPORE DIVISION ORDERS.

"July 8, 1849.

"Pursuant to instructions from his Excellency the Commanderin-Chief, the major-general commanding the division intimates to all officers that they are not to introduce words in Hindustani, French, or other foreign languages, in any proceedings of courts of inquiry, courts-martial, or other official correspondence. Any documents containing phrases or words other than English will be returned for alteration."

Sir Charles Napier will puzzle the members of courts-martial if he insists upon their literal adherence to this order. The half of our military language is French or German, and in this country Hindustani words must be used to express things which are unknown in England. Perhaps, Sir Charles Napier will allow a certain term of service to be sufficient to naturalize a word as it does a foreign volunteer. If not, we must have a new military dictionary. Sir Charles must not send an aide-de-camp with a message, nor address it to a lieutenant; the first must be translated a waiting gentleman, and the second a place-holder. At a review he must not order the troops to advance in echellon, but in ladder steps; and he must never cry halt! for that is German; his word of command must be stop a little. As for Hindustani, what substitutes are we to find for havildars and soubadars? Is a bezaar English ever since there has been one in Soho-square? and is Paddy still to mean a sort of grain, or only to designate the Commander-in-Chief and his countrymen?

We suppose, however, that Sir Charles Napier only means to level his prohibition against the affected substitution of foreign words for English in ordinary discourse. He would object of course to amende, au fait, tapis, &c. and perhaps would not tolerate being told by a writer who uses such terms, that he was at a non plus for the want of them. If the order is only meant to prevent slip-slop phraseology, it is well; but as far as our knowledge of Indian official documents goes, there is less reason to complain on that score here than in England. There are certain words, whether French, Latin, or Hindustani, that may have improperly crept into use, but we are inclined to believe that most of them will be found to have been preferred for the sake of precision. They have a certain definite technical meaning, which perhaps their English equivalents have not, because applied to other than local objects, and there may be no little inconvenience in a change, which to insure the precise meaning, may require considerable circumlocution.

To understand exactly what is intended, it will be necessary to have a specimen of the objectionable phraseology. We must know which of our military schoolboys has deserved the master's rod, before we can advise others how they may avoid it.—Engtishman, July 10.

# ESCHEAT OF FIEFS TO THE BRITISH GOVERN-MENT—ANNEXATION OF SATTARA.

The last mail brings information that after an unusually warm discussion in the Court of Proprietors, the annexation of Sattara has been approved of by a majority of two to one, in an assembly of more than three hundred. We have as yet no report of the debates, and are simply informed that the propriety of this proceeding was strenuously resisted by Sir Henry Willock, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. It appears that all the papers connected with this important question have been

published by order of Parliament, in a Blue Book, of which, however, we have unfortunately as yet received no copy. But the Bombay Times of the 2nd of June has given us copious extracts from this publication, and from the minutes of the members of Government, and has thus enabled us to understand the ground upon which the absorption of the Sattara territory rests. We have thus unfolded to us the new principle upon which the British Government has now, for the first time, determined to act in regard to the question of perpetuating the independence of native states, after the death of the reigning chief without male heirs.

The deposed Rajah of Sattara, who was conveyed to Benares as a prisoner of state, and died there some little time back, had no natural heirs, but adopted a son while on the road to that city. Although the mother fondly decks the lad out in the insignia of royalty, and gives peculiar prominence to the crest of the royal house of Sevajee—the fish—he has never been acknowledged by the British Government. The Rajah, who was placed on the throne on the deposition of the ex-Rajah Pertab Sing, also died childless, last year. When attacked with the disease which proved fatal, he appears to have made application to the British Government for permission to adopt a son. Five days before his death, when addressing the resident on the subject of adopting, he observed, that "it would probably take a long time to get an answer to his yad regarding the adoption; that should he, in the meantime, feel his end approaching, he would be compelled to adopt, leaving the recognition of the adoption to the generosity of Government;" the Rajah believing that he was dying from the effects of magic, and that a favourite lady had been before murdered by incantations. He could not fix on a son for adoption, until his horoscope had been conferred, and the astrologers had foretold that his reign would be a fortunate one. The adoption was, at length, made, but without the sanction of the paramount authority in the state, which has turned out to be a matter of more importance than "the auspicious conjunction of the heavenly intelli-gences." The boy whose reign was to be so fortunate has not been allowed to commence it. In the papers published by Parliament, and extracted by our contemporary, we have the very able minutes—and they are among the ablest we have ever seen—of Sir George Clerk, Mr. Reid, Mr. Willoughby, and Lord Falkland, on this subject. The former earnestly contends, that the adoption of the deceased Rajah should be considered as conferring on the son all the rights of the natural heir. The three latter argue as strongly, and perhaps more soundly, for the nullification of this ceremony, on the ground that the adoption never received the sauction of the British Government. Sir George Clerk closes his minute by the following remark:—"It will, therefore, be convenient for us, and acceptable to the people, if the determination of the present question should lead to the declaration of fixed principles for the regulation, under the authority of the British Government, of successions in de-fault of heirs." The truth of this observation will be at once apparent by a reference to our proceedings in the case of Gwalior. Col. Speirs, the resident, writing to the Government of India in February, 1841, stated that the late Muha Raja Dowlut Rao Scindia himself declared to Major Stewart, the then resident, that he had none but very distant relations, and of them he knew nothing. The Muha Rajah then on the throne was childless, very weak, and much reduced, and his only wife was a girl of about eleven years of age; and the resident proposed that, in the event of his death without male issue, he should be authorized to recommend to his widow to adopt a son from the family of Scindia, to which it appears that Lord Auckland gave his concurrence. The Muha Rajah lingered on for nearly two years. After Lord Ellenborough's arrival, Colonel Speirs submitted to him a genealogical table of the Scindia family, from which it appeared that the boy Bhageerat Rao was nearest in blood to the reigning monarch. Such was the opinion of the chiefs at Gwalior, and such was also the opinion of the Governor-General. On the 7th of February, 1843, Colonel Speirs reported the death of the Muha Rajah. On the 8th he reported that Bhageerat Rao, "a fine boy of eight years of age," had been adopted as the son of the rance, who was thirteen, with the concurrence of the chiefs, and had ascended the vacant musnud. It would appear, therefore, that the British Government had no idea, at that time, that its permission was indispensably necessary to the validity of adoption, but merely thought that the choice should not fall upon one who was not approved of by the Governor-General. Sir George Clerk, therefore, might well affirm that "our views and practice in India in regard to adoption to chiefships had been inconsistent and capricious." In the decision of this question of the escheat of Sattara, the British Government was, therefore, making a "declaration of the fixed principles of suc-

cession in default of heirs." It was creating a precedent. The question was one which involved the most momentous consequences. It was to determine the future tenure of the native principalities in India, and to fix, in a measure, the period of their future existence. It was to settle whether all these several little "independencies" should be for ever perpetuated by adoptions, or, should be gradually absorbed in one great empire, and the undivided authority of Government, throughout India, centralized in the hands of the Queen's representative. It was, therefore, no matter of surprise that the debate should have been deemed of sufficient importance to attract to the India-House men of weight and character, who seldom mingle in the

squabbles of that little Pedlington.
The arguments by which the annexation were supported, were, that the British Government was entitled to claim throughout India all the prerogatives of suzerain, one of which was the power of granting or withholding permission to adopt; and that in every case in which there was a default of heirs, and this permission was not granted, the territory lapsed to the British Government. Mr. Willoughby says in his minute,—"I am no advocate for the extinction of the native states of India by violent and unjust means; when, however, they fairly lapse to us, as they would have done to the Government which preceded us, I would not, except under special circumstances, perpetuate them by adoption, under what I conceive to be a groundless impression that any accession of territory weakens rather than strengthens our authority in this country."

The decision which has been passed on the Sattara case, and which has received the sanction of her Majesty's cabinet, of the Parliament, and the Court of Proprietors, thus provides for the gradual extinction of the separate principalities of India, without violence or injustice, and the gradual establishment of one paramount authority throughout the country. It is by far the most important determination which the British Government in India has ever adopted, because it provides for the steady augmentation of our territories, and holds out the all but certain expectation that before a century has elapsed all the native governments in the country will have become extinct. This increase of terri-tories will be accompanied with a vast increase of responsibilities, and the effect of this new principle ought most certainly to be made apparent in an increased desire to improve our institutions, and to adapt our administration much more to the wants and feelings and habits of the people than we have yet succeeded in doing .- Friend of India.

# LAW.

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1849.

Wm. Anderson v. Col. Pew and others. - This was an action on a promissory note in the following form :-

"We the undersigned, being the Committee of Management of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, do hereby acknowledge to have received on the credit of the said Company from the Calcutta branch of the Oriental Bank the sum of Co.'s Rs. 28,544-4-4, by way of loan and advance to the said Company, and do further acknowledge that there is now due from the said Company to the said Bank, the principal and interest on such loan, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 33,824-4-1, and in consideration thereof we do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the said Company, promise, three months the name and on behalf of the said Company, promise, three months after date hereof, to pny to S. J. D. Campbell, Esq., manager of the Calcutta branch of the Oriental Bank, or order, the said sum of Co.'s Rs. 33,824-4-1, with interest thereon at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum.

March 1, 1848. Due 1/4 June, 1848.

P. L. Pew, W. M. Stewart. Alexr. Duncan."

The plaintiff was endorsee. A member of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company stated that the defendants were all members of the Company at that time. That he (the witness) had been a partner from the beginning of the Company, and held a certificate of shares; but had never seen or signed any deed of partnership, though he had seen a printed copy.

Mr. Morton and Mr. Peterson for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickens for the defendants.

The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note with interest .- Bengal Hurkaru, June 27.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Oriental with the London Mail of May 24 reached Calcutta July 10.

-We have been told on the best authority, COLONEL CHEAPE. and we have heard the news with great pleasure, that Col. Cheape is to be raised to the dignity of a K. C. B. This promotion will doubtless be preceded by the bestowal of the brevet rank of major-general.-Hurkaru, July 13.

THE PUNIAR. - From the want of time in providing sufficient accommodation for the men, the heats being close at hand, when our military operations closed a good deal of sickness and suffering have occurred, and the following amongst other casualties are reported : - Lieut. Waddilove, 53rd foot, at Rawul Pindee; Lieut. Dilkes, 61st foot, at Peshawur; Capt. Hughes, 4th Bombay Rifles; and 2nd Lieut. Anderson, artillery at Mooltan; and Dr. Dearlove, Bombay army on his way down from Peshawur to Sukkur. - Bombay Times.

Corps of Guides. - An order has been issued for the increase of the corps of guides, which was established by Lord Har-

dinge.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF thus snubs a recent Court-Martial, in a note to the published proceedings: - " Confirmed, I cannot say approved, for I never read such inefficient proceedings in my life. Court, judge-advocate, and evidence, all inefficient. The prisoner must return to his duty."

MEDICAL COLLEGE. - According to the Hindu Intelligencer, the salaries of the officers of the Medical College are undergoing reduction, it having been settled to reduce the pay of Mr. Walker, professor of anatomy, from Rs 800 to Rs 400 a month, and that of Dr. Goodeve from Rs. 600 to Rs. 400. It is also said that the salary of Dr. Mouat, the secretary, will be reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 600. We suppose the right of private practice, hitherto withheld from these gentlemen, will be conceded as a compensation for these serious clippings.

Mr. C. B. Ransom, and eleven of the crew of the missing vessel the Cabrass, have been picked up on Saugor island. pilot, Mr. Harrison, has not been heard of, and it is feared has

been lost.-Hurkaru.

GAMBLING .-- The new superintendent of police has exhibited an unusual amount of activity by arresting the keeper of a sort of hotel in Banstollah gully, together with four or five of his customers, on a charge of gambling. One of the persons arrested belongs to the civil service, and is said to have recently lost from Rs. 6,000 to 8,000 at cards in the house in question. The prisoners were all dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to satisfy legal technicalities; though the magistrate, in ordering their discharge, remarked that there could be but little doubt of their The case is to be tried again, fresh evidence having been discovered. - Hurkaru.

MR. C. N. COOKE, of the Bank of Bengal, and Baboo Kissenchunder Dutt, of the General Treasury, have been appointed auditors of the accounts of the administrator-general for the official year 1848.9.

INLAND GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In the Supreme Court, in the matter of an arbitration between Alexander Garioch Mackenzie, formerly managing director of the Inland General Steam Navigation Company, and the present director of the company, judgment has been given in favour of Mr. Mackenzie. It seems that the company owed Mr. Mackenzie certain arrears of salary, the amount of which was fixed by arbitration at Rs. 13,000; but the directors objected to the award, and brought an application into court to have it set aside. the court has refused to do.

SIMLAH. - The general impression at Simlah is, that although Sir Charles Napier has taken a house recently occupied by one of Lord Gough's aides de camp, it is only for a short time, and that he is not likely to remain in the hills more than three weeks or a month at furthest. "His whole time is devoted to business." The balls to be given by Lady Dalhousie are to take place on the 6th July and 3rd of August. The heavy rain had continued, and the weather had become very pleasant. More items will be found under the head of "Local Intelligence."-

Delhi Gazette, Junc 30.

DEENANUGGUR, 25th June .- " Just as the officers had made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would admit for the ensuing rains, an order arrives dispersing the force here as follows:—34th N.I. to Hajeepore, 71st N.I. and Captain Burnett's battery to Boodee Pind, 2nd Irregulars to Hoshearpore, to move as soon as carriage is procured. Deenanuggur will therefore be again without any troops. We have had one or two pleasant showers, and the weather pretty cool. Thank goodness none of us have laid out much more. A hundred or so to a sub is nothing nowadays! The order for the move only arrived last evening by dak, as this will probably be new to you.'

PIND DADUR KHAN .- A letter from Lahore informs us that the 4th Punjab irregular cavalry and 2nd infantry, which were to have been stationed at Pind Dadur Khan, are obliged to move to Shahpore, about thirty koss down the Jhelum, it having been found impracticable to form a cantonment in the neighbourhood. The reason of this is, that where water is procurable, the country is inundated, and where the ground is higher towards the Salt range, the element is not to be had at all.—Mofussilite.



Col. Pew.-Col. Pew is not a Hudson. He began life with large means, derived from patrimonial estate. By speculating largely, but with great judgment and caution, he amassed an enormous fortune, which recent unfortunate adventures have sapped. We believe Col. Pew's losses will be very great; but we have no doubt he will be able to meet them all. In speculation he has found that excitement which such an eccentric mind required. It has been to him, for many years past, what opium is to a Chinaman, or cards and dyce to the famous Sir Geo. Armitage. Though generous to a degree, his personal expenses have never been greater than those of the youngest ensign in the army. Like Sir Charles Napier, he is insensible to what men call comforts. He was sanguine about the success of the sugar-works. He has lost heavily by them. He was sanguine about the Ganges Steam Company. He has lost heavily by it. He was sanguine about other joint-stock companies. He has lost heavily by them-not nominally, but in Many men in this country, who consulted him as to how they should embark capital, have made large fortunes by following his advice. Others, on the other hand, by following his advice, have lost their all. We know of one man, from whom he took Rs. 25,000 to speculate with, and to whom, in two years, he returned a lac, and advised him to leave off, and settle what he had on his large family. Colonel Pew's apparently desperate course in the Benares Bank, is, we confess, to us inexplicable. But we feel assured that few, if any, will lose by him. It is not the love of money that has led to Colonel Pew's ventures and temporary difficulties; but the passion to risk it. At one time he returned to England on 10,000% a year, and would have lived a rich and influential man; but such a life has no charms for him. We do not think Colonel Pew's losses, provided his property can cover them (and we believe it will do so), will much affect him, and, therefore, we do not pity him his reverses. We may here narrate an anecdote of Colonel Pew, for the truth of which many in these provinces can vouch. He was playing whist at the artillery mess at Delhi, when an officer approached the table and told an item of news which had just come up from Calcutta; one of the large agency houses had gone (Alexander's we believe). Colonel Pew had in that house a very large sum of money (we are told that it was nearly two laklis of rupees); but no one knew this until the next day - so utterly unconcerned did he listen to the announcement at the card-table, where he continued to play for hours after he had heard it. Let not our readers suppose we are now defending Col. Pew, or apologizing for his conduct in the Benares Bank affair. We confess it surprised us, and at present we admit it looks extremely ill, but we cannot yet believe Col. Pew is a rogue, or a dishonest man-or that he sanctioned or advised the advance of the bank's capital with a foreknowledge that the proprietary would be damnified eventually. We hear, and we believe, that a large slice of the Union Bank capital was recently invested in the purchase of a fine estate in France—now the property of one of the Union Bank's late directors. Wether this be true or not, we cannot say; but we hear it from Calcutta, "on good authority." thing of this kind can be laid to the charge of Colonel Pew, nor can he be compared with Hudson, nor with any man who commenced his speculations with nothing, and whose object was aggrandizement and self-benefit -" no matter how." - Mofussilite,

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS .- " Many applications for leave of absence having been made to the Commander in Chief, which applications are grounded upon former general orders, those general orders are hereby cancelled." requires no nice discrimination of style to detect the strong hand of a Napier in the above quotation, especially in its last six words. And what a mass of inconvenient precedents and authorities do these words quietly but irresistibly sweep away. Officers are not to go up to Sir Charles in the assurance that they must have leave because some general order of some forgotten predecessor seems to apply, or is made to apply, to their case:— he will judge for himself of the propriety of granting or refusing, and so to save useless trouble to applicants and bother to himself, he repeals all the laws of leave by a dash of his pen. It may be objected, perhaps, that the antecedent of "those" is somewhat vague, and we think some more precise definition of the general orders thus cancelled may be required hereafter; but the object and the effect are alike good, and we hope what is not fully expressed will be nevertheless clearly understood. The sentence which we have quoted is the first paragraph of a General Order on the subject of leave, and which throughout displays a determination to uphold the interests of the army, without bearing too hard upon individual members of the service. That everything but an humane consideration for those afflicted with the ills that flesh

is heir to, must give way to the claims of discipline and a regard for efficiency, is the basis of the Napierian rules for leave. declaration that "no regiment has an officer to spare, but on the contrary they have all of them too few," coming from such a quarter, holds out the promise of a reform in the system of detaching officers on staff employ, and also that our new Commander-in-Chief will use his powerful influence to obtain an adequate increase in the number of European officers, the want of which on the battle-field he felt and deplored at Meanee. - Hurkaru, July 7.

SIR H. LAWRENCE was last heard of at Kussowlee, on his return to Lahore from Simla.

THE BARQUE Victoria, Capt. Potter, of Calcutta, was wrecked in Cojung Bay, near False Point, on the 22nd June; officers and crew saved.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 27, 1849.—1. Many applications for leave of absence having been made to the C.-in-C., which applications are grounded upon former G. O., those G. O. are hereby cancelled.

The C.-in-C. does not wish to refuse a fair portion of leave of absence, when it can be granted without detriment to the service, but the conquest of a large country is not concluded by the battle which wins it: the army must remain alert in its cantonment to support the civil authorities till the country be settled.

This is the present position of the Queen's and Comp.'s armies

in India, and the C.-in-C. will not grant leaves of absence to officers except on special occasions supported by cogent reasons. Officers must remain at their posts with their non-commissioned officers and private soldiers. No regiment has an officer to spare, but on the contrary, they have all of them too few; and the duties of those few must not be increased by leaves of absence lightly conceded; therefore-

2. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments, are requested not to apply for leave of absence for any one under their command without forwarding, publicly or confidentially, the special reasons which induce them to sanction such applications for leave.

3. Any officer in command allowing an applicant for leave to quit his post in anticipation of such application being granted, does so at his own no small responsibility; the sickness of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or of any one belonging to them, is of course an exception to this order, the object of which is to support discipline, not to produce or increase individual afflictions.

# COURT MARTIAL.

2ND LIEUT. HUNTER RICHARDSON FARNDEN, 1ST BATT. 60TH ROYAL RIPLES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 30, 1849.—At a general court-martial, holden at Kurrachee, on Monday, May 14, 1849, 2nd Lieut. H. R. Farnden, of H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th reg. was arraigned on the following charges; viz.:

1st Charge-For having on or about Feb. 3, 1849, broken his arrest, in having appeared at the theatre in the cantonment near Kurrachee, at or about nine o'clock p. m. on the above-mentioned

2nd Charge-For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having appeared at the theatre in the cantonment near Kurrachee, at or about nine o'clock p. m. on Feb. 3, 1849, in company with non-commissioned officers and privates of the garrison, and familiarly associated with them.

Finding—Guilty.
Sentence—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed. (Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, General, C. in C.

Head Quarters, June 23, 1849.

H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. is requested to report the military secretary to H. E. the C. in C., and to the Adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India, the date on which the sentence may be read to 2nd Lieut. Farnden, and to order that his name may be struck off the returns of the 60th rifles from that day.

# CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ALEXANDER, W. S. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of curr. dut. July 3.

CUNLIFFE, D. mag. of Monghyr, to be also reg. of deeds, June 29. LANCE, G. E. rec. ch. of collect. Mymensing fr. A. L. Melville. LOWTH, F. coll. &c. &c. &c. in Balasore, made over ch. of his

offices to R. Alexander, July 5.

MACKILLOP, C. W. rec. ch. of off. of coll. of Sylhet fr. A. C. Augand, who has leave 1 mo.

McDonnell, G. sub. dep. opium ag. at Moteeharry, to be also post mast. at that stat. June 29.

Money, D. J. to be a memb. of the Ferry Fund committee, July 4.

Peppen, G. A. ass. ch. of sub. div. of Mungulpore in Bancoorah. RAIKES, H. T. civ. and ses. jud. 24 Perg. ass. ch. of his off. SWETENHAM, H. civ. and ses. jud. of Dacca, made over ch. of his off. June 29.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUNAND, A. C. coll. of Sylhet, 1 mo.

BREWSTER, J. offic. jt. mag. &c. Meerut, 6 weeks.
CARNAC, C. F. offic. mag. Mymensing, 1 mo.
GALLOWAY, A. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar, 5 mo. on m. c. prep. to obtaining leave to Europe.

# ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENT.

GARBETT, Rev. C. B.A. to be surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage at Umballah, June 30.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ABBOTT, Lieut. col. A. c.B. fr. 3rd brig. H.A. to 5th batt. June 25.
Baille, 2nd Lieut. G. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 20, in succ.
to Daniell, dec.

BLUNT, Ens. A. posted to 13th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.

BOILEAU, Lieut. T. T. 7th L.C. to be adjt. v. Boulton, perm. to

resign at his request.

BRADFORD, 1st Lieut. E. O. art. fr. 5th co. 7th to 3rd co. 4th batt. June 25.

BRADFORD, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Trower

on leave.

Bristow, Lieut. W. res. ch. of post office of Berhampore.

Browne, Lieut. S. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd instead of 1st Panjab irr. cav. June 25.

CAUTLEY, Lieut. col. P. T. art. posted to 9th batt. June 25. CAVENAGH, Ens. G. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, in suc. to

Howorth, dec.

CHRISTOFHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. W. G.

Maclean, proc. on furl. June 26.

DABLING, 1st Lieut. A. art. posted to 3rd tr. 2nd brig. H. A. June 25.

DAY, Maj. E. T. fr. 3rd batt. to 3rd brig. H. A. June 25.
DAZELL, Maj. the Hon. H. B. art. fr. 9th to 3rd batt. June 25.
DIROM, 2od Lieut. T. A. art. posted to 3rd co. 5th batt. June 25.
FORBES, Lieut. W. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 5, in suc. to

Poett, ret. FRITH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. posted to 1st tr. 3rd brig. H. A. June 25. GARSTIN, Lieut. H. M. 36th N.I. to be adj. v. C. S. Weston, rem. GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd co. 7th batt. June 25.

GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd to 1st co. 2nd batt. Gillespie, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 1st co. 2nd batt. Grant, Lieut. col. C. art. posted to 3rd brig. June 25.

HAY, Capt. W. to be asst. to dep. com. of Kangra.

HENDERSON, Ens. W. 27th N.1. to be lieut. fr. July 5, in succ. to Poett, ret.

HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. fr. 1st co. 2nd to 2nd co. 8th batt. and to com. No. 2 bullock batt. June 25.

JACOB, Capt. G. to be 2nd in com. of 4th, instead of 2nd Punjab ir. cav. June 25.

LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. fr. 4th co. 5th to 4th co.8th batt. June 25. LANG, Capt. J. offic. supt. of Nuddea rivers, rec. ch. of offic. fr. F. C. Fowle, June 25.

LARKINS, Capt. G. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 3rd co. 7th batt. and to com. No. 5 horse field batt. June 25.

LIGHT, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd co. 9th to 3rd co. 7th batt. LUDLOW, Maj. E. H. art. posted to 9th batt. June 25.

LYDIARD, Capt. W. asst. adj. gen. fr. pres. to Dinapore div.
MACDONALD, Licut. D. 20th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. in

Succ. to Brev. capt. A. B. Morris, app. to brig. staff, June 26.

MACKENZIE, Ens. H. 20th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. 69th
N.I. in room of Lieut. J. I. Willes, prom. to army commis. dep. June 27.

MADDEN, Maj. E. art. posted to 1st batt. June 25.
MAITLAND, Capt. H. D. brig. maj. fr. Wuzeerabad to Nusserabad.

MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. 13th to 60th N.I. June 22.
MAXWELL, 2ad Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen.

G. Hunter. MONEY, Brev. capt. E. K. art. to be capt. fr. June 20, in succ. to

Daniell, dec.; to 2nd co. 4th batt. June 25.

MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st co. 2nd to 3rd co. 4th batt.

MORTON, Lieut. W. E. engrs. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. to offic. as superint. of Eastern Jumna canals, dur. abs. of Lieut. B. Smith.

MOWATT, Maj. J. L. 2nd batt. to com. Loodianah div. art. and to join, June 26.

NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay March 8.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. R. to be 2nd in com. of 1st instead of 4th Punjab irr. cav. June 25.

PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. posted to 1st tr. 3rd brig. H. A. PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. art. posted to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. June 25. POWNALL, Lieut. T. 39th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 10, in suc. to Howorth, dec.

Reid, Capt. C. S. art. fr. 4th co. 8th to 1st co. 3rd batt. and to com. No. 2 horse field batt. June 25.

RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. jun. asst. commr. of Arracan, rec. cb. of his office from Dr. J. W. Mountjoy, June 20.

ROGERS, Lieut. S. to act as adj. to right wing of 73rd N.I. during

its separation fr. head qu. of the corps.

Ross, Capt. A. H. dept. asst. adj. gen. fr. Dinapore to pres. div.

Ross, 2nd Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 3rd co. 4th to 3rd co. 1st batt. June 25.

SMALLPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. posted to 2nd eo. 3rd batt. SMITH, Capt. J. H. art. posted to 4th co. 2nd batt. June 25. STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd co. 5th to 5th co. 7th

batt. June 25. THOMSON, Lieut. M. A. F. 2nd N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. illness of Lieut. Boswell.

THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. posted to 13th N.l. June 22. WELD, Lieut. G. 14th N.I. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. of Eur. in-

valids, at Chunar, and to ch. of vet. comp.
WRIGHT, Lient. T. 46th N.I. to be adj. v. Browne.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

# Wніsh, H. E. July 2.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. June 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. BOULTON, Lieut. R. 7th L.C. fr. June 5 to Nov. 1, to Simla,

on m. c.

BUSHBY, Cornet G. 9th L.C. fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Jubbulpore. DAVIS, Capt. C. F. 24th N.I. 6 mo. to Singapore. DUNBAR, Lieut. J. S. 64th N.I. July 1 to Oct. 15, pres. pr. aff.

GARBET, Maj. H. H. art. 2 mos. Simla, pr. aff.
Johnstone, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. leave cane. at his request.

KAYE, Lieut. E. 1st brig. H.A. 1 year, fr. July 10, to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.

PATERSON, Lieut. J. C. 2nd Eur. reg. fr. June 12 to Sept. 12, to

pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 16, to Agra, on

SPENCE, Capt. J. K. dep. commr. 1st class, Saugor and Nerbudda

territories, 6 mo. fr. June 20, on m. c.

WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. June 15 to Nov. 1, Almorah, pr. aff.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. leave canc. at his request, June 20.

# MEDICAL.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Asst. surg. A. to post off. duties at Lucknow in suc. to Dr. Leckie.

BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. to do duty with H.M.'s 80th reg. CRAWFORD, J. D. asst. surg. of Maunbhoom, ass. ch. of med.

du. June 16. EBDEN, Asst. surg. M.D. to do duty with detach. of H.M.'s 53rd

GIBBON, Asst. surg. A. to med. ch. of staff and estab. at army

head qu. GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th L.C. v. Atkinson.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. rejoined fr. treasury escort duty, to res. ch. of sick and wounded of the army of the Punjab.

HASTINGS, Civ. asst. surg. T. of Burdwan, to offic. also as post mr. June 29.

LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to aff. med. aid to squadron of 6th L.C. and a wing of 73rd N.I. proc. to Umballah on treasury escort duty.

MATHIAS, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. of Kotah contingent dur. abs. of Dr. Hay, June 25.

MODER, Dr. on med. ch. 5th reg. Scindiah's contingent, ass. temp. ch. of duty of asst. supt. Chandarce, dur. abs. of Capt. Richardson on mil. duty, June 9.

STOKES, Surg. M.D. 9th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. 11th L.C. and a wing of 9th N.I. proc. to Loodianah on treasure

duty, June 26.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUTLER, J. H. civ. asst. surg. Roorkee, 3 mo. prep. to Europe. Hough, Vet. surg. J. remount dep. June 30 to Jan. 15, 1850, Mussoorie, &c. prep. to Europe, on m. c. IMPRY, Asst. surg. E. leave canc. LAMB, Dr. J. previous leave canc. and leave for 6 mo. fr. May 10

granted.

# HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 3rd lt. drags. Capt. Unett, June 1 to Aug. 15, to Simla; Asst. surg. Laing, May 11 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.—
10th hussars. Asst. surg. Stephens, 8 mo. to Simla, and 2 yrs. to
England, on m. c.—14th lt. drags. Lieut. Edwards, to Simla.—15th
hussars. Lieut. Hutton, 8 mo. to England.

INFANTRY.—18th reg. Lieut. col. Grattan, leave fr. June 6 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie, on m. c.—22nd. Ens. W. Hughes, to be lieut.—29th. Lieut. Handfield, April 26 to Oct. 25, to rem. at Cal-

cutta .- 32nd. Asst. surg. Cahill, 7 mo. to Simla, on m. c .- 5ist. cutta.—32ad. Asst. surg. Cahill, 7 mo. to Sinla, on m. c.—5ist. Lieut. Singleton, 2 yrs. to England; Ens. R. G. S. Mason, to be lieut. — 53rd. Ens. A. Johnston, to be lieut. v. Waddilove; Lieut. Waddilove, 6 mo. to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Payn, 1 mo. to Rawul Pindee, on m. c.—60th. Asst. surg. Heffernan, to do duty with £3rd; Capt. North, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. Maguire, to be adj. v. Campbell. res.—61st. Fun Barry to be lieut. v. Dilber.—60th. Lieut. Cumpbill. 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. Maguire, to be adj. v. Campbell. res.—61et. Eus. Berry, to be lieut. v. Dilkes.—60th. Lieut. Cumming to be capt. v. Tyler; Ens. Fraser, to be lieut. v. Cumming; Asst. surg. Bain, 6 mo. to Darjecling, on m. c.; Lieut. Hickson, to Oot. 31, to Bareilly, on m. c.—83rd. Asst. surg. Bews, to med. oh. of detach. at Panwell.—95th. Capt. Jeffery, June 1 to Oct. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Dunbar, 2 mo. in ext. on m. c.

# DOMESTIC

#### BIRTHS.

BAILEY, the wife of E.P. 7th N.I. s. at Meerut, June 24. BIRD, the lady of Capt. R. W. 4th N.I. d. at Simla, July 1. BRLANT, Mrs. A. L. (still-born), at Calcutta, July 1. CAMPBELL, the lady of Capt. J. H. commy. of ord. s. (still-born), at Saugor, June 26.

CHAMBERS, the wife of Capt. J. 21st N.I. d. at Mussoorie, June 12 Chisholm, the lady of J. S. s. at Calcutta, May 29.
Cooper, the lady of Capt. G. S. commy. of ord. s. at Landour,

June 25.

COWIE, the lady of Henry, s. at Scebpore, July 2. CURRIE, the wife of Licut. M. E. h. art. s. at Landour, June 23.

DE GAGE, the lady of L. d. at Chandernagore, June 11. DUNCAN, the wife of William, d. at Calcutta, July 1. D'SYLVA, the wife of M. P. s. at Calcutta, July 5.

GEORGE, the wife of W. d. at Calcutta, July 8.
GIBBS, the lady of Lieut. and adj. 65th N.I. s. at Meerut, June 27.

HARRIS, the lady of Major Philip, com. 5th reg. Scindia's cont. e. and d. (twins), at Mussoorie, June 16.

HAWES, the lady of Ens. W. H. interp. and qu. 63rd N.I. d. at Agra, July 5.

HOGGE, the lady of Capt. Charles, art. d. at Allahabad, June 27.

JACOB, Mrs. A. W. d. at Futtehpore, July 7.

McGregor, the lady of Dr. W. L. surg. 3rd N.I. s. at Simla,

July 2.

McIver, the wife of D. s. at Simla, July 5

MALCHUS, the lady of G. d. at Calcutts, July 11.
MANN, the wife of G. S. s. at Cheneparah, June 18.

MEIK, Mrs. J. P. s. at Chowringhee, June 20.

MENDES, Mrs. L. s. at Calcutta, July 7.
NEISH, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, July 3.
PAXTON, the wife of D. s. at Calcutta, July 8.
PURCHASE, Mrs. R. W. d. at Calcutta, June 30.

RUBIE, Mrs. Jane, d. at Cooly Bazar, June 28.
SHORT, the lady of Licut. Wm. engs. s. at Meerut, June 26.
Tamber, the lady of Henry T. d. at Calcutta, June 26.

TERNAN, the lady of Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. s. at Nursingpore.

July 2. TROUP, the lady of Maj. Hugh, 66th N.I. s. at Lucknow.

VERONI, Mrs. L. P. d. at Monghyr, on board the steamer Berham-

pooter.

VIALL, the wife of Capt. Thomas. d. at Howrah, July 4.

VOYLE, the lady of Capt. J. E. 39th N.I. d. at Dinapore, June 15. WATSON, the lady of J. W. s. at Calcutta, July 4.

# MARRIAGES.

JAMES, Capt. John Arthur, 69th N.I. to Caroline, d. of R. Bignell, at Mussoorie, June 28.

Laws, Richard Willoughby, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Pelham Dalton, at Calcutta, July 7.

Lee, Capt. Edward, pay mr. H.M.'s 10th reg. to Mary Anne, d. of James Inglis, at Ferozepore, June 18.

Lewin, Issac Redgrove, to Miss Catherine Flannagan, at Landaus Line 18.

dour, July 4.

OGG, Allan, to Mary, relict of the late Capt. Robert Jones, at Calcutta, June 14.

PRICHARD, J. T. interp. and qr. mr. 15th N.I. to Emily, d. of R. Moline, at Kurrachee, June 12.

WILLIS, R. to Miss S. H. E. Chew, at Calcutta, July 5.

BARRETT, S. inf. d. of Charles, at Simla, aged 1, June 9. BRANDT, J. at Purneah, aged 58, June 30.

BRIANT, E. Elizabeth, the wife of A. S. at Calcutta, aged 34, July 8.

Brown, Helen Mary, inf. d. of W. C. at Ferozepore, aged 3 mo.

CONRY, Jane Amelia Dorothy, wife of Capt. ship Hyderee, at Cal-Cutta, aged 29, July 10.

DEARE, Conductor William, at Calcutta, aged 54, July 1.

DILKES, Licut. C. W., H. M.'s 61st, at Peshawar, June 4. GRAHAM, Serg. P. 45th N.I. at Umballab, June 18.

GRIFF. B. at Agra. June 16.

GROSER, Arthur Edward, inf. s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 9 mo.

Howarth, Capt. H. 39th N.I. at Mainanpoloo, June 10.

HUMPHREYS, Sarah, widow of the late Richard, at Calcutta, June 12.

LYSAGHT, Brevet maj. T. V. 1st fus. at Hingolce, from the effects of a wound received in action at Gowree on the 6th May, with Appa Sahib, June 29.

MENDES, inf. s. of L. at Calcutta, aged 5 days, July 10.

MILLS, William, at Calcutta, aged 35, July 3

MUNRO, Harriet, at Delhi, aged 13, June 14.
PAREIRA, Louis, at Calcutta, aged 72, July 8.
PARRY, John N. F. B. s. of John W. N. B. at Chindernagore, aged

15, June 14.

POOLE, Thomas B. s. of G. H. at Calcutta, aged 20, June 14. RUBIE, Mrs. Jane, at Cooly Bazar, aged 32, June 28. SANDFORD, Ens. 2nd Eur. regt. at Lahore, June 20. STUDD, Catherine A. d. of Edward, at Calcutta, aged 1, June 23. SULLIVAN, Blanch A. inf. d. of lieut. 3rd K.O. light dragoons, at Umballah, June 18.

TAYLOR, Lieut, and adj. R. C. 48th N.I. at Benares, from concussion of the brain, by his horse falling with him, July 2.

THOMPSON, the wife of F. surg. 47th N.I. at Mynpoory, aged 24,

June 22. TYLOR, Capt. Henry Crickett, H.M.'s 80th, at Meerut, June 9.

# SHIPPING.

# ARRIVALS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 2. Matilda, M'Donald, Liverpool; Juliana, Nacoda, Juddah.—3. Buckinghamshire, M'Gregor, Bombay.—4. Isabella Harriet, Whelan, Liverpool.—5. Hyderee, Conry, Mauritius; Waruck, Owen, Liverpool; L'Artilleur, Petit, Bourbon and Madras.—6. Cambronne, Ravalley, Bourbon and Pondicherry.—7. Tanjore, Pearse, London, and Cape of Good Hope; Mor, Alston, Macao and Singapore; Enigma, Stavers, Moulmein.—8. Emily, Harvey, Co-quimbo and Batavia; Pilote, Fabre, Marseilles and Pondicherry.—9. Manchester, Forsyth, Penapg; steamer Oriental, Powell, Suez.—10. Duke of Wellington, Hargraves, Liverpool; Seaton, Nacoda, Juddah; John Brewer, Brown, Bombay.—11. Rajasthan, Stewart, Bombay; Fairy Queen, Richardson, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Matilda .- Mr. Currell.

Per Buckinghamshire .- Major Havelock, H.M.'s 53rd; Capte. Hopkinson and Fytche.

Open Cambrone.—Mr. Maganax.
Per Mor.—Capt. Jarman.
Per Manchester.—Mrs. Forsayth, Miss Forsayth, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Low, Mr. Nereiss, Messrs. Johnson and Jackson.

Per steamer Griental from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Ewing and Lady, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. Pickford, Mr. Dougal and Lady, Miss C. Dougal, Miss R. Dougal, Mr. J. Dougal, jun. Lieut. J. Humbley, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. R. Lyall, Mr. J. Leishman, Mr. J. S. Barstow, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Rendall, and Mr. Wilson.—From Suee: Capt. Filder and Mr. Kelsall.—From Point de Galle: Lady Buller, 2 children and servant, Mr. Lindsay.—From MADRAS: Brigadier W. Taylor and servant.

Per Fairy Queen.—Mrs. Beauchamp, Miss Manning, Mrs. Ri-

chardson, and Mr. P. Harte.

# DEPARTURES.

JULY 3. — Monarch, Sheppard, Singappore; Louisa Munre, Harding, Mauritius; Atiet Rohoman, Burn, Mauritius; Catherine Apcar, Fowler, Mauritius. — 5. John Woodall, Hill, Livetpool; Mirzapore, Hickman, Liverpool.—6. Lady Butt, McKinlay, London; Cecilia, Smith, Peuang and Singapore; Tilania, Knight, Sydney.—S. George Hallett, Scars, Boston.—9. City of Poonah, Taiscott, London and Cape; Princess Royal, Younghusband, Mauritius.—11. Lord Dalhousie, Ferris, London; Zion, Lash. Mauritius; Geelong, Wyse, Liverpool.—12. Atalanta, Farley, Mauritius; Talisman, Bursley, New York; Wm. Carey, Emment, Liverpool; Rokeby, Trotter. Mauritius. Trotter, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tenasserim, for MOULMEIN. — Mr. S. H. Duke, Capt.

Phayre, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Saudys, Major Rutherford, Mr. A. Gordon, Ens. Pedler.

For ARRACAN. — Ens. Cunningham, Capt. Benks, Messes. Llewellyn and Coverlay.

# COMMERCIAL.

# BECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 14, 1849.

Government	Secui	rities.	- 56	и.		Bu	r•
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.		prem.	10	σ	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent	••	disc.	1	0	••	1	6
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	••	do.	1	2	••	1	8
New Co.'s 5 do		do.	0	4		0	6
Third Sicca 4 do		do.	15	8		16	0
New Co.'s 4 do	••	do.	14	8	••	15	0
Bank S	hares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem	. 1	<b>530</b>	to	15	80
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)		do.		10			15

N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..



nom.

BANI	K OF	BE	NG.	AL.							
Discount on government acce	4 per cent.										
Do. on private bills and notes			•	do.	٠.	7 per cent.					
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper					5 per cent.						
Do. on cash credit accou	nts					6 per cent.					
			-								
PRICES OF BULLION, &c.											
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.					
China Gold Bars Gold Dust	16	0	• •	16	7	1					
Gold Dust	13	0		13	8	per sa. w.					
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	} per 100.					
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	8	, -					
Severeigns Madras Gold Mohurs Old Gold Mohurs	10	7		10	8	1					
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	> each.					
Qid Gold Mohum	21	2		21	3	j					

# RECHANGES.

Our quotations are for Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s, 103d. to 1s. 10 d. Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 d. American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.

MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, July 14.—British Cottom Piece Goods.—Good in-quiry for most descriptions of Manchester goods at former prices. Transactions have been considerable, and buyers have been going ing Scotch goods are dall, though at the same time a few sorts have their rounds of late with much greater freedom. Generally speakbeen doing pretty well. Mule Twist has maintained the improved position mentioned in our last, and sales have been on a large scale at firm rates. Copper has been eagerly purchased at full and rising prices, while other Metals have been rather quite than otherwise.

# MADRAS.

# MISCRELANEOUS.

INDIAN MINERALS, &c .- Dr. Hunter, at Chingleput, bids fair to exhaust in that district every subject of scientific interest. "The Indian minerals, of which a list is now in process of publication, were to be deposited in the Polytechnic Institution soon. A few of the following substances, however, were still required. Sails of different kinds, particularly rich ones from Cuddapah, Tanjore, or other fertile districts. Varieties of cotton soil from Bellary, or other localities. The fine white sand procurable near Madras; specimens of the metals or ores, particularly lead, copper, and manganese. Mr. Walter Elliott has collected the minerais from the northern division; Mr. Mayne the large slats of alaty marble from Cuddapah. They answer well for flooring, washing-vats for clay, and for several processes in pottery. A large collection of seeds of timber-trees, the scientific botanical mes of which have been ascertained at the horticultural gardens, had been made by Mr. Mayne. Sir Henry Montgomery has chtained seeds of the Mimosa flexuosa, or Vaghaymarum. It is a quick-growing tree, and comes up in four or five days after being planted; two trees of it have been found at Chingleput, and a great many seeds have been planted; 150 seedlings were planted ent lately. Major Reid has sent a collection of seeds from the mediantural gardens; many of them have been put in the ground, and are now thriving young seedling trees. A packet of about eighty species has been forwarded to J. H. Balfour, Esq. M.D. Professor of Botany, Edinburgh, with a request that he will send others in exchange to the Horticultural Gardens."

DIOCESAN ADDITIONAL CLERGY SOCIETY .- The secretary of the Madras Diocesan Additional Clergy Society acknowledges large contributions received on behalf of the above society from January 1st to June 30th. The sum of Rs. 9,000 has been years' salary for the first clergyman; and there was on June 30 a miance in the treasurer's bands of Rs. 3678-14-2. Towards obtaining a second clergyman there would be a balance. Mysore, Cochin, and several other places, are in the greatest need of spiritual assistance, and are making every effort to secure their object. Dut the monthly income of the Society must average nearly Rs. 200 more before the engagement of a second clergyman can

be undertaken.

MR. LAWFORD'S COTTON FIELDS .- Mr. Lawford, writing to the Athenaum on the subject of his amateur cotton-fields near Trichinopoly, is loud in testifying the success of the experiment, but he observes :- "My greatest enemies in this experiment are field rats, which during the night attack and destroy the ripe pods, devour the seed, and scatter the wool. I am very careful in gathering the produce to prevent the mixture of leaves and dirt, but care does not involve expense, and in plantations under

European superintendence this means of securing a valuable produce might always be attended to. I have counted on one fine bush one hundred well-formed pods, besides many flowers. These pods are the second crop since March, and it appears to me that the produce generally is heavier than that of the first crop."

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES have, we learn,

been made over to the charge of the Madras army, though the matter has not yet been definitely arranged.

CIVIL

APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. to rank as 3rd class civ. serv. June 28. JACOB, W. S., H.C.'s astronomer, ass. ch. of off. July 6. MALTRY, E. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Trichinopoly. OUCHTERLONY, J. act. pol. mag. ent. on duties, July 6.

# MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLERK, Maj. F. J. act. ch. mag. and superint. pol. rec. charge COOKE, Lieut. C. 2nd L.I. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 13. Dowker, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. to cont. to do duty with 48th N.I.

until Nov. 30.

FAGAN, Ens. C. S. 40th N.I. to be lieut. v. Chilly, ret. date of

com. Feb. 26.

GIBSON, Lieut. T. W. a.-de-c. to Maj. gen. Gibson, pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in C. for reg. duty, July 13, without prejudice to

GORDON, Ens. A. C. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty.
HARINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd L.I. to join his reg. July 4.
HAY, Brev. maj. T. P. 2nd L.L. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, July 13.

LAURIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th N.I. fr. June 16 to Dec. 31, to Madras and E. coast.

MAYNE, Lieut. J. E. 8th L.C. to be adj. July 10.
Pellowe, Capt. W. O. 2nd N.V.B. fr. Aug. 15 to Dec. 31, to

PINDER, Lieut. G. R. 2nd L. I. to join his regt. July 4.
POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th cav. to be post mr. of Nowgong, June 23.
SHEPHERD, Brev. maj. J. 2nd L.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for

reg. duty, July 13.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to European veterans, to be adj.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. T. 42nd N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 31, to pres. BIDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. 2nd Bombay art. in cont. fr. Aug. 10 to Sept. 10, to pres.

GENERITH, Brev. maj. H. 11th N.I. furl. to Enrope, on m. c. HANDS, Ens. W. E. D. 8th N.I. to Europe, m. c. LAMBERT, Brev. maj. R. 16th N.I. 2 years to sca, the Cape, and N. S. Wales, on m. c.

LAURIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th N.J. leave canc. fr. June 16.

MONTGOMERIE, Brig. P. com. at Vellore, to Palmanair. PENNY, Capt. P.7th N.I. 2 mo. fr. June 2, to remain at Baitool, on m. c. Ross, Lieu'. J. S. 36th N.I. to July 15, to Masulipatam and

Eastern coast.

SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. in cont. to July 15, on m. c. WYATT, Ens. C. A. 37th gren. leave canc.

# MEDICAL.

# APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARNEGIE, Asst. surg. H. fr. 47th to 19th N.I COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. fr. doing duty with H.M.'s 25th regt. to supt. surg. dept. Malabar and Canara. FIRMINGER, Asst. surg. J. W. fr. 18th to 47th N.I. MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to No. 1 horse field by ttery attached to D. co. 1st batt. art. July 3.

PATESON, Surg. C. M.D. posted to 2nd N. V. batt. July 2.

TRINNELL, Asst. surg. G. F. to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foolDAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. 4th L.C. to Cape, 2 years.

# DOMESTIC.

DITMAS, the lady of Capt. F. of the eng. s. at Bellary, June 24. EYKYN, the lady of Capt. James, 15th N.I. s. at Bangalore, June 15.

GOLDIE, the wife of J. H. c.s. d. at Cocanoda, June 25.
GORDON, the lady of Capt. Robert, 32ad N.I. s. at Kamptee,
June 21. GRIFFIN, the lady of Lieut. J. G. B. 25th N.I. d. at Durumzal,

June 25. MARE, the lady of Capt. William, Nizam's army, s. at Ellichpoor,

July 5.

MALLISS, the wife of G. W. s. at Arcot, July 9. NEWBERRY, the lady of Capt. T. 8th L.C. s. at Kamptee, June 22. RAMSAY, Mrs. E. s. at Chittivulsah, July 5. RIORDAN, the wife of Thomas, d. at Black Town, July 11.

WALKER, the wife of W. F. d. at Kilpauk, June 28.

MARRIAGES HAMILTON, Lieut. William E. 27th N.I. to Frances M. d. of the late G. A. Smith, at Madras, July 12. LAZAB, L. S. to Barbara, d. of the late Arathoon Kerakoose, at Madras, June 21. PATTERSON, Qr. mr. sergt. J. A. 19th N.I. to Mary Ann, d. of George Pound, at Madras, July 5.

BAINBRIDGE, Thomas, at Nellore, July 10. FRANCKE, F. A. at Madras, June 29.

GORDON, infant s. of Capt. Robert, 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, June 21.

HARRINGTON, Wm. at Coimbatore, June 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

-, Pondicherry .- 13. Ludlow, Adams, JULY 12. Felicity, Mauritius and Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Felicity.—Messrs. Sladen, Chatelier, La Bouchardire, and Pereira.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. Seringapatam, Pecket, Bimlipatam.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, July 14, 1849.

Government Securities. 11 to 11 per cent. dis.
12 do. 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 1829-30 do. 1841 15 4 per cent. 1832-33 16 16 do. 1835-36 15 do. 5 per cent. transferable book debt ... } 9 to 10 per cent. prem. Taniore Bonds 151 per cent. dis. Bank of Madras Shares 8 to 9 per cent. prem.

PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

10-14 to 11 Spanish Dollars ..... 35 per 16 Dollars

### BANK OF MADRAS. Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On a	теровт	t of Government Paper	6 E	er Ct.
		of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•	
		Quicksilver, &c	8	,,
On	do.	of Indigo	8	,,
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		
		and other Goods	9	,,
In c	ash Cr	redit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	"
		Discount.		
0- 4	<b>~</b>	A	_	04

On Government Acceptance ..... 5 per Ct. On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ...... 7 

### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England. .... 1-9‡ to 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par. Sell, per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, do. do. Sell, i do. do.

PREIGHTS

Our quotations to London are 31. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

### BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Queen, with the London Mail of June 7, reached Bom-

bay July 7.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND MR. GREEN. - The Board of Education, having failed to obtain the services of Major Candy as principal of the Elphinstone Institution, has ordered Mr. Green, the superintendent of the educational establishments in Guzerat, to proceed to the presidency forthwith, for the purpose of assuming the duties of that important office, which involve the control and discipline of nearly one thousand students.

SICKNESS IN H. M.'s 8TH FOOT .- The European troops at Hydrabad, consisting of a wing of H. M.'s 8th regt., were suffering from sickness; one or more were dying daily. The cause generally is apoplexy. The barracks were first-rate, but in a very bad situation. It would have been far preferable, it is said, had they been built on the right bank of the river, where it is not by any means so hot as it is amongst the limestone hills about the city. An order directing the European part of the troops at Hydrabad to return to Kurrachee is suggested.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY have declared a dividend for the last half year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the same is in course of payment to the proprietors. The profit and loss account exhibits a gain of Rs. 148,152. 15. 2, during the six months, after paying all current expenses of the hank.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK had declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. From the accounts of this establishment it would appear that the net profit for the half-year, after deducting all losses and charges, amounts to Rs. 1,22,778; that one eighth of this, or Rs. 15.347, has (in accordance with a rule of the bank) been carried to the reserve fund; and that to make up the amount of the 6 per cent. dividend (Rs. 1,10,340), it has been necessary to come upon this fund for a sum of Rs. 2,908. Or, to render matters plainer, the profit of the half-year has proved insufficient for the dividend, and for the regulated contribution to the reserve fund, by just Rs. 2,908. The reserve fund now stands at Rs. 40,123, against Rs. 63,302 on the 30th December last; but the directors have written off Rs. 50,000 in part of the debt due by Gibson, Read, Davidson, and Co., and the business of the half-year, therefore, presents by no means an unfavourable aspect.

CHANGES IN BOMBAY MERCANTILE FIRMS.—The rapid changes in Bombay mercantile establishments are as striking as they are melancholy. Mr. L. Grant, of the firm of Forbes & Co., retired in 1840—Mr. J. Bowman in 1846—Dr. Malcolmson, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. C. and Mr. A. Forbes have since 1844 been removed by death,—so that, with the exception of Mr. Willis, removed by death,—so that, with the exception of Mr. While, there is scarcely an European in Bombay now connected with it who was so nine years ago. In the other great house, that of Remington & Co., we have had Messrs. Remington and Hadow for ten years or more; Mr. T. W. Henderson retired in 1841, and is still alive; Mr. Fawcett in 1845,—he died shortly after his return home; and Mr. R. W. Crawford left us in 1846. Out of heaven thing and form Furgueen houses in Rombay, there of between thirty and forty European houses in Bombay, there are not now half-a dozen members still in business who were so in 1840.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENSIONS. - Capt. Hart, the superintendent of pensions, has been appointed a member of the Education Board; and a better selection could not have been made by Government. Capt. Hart is an able, an accomplished, and thoroughly amiable and benevolent man. A ripe Oriental scholar, long and minutely familiar with the tongue, habits, and characters of the natives; he is an enthusiast, in the best sense of the term, in the cause of public instruction. He is secretary of the Poons Translation Society, and as such, has been, since the establishment of that institution, constantly straining every nerve to obtain reading for the natives. He has indeed ever been ready to lend a hand in any good or philanthropic work that presented itself to his notice, and possesses a greater familiarity with, and more extended knowledge of, the educational wants and requirements of the people, than any other member of the board .- Bombay Times.

MOVEMENT OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS. - A letter from Belgaum states that the head-quarter wing of the 78th Highlanders is, after the monsoon, to proceed to Aden to relieve that of the 2nd European L.I.; the left wing coming down to the Presi-

2nd European L.1.; the left wing coming down to the Freshdency for garrison duty,

CAPT. W. G. C. Hughes.—We regret to announce the death at Mooltan, on the 1st July, of Capt. W. G. C. Hughes, of the 4th Bo. N.I. (rifles). The deceased entered the army as a cadet in 1836, obtained his commission as ensign on the 12th June, 1837, his lieutenancy on the 2nd May, 1840, and his captaincy on the 21st January, 1846. The following notice of the deceased officer has been supplied our daily brethren by a the deceased officer has been supplied our daily brethren by a friend:-" The deceased was the third son of Captain George Fenner Hughes, well known for many years as magistrate of Mahim; and who, after holding the office of high sheriff of Bombay four several times, closed his official connexion with the presidency by the construction of the present magnificent road up the Bhore Ghaut, during the administration, and under the patronage, of Sir John Mulcolm. His death closes a long list of losses sustained in India by the elder Captain Hughes within a comparatively short period. He has seen one daughter, three sons, and two sons in law (the latter five in the public service), all swept off, one after another.



PRESIDENCY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Bombay Geographical Society have raised Captain D. Ross to the honour of honorary president, and requested that he would allow them to procure a portrait of him, to be kept in their rooms. The Hon. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., member of Council, was elected president in the room of Captain Ross. The hon gentleman now presides over every society at the presidency save the Medical and Physical, and nowhere could they be better provided. Captain Lushington, commander-in-chief of the Indian navy, was chosen vice-president in the room of Mr. Willoughby. The whole of the mountain barometers ordered by the Society for the supply of those willing to pay for them have been already taken off their hands, and more required to be ordered.

LADY FALKLAND.—Gaieties and amusements of every description were in progress at Poona (July), where several balls have been, or were about to be, given to Lady Falkland.

PENSION OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT.—Much astonishment has been created by the refusal of the Board of Control to allow Captain Ross, late master attendant, the highest pension of his rank. He has for fifty years been almost continually employed in the scientific department of the service; he bears a name as an hydrographer second only to that of Horsburgh; and his charts and surveys have been the means of saving numberless lives and uncounted fortunes. Instead of remaining master attendant on the full emoluments of his office while the duties were discharged by a deputy, he retired as he found the infirmities of years advancing, and has been requited with a salary less than that of the youngest boy civilian!

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. HUGHES, C.B. COLONEL OF THE 26TH BOMBAY N.I.—The death of Brigadier-General S. Hughes, c.B. colonel 26th Bombay N.I. late commanding the southern division of the army, occurred at Bombay on the 9th July. The deceased had resided in Bombay with his daughter, Mrs. Thompson, from the time of his retirement in April 1848, and was till within a short time of his death in the enjoyment of better health than he had been during the two preceding years. The late Brigadier Hughes entered the army as a cadet in 1800, at the early age of fourteen years, and was consequently in his sixty-third year. He obtained his ensigncy on the lst September, 1801, was promoted to lieutenant on the 25th July, 1805, to captain on the 4th May, 1820, to major on the 13th April, 1826, to lieutenant-colonel on the 9th February, 1830, and to colonel on the 26th December, 1841. Brigadier Hughes obtained his regimental colonelcy on the 16th August, 1845. He was actively employed in 1818-19 in the Conkan with the forces under Colonels Prother and Kennedy, during which he shared in the reduction of a number of the enemy's strongholds. After this he held the appointments of brigade-major in the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary to Sir C. Helett the Concan and military secretary the Concan and military secretary the Concan and military secretary that the Concan and military secretary the Concan and Military the Concan and Military secretary the Concan and Military secret tary to Sir C. Halkett when Commander in-Chief of the Bombay rary to Sir C. Halkett when Commander in-Chief of the Bombay army. He was made a Companion of the Bath on the 26th September, 1831. He was appointed commandant of the garrison at Bombay on the 4th March, 1843, and very shortly after became involved in a quarrel with the townmajor, which led to the trial of the latter officer at Poons in August following. The decision of the court-martial and remarks of Sir T. M'Mahon furnished food for anything but favourable comment at the time in all the military circles in India. On the expiration of the tour upon the staff of Major-general Delamotte, Brigadier Hughes was permanently appointed a briga-dier-general on the divisional staff from the 25th of April, 1845. About the middle of the year 1846 the health of Brigadier-general Hughes began to fail him. He was appointed to the command of the southern division of the army on the departure of Major-general Morse for England. In this command he continued till 1848, when he was permitted to resign, the honourable the Governor in Council recording his high sense of the honourable and faithful services rendered by the brigadier-general, during his long career of forty-four years. Brigadier Hughes was a man almost universally beloved by those with whom he came in contact, either in public or private life, and his death will be sincerely regretted by not a few. He has left a wife and family to deplore his loss. His remains were interred on Monday evening in the cathedral yard, being followed to their last resting-place by Brigadier Derinzy, and the staff of the garrison, and a large number of other officers and private gentlemen.

PUNJAUS CHIT-CHAT.—Our friends at Rawul Pindee complain (June 13) that they have no means of remitting money except through the Wuzzerabad paymaster. They will, ere this, have received the intimation (published in a recent Supplement of Government notifications), that a treasury would be established there under the charge of the deputy commissioner. It was feared that some honders, granted to the sepoys by a native Government

servant, would not be duly honoured. The formation of lines in the locality fixed on is considered a perfect farce.—The three companies of H.M.'s 53rd foot, with their regimental band, had arrived from Lahore, and were snugly housed with their comrades in the Sikh lines, where, being furnished with tattees, they say they are better off and cooler than in the Huzooreebagh at Lahore. - One of our correspondents cannot understand why the Government should go to the expense of building barracks for the Europeans when the Sikh lines answer every purpose. The new buildings are being constructed of mud bricks, and were not likely to be roofed-in before the commencement of the rains, workmen being scarce and charging high wages. The brigadier commanding had housed himself in the dwelling of the former Sikh commandant, while the subalterns were enjoying the luxury of a hill tent with the thermometer at 115, the high wages given by Government alluring all the available workmen. The coolness of the nights made up, however, for the heat of the day .- Delhi Gazette, June 20 .- A letter from Rawul Pindee says :- " H. M.'s 53rd foot are under orders to move," but why or wherefore the writer himself does not know .- Delhi Gazette, July 7 .- A friend at the new station of Rawul Pindee, writing on the 2nd of July, says:—"We are now three months in arrears, and no bills are to be had at the Commissioner's treasury, as there is no establishment to keep the accounts. Numerous mud edifices are at last rearing their heads, but workmen are so scarce and expensive that the buildings are by no means of an elaborate nature; \* \* \* and several others have been away to the hills about forty miles from this. They say the climate is lovely, and the sheekar abundant; bears, barasinghas, goorul, pheasants, cheekores, &c. abound; but I fancy the leave will be put a stop to, except in cases of sickness, as there is a talk of Sir Charles Napier coming up this way, and commanding officers are in a deadly stew, and already talk of brushing-up their brigades and corps. I think you may reckon on eight or nine months decent weather here. A few of the folks at this place have built a large hut on Mount Nara, about thirty-eight miles away from this, for the accommodation of invalids and others going there on leave. We have had very little rain yet, and but little sickness."—Delhi Gazette, July 14.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INTERPRETERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Bombay Castle, June 25th, 1849.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having received the instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, is pleased, in conformity therewith, to publish the following rules for regulating the appointment of interpreters in the Indian Navy, in supercession of the General Order, No. 65 of 1848, and all former Orders upon the subject:—

lst. The languages to be studied and recognised as qualifying for the office of interpreter in the Indian navy, are—1st, Hindoostanee; 2nd, Persian; 3rd, Arabic; 4th, Malay; and 5th, Scindee.

2nd. The examinations of officers of the Indian navy are to be held under the same rules, and before the same Committee as those of the army; and the Commander-in-Chief, before submitting to Government the name of any officer to be sent before the Committee, will satisfy himself that a sufficient degree of proficiency has been attained to render the examination proper.

3rd. Moonshee allowance will be granted, as in the army, to every officer of the Indian navy who passes the prescribed examination, at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem for six months, for each language.

4th. The appointments of interpreters in the Indian navy are restricted to three, viz. :-

One for the Persian Gulf station.

One for the Aden station.

One for any squadron or vessel proceeding on special service.

These appointments are to be held by officers below the rank of commander, and not being the 1st lieutenant of any ship.

The remuneration for the office of interpreter is fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem, and it is to be clearly understood, that the officer so appointed will nevertheless continue to perform every duty on board or on shore, which may fall to him as an effective officer of the ship.

5th. To be eligible for office as an interpreter, an officer must have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, and in Persian, and in at least one of the other three of the languages above named; and it is distinctly declared, that without due certificates no officer will be entitled either to the moonshee allowance or to the appointment of interpreter.

BOLITION OF THE SCINDE CAMEL CORPS.

Bombay Castle, July 14, 1849. - Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Scinde Camel Corps be reduced and abolished from the 15th September next.

2. The Sepoys of the Camel corps are to have the option of discharge, or of being re-transferred to the corps of the line; the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the rank they at present hold to be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed by casualties.

3. The commanding officer of the corps, and the adjutant and quarter-master, together with their office establishments, will remain until the 15th October, to complete the settlement of the accounts and other necessary arrangements.

OFFICES OF MASTER ATTENDANT AND NAVAL STORE-KEEPER. Bombay Castle, July 14, 1849.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to order that in future the appointments of master attendant and Indian naval storekeeper shall be held by officers of the rank of captain on the effective list of the Indian navy, but not for more than three years consecutively by the same officers, unless specially reappointed, and further, that the allowances attached to these appointments shall hereafter be fixed as stated in the margin. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that this modification in the establishment of the dockyard shall take effect from the 1st of September next.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, qual. for pub. bus. July 11.

BAGSHAW, R. S. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. July 9.

BAZETT, R. J. judge and sess. judge of Khandeish, ass. ch. of

CAMERON, C. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, arrived at his station June 5.

COXON, M. A. ass. ch. of app. of 1st asst. to comm. of Sattara.

DAVIES, C. J. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. July 9. ELPHINSTON, A. coll. of Khandeish, to remain in his district on deputation.

GOLDFINCH, W. A. 1st asst. to coll. of Dharwar, res. ch. of

GRANT, A. R. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. July 9. HAVELOCK, W. H. 2nd asst. to coll. of Khandeish, res. ch. of his duties, June 30.

MALET, H. P. fr. 3rd to 2nd class fr. July 3.

MORGAN, J. R. to be sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat, for det. stat. of Broach, July 11.

PRENDERGAST, C. G. app. 1st mst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedahad, July 11.

REID, L. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. July 9.

ROBERTSON, J. W. 3rd asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, qual. for pub. hns. July 11.

ROGERS, A. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. July 9.
SPENS, A. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. July 3.
Tucker, L. H. B. 1st asst. to mag. of Belgaum, vested with full pen. pow. of a mag. in that collectorate, July 11.

### LHAVE OF ABSENCE.

LUARD, R. D. 2 mo. to Poenah. WILLIAMS, 2nd class eng. 1 mo.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

### APPOINTMENT.

BRERETON, Rev. H. H. asst. chapl. having ret. to pres. unexp. portion of leave canc.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Capt. com. of Guzerat cooly police corps, res. ch. June 23. ANDERSON, Lieut. W. C. asst. superint. of rev. surv. and assess.

in S. Mahratta country, res. ch. of his duties June 27.

Anderson, Capt. 17th N.I. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. of the Scinde div. June 22.

AYTOUN, Lieut. A. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. July 6; to join and

assume com. of the detach. of Golundauze at Malligaum.

BARTON, 2nd Lieut. C. J. art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. June 25, 1849, in suc. to Lloyd, prom.

BATTYE, Ens. A. F. 25th N.L. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 28, 1848, in

suc. to Hall, dec.

BLUNT, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 3rd tr. horse brig.

BRETT, Brev. maj. W. att. to 1st comp. 3rd batt. at Shikarpore,

temp. June 15.

BRUCE, Lieut, H. 2nd Eur, L.I. to be 2nd in com. Scinde came corps.

BURROWES, Ens. E. E. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 22, in suc. to Rippon, ret

BURD, Ens. R. posted to 10th N.I. to rank fr. June 14. CARR, Ens. L. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, to join, June 18. COGLAN, Brev. maj. W. M. art. to be maj. fr. June 25, 1849, in suc. to Lloyd, prom.

COWPER, Lieut. R. app. 2nd in com. 1st Belooch bat. assum. ch. June 14.

CREAGH, Lieut. W. to res. app. as asst. in Scinde camel dept. DANSEY, Lieut. res. ch. of app. as executive canal officer in Upper Scinde.

DAY, Lieut. H. J. to res. spp. in rev. survey dept. at Nassick DENNIS, Capt. R. post mr. in ch. of Poona and Nagpoor dawk line, res. ch. of duties.

DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. to res. app. as executive canal officer; Scinde.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. J. B. to res. app. as dep. coll. in rev. sur-

vey dept. at Jerruck; res. ch. of app. June 6.
DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D'A. 28th N.I. to proc. and join.
EVANS, Lieut. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Mar. 12, 1849, in suc. to Rawlinson, dec.

FANNING, Lieut. F. rev. survey dept. to res. app. on expiration of

FITZGERALD, Capt. R. 12th N.I. placed at disp. of gov. of India for emp. with irreg. force, July 2.

FULLER, 2nd Lieut. eng. passed colloq. exam. July 2.

GEORGE, Lieut. G. posted to 25th N.I. to rank fr. June 1

GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. act. adj. in Scinde, on being rel. by Lieut. Stevenson, to join light field batt. at Shikapoor, June 15.

GELL, Lieut. J. S. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 14, in suce. to Threshie, dec.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. to rank fr. June 25, 1849, v. Burton, prom.

GRAHAME, 2nd Lient. T. W. art. attached to 4th comp. 2nd batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Heathorne on m. c. July 11.

GRANT, Lieut. E. app. adj. 2nd Belooch batt. assum. ch. June 14. GRAVES, Lieut. J. C. 3rd L. C. to be capt. on the augmentation. GREEN, Brev. maj. E. app. aset. adj. gen. Scinde div. assum. ch.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. to do duty with 3rd batt. July 13. HAILES, Lieut. to perf. staff duties of artillery in the N. div. HALLETT, Ens. F. A. to do duty with lat gren. N.I. at Pouna, to

HART, Capt. E. H. having ret. fr. field serv. in Punjauh, to join and assume com. of marine batt. June 14.

HART, Capt. S. V. W. supt. of pensions, to be a mem. of board of education in suc. to C. J. Erskine, July 2.

HASLEWOOD, Capt. A. M. commt. of Rutnagherry Rangers, res. ch. of duties.

HENDERSON, Lieut. 2nd co. 1st batt. art. to act as interp. to 3cd N.I. fr. May 10.

HILL, Lieut. J. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13, 1849.
HGG, 2nd Lieut. G. F. posted to right wing 1st Eur. fus. to rank
fr. June 14, 1849, v. King, prom.
HUNTER, Lieut. W. F. 2nd L.C. to be capt. on the augmentation

fr. May 8. KEMBALL, Lieut. G. C. 1st L.C. to be capt. on the augmenta-

tion fr. May 8.

KEMPT, Lieut. F. S. adj. N.V.B. to rejoin his station and resume

ch. of his app. July 3.

King, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 13, 1849, in suc. to Rawlinson, dec.

LECKIE, Lieut. G. A. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. March 22, in suc. to

Rippon, ret. LERSON, Maj. having ret. fr. field serv. to res. com. of art. in

Scinde div. June 15.
LEITH, 1st Lieut. R. W. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. March 13.

LESTER, Lieut. J. F. 10th N.I. to be dept. coll. of Sukkur, fr. April 14. LLOYD, Brev. lieut. col. J. C.B. art. to be lieut. col. fr. June 25,

1849, v. Jacob, retired.
Loch, Cornet F. A. E. 1st L.O. to be lieut. on the augmenta-

tion fr. May 8. LORD, Lieut. C. G. attac. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Poena, to

join June 15. LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. S. de N. posted to art. v. Barton, pro. to

rank fr. June 22, 1849, v. Anderson, dcc.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. A. to cond. duties of qr. mr.'s dept. at Sholapore fr. June 11.

MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. app. adj. 1st Belooch batt. assum. ch. June 14.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. 14th N.I. placed at disp. of act. coll. and mag. of Poona, June 11.
MYLNE, Capt. C. D. supt. of Ghaut police, and com. of Ghaut

local inf. res. ch. June 30. PHAYRE, Lieut. R. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 28, 1848, in succ. to Hall, dec.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. to res. app. as dep. coll. rev. survey dept. Seliwau.

PITTMAN, 2nd Lieut. R. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. July 6; to join head qu. of the batt. at Ahmednuggur.

POWNALL, Brev. capt. T. C. art. to be capt. fr. June 25, 1849, in succ. to Lloyd, prom.

REYNOLDS, Capt. W. to be a brig. maj. posted to the brig. at

Poora, July 10.
RICHARDS, Ens. R. W. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 14, in succ. to Threshie, dec.

RIPPON, Capt. Gordon, perm. to retire fr. the service fr. Mar. 22. ROBERTSON, Brig. on being rel. at Deesa, to ret. to Ahmednuggur and res. com. of brig. at lat. station, June 11.

Scott, Cornet W. H. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. on the augmentation

fr. May 8.

SHAW, Ens. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. to com. 3rd div. of camel bag.

eorps, v. Ens. Naylor, res. July 2.

SMORTT, Lieut. to act as interp. to 22nd N.I. fr. July 8.

SOPPITT, Col. M. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1848.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. ret. to duty June 14.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta to 7th N.I.

WAHAB, Ens. C. W. 14th N.I. to rank fr. May 4, v. Lancaster,

WARDEN, Ens. A. S. to rank fr. June 1.

WARREN, unp. Cadet W. B. attac. to do duty with 28th N.I. at Nassick, to join June 15.

WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. to rank fr. May 4, v. Weston,

prom.
WESTON, Lieut. H. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 4, v. Horwood, dec.

WILLIAMS, Ens. R. F. posted to 21st N.I. to rank fr. June 14.
WILLIOUGHBY, Ens. M. W. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at the pres. to join July 2.

WOOSNAM, Capt. J. B. art. having been reported fit for duty, to rejoin light field batt. at Ahmednuggur, June 15.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

#### INFANTRY.

BLAKENEY, W. June 13. UTTERSON, M. C. June 13. WARRAN, W. B. June 14. LORD, C. O. June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to remain in the Deccan, on m. c.

ARTHUR, Cornet S. M. 3rd L.C. to Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Sattara.

ASH, Capt. J. art. in ext. to July 31, on m. c.
ASHBURNER, Licut. J. 18th N.I. fr. July 20 to Sept. 30, to Shola-

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd L.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 31, to remain at Bombay.

BERTHON, Ens. E. P. 2nd L.I. fr. July 4 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

to Europe on furl. for 3 years on m. c.

Blair, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. fr. June 1 to July 31, in ext. to proceed

to the Decean on m. c.

BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. in ext. to July 31, on m. c.

BROWN, Capt. G. S. 27th N.I. in ext. to July 31, on m. c.

CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. F. F. 26th N.I. 1 mo. to Mooltan.

CLIFTON, Ens. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. June 11 to July 31, to Poona,

on m. c. CRAWFORD, Capt. A. fr. June 13 to Sept. 15, to rem. in Bombay. CUNNINGHAM, Licut. P. S. 3rd Madras L.I. July to Nov. 15,

CUMINGHAM, Licut. F. S. oru mamas 2.1. and the Bangalore, pr. aff.

Dobrer, Licut. S. 5th L.I. to Sept. 15, to rem. in the Deccan.

Durnsterville, Ens. L. D'Arcy. 28th N.I. fr. June 25 to July
15, to rem. in Bombay under a subpena fr. the Supreme Court.

Gordon, Ens. J. 1st N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 20, to pres.

Gray, Licut. W. 1st Eur. reg. June 1 to Sept. 30.

HILL, Licut. J. exec. eng. at Kurrachee, fr. June 1 to July 31, to

the Deccan, on m. c.

Holbrow, Lieut. W. F. 12th N.I. to May 19, 1849, in ext. to enable him to join.

HOLMES, Capt. J. 2nd Belooche batt. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to proc. to the Deccan on m. c.

JOHNSON, Licut. L. F. 4th N.I. in ext. to July 31, on m. c.

JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. fr. July 6 to Aug. 1, to Bombay,

On m. c JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. in ext. to July 31, on m. c.

KEMBALL, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. fr. June 1 to July 31, in ext. to

Proc. to the Decean on m.c.

KEMBALL, Licut. V. S. 1 mo. to Poona.

KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. fr. June 1 to July 31, in ext. to proc. to the Deccan on m.c.

Lowry, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. June 30 to July 31, to rem. at the pres. on m.c.

LOWRY, Lieut. R. 25th N. I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c. MACBONALD, Capt. M. M. 22nd N.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to

rem. in the Decean on m.c.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. 4 mo. in ext.

MOYLE, Capt. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. art. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Bombay on m.c.

OWEN, Capt. C. J. 1st L.C. in ext. to July 31 on m.c.

PENNY, Capt. J. 1st L.C. fr. June 22 to July 31, to the Deccan on m.c.

PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. 24th N.I. fr. July 9 to Oct. 20, to rem. at Bombay for examination in Hindustani,

ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 15, to rem. at

Bombay and the Deccan.
ROWAN, Capt. A. 1 mo.
SIMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. reg. to Europe, for 3 years, on

STEVENS, Brev. maj. S. J. c. B. fr. June 16 to Oct. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.

STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. fr. June 1 to July 31, in ext. to proc. to the Deccan, on m. c.

SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to July 31, on m. c. VALLIANT, Brev. capt. A. 27th N.I. fr. June 25 to Aug. 31, to rem. in Guzerat.

WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. leave cane. WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. 18 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to Dhoolia detach. v. Knapp, ord. to Nassick, June 14.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. placed under orders of supt. surg. Poona div. July 14.

FORBES, Dr. C. B. civ. surg. at Dharwar, to be an asst. mag. in that collectorate, July 18.

KNAPP, act. civ. surg. and asst. mag. at Nassick, qual. for du. as a mag. July 11.

a mag. July 11.

Nicholson, Asst. surg. 2nd L.C. to proc. to Kavia and rel. Surg.

Durham of med. dut. at that stat. June 11.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 4th co. 4th batt. art.

at Hydrabad, with No. 9 lt. field battery attached, July 13.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMOND, Surg. J. 24th, in ext. to July 31, on m. c. NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the Guzerat provincial hatt.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. W. ret. to duty July 7.
FARRER, Mids. C. H. July 1 to 31, to rem. in the Deccan on m.c. GARDENER, Mate, July 1 to 31, to rem. in the Deccan on m.c. MONK, Mids. ret. to duty July 7.

QUAYLE, Volunt. D. arr. July 5.

Schneider, Volunt. arr. July 7.

Windus, Mids. July 1 to 31, to rem. in the Decean on m.e.

### DOMESTIC.

CABRAL, the wife of E. d. at Poonah, June 26.

CABRAL, the wife of L. s. June 27.

CAMPBELL, lady of Com. I.N. s. June 24.

Coles, lady of George, s. at Rutnagherry, June 25.

GORDON, wife of Samuel, commiss. s. at Aden, June 27.
GRAVES, lady of Capt. J. C. s. at Sholapoor, July 5.
LACK, wife of Serj. superint. Agri. Horti. Soc. Garden, s. at Paree
Hill, July 11.

McCudden, Mrs. s. June 21.

MILLER, wife of Conductor, sappers and miners, d. at Poona, July 15.

NELSON, wife of Henry, Esq. I.N. s. July 5. SCROGGEE, wife of Sub. cond. J. pension estab. d. at Bombay, June 28.

SHORT, the wife of J. H. C. d. July 20.

STACK, lady of Capt. 24th N.I. s. at Hydrabad, June 15.
WHITEHILL, lady of Capt. C. S. 2ad Eur. L.I. s. at Poona,

July 5. Young, the lady of H. Esq. C. S. s. at the Wilderness, Bombay.

### MARRIAGES.

BEYTS, G. Com. of St. Sir James Rivett Carnac, to Juliana Talvey, at Bombay, June 23.

HARRISON, J. R. F. lieut. 17th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of John Wright, Esq. in med. ch. at Vingorla, at Belgaum, June 20.

TREASURE, Capt. C. N. 11th N.I. to Agatha, d. of C. Butler, Esq. surg. of Brentwood, Essex, at Kurrachee, June 14.

### DEATHS.

Anderson, Lieut. W. H. art. at Mooltan, aged 21, June 22.
BEAN, E. C. at Kurrachee, aged 51, June 12.
CABRAL, James, infant s. of L. at Ahmednuggur, aged 7 days,

July 3.

CAMPBELL, John, in the fort, Bombay, aged 61, July 12.
GAGE, Capt. Hon. W., H. M.'s 83rd foot, at Poona, July 15.
GRAVES, James W. infant s. of Capt. J. C. 3rd L. C. at Shola-

pore, July 12.

HAMPTON, John, at Girgaum, aged 44, June 30.
HAZELGROVE, Mary L. d. of G. P. at Bhooj, aged 4 mo. July 14. HOGG, Maria, wife of Capt. C. Bombay fus. at Mooltan, June 22.
HUGHES, Capt. W. G. C. 4th rifles, at Mooltan, aged 30, July 1.
LECKIE, Emma, d. of Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. at Hirsole, aged 2,

July 15. PARKINSON, Robert G. s. of W. at Colaba, aged 1, July 18.

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PARSONS, Edward, s. of G. S. R. N. at Malabar bill, aged 24, June 28

RENNY, Agnes E. inf. d. of Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. at Kurrachee,

June 8.

SIMSON, Lieut. J. D. 6th N.I. at Baroda, July 2.
WINKLER. Emma S. d. of J. F. at Cochin, aged 14, July 1.

Young, A. T. Y. midshipman of the Indian Navy, at Suz, on board the Atalanta, May 25.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29. Tigris, Manners, Aden.—30. Orpheus, Neill, Liverpool; Slains Castle, Andrews, Liverpool.—JULY 5. Zion's Hope, Parker, Cork.—7. Steamer Queen, Young, Aden.—8. Prince of Wales, Jones, China and Singapore.—11. Forth, ——, Juddah.—14. Richard Cobden, Stewart, London.—15. James White, Turner, Hull.—20. Elphinstone, Gardner, Bushire; John Cooper, Were, Singapore.—22. Moffat, Smith, Liverpool; steamer Achilles, Evans, Uner Vocas Singapore. Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

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Per Ursula.—Capt. H. Lloyd, Lieuts. M. Baumgartner and H. de Renzy Pigott, and Asst. surg. N. Heffernan, M.D. 6th rifles.

Per Gleneig.—Mrs. Bannatyne and Dr. Wilson.

Per George Fyfe.—Lieut. A. M. Melvin, I.N.; Lieut. Braxm,

H.M. 64th foot.

Per Malla .- Lieut. J. Meade, H.M. 83rd foot, Messrs. Grey and

Cargill.

Per Zion's Hope. — Mrs. Major Swinburne, Mr. Swinburne, Mrs. Coleburne, Cadet D. Qugh, Bombay army; Major J. Swinburne, Capt. D. Anderson, J. Swinburne, Qu. mr. W. Coleburne, Ens. J.

Per steamer Queen.—Mrs. Treacher, child, and servant; Miss Eyre, Capt. D. W. P. Labalmondiere, H.M.'s 83rd foot; Lieut. Balfour, I.N.; Mr. Monk, I.N.; Mr. Schneider, I.N.; Signor E. Victor Mouran.

Per Richard Cobden .- Mrs. G. Younghusband.

Per James While.—Mr. Nelson.
Per Elphinstone.—Dr. W. Campbell, W. F. Mills, Esq.

Per Achilles .- Mr. T. Browning, Mr. G. Clutterbuck, and Mr. R. Nias.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE, 30. Duchess of Northumberland, Freeman, London.—JULY JUNE, 30. Ducness of Northumbertana, Freeman, London.—JULY 2. China, M'Lean, Calcutta; Sir Bevois, Dudman, Point-de-Galle.

—4. Hindoostan, West, China; steamer Inflexible, Hoseason, Cape and England.—5. Marion, McKerlie, Singapore and China.—7. Mermaid, Anderson, China.—9. Frederick Huth, Toby, China.—10. Tulloch Castle, Greig, Whampoa.—12. Malobar, McClear. Calcutta.—14. Duke of Lancaster, Wakcham, China.—17. Mastiff, Dobree, China.—18. Perment London.—10. Extra of China.—19. China.—18. Bombay, Flamark, London.—19. Earl of Clare, Ager, Calcutta; Punjaub, Palmer, Calcutta; steamer Malia, Potts, Pointde-Galle and Hong-Kong.—24. Benares, Brown, Calcutta; India, Campbell, China; Putriarch, Miles, Liverpool; Charles Grant, Evans, China.—25. Steamer Feroze, Frushard, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. Per John Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. James.

Per Agnes .- Messrs. Rankin and Taylor. Per Duches of Northumberland .- Mr. W. Hull.

Per Myaram Dyaram .- C. Dunn, Esq.

Per Myaram Dyaram.—C. Duon, Esq.
Per Earl of Clare.—Mrs. Ager and child.
Per Bombay.—Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Evans, Miss Payne, C. O.
Evans, Esq. Lieut. W. G. Law, 10th Bengal N.I. and Ens. E. P.
Berthon, 2nd Bombay E.L.I.
Per Malla.—Mr. W. Robertson.—To Point de Galle and
Calcutta: W. A. Montriou, Esq. barrister.—To Madras: G.

D. McGivern, Esq.

Per steamer Feroze, for Sunz .- Mrs. Blowers, Capt. Thomson, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drag.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, July 25, 1849. Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer lo	ma	••	Rs.117 a 11	8 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26		Rs. 1061	do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 106	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 2 a 4 as	s. prem.
4	Do.	do.	1832-	-33	Rs. 90 a 90	} per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835.	-36	Rs. 87 a 87	p.100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-	43	Rs. 87 a 87	ì do.

### BANK SHARPS.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 27 per cent. prem.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do. 17 a 17 p.ct. dis.
	,, 1,000 each 500 do. 20 per cent. dis.
	,, 500 each 500 do. 1 a 2 per cent.
	prem. (with div. to purchaser)
Back of Madras	
Apollo Press Com	
Colaba Press Com	
Colaba Land Com	
Bombay S. N. Com.	
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11
Bank of England Notes, per £	11 to 11 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100	., 220
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 14 as.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 171

#### EXCHANGES.

О	n Lond	ion, at				
6 m	onths'	sight, p	er rup	ee 1s. 10¾d.	For documen	t bills.
6		•••		1s. 10 d.	For credit	do.
6		• •	••	1s. 10½d.	For bank	do.
3	• •	• •	••	1s. 97d.	Ðo.	do.
2	••	••	••	ls. 93d.	Do.	do.
ì	• •	• •	••	ls. 9#d.	Do.	do.
1 da	y's			1s. 9\d.	Do.	do.
aО	Calcut	ta at 60	days'	sight, per 100	4as. per cent. dis.	
		30	days'	sight	8 as. per cent. pr	em.
					1 a 1 per cent. p	
Oα	Madra	s at 30	days'	sight	2as, per cent. pre	m.
			at a	sight	10 a 12 as. per ct	. prem.
Οn	China	at 60	days'	sight per 100 dl	rs. Rs. 209.	-

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 31. 5s. to 31. 7s. 6d.

#### MARKETS.

BOMBAY, July 24 .- All descriptions of Cotton Yarn in good demand, but without material change in price except for Nos. 20 and 30 Water, and 30, 50, and 60 Mule, the former of which has slightly improved, while the latter has somewhat receded. No. 40 Mule has advanced in price. Considerable sales in Copper and Iron have been made, and the demand for all kinds is active. A sale of Spelter has taken place at Rs. 11 per cwt.; holders unwilling to sell. Of Tin Plates the market is bare.

BEER.—The only sales are 40 hhds. Allsopp's, at Rs. 621, and 100 hbds. Bass's, at Rs. 55.

## CEYLON.

#### CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BRAYBROOKE, P. W. to be act. asst. agent, dist. jud. and commr. of court of req. act. pol. mag. and coroner, at Newerakalawiya.

Burrows, E. H. to be act. asst. at Colombo to gov. agt. of west. prov. June 23.

GIBSON, W. C. to sign Treasury drafts dur. abs. of Hon. F. J. Templer.

LIZARD, F. to be act. asst. at Kandy to gov. agent for central prov. June 8.

MORPHEW, P. W. to be act. asst. agent act. pol. mag. at Hambantotte and coroner at Tangalle. June 8.

RONAYNE, D. to be justice of the peace for S. prov. June 8; to be coll of cust. for South prov. June 15.

TRANCHELL, J. T. to ret. to his du. of ass. gov. agent at Trinco-

malee, June 8

WHITING, W. H. to be act, dist. judge, com. of Ct. of Req. and pol. mag. at Trincomalee, June 33. Ceylon

MARRIAGE.
SIMPSON, J. to Ellen, d. of C. Morrison, at Kandy, June 23.

### DEATH.

DENHAM, T. H. s. of the late Capt. J. J. at Point de Galle, aged 23, June 23.

### LABUAN.

SIR JAMES BROOKE and suite arrived here (May 23) from Sarawak, en route to Sooloo, where the Dutch had been intruding themselves. A grand attack on the pirates of Sakarran and Sarebus was to take place in June. The Meander was earnestly looked for from China. The Albatross was at Sarawak. The Semiramis and Nemesis steamers, and the brig Royalist, were also to assist, which, with about 4,000 natives to be raised by the Rajah (Sir James Brooke), will be the force employed.

In the course of a recent survey of the line of road near the village of Sarraroo, in Bundelcund, the prismatic surveying compass, 3½ inches in diameter, deviated to the extent of no less than 105°. Upon digging at the spot, at a depth of about five feet, a highly magnetic stone, in large masses, was found, which proved to be a diorite (a mineral compounded of felspar and hornblende), with a strong admixture of magnetic iron ore, giving it distinct polarity.



### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (vol. i. part 1), just published, contains the continuation of Major Rawlinson's Memoir on the Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions at Behistun, of which it forms the fourth chapter, consisting of a vocabulary of the ancient Persian language, including all the words, in the original arrow-headed character, which occur in the inscriptions, accompanied by etymological explanations.

The discoveries of Major Rawlinson, in this department of archæology, which rank next in merit to, if they do not vie in importance with, those of the late James Prinsep, are scarcely yet sufficiently known and appreciated. This gentleman has performed a task which long defied the persevering efforts of the most profound and skilful philologists, having deciphered and translated the cunciform inscriptions, and, in the chapter now under consideration, he has furnished, in fact, a dictionary of the words, or groups of characters, the meaning and grammatical value of which he has illustrated by a vast extent of learning, bringing to bear upon the subject the results of the investiga tions prosecuted by the able continental scholars who have di-rected their attention to these remarkable inscriptions.

As an example of the prodigality of illustration, which the erudition and researches of Major Rawlinson have enabled him to bestow upon the proper names in the inscriptions, we subjoin the article "Asagarta," the name of a country by the Greek writers called "Sagartia:"—

"The country of Asagarta appears in the inscriptions to have been situated between Media and Parthia, but to have been included within the political limits of the former province; I judge of its situation from observing that it heads the list of 'Eastern' Satrapies\* (of which the western boundaries must have been the Caspian Streights), the names of Asagarta, Parthwa, and Zaraka being given in succession, and evidently in geographical order; while its political dependence can be proved by the omission of the name in three out of four of the lists of the Satrapies; by the fact of the rebel Chitratakhma, who threw Sagartia into revolt, claiming to be of the Median family of Cyaxares; and particularly by the employment of an expression in the fifteenth paragraph of the second column at Behistun, 'This is what was done by me in Media,' in reference to the reduction of Sagartia, as well as to the defeat of the Median pretender Phraortes.

"The name of Assgarta suggests many important considerations.

M. Jacquet (Journal Asiatique for October, 1838, p. 407) by a somewhat forced etymology, translates the title by 'the great eiver,' and supposes the tribe accordingly to which it appertained to have dwelt on the banks of the Oxus. Garta, however, is probably the same territorial suffix which occurs in the Sanskrit

त्रिवात, † and the original ethnic form, therefore, will be Asa. Now without inquiring whether these Asa may have been connected with the Aswas (च्याः) or Aooi, whose subsequent conquests

were so renowned in history, tit is at any rate worthy of remark, that the Scandinavian nations, whose Eastern origin is unquestionable, retained in their mythology the name of Asyard, § and regarded the happy region which was thus designated with much the same veneration that the Hindus paid to the fabulous Mers, or the early Persians to Airyanem Vaejo. It may be presumed then, I think, that the Scandinavian races either sprang from the country of Asagaria, or that the tribe of that name in its original emigration with the other Arian colonists to the westward, threw off a branch which first settled on the Euxine, and subsequently penetrated to the north of Europe.

"Of the Persian Asagarta or Sagartii our knowledge is very limited. By Herodotus, they are classed with the Sarangians, the

\* See Ins. No. 4, 1. 15. I continue to read "dahydra tyd parauriya," the

Thamanians, the Utians, and the Mecians,\* and the Satrapy thus composed would appear to have encircled the great salt desert of Persia to the eastward. They are in another passage described by the same author as a nation of Persian descent, speaking the Persian language, forming in their dress a connecting link between the Persians and Pactyans, and serving with the Persian cavalry in the army of Xerxes,† In Justin, also, there is a remarkable notice of them. 'The Porthians,' he says, 'were Scythian exiles, driven out of their country by domestic wars; they occupied the deserts between Hyrcania, the Dahi, the Arii, the Sagartians, and the Margians.'‡ Ptolemy further places them in Media to the north of gians. † Ptolemy further places them in Media to the Boston Choromithene, and in the eastern parts of the range of Zagros. § From all this I infer, that, forming a part of the Arian immigration which is figured in Persian romance as the conquest of Feridún, they established themselves particularly along the mountain range to the south of the Caspian, this is fact being the extreme western point which the colonists had reached at the time of the composition of the first Fargard of the Vendidád, and the locality being more-over especially connected with all those antique traditions which commemorated the advent of the race into Persia, and their sup-pression both of Scythian and of Semitic power. When the great pression both of Scythian and of Semitic power. When the great mass of colonists moved to the South, and spread themselves over the plains of Persis, raising a native dynasty to the throne, which first acquired celebrity under its third member, Achæmenes, I further believe the Sagartians and Thamanians to have remained in their seats along the Caspian mountains; and although, from their position, politically subservient to the Medes, and separated by the great salt desert from their brethren in Persis, to have still retained, —at any rate, as late as the age of Herodotus, and probably much later,—a close connection with the true Perso-Arian stock.||
"I shall have occasion to revert to this subject in the historical

chapter, and will only therefore at present add, that we may probably trace an early position of the Asa in the Asapuragán, on the north-western skirts of Paropamisus,\*\* while I have no doubt but that to the same race is to be attributed the very remarkable fort of Lasgird,†† which is situated in the very heart of their permanent seats between Parthia and Media."

 Lib. III. c. 93; the Σαράγγαι are of course the inhabitants of Zaranj, of whom more hereafter. In the θαμάναι, I recognize the tribe which gave its name to Damaghan, Joseph Damawend, &c. The Ourton may, perhaps, be identified with the Yutiya of the Inscriptions, and the Makot colonized مكران Mekran.

† Lib. VII. c. 85: the Pactyans are a disputed race, but may, I think, be compared with the Zend Baghdhi, which by common consent is identified with Bactria.

‡ Lib. XLI. c. 1; in all editions of Justin that I have consulted, the name is written Spartani, but this must be an error for Sagartani.

§ Lib. VI. c. 2; Ptolemy's Geography of Media is very loose; he appears to join Zagros, Orontes, Jasonium (Damaceand), and Coronus in a continuous chain, and where he mentions Zagros in allusion to the Sagartis, I understand him to speak of that part of the range about the Caspian Gates. In his Χωρομιθρήνη I recognise خوار κιάτ, although he names the same district in his account of Parthia, Χοροάνη.

|| The ethnography of Persia will be examined in detail hereafter.

•• In the old authors اسپورکان, now called Shibbergdn.

thi السكول ), the initial letter is the Pehlevi article. The construction of this fort, which is near the town of Semndm, bears evident marks of the very highest antiquity.

ABORIGINAL RACES OF INDIA. - Mr. B. H. Hodgson, in prosecution of the steps taken by him for obtaining means of comparing the affinities of all the various aboriginal races tenantcomparing the aminues of all the various aboriginal races tenanting the whole continent of India, has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a comparative vocabulary of seven of the southern tongues (furnished by Mr. Walter Elliot, of Madras),—five, namely Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Carnataca, and Tulava, belonging to the cultivated class, and two, the Curzi and the Todava, to the uncultivated. Mr. Elliot observes that the application of the people to application Desiring for chesicistics. the aptitude of the people to substitute Prakritic for aboriginal words is a stumbling-block in the search for affinities; and that all the southern dialects become considerably intermixed as they approach each other's limits.

The Indian papers contain a suggestion for the establishment of regular steam communication between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, &c. It is said that already, whenever opportunities have occurred, steam conveyance has been eagerly made use of by the Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca, and that, if regular means were afforded, this traffic, together with the ordinary exports and imports and passenger business between the places, would prove sufficiently remunerative. It appears that the total registered tonnage, in 1847, employed between Bombay and the Gulf of Persia was 17,050 tons, and that the estimated number of passengers each way was 6,300.



<sup>&</sup>quot; Eastern provinces," perauviya being for पूर्व, the locat. sing. of पूर्व

<sup>†</sup> Lassen (Pentapot. p. 32) and Troyer (Raj. Tar. tom. i. p. 501) are content to derive the affix in Trigarta (which is still the family name of the

Rajas of Jallandhar) from [7], "a cavern;" but such an etymology seems to be anything but satisfactory. I shall examine the term in detail, under the head Vardanam.

<sup>†</sup> The Aswas, of Indian romance, were one of the great divisions of the Yadawa race. They are first known in classical history as the invaders of Bactria (Strab. XI. p. 511), and may be subsequently traced for a long period in Chinese annals as the dominant race in Persian Khorasan. (See Foe Kouč Ki, p. 83; Nouv. Mélanges Asiat. tom. i. p. 217; and De Guignes' foot-note to p. 51, tom. i. part 2me. of the Hist. des Huns.)

<sup>§</sup> The first immigration of the Asi into the north of Europe is lost in antiquity, but Odin brought in the second colony from Asgard, about the Christian era. The subject has been thoroughly examined by Geijer, in his Schweders Unschlichte.

<sup>#</sup> Odin was popularly believed to have brought the Asi from the Euxine.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, August 31, 1849.

THE present mail announces the termination of the trial of the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, who has been pronounced guilty of all the charges imputed to him, namely, aiding and abetting the murder of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson, instigating his troops to attack them, and rewarding the murderers. The Court has adjudged him to suffer death for these offences, but has suspended execution until the pleasure of the Governor-General be known, to whom a recommendation for mercy has been forwarded, "on the ground that Moolraj was the victim of circumstances." If these are the terms of the recommendation, they imply that the unfortunate personage is really not guilty of that crime which the English law denominates "murder," namely, a wilful and premeditated destruction of life, for a murderer can never be said to be the victim of circumstances, the definition of the crime supposing that he had an entire freedom of will.

The immense mass of the evidence, and its loose and contradictory nature, preclude us, at the present moment, from reviewing it carefully, and determining how far it establishes satisfactorily the guilt of the prisoner. But there are certain anomalies upon the very face of the proceedings which cannot be passed without notice.

The legality of the tribunal is somewhat equivocal; the right of the British authorities to try the governor of a Sikh province, for an offence growing out of acts for which he could be responsible, at the time, only to his own sovereign, is extremely doubtful. He was not a British subject in any sense of the term, nor answerable to our jurisdiction; yet the indictment against him has been framed in the technical language of the English common law, charging him with being an accessary before and after the fact,—which is in neither case a capital offence according to the Sikh code, the only law which, we imagine, could be applied to the case.

Waving this consideration, however, a cursory perusal of the evidence, and of the very able defence of Moolraj by Captain Hamilton, disposes us to think that an English jury would have acquitted the prisoner, against whom there is no direct and unequivocal proof of guilt by credible witnesses, whilst circumstances transpire which allow the fair inference that the assassination of the two gentlemen was the result of a sudden tumult, to which Moolraj was no party, and that the utmost extent of his complicity was a backwardness to interfere for the preservation of their lives, perhaps from a consciousness that interference on his part, whilst it would have been unavailing, might have compromised his own safety.

The ex-Nazim, it appears, had a turbulent and unruly army, which had upon former occasions mutined against his authority and attempted his life. The reforms forced appen him by the durbar, under the advice of the British Resident at Lahore, had impaired his influence with his troops; and the new administration prescribed to him was so repugnant to his views and habits, that he tendered his resignation, which had been accepted by the Lahore

durbar. Of the sincerity of this resignation there can be no doubt, after reading the very candid evidence of Mr. J. Lawrence. Moolraj made all the necessary arrangements for laying down his authority, and for paying the arrears of revenue due to the Government; and he even remitted a portion of his private capital to Umritsur. These acts are totally inconsistent with any premeditated design even to raise the standard of rebellion.

Some stress is laid by Captain Hamilton upon the want of consideration evinced by Mr. Vans Agnew towards Moolraj at their interview; and there seems little doubt that the unfortunate ex-Dewan foresaw, or fancied he foresaw, on the part of that young officer, a determination to subject him to hard measures. The call for long-adjusted accounts; the intimation that complaints against his government would be listened to and investigated, were very unpalatable to an eastern governor, about to part with his power, and lie at the mercy of enemies. This may have generated a feeling that indisposed him to run unusual risks for the protection of those from whom he expected little tenderness.

That the first attack upon Mr. Vans Agnew, by Ameer Chund, a miscreant brutified by bhang, was unpremeditated, and uncountenanced by Moolraj, is clear; that Moolraj rewarded Ameer Chund, as alleged, is disproved; that, at a later period, when the work of assassination was in progress or preparing, Mooraj was under duresse by his mutinous troops, is pretty well established; and that the attack upon the Eedgah was the work of an infuriated rabble, under no leader, is patent. Perhaps the best exculpation of Moolraj, as Captain Hamilton observes, is to be found in the reiterated declaration of Mr. Vans Agnew, that he did not consider him in any manner implicated in the attack. The last lines which that unfortunate gentleman wrote distinctly describe the affair as a popular tumult and mutiny.

Without entering, at present, any further into the case, we must confess our disappointment at the result of this trial. The ex-Dewan might have been convicted, upon the evidence, before a legal tribunal, of breach of allegiance, rebellion, treason, towards his proper sovereign; but we cannot prevail upon ourselves to concur with the verdict of the Court, that he is guilty of murder.

THEVES' ASSOCIATION IN AUSTRALIA.—The following statement appears in the Melbourne Morning Herald:—"Mr. Pittman, who yesterday advertised a letter to the Thieves' Association through our columns, requesting the restoration of his pocket-book, has received the following communication—and his pocket-book:—'Melbourne, 19th Feb. 1849. F. Pittman, Esq. Sir,—I am directed by the Thieves' Association to return your pocket-book, as the contents are of little value to us; and we are the more induced to do so from the handsome manner in which you have come forward in making our association public, and to show the truth of the old adage, that there is still honour amongst thieves. By order of the committee, H. S. Hon. Sec. N.B.—Please acknowledge the receipt in tomorrow's paper."

Mr. Robinson, Inspector of Government Schools in Assam, in some valuable notes on the languages spoken by the various tribes inhabiting the valley of Assam and its mountain confines, observes that they are intimately connected with the great Chinese stock, and "a striking peculiarity in them all is, the absence of infections; which is made up for by the use of small particles and appendages, though more frequently by the relative position of words in the formation of sentences, which is found amply sufficient to remove all ambiguities."

### THE BATTLE OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

From the Morning Chronicle of yesterday we extract the following correspondence, containing the official details of the engagement with the enemy's cavalry :—
"Camp, Chillianwallah, Feb. 4, 1849.

"Sir,-That part of the despatch of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, of the 16th ult., to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, which refers to the proceedings of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade on the 13th ult., being open to the inference that the confusion alluded to had been occasioned by some order, or misapprehension of an order, given by me, I request you will do me the honour to submit to his lordship the Commander-in-Chief, that after having sent out the strong party noted in the margin,\* to cover the right flank, and keep a large body of the enemy in check, and subsequently formed my line to the front, the only order I gave, on perceiving the enemy in my ewn front, was to attack them, followed by the trumpet sounds, and a call to come on; that the cheers of the brigade assured me the order was well and properly understood, and clearly shown to have been so, when, having myself been severely wounded in the head almost immediately after coming upon the enemy's besse, and compelled to proceed to the field hospital, I left the brigade in action with the enemy under the foregoing circumstances. I trust I may, in reference to my own feelings, and the character I have borne in the service for upwards of forty years, selicit to have the gratification of finding that his Excellency the Birtht Hon the Commander-in-Chief does not suppose that I gave any order that could, by any possible construction, have led

to the untoward movement in question, which occurred after I had been wounded and proceeded to the field hospital.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed)

"ALEXANDER POPE, Brigadier, 2nd Cavalry Brigade." Brigade.

"Joseph Thackwell, Major-Gen., (Countersigned) commanding Cavalry Division.

"To Lieut.-Col. Grant, C.B., Assist.-Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-quarters, Camp, Chillianwallah."

" Camp, Chillianwallah, February 12, 1849. Sir-I am instructed by Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., commanding the Cavalry Division, Army of the Punjab, to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) "E. T. Paatt, Captain, Deputy Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

To Brigadier A. Pope, C. B., late commanding 2nd Brigade Cavalry."

" Camp, Chillianwallah, Adjutant-General's Office, "Head-Quarters.

" Sir-I have had the honour to submit to the Commanderin-Chief a letter, bearing your counter-signature, dated the 4th inst., from Brigadier Pope, C.B., late commanding 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, explaining, with reference to that portion of his Excellency's despatch of the 16th ult. which alludes to the proceedings of the 2nd brigade in the action of the 13th inst., that no order was given by him (the brigadier) which could by any possible construction have led to the retirement which took place on that occasion. In reply, I am instructed to state, that the Commander-in-Chief fully accepts the denial of Brigadier Pope of any such order having emanated from him; and I am to state further that the brigadier's explanation will be forwarded for the information of the Right Hon, the Governor-General of India.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

" To Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, commanding Cavalry Division."

" Camp, Chillianwallah, January 15, 1819. Sir,-In obedience to cavalry division orders of the 14th inst., I have the honour to report that, pursuant to instructions received, I marched from camp at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., with the 2nd cavalry brigade, which was shortly afterwards joined by the 14th regiment of light dragoons, and having thrown out a strong party from the 9th lancers and light cavalry, which was soon after reinforced by eight horse artillery guns, under Lieut.-Col. Lane, C.B., to watch a large body of the enemy on our right flank, proceeded parallel with the infantry column under Maj.-Gen. Sir W. M.

Gilbert, K.C.B., until it halted and deployed into line. I then changed front to the left, forming line to the right of the horse artillery, which was drawn up to the right of the infantry line. A body of the enemy's horse being perceived immediately in front of the brigade, I ordered the attack to be made, leading it in front of H.M.'s 14th dragoons, and the line proceeded in as good order and at as rapid a pace as the nature of the ground in our front would admit of to attack the enemy, and soon got amongst them. Having almost immediately after been severely wounded by a sabre cut across my head, I was obliged to proceed to the field hospital, leaving the line in action with the enemy. During the preceding operations I received every assistance from Captain Fergusson, major of brigade.

Herewith I have the honour to forward a return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the action. It is with extreme regret I have to add that I have just received a report of the loss of a standard of the 6th light cavelry, and do myself the honour to forward the same for the major-general's information.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "Alex. Pore, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

" To Capt. Pratt, A. A. General, Cavalry Division, Camp."

" Camp, Chillianwellah, January 17, 1849.

"Sir-Having been called upon by Brigadier Pope, C. B., to give an account of the operations of the 2nd brigade of caralry in the action of the 13th, after he had been wounded and had gone to the rear, I beg to state that not having observed when the brigadier was disabled, and no report having reached me on the subject until after the action was over, I am unable to take up the brigadier's narrative, but I beg to be allowed to report the proceedings from the beginning as far as came under my own observation. After the enemy's first position at Chillianwallah had been carried, the second brigade having changed front to the right, I observed that we were opposed to a considerable body of the enemy's horsemen, and immediatly afterwards Brigadier Pupe ordered the line to attack to the front, and gave the order to advance, followed by the trumpet sound to trot and gallop. line advanced as regularly as the nature of the ground admitted, under a matchlock fire, directed by the 14th dragoen until on the point of closing with the enemy, when, instead of the pace increasing to the usual rurls, it slackened, and the enemy were engaged not faster than a trot. A number of single-handed encounters with the enemy then ensued. I observed officers and men of the 14th dragooms and light cavalry engaged with the enemy, and the same was going on on our right along the line, but very shortly the treeps, without any order, went about, and without any apparent reason the whole line gallopped to the rear, nor could all the exercisons of the officers arrest the panic. The halt was repeatedly sounded by my trumpeters, and at one time there appeared a prospect of stopping the disorder, and bringing back the men to the charge, but the appearance of the enemy on the flank sent the whole of the troops in one mass to the left; nor could the men be haited until they formed in rear of the guns. I then, for the first time, heard that Brigadier Pope, C.B., was wounded and had gone to the rear, and I assumed command of the brigade as senior officer on the field; and by the order of the Adjutant-General of the army, disposed of the brigade so as to cover the guns then in position. I beg, in conclusion, to express my extreme regret and mortification at the failure of the attack, and for the co quences that have resulted from it, and have only to add, that two squadrons of her Majesty's 9th lancers, a wing of the lst light cavalry under Captain Scott, with a wing of the 6th light cavalry, were early in the day detached to support Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, and consequently this portion of the brigade was not in the affair.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. T. Braderdo, Brigadier, commanding
lst Light Cavalry.

"To Captain Ferguson, Major of Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Camp."

"Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 17, 1849. "Sir-Agreeably to the desire of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., commanding cavalry division, commandicated by you, I requested Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, commanding the 1st light cavalry, who, after I had been wounded and been obliged to proceed to the field hospital, was the senior officer of the brigade (present with it) to continue my report of its proceedings in action with the enemy on the 13th instant. In forwarding herewith the letter in original just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, I beg to express the extreme mortification and regret I feel by the circumstances he therein mentions in the concluding part

<sup>•</sup> Four troops her Majesty's 9th Lancers, three troops 1st Light Cavalry, three troops 6th Light Cavalry, afterwards joined by eight horse artillery

of his letter-circumstances so entirely the reverse of what had heen expected.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

" ALEXANDER POPE, brigadier, Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

"To Captain Pratt, A. A., General, Cavalry Division, Camp."

"Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 15, 1849—
"Received Jan. 17.

"Sir-I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Pope, C.B., commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Punjab, the movements of the detachment of cavalry and horse artillery placed under my command, for the protection of the right flank of the army, in the action with the Sikhs, on the 13th instant. At the period the attack was made on the enemy's position by the main body of the army, the detachment\* as per margin which had been previously moving parallel with the column, formed line on an open space to the right, the guns in the centre, the right wing of the 9th lancers on the right, and detachments of the 1st and 6th light cavalry on the left; skirmishers were thrown out in advance, to keep a look-out on the movements of the enemy, who at this time had assembled in large masses, principally horse, on the hills; in fact, on observing the enemy advancing down the hill, moving to his right, and menacing an attack on the flank of the army, I moved the detachment forwards, and when in their range ordered the horse artillery to open a smart fire, which effectually checked his progress. I then made an oblique movement to the left front with the view of preventing any attempt on the rear and baggage. Shortly after this a considerable body of horse and foot from the left, evidently retiring, passed within a short distance of our front, upon which the whole of our guns played on them with grape, and completely dispersed them. The action about this time ceased, and I then received instructions from the Adjutant-General of the army to retire with the detachment to the village of Chillian-

"The steadiness and conduct of the detachment throughout, during the short period it was under my command, were most exemplary; and I have to express to Capt. Barton, commanding the cavalry and detachment of native cavalry on the left, and to Capt. Yule, commanding her Majesty's 9th lancers, and to Lieut. Courtney, commanding the artillery, and all other officers and men, my best thanks for the services rendered on this occasion. I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Francis, of her Majesty's 9th lancers, for his zealous exertions in keeping me accurately informed of the enemy's change of position, and in conveying orders. I must not omit to mention that Capt. Barton reports the gallantry of a non-commissioned officer of his troop, who, single handed, attacked and killed one of the enemy's horse. I have requested him to bring the case prominently to the notice of the commanding officer of his

corps.

"I am happy to be able to add that the casualties in the detachment amount only to one gunner, 2nd troop, slightly

wounded.

"In conclusion I beg to observe, that I consider it highly fortunate so large a detachment was placed on the flank, otherwise I apprehend that there would have been considerable difficulty in keeping the enemy in check.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. T. LANE, (Signed) "J. T. LANE,
"Lieut.-Colonel commanding Detachment.

"To Captain Fergusson, Major of Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Camp.'

" Camp, Chillianwallah, 17th Jan., 1849. "Sir,—Herewith I have the honour to forward for submission to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C.B. and K. H., commanding cavalry division, a letter in original, just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, C. B., reporting the proceedings of the detachment of her Majesty's 9th lancers and light cavalry of the 2nd brigade, and eight horse artillery guns, placed at his disposal to watch and keep in check a large body of the enemy on our right flank, on the 13th instant.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"Alexander Pore, Brigadier,
2nd Cavalry Brigade.

"To Capt. Pratt, A. A. General, Cavalry Division, Camp."

### RIVER NAVIGATION IN INDIA.

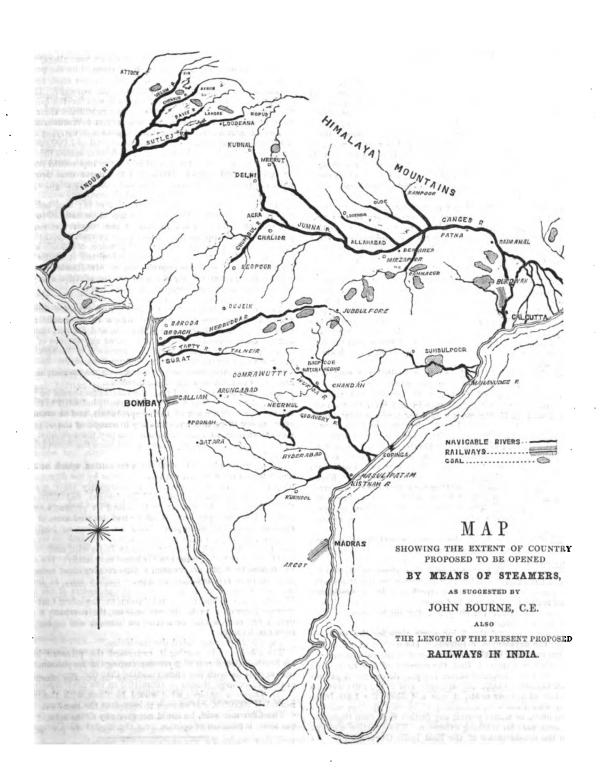
THE accompanying diagram map will illustrate the extent to which steam navigation may be accomplished on the rivers of India, according to the statement set forth in Mr. Bourne's report; it also shows the length of railways at present proposed, leading out of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. It must be obvious how large are the tracts of country and cotton districts opened up by the rivers in comparison with those intersected by the proposed railways.

With reference to the probability of accomplishing steam navigation on the main Indian rivers,—viz. the Ganges and Jumna, the Indus and its tributaries, the Godavery and Wurdah, and the Tapty and part of the Nerbudda (as shown on the map)—if we examine what has been already done by our own boat and engine builders in the construction of steam-vessels and machinery for the German and French rivers, it will appear that they have already, in some instances, completely overcome the obstacles preventing the navigation of rivers nearly as shallow as those in India. On the Moselle and the Rhine, on the Danube, the Seine, and the Loire, boats are running, which draw only twelve to twenty-four inches of water, while those which at present exist on the Ganges and Indus draw, when loaded, three to four feet. It is clear, therefore, that, as regards draught of water, were the most improved boats already tried to be used, these rivers could be ascended to a much greater extent than is at present attempted. The difficulty is to carry a remunerative amount of cargo upon this small draught of water. Hitherto the cargo has either been put into a separate vessel, impelled by a steam-tug, or into the steamer lengthened out for its reception. The evil of the first plan is the increased resistance which an additional bow offers to the current, and the small extra amount of cargo capable of being carried, together with the objectionable mode of fastening and separate steering. The evil of the second plan is the comparatively limited amount of cargo capable of being carried on a small draught of water, in consequence of an ill-adapted transverse section, and the extra length requiring extra scantlings to give due strength, but which add greatly to the weight; and then the slow rate of speed attained, from some cause as yet unexplained.

These evils Mr. Bourne has endeavoured to surmount by a junction of the two plans just named. His steam train, as already stated in a former Mail, consists of a series of pontoons, or flatbottomed barges, but so fastened together as yet to form one long articulated boat, on the first of which is placed the steam power, and on the others the cargo, passengers, &c. in deck houses. He thus avoids the increased resistance due to additional bows, and gains displacement without requiring extra scantlings or extra strength. His boat will be thereby enabled to carry such an amount of cargo during the dry season as to return a good profit over the working expenses and interest on capital, and will, in all probability, be able to ascend to the points shown on the map, performing the journey with regularity and dispatch.

A writer in the Times of yesterday despairs of the practicability of rapid river navigation in India, owing to the peculiar characters of the rivers. He speaks disparagingly of the scheme of providing the steamers with wheels to help them over the shallows. " Of what strength and weight must these wheels be?" he asks, " and what is to be done with them when not in use? If left in the water, they deaden the steamer's way; if hoisted on board, their great weight increases the draught. Even allowing these wheels to be useful on a hard and smooth sand-bank, they will be worse than useless on one covered with holes, which is often the case, or on a bank of mud." It is easy to suggest objections which look formidable upon paper; but our opinion is that Mr. Bourne's plan is a feasible one, and deserves encouragement.

<sup>\* 8</sup> Horse Artillery guns, 6 troops 9th Lancers, 3 troops 1st Light Cavalry, 3 troops 6th Light Cavalry.



### EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The second half-yearly general meeting was held on the 28th August, Mr. Aglionby, M.P. (chairman of the Company), in the chair, when the secretary read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—The interest of five per cent. per annum guaranteed by the East-India Company will, on and from the 17th of August instant, include the preliminary deposit of 5s. paid on the existing shares in the Company, and upon which hitherto no interest has been paid. The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his or her shares in the Com-The Board of Directors have reduced the shares in the Company from 501. to 201., and have made a redistribution of the capital into 50,000 shares of 201, each. In consequence of an intimation that it was the feeling of the authorities that the number of directors should be reduced, powers for that object were inserted in the Act, and the directors recommend that their number be reduced from thirteen to nine, of which three The directors have received a tender from Mr. be a quorum. Jackson, of Pimlico, for the construction of the first line of railway to be undertaken by the Company. This tender embraces the construction and completion of the railway within two years from the commencement of operations, and its maintenance for three years after completion, at a cost, including a double line of rails and stations, of 8,500l per mile. Mr. Rendel, the consulting engineer, has recommended the acceptance of this tender, and the directors have submitted it to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company for their consideration. review of all the circumstances of the past history of the Company, the board congratulate the shareholders on the success which, after so great a lapse of time, and so many opposing obstacles, has at length attended the efforts of the Company. From henceforth they consider the undertaking to be under the direct auspices of the East-India Company. No step can be taken, as to the construction of the railway, until possession of the land has been given by the Government of India, and all the ulterior proceedings of the Company are subject to the control of the East-India Company, and dependent for success on the cordial concurrence and co-operation of the authorities, both at home and abroad.

The Chairman stated that the contract limited the profits to ten per cent., and the question now was, whether that was to be a positive maximum, or whether, after the profits had reached that amount, Government should step in and interfere with the tolls. He thought Government would not perform their duty if they left the tolls to the control of the Company, so as to leave it at their discretion to inflict an arbitrary burden on the people of India. Practically, the East-India Government would have no power to interfere till the profits exceeded ten per cent., and in all probability they would not step in if any very small sum were involved; but when the profits came to twelve or fifteen per cent. they would say to the Company that their tolls were too large, and that they should be reduced so as to lower the profits to ten per cent. The power of the Government was permissive, and it was not likely they would interfere in any toll where some small fraction of a coin was concerned.

Mr. Hitchin inquired, if the shares would have coupons attached to them, as in the Peninsular Railway? It would very much enhance the convenience and value of the shares.

The Chairman replied, that though the clause providing for coupons to the shares, similar to the clause in the Peninsular Railway Company's Bill, had been struck out, it was considered indisputable that the directors had power to provide for the issue of coupons, and could certainly ask for further powers if it should be thought necessary.

Col. Smith suggested the fixing some time for the calls, as well as for the payment of dividends. He wished to ask if the proprietors could pay up the whole amount of the calls at once?

The Chairman observed, that the consent of the East India Company would be required before the proprietors could pay up the whole capital of 1,000,000l, at once; and as the calls were to bear interest at five per cent., it was not likely the East-India Company would allow more money to be paid up than was actually required, or would permit any further calls than those absolutely necessary for working expenses. The question was entirely for the consideration of the East-India Government. As to the time for paying the calls, they could make it matter of arrangement, except so far as it was provided by their Act that the Company should pay up not less than 164,000l. in four calendar months, and not less than 300,000l per annum. He could not but express the greatest satisfaction at the evident anxiety of the proprietary to pay up their calls at once; for he could not but recollect that during eighteen months the directors found the greatest difficulty in getting a farthing, and the Company, in fact, was nearly swamped. He had, however, always anticipated the versent result, for though he had not entered the Company as

speculator, he certainly thought it offered a fair investment for his money, and was satisfied the object they had in view must ultimately be realized.

Mr. Hitchin. — I should be very glad to take the whole 1,000,000l. and payit up in case of an arrangement.

Captain Barber congratulated the meeting on the prospects now opening upon the company. The prejudices against rail-ways which unfortunately existed in India would soon be removed by experience, and even if passengers would not travel in their carriages, the company could do without them, as the goods traffic would be quite enough for them.

Mr. Beaumont asked if the guarantee of 5 per cent. extended to the whole expense of carrying out the railway? He also wished the meeting to consider how far it was for the honour of the company that the directors who had conducted their affairs to so prosperous an issue should still remain unremunerated.

The Chairman replied, that if the expenses in carrying out the work should exceed the contemplated capital of 1,000,000l., the guarantee extended to the surplus. He further stated that, if the experiment succeeded for the 70 miles, the line would no doubt be extended 900 miles to Delhi and the north-west provinces, with whatever branches the East-India Company might approve of. He could not pledge himself that the company would necessarily be intrusted with the completion of it; but, being the pioneers in the work, they certainly would be entitled to a preference. Should they fail in raising the required sums, other parties must be applied to. It must not be understood that the contract offered by Mr. Jackson, of Pimlico, of 8,500l. a mile, was accepted; but the company had submitted it to the East-India Company, with the approbation of Mr. Rendel, the engineer, and the respectability of the contractor afforded every security for the satisfactory completion of the work.

The Report was then adopted unanimously.

The next resolution, that the number of directors should be reduced from eighteen to nine, of whom three should form a quorum, and that Messrs. Bruce, Kelsall, and Stewart should go out of office accordingly, was, after some expressions of regret on the part of the chairman at the necessity of losing the services of those gentlemen, also carried unanimously.

Mr. Baines Armstrong moved that a certain sum should be set aside for the remuneration of the directors.

The Chairman suggested that the resolution should be passed in general terms. The directors felt greatly indebted to the proprietary for such a mark of their approbation, and he would not affect to say there was any difficulty in accepting the offer, as it was the custom in other companies to pay the directors. The confidence of the company hitherto had been the directors' best reward.

Mr. Beaument begged to submit a resolution, which he had no doubt would be received with every favour by the directors and proprietary. They all knew how assiduously their managing director, Mr. Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, had laboured in They all knew how assiduously their managing their service till the project had reached its present successful For eight years of his life he had devoted himself to the completion of this great work, with an amount of bodily and mental toil equal to an ordinary man's life, and he was now about to undertake his fourth voyage to India with some anxiety on his mind as to his return to his home and family. He wished to propose that Mr. Stephenson should receive some substantial mark of their favour before he went, - such a one, at least, as would set his mind at ease as to the prospects of his family. He therefore submitted a resolution to the effect that a percentage (hereafter to be determined) on the company's profits over 5 per cent. should be settled on himself, and on his family after his decease.

Captain Barber seconded the resolution.

The Chairman, in putting it, expressed the pleasure he and his brother-directors felt in recommending the resolution, which was agreed to, with the understanding that the precise amount of the per-centage should be submitted to the next meeting.

Mr. Harrison inquired what would be done with the surplus capital, if 700,000l. was enough to complete the line?

The Chairman said, he could not give any definite reply without some intimation of opinion from the East-India Company.

When the king of Dahomey, who employs a military orce in his annual slave-hunts, the proceeds of which yield him 20,000 dollars, was assured by Mr. Cruickshank that, if he relinquished this trade in human flesh, and promoted legitimate commerce and agricultural industry, his country would be enriched, he replied that that was the last thing he wished, for whenever a town grew wealthy, it disowned his sway.

was nearly swamped. He had, however, always anticipated the | The inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands have no religious worpresent result, for though he had not entered the Company as a | ship whatever, or the slightest knowledge of a Supreme Being-

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CEYLON. - The third report of the Select Committee on Ceylon and British Guiana is to the following effect:- "Your Committee regret that, from the termination of the session, they have not been able to conclude their inquiries into the grievances in connection with the administration and government of Ceylon, and especially into the causes of the late insurrection in that colony, and into the means adopted by the local Government for its repression; but, from the gravity of the circumstances which these inquiries have elicited, your Committee express their opinion, that it is expedient that they should be reappointed next session to pursue their investigation, and that means should be adopted in the interval by the Secretary of State to insure the attendance before the Committee of the Queen's Advocate at Ceylon, of Capt. Watson, and of others whose evidence may be necessary to explain and establish the circumstances under which martial law was recently proclaimed in Ceylon, and to give information as to all proceedings which were thereupon adopted by the Government."

The Tinnevelly Cotton.—The Aurora, from India, has

brought sixty bales of native indigenous cotton, grown at Tinnevelly, and consigned to Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, by order of the East-India Board, for sale. This cotton was purchased of the native ryot growers, and cleaned at Tinnevelly, under the superintendence of Mr. Finney, an American cotton planter, who was sent thither to superintend the culture, picking, and cleaning of cotton. It is a fine, clean, bright cotton, and thought well of by the manufacturers. Of the sixty bales, thirty were saw-ginned (Whitney's American gin), and thirty churkaed. The latter had a little better staple than the ginned, but the whole was so clean and of so good a colour that the entire quantity was disposed of in two lots, one of fifty and the other of ten bales, both at the same satisfactory price of 5d. per pound. This, for native cotton, is a very striking result.—Manchester Guardian.

PORTRAIT OF SIR JAMES BROOKE.—An engraving has recently appeared, executed by Mr. G. Raphael Ward, 31, Fitzroy-square, from the portrait of His Excellency Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, painted by F. Grant, A.R.A. This engraving we think meritorious as a work of art, and can bear testimony to the fidelity of the likeness. The many admirers of the enterprizing and philanthropic Rajah Brooke have now an opportunity of possessing an excellent and characteristic impression of the fea-tures of one of " our celebrities" in the Eastern world.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS. — The Duke of Bedford has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras, and the Hindostan and Nimrod for the like purpose to Bombay.

### SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21. Bolirar, Murray, Bengal.—22. Brothers, Eilley, Bengal.—27. Maryaret Skelly, Topping, and William Gillies, Brown, Bombay.—29. Mary Spencer, Fisher; Caribbean, Cockton, and Orient, Norris, Bengal; Morley, Waterson, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs .- Aug. 18. Doris, Reid, Algoa Bay; Com-From the Downs.—Aug. 18. Doris, Reid, Algoa Bay; Competitor, Young, South Australia; Successor, Collier (from Shields), Calcutta.—20. Record, Pattulo, Hong-Kong.—21. Aurora, Collier, Point de Galle.—26. Unity, Salter, Algoa Bay.—27. President van Son, Bauditz, Batavia and Sourabaya; Severn, Duncan, Mauritius and Ceylon; Alert, Davidson, New South Wales.—29. Eclipse, Sedgwick, Cape and Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 23. Lismoyne, Roals, New South Wales.—17. Lochnagar, Dalgarno, Port Philip.—29. Sarah, Wilson, New South Wales.

son, New South Wales.

From the CLYDE.—Aug. 18. Isabella, Baird, Bombay.—21. Argaum, Tait, Calcutta.—20. Collingwood, Boyd, Mauritius.—27. Duchess of Argyle, Burness, Bombay.

From SHIELDS.—AUG. 23. Pauline, Stellis, Adelaide.
From Leith.—Aug. 25. Warrior, Duthie, New South Wales.
From SHIELDS.—AUG. 23. Duchess of Buccleugh, Robertson,

From Londonderry.—Aug. 17. Barbara, Hagarty, Mauritius.
From Guernsey.—Aug. 18. Broad Axe, Bayles, Adelaide.
From Bordeaux.—Aug. 15.—Cheverell, Stokoe, Bombay;
John King, Martin, Mauritius.

John King, Martin, Mauritius.

From Liverpool.—Aug 16. Thomas Fielden, Lawson, Port Phillip and Adelaide; Georgina, Williams, Calcutta; Armide, Langley, Bombay.—19. Harold, Maun, and Birkby, Henry, Calcutta.—20. Sullej, Corkhill, Singapore; Superb, Ritson, Singapore; Dundonald, Gillies, Bombay; Ganges, Cornforth, Aden.—21. Mail, Henderson, Cape.—22. Wild Irish Girl, Graham, Bombay; Indian Queen, Forsyth, Mauritius; Euterpe, M'Birnie, Aden.—23. Union, Reed, Mauritius.—24. Harvest Home, Chapple, Calcutta.—26. Courtenay, Tobin, Bombay.

Courtenay, Tobin, Bombay.

From Portsmouth.—Aug. 19. Scotland, Davie, Hong-Kong.

21. Deconshire, Consitt, Cape and Madras.—25. Trafalgar, Roberts son, Madras and Bengal; Earl of Hardwicke, Brown, Bombay.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTH.

BEATTIE, the lady of Dr. A. late of the Bengal civil service, s. at 6, Lansdowne-place. Cheltenham, Aug. 16. ELD, the wife of Capt. P. 9th Bengal N.I. d. at Blenheim-terrace,

Cheltenham, Aug. 19. Gough, the lady of the Hon. Capt. (only s. of Viscount Gough), s. at 24, Upper Brook-street, Aug. 27.
LARKINS, the lady of T. B. Bombay medical estab. s. at Cleve-

don, Somerset, Aug. 24.

MASTERMAN, the wife of Henry, s. at Upper Clapton, Aug. 28.

PORTER, the wife of R. T. Madras civil service, s. at Brighton, Aug. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR, John, to Josephine M. d. of A. F. Smith, of Calcutta,
Langham-place, Aug. 28.

DAVY, Henry, to Mary, d. of the late John Getto, Piccadilly,

Aug. 29.

JOHNSON, Capt. G. C. R.N. to Martha, d. of the late E. Street,

at St. Pancras Church, Aug. 28.

PISANI, Vicenzo, to Marian, relict of the late Maj. gen. Garner,
Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Dublin, Aug. 18. DEATHS.

FULLER, Rev. R. F. rector of Chalvington, Sussex, Aug. 22. HARRISON, the wife of T. D. surg. 38th Madras N.I. d. at Howick, Roxburghshire, June 22.

HATHORN, Susan, wife of H. Vans, Bengal civil service, at Hastings, aged 32, Aug. 23.

KEATING, Mrs. M. W. relict of the late Rev. W. A. senior chap-

lain of Madras, at Arlington-street, Camden-town, aged 53, Aug. 11. Lowe, James, late of the East-India House, at 39, Museum-street,

aged 94, Aug. 27.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. B. 13th Bengal N.I. at Cape Town, June 13.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 22nd and 29th, 1849.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab .- Mr. Lewis C. Innes.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab. - Lieut. Charles B. Young, engineers. Lieut. Henry L. Blackburn, 41st N.I. Lieut. col. M. Ramsay, 57th N.I. Lieut. George Strangways, 71st N.I. Maj. Bruce Boswell, retired. Lieut. William Hampton, invalids.

Madras Estab. - Ens. Granville F. J. Lewin, 2nd Europ. reg. Capt. Douglas Hamilton, 21st N. I. Lieut. Francis J. M. Mason, 29th N.I. Ens. Edward Rawnsley, 34th N.I. Lieut. Philip Woolley, 35th N.I.

Assist. surg. Henry Harper.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Charles F. Grant, 3rd N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. James Watson, overland, Sept. Mr. James Alexander, per Queen The Hon. Edmond Drummond, 20th Sept.

Madras Estab .- Mr. Thomas E. J. Boileau, Oct.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Daniel Bayley, 7th cav.
Capt. John D. W. C. J. Moir, 28th N.I.
Capt. Henry FitzSimons, 29th N.I., overland, Sept.

Lieut. Francis G. Crossman, 45th N.I. Capt. Henry Cheere, invalids, overland, Oct. Capt. John R. Revell, invalids.

Vet. surg. John R. Hoey.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Stewart. artillery, overland, Oct.

Capt. Oloff G. De Wet, 51st N.I. Lieut. Travers Crofton, 52nd N.I., overland, Oct.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. col. Thomas C. Parr, 10th N.I.

Bombay Estab. - Comm. John G. Johnston, Indian Navy, overland, Sept. Lieut. Rowley W. Leeds, do. do.

### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Blackett Revell, 31st N.I., 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John R. Hill, midshipman, Indian Navy,

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, in continuation of that dated 15th March, 1848. BENGAL.

NAMES.			Time passed at College after attaining the age of 17.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
Thomas Douglas Forsyth		•••	2 Years	vid Egypt	18th January, 1848	20th January, 1848 20th February
Harrington Ballour Iames Vans Agnew		•••	_	do.	l2th February 18th do	do.
Henry Cockburn Richardson		•••	l I	do.	1 0.1 20 1	20th March
Thomas Pascal Larkins		•••	_	Plantagenet	01.4 4.	3rd April
Richard Charles Oldfield		•••		viá Egypt	00.1 4	20th September
Henry Abbot Robert Alexander		•••	_	do.	1 10.1 0 . 1	do.
Simon Nicolson Martin		•••		do.	10.1	do.
Thomas Williams Clifford		•••		do.	16th do	do.
John Robert Ward		•••	_	do.	5th October	20th October
Theophilus John Metcalfe		•••		do.	12th July	20th July
Charles Edward Lance	•	•••	_	Monarch	25th do	27th do.
William James Hay		•••		viá Egypt	18th November	20th November
ames William Power		•••	_	do.	17th do	18th do.
George Sackville Benson		•••	_	do.	10th February, 1849	20th February, 1849
William Balmain		•••	_	do.	16th January	20th January
Henry Lucius Dampier	•••	•••		Seringapatam	lst May	15th May
Ernest George Birch		•••	_	Wellesley	16th June	13th June
Allan Octavius Hume		•••		vid Egypt	16th January	20th January
Charles Paget Carmichael Smyt	h	•••	_	do.	22nd December, 1848.	do.
Charles Elliott Boileau	• •••	•••	=	do.	19th January, 1849	do.
The Hon, Hallyburton George		•••	_	Wellesley	14th June	13th June
Edward Francis Harrison	•	•••	_	vid Egypt	5th March	20th March
Chomas Edward Ravenshaw		•••	_	Royal Albert	26th February	2nd do.
William Henry Henderson		•••	_	Investigator	l6th June	7th February
John George Thompson		•••	2 Years	vid Egypt	2nd March, 1848	20th April, 1848
William Holloway	• •••	•••	2 Years	Gloriana	11th September	10th September
William Holloway William Thomas Blair	• •••	•••	=	Gloriana vid Egypt	llth September	10th September 20th January
William Holloway William Thomas Blair Tohn Elliot Chester	• •••	•••	=	Gloriana viå Egypt do.	llth September l4th January l4th March	10th September 20th January 20th March
William Holloway William Thomas Blair John Elliot Chester James Alexander Wedderburn	• •••	•••	=	Gloriana viå Egypt do. Wellesley	llth September l4th January l4th March 5th June	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June
William Holloway William Thomas Blair fohn Elliot Chester ames Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett	• •••	•••	=	Gloriana viå Egypt do. Wellesley viå Egypt	11th September          14th January          14th March          5th June          18th do	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do.
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William Holloway William Thomas Blair John Elliot Chester Iames Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett Henry Munro Showers Græme Richard Breeks	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	=	Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do.	11th September         14th January         14th March         5th June         18th do         14th January         9th October	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October
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William Holloway William Thomas Blair John Elliot Chester James Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett Henry Munro Showers Græme Richard Breeks Henry Morris Charles Philip Gostling		•••	=	Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do. do. do. do.	11th September         14th January         14th March         5th June         18th do         14th January         9th October         17th do         14th November	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October do. 20th November
William Holloway William Thomas Blair John Elliot Chester Rames Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett Henry Munro Showers Græme Richard Breeks Hebry Morris Charles Philip Gostling George Banbury			=	Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do. do.	11th September         14th January         14th March         5th June         18th do         14th January         9th October         17th do         14th November         13th do	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October do. 20th November do.
William Holloway William Thomas Blair fohn Elliot Chester ames Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett Henry Munro Showers Græme Richard Breeks Henry Morris Charles Philip Gostling George Banbury Charles Norman Pochin		•••	=	Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do. do. do. do.	11th September         14th January         14th March         5th June         18th do         14th January         9th October         17th do         14th November	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October do. 20th November
William Holloway William Thomas Blair fohn Elliot Chester ames Alexander Wedderburn Robert Stewart Blackett Henry Munro Showers Græme Richard Breeks Henry Morris Charles Philip Gostling George Banbury Charles Norman Pochin			- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	11th September         14th January         14th March         5th June         18th do         14th January         9th October         17th do         14th November         13th do         13th October	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October do. 20th November do. 20th October
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William Holloway				Gloriana vid Egypt do. Wellesley vid Egypt do. do. do. do. do. do. Vindsor  IBAY. vid Egypt do.	11th September   14th January   14th March   15th June   18th do   14th January   17th do   14th November   13th October   13th October   17th March, 1848   18th February	10th September 20th January 20th March 10th June 20th do. 20th January 20th October do. 20th November do. 20th October 3rd March
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### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 21st Aug. 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Edward Howard Vyse, gent. to be cornet by purch. v. Ricketts, prom. Dated 21st Aug.

53rd Foot.--Frederick Richard Solly Flood, gent. to be ensign by purch. v. Fenton, prom. Dated 21st Aug.

98th Foot.-Lieut. John Riordan to be quartermaster, v. Fagan, appointed paym. Dated 21st Aug. 1849. Quartermaster James Fagan, of the 98th Foot, to be

paym. v. Edward Hunter, who retires upon half-pay.
Dated 21st Aug. 1849.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—Thomas Manners Townley, gent. to
be cornet by purch. v. Blair, prom. Dated 21st Aug.

22nd Foot.—Ensign Andrew Hill, from the 79th Foot, to be lieut by purch. v. Alexander Miller, dismissed the service, but allowed to sell. Dated 21st Aug. 1849.

60th Foot.—Hugh Parker Montgomery, gent. to be 2nd lieut. by purch. v. Robinson, prom. Dated 21st Aug.

78th Foot.—Capt. Charles Thomas Bentley, from half-pay unat. to be capt., v. Lambert, deceased. Dated 21st Aug. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 287H Aug. 1849.

Bengal, 53rd Foot.—Ensign Marcus Antonius Waters, from 41st Foot, to be lieut. by purch. v. Shiffner, prom. Dated 28th Aug. 1849. 98th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Frederick Gifferd, from half-

pay, 18th Foot, to be lieut. v. Riordan, appointed quartermaster. Dated 28th August, 1849. Ensign Donald Macleod Farrington to be lieut. by purch.

v. Giffard, who retires. Dated 28th August, 1849.



### BOOKS.

Agricultural Resources of the Punjab; being a Memorandum on the application of the Waste Waters of the Punjab to purposes of irrigation. By Lieut. R. Baird Smith, F.G.S., Bengal Engineers. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE object of this memoir is to demonstrate the advantages, agricultural, commercial, and political, of forming canals for irrigation and transit in the country between the Jelum and the Gherra, comprising the Baree, Rechna, and Jetch doabs. Lieut. Smith shows that (neglecting minor streams) the Ravee, Chenab, and Jelum would furnish for irrigation a total supply of water equal to (Ravee 3,000 + Chenab 5,000 + Jelum 4,000) 12,000 cubic feet per second; the whole, or very nearly the whole, of which is now running waste to the sea, without material benefit to the state or to the people. The cost of the necessary works he calculates (upon sufficient data) at Rs. 4,000 per mile; and the result appears to be that, by a total expenditure of Rs. 58,00,000, or 580,000l., in works for applying to agricultural uses the now waste waters of the Ravee, Chenab, and Jelum, an annual land revenue, amounting to Rs. 340,00,000, or 3,400,000l., might be obtained from the districts under the influence of these rivers.

The works suggested, Lieut. Smith observes-

"Although primarily agricultural, may yet be made to promote "Although primarily agricultural, may yet be made to promote commercial interests, in a very important measure. Independently of the effect they would have in exciting and increasing the demand for English goods, by augmenting largely the wealth of the agricultural classes,—by far the largest body of consumers in the kingdom, the canals would facilitate transit just at those points where the rivers of the Punjab cease to be available, or, if available, are so only with great difficulty and delay. The cost of adapting a canal of irrigation for transit is about one-twentieth of the entire outlay required: and by an addition of not more than Rs. 5.00,000, or required; and by an addition of not more than Rs. 5,00,000, or 50,000l, to the sum required for irrigation alone, nearly 800 miles of 50,0001. to the sum required for irrigation alone, nearly 800 miles of inland navigation would be formed, stretching like a net-work over the surface of the country, and linking all its great towns and marts with each other, and with the rivers, which, uniting in the Indus, connect the Punjab with the sea. A reference to the accompanying outline map will show where the suggested canals will terminate. To these termini the rivers are navigable without any serious difficulty. North of them, however, difficulties increase rapidly, and there is very little hope to be entertained that they can ever be efficiently overcome. Artificial lines, therefore, may be made to replace these inefficient natural ones; and, with the improvement of the agriculture of the country, its internal and external commerce may, by the same means, be vivified and extended."

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th July, 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 26th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary,

East-India House, 29th August, 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 2,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Madras, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked). Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenon of the 12th of September aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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with the Army of the Punjab.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen.-

LONG residence in India, in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company, emboldens me to appear before you as a Candidate for a seat in your Direction.

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If honoured by being the object of your selection, I shall not fail to devote myself wholly to the right conduct of your affairs, and to the promotion of the best interests of our Indian fellow.subjects.

I shall, at a future period, take the liberty of waiting upon you individually with the grounds of my claim to your support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

L. R. REID.

20, Hyde Park Square, London, 30th August, 1849.

Corrected to May 7.

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German	2	2	0	5	5	0
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Friday, Aug. 31, 1849.



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#### REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 133.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1849.

[PRICE 18.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS. with the mails, left Calcutta Aug. 8, Saugor The Precursor. 10, Madras 15, Point de Galle 19, Aden Sept. 5, and reached Suez

Sept. 13.
The Pekin (steamer), with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 26, Singapore Aug. 6, and Penang 8, and reached Point de Galle on the 16th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Sept. 16, from whence they were forwarded by the Ripon, and reached Malta on the 20th inst.

The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M. steamer Medusa, and arrived on the 23rd inst.

The Ripon (steamer), with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 2nd Oct.

H.M. steamer Merlin, with the London mail of the 7th inst. reached Malta 13th, and the Medusa left same day for Alexandria.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, Oct. 8.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, rid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or, if marked "ciā Marseilles," on the evening of Wednes-

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this marning, Sept. 27.)

DATES OF ADVICES. .. .. Aug. 8 | Ceylon .. .. Aug. 14 | Bombay .. .. Aug. 15 Calcutta .. Aug. 6 Madras China .. .. .. July 25

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

SOME anxiety has been unnecessarily felt in consequence of the delay of this month's mid-monthly mail, which is not unusual at this season. It appears that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, the Precursor, with the mail from Calcutta, encountered adverse winds and very severe weather (the ordinary concomitants of the monsoon change)

after leaving Ceylon, and, when coming out of Aden, she had the misfortune to get upon a sandbank, which occasioned an additional detention of twelve hours.

The intelligence from all parts of the East, contained in the advices brought by this mail, is barren to a degree which is rare even in a part of the year when the elements prescribe a law of inaction seldom violated except upon emergency. The political news may be summed up concisely in the word "tranquillity," which seemed to pervade not only our own ancient dominions to the eastward of the Sutlej, but our newly-acquired territory in the Punjab, and its north-western frontier. Even the Khyberries, it is said in letters from Peshawur, have not only of late abstained from their accustomed predatory excursions, but resolved, at a grand council of these turbulent and rapacious tribes, "to hold out the hand of friendship to the Feringhees." This determination, it was supposed, had been the result not of a spontaneous desire to pursue honest courses, but of an intimation sent to these lords of the passes, by Major Lawrence, that if they did not abandon their habits of rapine, a force would be sent into the mountains to chastise them, and destroy their dwellings. The fate of the insurgent Sikhs, the capture of the fortress of Mooltan, and the subversion of the dynasty of Runjeet Singh, are events which must have suggested to the Khyberries, that the transient disaster experienced by the British arms in their neighbourhood has in no degree impaired British power, and that its injunctions, when issued, must be obeyed. The sincerity of the tribes has been proved by their restoration of camels and other animals, which had been "lifted" by those hereditary robbers.

The disposition and designs of Maharajah Gholab Singh still form a theme of controversy in the newspapers of the different presidencies, without, apparently, any fresh facts upon which to found hypothesis or argument. The Delhi paper, a well-informed journal, repeats the contradiction, given in our last Summary, of the story that a demand had been made of the Maharajah for the surrender of his artillery (in consequence of the detection of his treachery), and that he had refused compliance. A Bombay paper, however, upon the authority of letters from Scinde and from Peshawur, reiterates the statement, that the proceedings of Gholab Singh had excited apprehensions of a Cashmere campaign, and mentions rumours in circulation that all the disbanded Sikhs had sought and received service with him. The Bombay journal adds a fact which has no necessary connection with a Cashmere war, that the steamers belonging to the Indian flotilla had been ordered up, in order to be distributed in each of the tributaries of the Indus.

We hold these reports of impending hostilities, which are probably merely reverberations of the discredited story, readily diffused by those who do not deprecate a war, to be without any real foundation. Judging of the future policy of Gholab Singh from his character and past conduct, we should augur that he would prove a fast and faithful ally of the British, so long as their power lasts, and so far as dependence can be placed upon the fidelity of an Eastern potentate, whose course of action is invariably dictated, not by principle, but by obvious interest. Had the Jummoo chief meditated mischief, his time of action would have been when the whole Punjab was in a state of insurrection, the court, the army, and the people combining in one common cause against us. If he has suffered that critical moment to escape, he is too crafty and cautious, perhaps too timid, to rush upon certain destruction by engaging single-handed in a war with us, after insurrection had been crushed and foreign invaders chased into their own territory with disgrace, and when the resources of the Punjab are in a great measure at our command. During the whole of the Sikh insurrection nothing occurred to compromise Gholab Singh; and when the British Resident at Lahore, worked upon by the many rumours of his intended defection, sent him what he terms a "warning letter," the Maharajah returned a reply, which was an indignant denial of an implied accusation, considered by him to be unjust and undeserved.

"It is notorious as the day," says the Maharajah, "in what manner I have been treated by the Sikhs since the death of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and their feelings towards me remain unchanged. The result has been, that I have thrown aside all my former connections and interests, and attached myself unreservedly to the British; and so strongly do I adhere to this resolution, that, even if the mountains should rock, I should, nevertheless, firmly retain my position: with the exception of the British, I regard all, whether Sikhs or Affghans, as my enemics. The Sikhs are they who murdered five of my family and plundered my property. The Affghans look upon this country as their hereditary possession, and without the aid of the British I could not have kept my hold of it. On the first occurrence of the present disturbances, my desire was, personally, to lend my assistance; but, as this did not meet with your approval, I considered my own wishes to be subordinate to your orders, and I occupied myself in lending all the aid in my power to Captain Abbott. The Barukzyes, who consider Cashmere to be an hereditary possession of their family, have sent purwannas to several persons, promising them jagheers, and have their eyes fixed upon the country. As yet, however, I remain firm in my possession by the assistance and support of the British; and my only hope is to reside under the shade of their protection."\*

Meanwhile, the Punjab division, under Sir Walter Gilbert, numbering 54,000 men, in high condition, is amply sufficient to maintain peace in that country; and if Gholab Singh is really bent, through some unaccountable obliquity of judgment, upon offering himself as a last victim upon the altar of public tranquillity in India, Sir Charles Napier will not linger at Simla.

A communication from Lahore intimates that Sir Henry Lawrence reached that city on the 17th July, and that it was his intention to proceed to Cashmere, to "transact business with Maharajah Gholab Singh."

The Delhi Gazette states that a disarming proclamation was about to be issued throughout the Punjab, the pains and penalties of which are to commence on the 1st of October.

Respecting the fate of Moolraj, letters from Lahore state, that certain information was believed to have been received that the capital sentence on Moolraj would not be carried into effect, and that the result of the proceedings, accompanied by the Governor-General's decision, and the expres-

sion of his Lordship's thanks to the Commission and all'the officers intrusted with any duty therein, would be made public in a Government notification. It is said that his Lordship was highly pleased with the manner in which the trial was conducted. The Delhi Gazette says:—

"It seems that Moolraj, although apparently indifferent to the proceedings of the trial, while they were going on, became painfully alive to the real peril of his situation when the sentence was pronounced, and abstained from food for three entire days after the closing of the court; he then addressed himself to the task of aiding in the preparation of a memorial to the Governor-General, which was in time to accompany the copy of the entire proceedings that was forwarded to his lordship by express on the 28th June."

The Delhi Gazette has received authentic intelligence of the death, near Naoshera, on his way to Cashmere, of Ajeet Singh, the ex-rajah of Ladwa, whose escape from Allahabad created a considerable sensation at the time it occurred. He was detected in his hiding-place by a soldier of Gholab Singh's. He died of mortification of the foot.

At none of the native states of India has anything occurred worthy of comment, except that of the Nizam, who has dismissed his minister, Shums-ool-Omrah, who was exerting himself to remove abuses. It is not known who is to be his successor. The Calcutta Englishman, on the authority of a correspondent at Hyderabad, states that certain zemindars. being feudatories of the Mogul, obtained the privilege of coining money at their own mints (which they still retain), being bound to issue coin of equal weight and fineness to the current coin of the country; and that two of these zemindars had lately debased their issues, and been occupied in purchasing up the current coin. "The effect which is expected from these proceedings, unless forcibly interfered with, is a derangement of all the exchanges, and a heavy loss to the Nizam's revenue, which, in the present state of the country, it can ill bear."

The Governor-General, as well as the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Charles Napier), and Lord Gough, were, at the date of the latest accounts, still at Simla. It is stated in the Calcutta papers that the Marquess of Dalhousie had taken a house there for a year, and it is thence inferred that he would not quit the hills until the end of 1850. Sir C. Napier, according to the Dehli Gazette, had issued a circular to his staff, intimating his intention to leave Simla for Peshawur the middle of October, and directing them to confine their marching equipage to two hill tents! The remarks of Sir Charles upon the proceedings of courtsmartial continue to excite comment upon their eccentricity. Those which are appended to the sentence of one of these courts, published in our present issue, however peculiar the style in which they are conveyed, and however severe in their tone, are characterized by sound sense and justice.

The local incidents at the Presidencies are few. At Calcutta, an investigation has been entered upon into the condition and working of the metropolitan police, the general inefficiency and corruption of which department had been for some time the theme of complaint; and so vehement at last was the expression of public discontent, that Government took this step to ascertain how far this dissatisfaction was well founded. The pecuniary embarrassments of the police magistrates, says the Englishman, "have long been notorious, and public opinion has attributed everything wrong in the establishment to that cause." The senior magistrate, Major Birch (who had been compelled to apply for the protection of the Insolvent

<sup>\*</sup> Papers relating to the Punjab, p. 569.

Act), has been dismissed from his office, and remanded to his regimental duties; and a commission has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Colvin and Dampier, to inquire into the pecuniary liabilities of the heads of the police generally, both executive and judicial. "In the course of the inquiry, a number of startling facts have been elicited, but all tending to prove negligence, and a want of that active supervision which is so necessary to keep subordinates to their duty, rather than any improper bias. Indeed it would be unjust to the magistrates not to state that their judicial duties appear to have been honestly though not civilly performed, though the executive police has become a nuisance and a terror to the inhabitants, for want of efficient control."

The inquiry was expected to occupy some time, and it was supposed that the whole system would be remodelled, and such checks devised as will deter underlings from acts of rapacity and oppression. The Madras Athenaum observes: "What has already transpired affords too much reason to fear that the animadversions of the press, and the complaints of suitors, have not been exaggerated; the Bench, with only a single exception, as well as the subordinate officials, appear to be under considerable obligations to wealthy natives living within their jurisdiction, and, as a necessary consequence, the administration of justice has been much under the corrupt influence of these native creditors, men generally of very unprincipled character."

The Commissioners have issued the following notice or invitation :-

"The Commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the state of the police will be happy to receive from any residents of the town, statements in writing, authenticated by their signature, on any point connected with the recent workings of the system in force, in respect both to the judicial and the executive branches of the duties of the magistrates of Calcutta."

The proceedings in connection with the Benares Bank have terminated in a resolution, on the part of the shareholders, to wind up the affairs of the institution under a committee.

A moonshee, belonging to Fort William College, had been detected in the very fact of affording assistance to a young civilian, a student of the college, while under examination. On inquiry, it was found that the system was not of modern date; that Bengal civilians had clandestinely availed themselves in this way of the friendly assistance of moonshees.

At Madras, a general order, raising the standard of literary attainments for the office of interpreter to regiments serving at that Presidency,-prescribing that no officer shall be appointed to the interpretership of a corps who has not passed an examination in Tamil or Teloogoo, in addition to Hindustani,-has raised an outcry, which is directed against Sir Henry Pottinger (though the order purports to be issued under instructions from the Court of Directors), who is accused of inventing a new tax upon the industry and purse of the young officers of the army.

No Bombay papers have been brought by this mail. The intelligence from that Presidency, communicated through the Madras papers (which is to the 4th August), comprises no local incidents worth noticing. The speculations as to the probable successor to the post of Commander-in-Chief, vacant by the resignation of Sir W. Cotton, continue, and hopes are indulged in, that, if the office should be refused by Sir Wm. Gomm, it may be conferred upon a Com-

pany's officer. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank was held on the 2nd August, in consequence of reports prejudicial to the bank having found currency through the medium of the public prints. Explanations were entered into at great length by the directors, which were considered satisfactory. union of the Commercial Bank with the Oriental remains still under consideration.

The Singapore papers announce the termination of the Dutch expedition to Java, observing, that "the complete subjugation and annexation of Bali was to have been the result; but the Dutch leave the Balinese still in arms, and content themselves with exacting an embassy and recognition of submission, which will probably turn out as hollow and insincere as on the previous occasion." The Free Press states that Sir James Brooke had paid a visit to the Sultan of Sulu, by whom he was cordially received, and induced him to sign a treaty, which will probably lead to friendly intercourse.

The advices from China, like those from India, furnish little intelligence. The affair of Mr. Summers, who was forcibly liberated by Captain Keppel from the prison at Macao, where he had been confined by the Governor for disrespect towards a Roman Catholic procession in the streets of that city, continued to excite attention. It will probably be adjusted by means of communications between the two Governments in Europe.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLI-CATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. A. Bartlett, 53rd N.I., at Wuzee-rabad; Lieut. F. McDonald Gilbert, 2nd N.I., in assist. to exting. a fire in the lines of the 9th N.I., at Umballah, July 18; Lieut. John H. H. Lukin, 14th N.I., at Berhampore, aged 27, July 29; Lieut. the Hon. Spencer Mildmay St. John, 4th L.C., at Cawnpore, July 20.

MADRAS.-Ens. Edmund Griffith Charlton, 10th N.I., at Narsingpore, July 18; Lieut. H. R. Willan, Art., at Secundrabad, July 13.

### BENGAL.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, JULY 10. (Before a full Court.)

John Allan and Others v. Robert Castle Jenkins, Secretary of the Union Bank.—This was an action upon four Union Bank post-bills, declared upon in the plaint as promissory notes. pleas denied the making of the bills by the bank, or that they had been sighted as alleged. The making and the sighting of the bills were proved by Mr. Abbott, himself the secretary of the bank at the time; but the case was decided on another ground.

Mr. W. P. Grant had obtained a loan of Company's paper from the Laudable Society in June 1847, to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 50,000; and as a security for the repayment thereof, gave his note of hand to Mr. Storm, the secretary of the Laudable, and deposited a set of Union Bank post-bills for Co.'s Rs. 50,000, payable three months after sight. A further loan was afterwards made to him on the deposit of a post-bill for Co.'s Rs. 10,000; and in Oct. 1847, a further loan on the deposit of two sets of post-bills, one for Co.'s Rs. 50,000, the other for Co.'s Rs. 28,000; with each loan was given a power of sale, on nonpay-

ment within six months.

In December, 1847, Mr. Grant (through Hickey, Bailey, and Co.) assigned thirteen hundred maunds of indigo to the Laudable as a further callateral security for the repayment, with a power of sale. The loan not being repaid, the indigo was sold by public sale, and realized Co.'s Rs. 114,326 only, and the plaintiffs to whom the bank post-bills had been indorsed by Mr. Storm,

brought the present action in order to recover the balance due after the sale of the indigo, being Co.'s Rs. 41,339. The defendants, besides disputing the validity of the post-bills, also pleaded that the indigo had been received by the Laudable Society in full satisfaction. A commission to England was lately applied for by the bank to examine Mr. Richards in support of this last plea, but the Court refused it.

It appeared on the evidence that both Mr. Storm, the first indorsee of the bills, and Mr. Allan, one of the plaintiffs, to whom the bills had been indorsed, were directors and shareholders of the Union Bank. Mr. Storm and Mr. Grant were both directors at the date of the issue of the bills, viz. June 1846, but Mr. Allan had ceased to be a shareholder in July 1845.

Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Edlin for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Morton for the defendant cited Hastie's case (July 12, 1848), as being on all fours with this. The Court there decided that shareholders of the bank, or parties holding for their benefit or in privity with them, could not enforce post-bills, issued in contravention of the deed. The present plaintiffs were in no better position than Mr. Grant or Mr. Storm would have been; and those gentlemen were not only shareholders but directors of the bank at the time these securities were issued. They would, of course, have been precluded from recovering on these bills. How were the present plaintiffs in a better position? They gave no fresh consideration, and probably took the bills when overdue. Storm was a trustee for the society, it is true, but the society was affected by all the legal disabilities which attached to his title. Then one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Allan, had also been a shareholder a few months before the date of the bills. That was notice of the contents of the deed, and he had no right to assume that the deed had been altered in the brief interval which had elapsed.

Mr. John Storm was called as a witness on behalf of the defence, and admitted that all of the post-bills were in fact indorsed by him after they had become overdue. He took them originally, however, on behalf of the Laudable Society, of which he was then and still continued to be secretary.

Mr. Ritchie was heard in reply, and he endeavoured to dis-

tinguish the case from Hastie's case.

The Court.—We cannot distinguish this case from Hastie's, even supposing that Mr. Allan's not being a shareholder at the date these bills were issued (though he was so less than a twelvemonth previously) made any difference, as to notice of the want of power in the directors to issue post-bills under the deed; still the evidence is that Mr. Storm was the real holder, and that he indorsed after the bills had fallen due, and for no fresh consideration. At law his holding the bills as trustee for the Laudable Society (which is not a corporation) does not alter the legal rights. The cestui que trust is affected by the legal defects and disabilities of his trustee. We do not, therefore, see any distinction between this action and Hastie's case. There we held that these post-bills being in violation of the express provisions of the deed of copartnership, though valid in the hands of a bond fide holder without notice, are not enforceable in the hands of partners of the bank itself, and the plaintiffs here as indorsees after the bill became due stand in the same situation as Mr. Storm. The counsel for the plaintiffs may move on this point if so ad-

Verdict for the defendants.

### THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At the half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held on the 31st January last, a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. J. Harvey, E. Currie, J. P. Grant, J. H. Young, and Cecil Beadon, was appointed "to consider the existing rules of the fund, and to report upon any projects for amending the same that may be submitted to it." This committee has sent in two reports. The first is on a proposal of the Benares and Goruckpore subscribers to alter the rule which requires the concurrent voices of nine subscribers, actually present, to carry a motion to a meeting The committee admits that the objection to the rule is reasonable and just, seeing that it gives an undue preponderance to the votes of subscribers residing at and near the presidency, and is frequently the cause of business being inconveniently retarded, and of the disposal of a question being indefinitely postponed, if not altogether prevented, for want of sufficient attendance at general meetings. The committee does not, however, adopt the modification proposed by the Benares and Goruckpore subscribers, which is not set forth in the report. It recommends that the words "actu-ally present" should be struck out of the rule, but that to secure the benefits of full discussion and intelligent judgment at the meetings of subscribers, the votes of absent subscribers should

be received only from proxies, and not be addressed to the chairman of the meeting, as has hitherto been allowed.

The second and most important report is upon certain pro-

posals for altering the rules as to the allowances to the families of deceased subscribers. That of the managers was for a fixed allowance without reference to private property. Mr. Harvey recommended a graduated scale according to rank in the service. Mr. Beadon proposed a diminution in the rate of pension to widows, and an increase in the amount of private income enjoyable by each family without prejudice to its claims upon the fund. Lastly, Mr. J. H. Young recommended the adoption of the Bombay rules, the main principle of which is in accordance with the proposal of the managers. The report informs us that at an early stage of the proceedings the committee was strongly impressed with the superior advantages to be gained by the adoption of rules formed on this principle, and that Messrs. Harvey and Beadon desired to withdraw their proposals. We are glad that the committee has come to this decision, which seems to us the only fair and proper one at which it could have When this question was first publicly mooted, we which involved the necessity of inquisitorial inquiries, encouraged extravagance, and took away all inducement to economy; we hardly need say, then, that we trust the subscribers generally will adopt the recommendation of their committee.

We cannot close this brief notice of the report more satisfactorily than in the words of the committee, which thus sums up the advantages to be derived from the proposed modification of the rules, and states the price at which these advantages are to be obtained:—

"In conclusion, your committee will recapitulate in brief the advantages to be expected from the adoption of the rules which they now have the honour to submit for the consideration of the service. A fixed and certain amount of income will be secured to the widows and children of all subscribers who may die on or after the 1st of January, 1850, equal to what they are entitled to under the present rules, but over and above, and without reference to any private income they may possess or may afterwards acquire. A donation of 3001, will be provided for the daughters of deceased subscribers on their marriage. Widows who remarry will be allowed an income during their second coverture, equal to one-half the income they enjoyed during widowhood. The amount payable by subscribers on their retirement from the service in order to secure to their families the benefits of the fund will be more equitably adjusted. The limitation of 6001, a year imposed under Article XXV. of the present rules upon the amount which the family of any one subscriber may receive from the fund, will be dispensed with. The necessity for any inquiry into the pecuniary circumstances of deceased subscribers will be avoided, and with it the perplexing and unpleasant questions that now constantly arise in respect to the amount of support to which families are entitled, and to the principle by which that amount is to be regulated. The natural inducements to economy, especially among the junior members of the service, which the present rules of the fund have a tendency almost entirely to neutralise, will be promoted and strengthened. And lastly, a capital, equal to the present value of all liabilities, will be gradually accumulated, and thus the pensions of incumbents will be secured to them independent of any contingency that can arise, short of a dissolution of the empire, or the failure of the public eredit.

"To attain these advantages, your committee propose to levy an additional subscription of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on official emoluments from married, and of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from unmarried subscribers, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in either case being required for the purposes of the fund as it is now constituted, and a further optional contribution from married and widower subscribers of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for every daughter, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. for every son."

We think that the subscribers generally will agree with the committee in regarding the advantages enumerated as most desirable in themselves and cheaply purchased at so small a sacrifice.—Hurkaru.

### TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Wilkinson's report on the year ending the 30th of April last exhibits a decided improvement in the trade of Calcutta. The total increase over the previous year is,—in imports Rs. 30,78,100, and exports Rs. 1,21,69,204. On the import side, however, this increase is entirely owing to the large amount of treasure imported, which exceeds by Rs. 50,28,979 that of the preceding year. In merchandise imported there has been an actual decrease of Rs. 10,50,879. The increase in exports is made up of Rs. 1,08,76,558 in merchandise, and Rs. 12,92,646 of treasure.

The entire amount of imports for the year was—merchandise Rs. 4,27,56,181, treasure Rs. 1,43,09,586,—total Rs. 5,70,59,767. The exports were—of merchandise, Rs. 9,41,98,591, treasure, Rs. 43,46,506,—total, Rs. 9,85,45,097.



The following statements show the value of the imports and exports respectively for the last five years:—

IMPORTS. 1844-45 7,69,26,298 Re 1845-46 ,, 6.29.11.297 1846-47 1847-48 6,47,33,826 ,, 5,39,81,607 " 1848-49 5,70,59,767 " EXPORTS. 1844-45 Ra. 10,33,17,912 : 1845-46 10,44,87,438 1846-47 9,78,85,142 ,, 1847-48 8,63,75,893 ,,

The trade of foreigners with this port has not increased to the extent that might have been expected under the equalization of duties established by Lord Dalhousie in Maroh 1848. The increase of imports from France is only Rs. 60,091, and from North America Rs. 5,93,603. The American export trade has actually fallen off to the extent of Rs. 7,26,562, but that of France has increased Rs. 13,24,473. The exports to France, which in 1846-47 were Rs. 40,31,748, and sunk to Rs. 25,80,120, have now again risen to Rs. 39,04,593. The improvement in the export trade is owing chiefly to the larger shipments to Great Britain, which rose fr. Rs. 4,15,31,783 in 1847-48, to Rs. 5,06,42,168 in 1848-49. Of this last amount, however, Rs. 31,22,789 was in treasure.

In the increased shipments silk, indigo, and opium figure most largely.

The total amount of duties collected at the Custom-House was Rs. 74,43,359, against Rs. 76,08,265 in 1847-48, the next decrease being Rs. 1,64,906. There is a decrease of Rs. 5,48,803 in the duties on salt imported in British and Foreign bottoms, against which may be set an increase of Rs. 4,56,776 on bonded salt imported in British bottoms. The duties on Foreign imports show a deficit of Rs. 1,31,131, while there is an increase on Foreign imports of Rs. 1,01,433.

The trade of Calcutta has been carried in 771 British vessels of an aggregate burden of 2,67,228 tons, and 110 Foreign vessels of 42,321 tons, importing; and in 624 British vessels of 2,59,814 tons, and 112 Foreigners of 44,568 tons exporting. This includes coasting craft.

### BANK MEETING AT BENARES.

At the Bank meeting held at Benares, on the 9th instant, it was resolved to terminate the existence of the unfortunate concern. There were present eight European and fifteen native shareholders, who were in convocation for four hours, during which time, as we learn with pleasure and surprise, "good humour prevailed," a happy state of things which must, we suppose, be attributed, at least in part, to the judicious management of the Rev. Mr. Shurman, who occupied the chair.

According to a statement drawn up by Mr. Dunbar, the secretary of the bank, it may be assumed that the concern is perfectly solvent as regards third parties, and that the maximum of the loss to be borne by the shareholders is not more than Rs. 3,62,097. This sum is represented as "just about equal to what is due by one party in his individual capacity, and conjointly with others for loans taken for the use of a steam company and two sugar companies." In other words, the only doubtful debt is that of Colonel Pew and his associates. The remaining two lacs out of the paid-up capital of five-and-a-half is believed to be realisable within six months; and, according to Major Stewart, one of the directors, there is room to hope that the greater part of Colonel Pew's debt will be eventually recovered. The Colonel himself says that his balance sheet "looks well."

The plan proposed by Mr. Dunbar for winding up the affairs of the bank is a somewhat complicated one; but the basis of it is an absorption of the shares at a discount of 30 per cent., the estimated amount of deficiency after third parties have been paid, and good debts realised.

The most critical subject of discussion at the meeting seems to have been the propriety or impropriety of publishing the history of the bank and its downfal, for the benefit of its shareholders. The tug of war was betwixt the Chips, led by Dr. Berwick, and the Chaps, marshalled by Dr. Edlin. We need hardly say that the public party carried it against the private one, or that for the sake of all parties we are pleased with the result. We rather admire Dr. Berwick's appeal to evangelical Christianity in a meeting chiefly composed of devoted Hindoos in their own most holy city.— Hurkaru, July 19.

The Benares Recorder confirms what we said of the trial of Dr. Edlin, by court-martial, for accusing one of the Benares bank directors of cheating. Our contemporary states that the

charge had been furnished from head-quarters, and was for unbecoming conduct in having used insulting language towards Capt. Fagan, deputy-paymaster of the division, and one of the bank directors.

The Recorder, describing the Kashinath Biswas, who read such a lecture on the short-comings of Col. Pew, at the Ganges Company's meeting, says he is "a young lad of about 17 or 18, who, on the death of his father; late head-writer in the Governor-General's agent's office, was employed in his place."—Ibid. July 21.

### MILITARY GAMBLING.

GAMBLING is becoming, we are happy to think, all but obsolete as a system in the Indian army even in the hill stations. Now and then, nevertheless, one does hear of gross instances of glaring departures from the rules of propriety in this respect, and in proportion to their rarity seems to be their enormity. A recent case has come to our knowledge, which we consider a fair and proper subject for public notice. An officer in a regiment of N.I. now posted beyond the Sutlej, but at the time of the transaction under the command of Sir Dudley Hill, incautiously confided to a friend that he had, on some former occasion, either been expelled from, or refused admittance into, one of the gambling-houses abounding in that sink of iniquity Baden-Baden. Soon after this singular revelation, this officer and his friend, a major commanding a regiment of native infantry in the Bengal army, sat down to gamble, and before the game they were engaged on was concluded, the captain (we purposely avoid the use of the designation "gentleman" in either case) had won from his opponent the small sum of Rs. 26,000! The major, nettled at his loss it is presumeable, and probably unable to pay, resorted to the subterfuge, in order to evade the demand, of alleging the necessity of his opponent explaining the circumstance under which he was expelled the gambling-house in Germany, before he could claim payment of his winnings from him. The captain scouted the idea, and threatened to, indeed did, report the case to higher regimental authority; the major feared the matter might become serious, was cowed, and offered a compromise to the amount of Rs. 13,000, exclusive of a buggy and horse, which were at once made over to the winner, and which he uses in the face of the public of the station, to whom the circumstances of the whole case are patent. No money had been paid up to the date of our last letter on the subject. Now the peculiar features of this transaction are, that the loser is, as we have said, an officer of standing in the army, that he exercises the responsible charge of the command of his regiment, and that, instead of setting to his subordinates an example of propriety and good conduct, he positively holds out, by his precept, a premium to indulgence in a propensity of the most degrading nature. Considering the notoriety this case has obtained, we cannot but express our surprise that an inquiry has not been made, and that the major and captain have not both been called upon to explain or extenuate their conduct, if in a position to do so. The officer commanding the Punjab Division has only to ask the first man he meets with, who is alluded to, and he will be told; that is, presuming he does not already know .- Delhi Gaz. July 11.

The Friend of India gives the following version of the case :-

"Two officers in the Army of Reserve sat down to ccarté, and one of them, who was in command of a corps, lost a sum stated at Rs. 26,000 to the other. Some report had been spread of some unpleasant affair in which the winner had been implicated at one of the baths in Germany, and the loser refused to pay down the amount till it was satisfactorily explained. This refusal brought the circumstances to the knowledge of the public, and the winner is said to have appealed for protection from the slander to the officer commanding his own corps. We are now informed that the commanding officer who was so unfortunate at cearté was induced to retract the insinuation, and that the matter has been compromised by the payment of Rs. 13,000 and a horse and buggy."

What will our readers say, when we tell them that before the play commenced the commanding officer made his junior satisfactorily prove to him that he could pay Rs. 25,000 if he lost it; and it was not until the younger man declined, on request, to forego a part of his winnings that the older one heard of his having been "turned out of a hell at Baden Baden some years ago"—a matter, by the way, which no one else ever heard of before?

The case must become the subject of inquiry, and therefore, for the present, we shall say nothing further about it.—Mofussilite, July 12.

The Mofussilite adds: "Touching the amount of Rs. 13,000, which the winner (Captain Da Costa, 58th N.I.) is said to have accepted, we are informed that such sum was a varded to him by certain parties to whom the affair was referred—

and that as far as the winner was concerned, he held out for every rupee being paid to him. After the report, set affoat by his opponent, it would, indeed, be a serious reflection upon his character, if he voluntarily resorted to a compromise."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1849.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held on the 2nd April, 1849.

### PERSIAN.

Smyth, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, passed awarded a medal of merit.

Martin, date of admission into college, 10th November, 1848, passed-qualified in two languages, having passed in Hindee, 1st February, 1849.

Agnew, date of admission into college, 7th June, 1848, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Larkins, date of admissson into college, 24th August, 1848, not passed in any language.

Richardson, date of admission into college, 10th May, 1848, not passed in any language.

Hume, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, not passed in any language.

Balmain, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, not

passed in any language. Oldfield, date of admission into college, 10th November 1848,

absent from Calcutta-passed in Hindee, 1st December, 1848. Balmain, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo—also in-

cluded in general classification in Persian. Symth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1849, ditto ditto-also included in general classification in Persian and

Hindee. Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849,

ditto ditto-also included in general classification in Hindee Hume, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849,

ditto ditto-also included in general classification in Persian. Power, date of admission into college, 14th March, 1849,

ditto ditto.

### oordoo.

Lance, date of admission into college, 29th November, 1848, not passed in any language.

Ward, date of admission into college, 9th December, 1848, not

passed in any language.

Hay, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1849, not passed in any language.

### HINDER.

Smyth, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, passed—qualified for public service, having passed in Persian, this day awarded a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency

Campbell, date of admission into college, 5th January, 1848, -qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian 1st September, 1848.

Clifford, date of admission into college, 10th November, 1848, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Edwards, date of admission into college, 7th February, 1848, passed in Persian 2nd January, 1849.

Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, not passed in any language.

Metcalfe, date of admission into college, 5th September, 1848, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1849.

Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, absent from Calcutta—passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

### BENGALLEE.

Cooper, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, passed-qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848.

Davis, date of admission into college, 8th January, 1848, passed-quilified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 9th August, 1848.

Nasmyth, date of admission into college, 4th November, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848, and in Hindee, 1st November, 1848, allowed to exchange appointments with Mr. H. G. Keene, has to pass in Bengalle.

Simson, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1848, rassed in Persian, 2nd January, 1819.

Mackenzie, date of admission into college, 10th December, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st May, 1848.

Balfour, date of admission into college, 9th April 1848, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1849.

Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, absent on leave-passed in Oordoo, 1st February, 1848.

Richardes, date of admission into college, 10th January, 1848, absent on leave-passed in Persian, 1st November, 1848.

Report on the Examination of Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held on the 1st May, 1849.

#### PERSIAN.

Benson, date of admission into college, 7th April, 1849, passed -recommended for a medal of merit; has to pass in a second language.

Larkins, date of admission into college, 24th August, 1848,

passed—has to pass in a second language.
Richardson, date of admission into college, 10th May, 1848, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Hume, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, not passed in any language.

Balmain, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, not

passed in any language. Clifford, date of admission into college, 10th November, 1848,

passed in Hindee, 2nd April, 1849. Oldfield, date of admission into college, 10th November, 1848,

absent from Calcutta-passed in Hindee, 1st December, 1848. Benson, date of admission into college, 7th April, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo, also included in general classification in Persian.

#### OORDO.

Lance, date of admission into college, 29th November, 1848, not passed in any language.

Ward, date of admission into college, 9th December, 1848, not passed in any language.

Power, date of admission into college, 14th March, 1849, not passed in any language.

Hay, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1849, absent on medical certificate, not passed in any language.

Smyth, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1849, passed in Persian and Hindee, 2nd April, 1849. Studying for

### HINDER.

Edwards, date of admission into college, 7th February, 1848, passed—qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 2nd January, 1849.

Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, not passed in any language.

Metcalfe, date of admission into college, 5th September, 1848, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1849.

Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, absent on leave-passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

### BENGALLEE

Nasmyth, date of admission into college, 4th November, 1847, passed—his third language, having passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848, and in Hindee, 1st November, 1848, allowed to exchange appointments with Mr. Keene.

Simson, date of admission into college, 7th March, 1848, assed—qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 2nd January, 1849.

Mackenzie, date of admission into college, 10th December, 1847, passed in Persian, 1 May, 1848.

Balfour, date of admission into college, April 9, 1848, passed in Persian, March I, 1849.

Agnew, date of admission into college, 7th June, 1848, passed in Persian, 2nd April, 1849.

Richardes, date of admission into college, 10th January, 1848, absent on leave-passed in Persian, 1st November, 1848.

Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, absent on leave-passed in Oordoo, 1st September, 1848.

G. T. MARSHALL, Secy. College. College of Fort William, July 1849.

Published by order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor Bengal.

J. P. GRANT, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to June 7, reached Calcutta July 16; and that of June 25, per Bentinck, on Aug. 6.

-It is said that the local government have received CONVICTS. instructions to send all convicts to the Cape, instead of Van Diemen's Land.

GENERAL WHISR'S return to the Presidency will, it is reported, be celebrated by an entertainment at Dum-Dum.



QUEEN'S TROOPS. - We are told that the arrangements for the Queen's troops are as follow :- Part of the 96th embark to-day for Ghazeepore. When the regiment has all gone up, the 70th is to be marched into the fort from Dum-Dum. On the arrival of the 87th from England, the 70th is to be sent up-country; and the fort is to be garrisoned for the next year by the 87th. The 75th, which is also on the way here, is to be sent either to Dum. Dum or Chinsurah, as may be determined on, but most likely to Chinsurah. Should any regiments be required for China, the 75th will be available at once. - Hurharu, July 14.

THE HARDINGE STATUE.-We are requested to mention that the committee of the Hardinge statue fund have the pleasure to communicate for the information of the subscribers, that they have received intimation of the arrangements made by the London committee, consisting of Mr. C. H. Cameron, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, and Colonel Wood, with Mr. Foley, for the execution of an equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge in bronze. Lord Hardinge's figure is to be eight feet in height, and the first sitting had been quite satisfactory. The committee have further to intimate their having remitted 1,600l. to Mr. Cameron, by the last mail, on account of the statue.—Ibid.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—The receipts of the Government Savings Bank during the last official year were Rs. 94.83,177; the withdrawals Rs. 51,96,471. The total number of depositors at present is 6,127, of whom nearly one-third are natives. The average amount deposited is Rs. 700 for each individual.

Successor to Major Birch.—The Englishman hears that Mr. Macleod Wylie, junior commissioner in the Court of Requests, is likely to succeed to the vacancy on the bench of magistrates created by the removal of Major Birch. We have also heard that Mr. Reddie, clerk to Sir Arthur Buller, has a fair chance of the appointment; but there can, we hope, be no truth in this rumour; as Mr. Reddie, who has been in India but a very short time, and whose merits are quite untried, can, if the appointment is not disposed of according to interest alone, have no claims that will stand against those of Mr. Wylie, who has been long known at the bar and the Court of Requests. - Hurkaru, July 24.

Scinde Prize-money. - A second and final distribution of Scinde prize-money has been ordered. The amount for division are upon various deductions, including one of Rs. 2,73,677 for Sir Charles Napier's additional sixteenth of the former instalment, is Rs. 10,89,360, of which Sir Charles takes an eighth, or Rs. 1,36,170. The entire amount of the conqueror's share of the spoils of Scinde is Rs. 6,83,522-very little short of the eventy thousand pounds at which it had been estimated. Hurkaru, August 7.

THE CENTRALIZATION of our Indian administration is one main cause of the absence of progressive improvement. one seems to be trusted with the smallest responsibility which can possibly be thrown upon those to whom he is subordinate. The smallest matters are incessantly referred to the highest authority; and hence the witty remark of Jacquemont, that the Government of India was a Government of paper. whose vocation it should be to give their minds up to the consideration of large and comprehensive views, and to bring broad plans of improvement to maturity, are smothered with details. It is the system which is at fault, and not those who move and act in it; and the system will never be reformed, except by reiterated exposures of its absurdity, and of the disadvantages it inflicts upon the country.—Friend of India.

BOONDER.—Letters from Kotah state that the Rajah of

Boondee was constructing a bridge of boats across the Chumbul, and that he intended making roads and bridges throughout his dominions. Government had granted the services of a gunner of the artillery for these purposes, who had had extensive experience in such works in England. The Boondee Rajah is represented as an intelligent man. He it was who first introduced into Rajwarra the practice of medicine and surgery, on European principles, in 1814, by establishing a hospital at his capital, under a native doctor, who now enjoys the honour of prescribing occasionally for the prince and his family, as well as for the domestic priest and Hindoo physician. The Bengal Government very liberally provide drugs and surgical instruments at prime

CONVEYANCE OF INTELLIGENCE.—The Englishman reports that a letter, covered with unknown characters, which had been taken from the leg of a pigeon, was brought to the office of that journal. It is not improbable that it is by means of these birds that intelligence is often conveyed from various parts of India to the native merchants, long before it reaches the ears even of the members of Government.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND Co.—The seventh dividend at Company's annas five per Sa. Rs. 100 is now payable at the office of John Cochrane, esq., official assignee, Calcutta.

ABYSSINIA .- A letter from Suez, quoted in the Englishman, mentions that Mr. Plowden, H. M.'s consul in Abyssinia, had reached Gondar, and delivered his presents to Ras Ali, who was much pleased.

AT THE BATTLE OF CHILIANWALLAH, when the Sikhs had outflanked Godby's brigade and attacked the 2nd (Company's) European regiment in the rear, a little drummer-boy, not more than thirteen years of age, who accompanied the corps at his own urgent request into the field, stood his ground with the steadiness of a veteran, while the Sikh cavalry charged on either side of him. Such rare courage in a boy excited the admiration of his comrades; but the lad's reply to his mother's inquiry regarding the affair is deserving of greater commendation: "I was not afraid, mother; it was the Lord's will that I should be spared." Let him that would sneer at the simple answer of a simple boy be placed in similar circumstances and act as well. -Benares Recorder.

OPIUM .- The Calcutta papers state that Government has announced its determination to bring nearly the same quantity of opium into the market in the year 1849-50 as that which formed the investment of the previous year. The following is a tabular statement of the operations of the past three years :

In the year 1846-47 the supply was, 21,649 chests.
1847-48 , 28,705 ,

,, 1848 49 36,000

,, 1848 49 ,, 36,000 ,, The clear profit of the British Government of India from the consumption of opium by the Chinese, at the end of the official year 1848-49, including the tax on Malwa opium at Bombay, will be found to have fallen very little short of 3,200,000/.

COLONEL MOUNTAIN, the adjutant-general of H. M. forces in

India, has had a dangerous attack of cholera at Simla, but at the date of the last advices was pronounced out of danger. believed to be the first case of spasmodic cholera which has occurred to a resident at this sanatarium.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esq., the eminent Parsee merchant, has been compelled to seek the protection of the Insolvent Court

Examinations at the College of Fort William .- There was a report lately that some of the moonshees of Fort William College had been detected in supplying to some of the young civilians the written translations which the latter were to hand to the examiners as their own. We have heard that the circumstance was reported to the Government, and that in the course of the inquiry which was made, the moonshees admitted their delinquency, but excused themselves by declaring that the young civilians obliged them to act as they had done, and that several (naming them), who had passed college as competent linguists, had done so by the adoption of translations supplied to them. As the statements of the moonshees implicated so many civil servants, some of whom were in employ in distant parts of the country, the Government, it seems, thought it prudent to hush up the matter, and have merely ordered that the delinquent moonshees shall be discharged if again caught in the fact. The examiners, however, have been reprimanded for having permitted such a system to exist without detection a hint to them that they should not have made any stir about the matter. It is the result of such practices that the civil servants are ordinarily so deficient in the vernacular tongues. Few of them can comprehend papers written in the Bengalee, and few make themselves readily understood by the natives. But the service must be maintained, that is certain, and no more need be said on the subject at present.—Englishman, July 21.

LIEUT. GILBERT .- The Delhi Gazette records the death of Lieut. Gilbert, of the 2nd grenadiers, in assisting to extinguish a fire in the lines of the 9th regiment N.I. While pulling a chopper off one of the huts, he fell, and literally impaled himself on some bamboos that were sticking up; he had just strength enough to call for help to lift him off, when he became insensible, and died half-an-hour afterwards.

## COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN WILLIAM HENRY HANKET, 38th L I.

Head-quarters, 9th July, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Lucknow, on Wednesday, June 27th, 1849. Ens. W. H. Hankey, 88th L.I., was arraigned on the following charge,

For highly unbecoming conduct.

First. - In having at Lucknow, on or about Feb. 28th, 1849, retained and fraudulently appropriated to his own use, the sum of Rs. 21, sent by Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, of the same regt., to Lieut. J. J. Hockley, of the 66th N.I., with a note addressed to that officer, which money and note had been taken by mistake to him, Ens. Hankey; he being well aware at the time ! , that he had no such money to receive from Capt. Knyvett;

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and, secondly, in having, a few days subsequently, addressed to Capt. Knyvett a receipt for the money, which he fraudulently signed "Hockley," without initials, and with some of the letters of the name written over to make it bear some resemblance to his own name, but so as to deceive Capt. Knyvett into the belief that the money had duly reached its destination, and with intent so to deceive him.

Finding.—Guilty.
Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) C T N C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C .- in-C.

Recommendation.—The Court, having performed a painful duty in awarding the only sentence in their estimation commensurate with the offence committed, beg to recommend the pri-soner to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as they think, from his extreme youth and inexperience, he may have been unaware of the serious nature of the offence; and in the hope that clemency may have a beneficial effect on his future conduct.

Remarks. - On the 21st ultimo, I wrote some remarks on the recommendation to mercy made by a general court-martial which tried Diaram Opediah, a jemadar in the 2nd grenadiers. To those remarks I now refer the officers who have recommended Ens. Hankey to mercy: a proceeding which does so little credit to the court, that I cannot believe it to have been unanimously voted. What! pardon and turn back among the officers of the Indian army, a man convicted of felony! On what grounds does the majority of this court cast upon the C.-in-C. the pain of refusing pardon? On the grounds of youth! Has he not been nearly a year and a half in the army? Has he not a commission? Is he not, by the rules of the service, deemed old enough to sit, and has he not sat as an officer in judgment, and as a magistrate to try and punish others? Is he not old enough to be intrusted, and has he not been intrusted, with the command of men? with a subaltern's command in peace and in war? and when men's lives and safety depend upon the conduct of a subaltern? Has not that glorious uniform, which he has disgraced by two infamous actions, sufficed, by its recognized honour, to introduce him to the best society, even into the presence of the sovereign? And would the majority of the court wish me to leave it on the back of such a man as the prisoner? Has he been tempted by misfortune and distress? No! He avows his wealth; he has had the education of a gentleman; his misconduct seems to be the result of innate moral turpitude. Had the prisoner been horror-struck at the enormity of his guilt, avowed his crime, and cast himself, repentant and con-science-smitten, upon the mercy of the court, I could have understood the feelings of those who recommended him to mercy. But such is not the case. On the contrary, while conscious of his guilt, he deliberately adds to his crime by the effrontery, the sophistry, and the falsehood of his defence! To pardon such an offender would be an insult to the army, and I will not do it.

(Signed) C. J. Napire, General,

Commander-in-Chief.

The name of Ens. W. H. Hankey will cease to be borne on the returns of the 38th L. I., from the date on which this order may be published at Lucknow, of which a report is to be made to the adj.-gen. of the army, and to the asst.-adj.-gen. at the presidency.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, res. cb.

ALEXANDER, W. S. CH. and seess, judge of Bhauguipore, res. ca. of current duties of office, July 13.

BENSON, G. S. rep. qual. for pub. serv. by profic. in two native lang. July 12; attached to N.W. prov. July 14.

BIDWELL, A. C. to be controller of Govt. salt chokies, and to exerc. powers of a salt ag. July 9; rec. ch. of office of controller of Govt. salt chokies, July 16.

Blundell, E. A. to be res. council. of Penang, July 30.
Bruce, T. eiv. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, res. ch. of cur. du. of his

office, July 6.

CAMPBELL, G. dep. comm. at Loodiana, rec. ch. of office of extra asst. to gen. supt. for sup. of thuggee in cis- and trans. Sutlej states, fr. Capt. Larkins.

CARNAC, C. F. made over ch. of the magistracy of Mymensingh to A. L. Melville, July 16.

A. L. Melville, July 16.

COOPER, F. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarue, joined app. July 10.

CRAWFORD, J. H. to be ag. to Gov. Gen. on S. W. frontier.

DAVIS, S. F. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backerguage.

DIROM, W. M. to be salt agent of Chittagong, July 30.

EGERTON, P. asst. comm. of Jung, to offic. as dep. comm.

FOWLE, F. C. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in

Rajshahye, July 9.

GROTE, A. to be superint. 24 Pergunnahs surv. and to exerc. powers of coll. in Hooghly, Midnapore, East Burdwan, &c. &c. July 9. Hongson, B. dep. coll. &c. Jullundur Doab, res. ch. of his off. Howe, H. judge adv. mar. dep. res. ch. of his office, July 11.

JACKSON, E. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, July 9. MACKILLOP, C. W. to be a mem. of Ferry Fund Committee of Sylhet.

MALET, O. W. to be mag. of Chittagong, but to cont. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah dur. abs. of Metcalfe, July 30.

MELVILLE, A. L. ass. ch. of the Jamalpore sub div. in Mymensingh, July 3.

MARTON, H. to be post mr. at Buxar, July 19.

NELSON, H. to be asst. res. in prov. Wellesley, July 30.

OLDFIELD, R. C. student of coll. of Fort William, rep. his ret. fr. Patna, July 5.

Patna, July 5.

Paxton, G. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, joined July 6.

PRATT, H. asst. to mag. of Howrah, joined July 7.

Ross, J. B. B. dep. coll. in the 24 Pergunnahs, pro. to 2nd grade of dep. colls. fr. April 8, July 17.

SCHALCH, V. H. to be mag. Midnapore, July 30.

STAINFORTH, H. to be a mem. of Ferry Fund Committee of Sulbat

Sylhet.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, res. ch. of off. July 24.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, 1 mo.

BEDFORD, J. leave cancelled. GUBBINS, C. leave cancelled.

HODGSON, B. dep. coll. &c. Juliundur Doab, leave canc. fr. Feb. 1. Howe, H. Ind. adv. marine dep. leave of May 12 canc.

M'CANN, J. J. dept. supt. Calcutta police, 1 mo. in ext. STEER, C. coll. of Dinagepore, 1 mo. TROTTER, R. salt ag. Chittagong, 2 years to Cape, on m. c. WATSON, W. C. 1 mo. to pres. on m. c.

### ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. Y. to act as jun. chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral. WINCHESTER, Rev. W. to be chaplain of Penang, July 13.

#### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Eas. C. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 29, 1849, v. Lukin, dec.

BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

BATCHELOR, Cornet C. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. July 20, 1849, V. St. John, dec.

St. John, dec.

Batten, Lieut. J. G. 37th N.I. perm. to resign from June 30.

BIRCH, Brev. maj. F. W. 41st N.I. sen. mag. of the town of Calcutta, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 21.

BOULDERSON, Ens. T. S. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 30, 1849,

v. Batten, resigned.

Brisrow, Lieut. W. post mast. of Berhampore, to make ov. ch. of off. while on leave to Ens. Taylor, July 30.

Brown, Ens. C. L. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 25, 1849, v.

Grounds, dec.

BROWNE, Lieut. S. assu. com. of 2nd Punjab cav. till arr. of sen. officer, July 23.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. act. adj. to l. w. 9th N.I. to act as detach.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. act. adj. to l. w. 9th N.I. to act as detachs staff to that wing and a squad. of 11th L.C. proc. towards Ferozepore; to act as detach. staff also, and to a squad. of 11th L.C. CARMICHAEL, Brev. col. C. M. Beng. cav. to rank fr. March 19, and to stand above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf. CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 4. CHRISTIE, Maj. J. comdt. 9th irr. cav. to com. of station at Loodianab.

COMMELINE, Maj. C. 13th N.I. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, V.

Fast, dec.; perm. to retire on pension fr. June 15. COMYN, Capt. P. J. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Osborn, dec.

Cox, Lieut. W. F. rec. posted to 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art. to do duty with 2nd tr. 3rd brig. dur. abs. on staff emp. of Lieut. E. A. C.

with 2nd tr. 3rd orig. dur. aos. on stan emp. of Lieut. E. A. C. D'Oyley, July 4.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. J. D. pol. agent at Bhopal, having made in his late work upon the Sikhs unauthorized use of official documents intrusted to his ch. as a public officer, is hereby, by the orders of the Gov. Gen. placed at disp. of C. in C. fr. the date

that he is relieved by his successor, July 11.

CURRIR, Ens. A. A. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, July 4.

DENNIS, 1st Lieut. G. G. 1st Eur. fus. to be brev. capt. fr. June 29, 1849, in suc. to Lysaught, dec. 2ad in com. 4th Punjab inf.

arr, and joined, to ass. com. till arr. of a sen. off. July 7.

Donin, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Osborn, dec.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. P. 22nd N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Riley, prom.; to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec. ECKFORD, Ens. J. J. 6th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. FERRIER, Capt. J. to be res. councillor at Malacca, July 30. FISHER, Ens. J. F. L. doing duty with 27th, posted to 2nd Eur.

reg. at Lahore, June 29.

FULLERTON, Ens. Jas. doing duty with 14th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. reg. at Lahore, June 29.

GARDEN, Ens. H. R. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 18, v. Gilbert,

dec.

GARSTIN, Lieut. W. T. to act as detach. staff to art. &c. 70th N.I. in Attock, July 12. GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. to rank fr. March 19. 1849, v.

Fast. dec. GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. regt. to rank fr. March 8, 1849, v.

Perkins, dec GOODWYN, 1st Lieut. A. G. engs. to be executive eng. northern div. of the Ganges canal, v. Yule, res.
GORDON, Capt. G. to offic. as comdt. of 1st regt. Sikh local inf.;

ass. com. June 17.

GORDON, Lieut. 2nd Sikh loc. inf. to perf. duties of 2nd in com. dur. leave of Capt. Wallace, July 4.
GBAHAM, Lieut. col. J. com. 39th N.I. to com. Dinapore div.

GRAVES, Ens. R. S. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, July 4. HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Riley, pro.; posted to 62nd N.I. July 12.

HARDING, Capt. F. P. to take ch. of his app. as Pers. interp. to c.-in-c. fr. June 30.

HARVEY, Capt. E. 10th L.C. to ret. charge of adjt.'s office, and perf. du. of appt. till Lieut. Wilkinson rej. fr. leave.

HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. rem. fr. 19th to 50th N.I. at Delhi.

HAYLEY, Ens. H. 69th N.I. to be adjt. v. Lieut. G. A. Black,

transf. to Joudpore legion, July 9.

HEARSEY, Brev. col. J. B. Bengal cav. to rank from March 19,

above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf.

Hervey, Col. A. to rank fr. March 8, 1849, v. Perkins, dec.

Horne, Ens. J. C. do. du. with 48th, posted to 7th N.I. at Loo-

dianah, June 29. HORSBURGH, Capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Riley, prom.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. on leave, rem. fr. 5th to 27th N.I. July 13.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. eng. serv. placed at disp. of mil. dep. July 30.
JOHNSTONE, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. Aug. 4.
KEMM, Col. W. H. on furl. rem. fr. 62nd to 25th reg. July 12.

LANG. Capt. J. offic. supt. of Nuddea rivers, rec. ch. of office fr. PF. C. Fowle, June 25.

LESTER, Lieut. H. S. 32nd N.I. to rank fr. April 9, 1849, v. Riley,

LEWES, Maj. A. 32ud N.I. to rank fr. April 9, v. Riley, prom. LOVEDAY, Lieut. B. M. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 12, 1849. in

масриванов, dec.

Macpherson, Lieut. R. D. adj. 1st gren. reg. to act as 2nd in com. from June 1, the date Capt. Henessy rec. com. of corps on Maj. Mitchell's dep. Lieut. Maepherson to cont. to perf. duties of adj. till Capt. Sheriff joins.

MAGNAY, Ens. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Riley, prom. to rank fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.
MARSHALL, Maj. C. 68th N.I. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Os-

born, dec.

MARSHALL, Ens. W. E. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 2, 1849, v. Taylor, dec

M'CARTY, Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 2. M'DOWELL, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Merch 8, 1849,

v. Perkins, dec.

MICHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Eur. reg. to rank fr. March 8, 1849, v. Perkins, dec.

Perkins, dec.

MILES, Ens. F. N. 66th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 4.

MITCHELL, Capt. W. St. L. 13th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 15, 1849, in suc. to Commeline, retired.

MORTON, Licut. W. E. eng. app. in rev. dep. N.W.P. to offic. as supt. of Eastern Jumna Canals dur. abs. of Licut. B. Smith.

MOULE, Lieut. col. J. rem. fr. 27th to 5th N.I. July 13.

MURRAY, Lieut. R. art. passed colloq. exam. July 4.
Nembhard, Ens. E. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 13, v. Bartlett, dec.

NICHOLSON, Ens. C. app. to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to his duties as adj. dur. time that Lieut. Browne, the 2nd in com. holds com. of reg. July 3.
Norgate, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 4.

PARSONS, Eas. J. E. B. doing duty with 5th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. reg. Lahore, July 12.

PARSONS, 2nd Lieut. N. T. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. June

29, 1849, in suc. to Lysaught, dec.

29, 1849, in suc. to Lysaught, dec.

PEILE, Licut. eng. serv. placed at disp. of mil. dept. July 30.

PELL, 2nd Lieut. F. W. eng. placed at disp. of c.-in-c. Aug. 4.

PEMBERTON, Col. G. R. new prom. posted to 62nd N.I. July 12;

to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

PHAYRE, [Capt. A. P. commr. of Arracan, rec. ch. of office fr.

R. C. Raikes, July 17.

RANNIE, Eas. W. O. posted fr. 2nd Eur. reg. to 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore, July 12.

REID, Lieut. B. T. 4th Punjab inf. to offic. as com. in add. to adj.

till arrival of a sen. officer, July 4.
RIPLEY. Lieut. F. W. jun. asst. com. of Arracan, rec. ch. of off fr.

Dr. J. W. Mountjoy, June 22.

RILEY, Lieut. col. S. D. inf. to be col. v. Perkins, dec. to rank fr.

April 9, 1849, v. Tapp, dec.

Ross, Cornet, J. A. to act as adj. as a temp. arr. v. Lieut. A.

Wreach, prom. July 12.

SALE, Ens. H. P. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 15, 1849, in suc.

to Commeline, ret.
SALE, Capt. R. H. 9th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. of inf. Scindinh's contingent, v. Erskine, July 14.

SAMPSON, Maj. T. E. to lieut. col. in suc. to Riley, pro. to rank

fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.

Sharpe, 1st Lieut. E. art. pl. at disp. of Lieut. col. Cautley for emp. on the Ganges canal, July 16.

Smith, Ens. W. H. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 12, 1849, in suc.

to Gordon, dec.

to Gordon, dec.

SMYTH, Lieut. E. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. J. E. Gastrell, app. to another situation, July 4.

STEEL, Lieut. col. J. to rank fr. March 8, 1849, v. Perkius, dec.

STEWART, Brev. maj. W. 22nd N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Riley, prom. fr. May 22, 1849, v. Smith, dec.

TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. eng. pl. at disp. of Lieut. col. Cautley, for emp. on the Ganges canal, July 16.

THOMPSON, Ens. J. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, July 4. THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Osborn, dec.

THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. to rank fr. March 19, 1849, v. Fast, dec.

TURNER, Lieut. acting 2nd in com. 1st Sikh local inf. to act as adj. fr. June 27.

VERNER, Capt. G. 2nd in com. Sylhet it. inf. batt. to proc. to

Sylhet and ass. ch. of office of supt. of Cachar.

WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to corps dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. J. D. Willan, June 29.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. assu. com. of 3rd Punjab cav. till arr. of sen. offr. July 23.

sen. offr. July 23.

WHITING, 1st licut. F. eng. pl. at disp. of Licut. col. Cautley for emp. on the Ganges canal, July 16.

WILKINSON, Licut. O. 10th L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept. to offic. as adj. on prom. to capt. of Licut. E. Harvey, July 18.

WILLAN, Licut. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Punjab inf. to act as adj. July 14.

WILSON, Licut. T. F. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 15, 1849, in

WORRALL, Bt. col. H. L. Beng. cav. to rank fr. March 19 above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Beng. inf.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. to 70th N.I. v. Brev. capt. C. L. Edwards,

res. July 12.

### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

### INFANTRY. SMITH, H. C. Aug. 3.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Capt. W. Enge, 9 mo. fr. May 12, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

BOSWELL, Br. capt. A. C. 19th N.I. July 1 to Dec. 15 to Simla, m. c.

BRISTOW, Lieut. W. post. mast. Berhampore, 1 mo. . FERGUSON, Capt. J. H. 33rd N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to March 1, 1850, to

Bombay prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
GERRARD, Capt. J. G. dep. as. com. gen. 1 mo. Mussoorie.
HALL, Capt. A. 5th L. C. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Mussoorie and hills

north of Deyrah. HERBERT, Lieut. asst. com. at Deenanuggur, fr. June 15 to

Nov. 1, to Simla. Hicks, Capt. G. W. S. dep. com. of Jung, 4 mo. fr. June 27, to

Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. J. 5th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. KEEL, Ens. J. 60th N.I. June 28 to Feb. 1850, to Simla on m. c.

LAW, Lieut. W. G. 10th N.I. furl to Europe on m. c. LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 1st Sikh local inf. to Sept. 27, to Simla.

MALLET, Ens. J. 5th L. C. April 13 to Aug. 26, to join his reg. at Wuzeerabad. MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. to Europe on furl.

ROBARTS, Lieut. J. C. 2nd Eur. reg. turi. to Europe, which is ROBARTS, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. 14th irreg. cav. to Nakodah. SHORTRIED, Capt. P. 17th N.I. July 4 to Sept. 4, to hills, on m. c. WALLACE, Capt. W. F. N. 2nd in com. 2nd Seikh loc. inf. July 31

to Sept. 15, in ext.

YULE, 1st Lieut. H. eng. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

# MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. do. du. in Dinapore circ. to place himself und, ords, of act, superint, surg, of Trans-Ravee circ. CHEVERS, Dr. N. civ. asst.surg. of Chittagong, to be also post mr.

at that station, July 19. CRAWFORD, J. D. Civ. asst. surg. Maunbhoom, assu. ch. of med.

du. June 16. DAVIS, Dr. J. to be in med. ch. of Sandoway, in Arracan, July 18.

DICKEN, Civ. surg. W. S. Patna, to be post. mr. at Patna, July 9. EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. doing duty with 53rd F. at Rawul Pindee, to proc. to Peshawut and do duty with Bengal Fort art. July 11.
ELLIS, W. J. sub. asst. surg. in med. ch. of civ. station of Pubna,

to be also post mr. at that station, July 25.
GOODEVE, Dr. E. to be prof. of materia medica and medical juris-

prudence in the Bengal med. college, fr. Nov. 15 next. GRANT, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 42nd and 50th regts. N.I. v.

R. Phillipson, of former corps, on leave, July 9.

HASTINGS, T. Civ. asst. surg. of Burdwan, ass. med. ch. of station

fr. Dr. Bond, June 21; to offic. as pos mr. June 27.

HOMAN, Asst. surg. S. A. 8th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sap. and picns. on dep. of Asst. Surg. F. Turnbull, M.D. with 46th regt. July 11.

KEAN, Civ. surg. A. to ret. Asst. Surg. St. George Williams, fr.

med. charge of 14th N.I. June 29.

med. charge of 14th N.I. June 29.

LECKIE, Surg. T. rec. ch. of off. of surg. to Rajpootana agency and civ. surg. at Ajmere, fr. Dr. J. M. Hay, July 5.

McLean, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to med. ch. of 2nd. Assam lt. inf. batt. and civ. station of Gowhatty, in Assam, July 21.

MILLS, Asst. surg. R. D. doing duty with art. at Dum Dum, to proc. to head qrs. Sirhind div. July 11.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. doing duty with 48th N.I. to proc. to Juanpore and ass. ch. of civ. and med. duty at that station, July 4; doing duty in Benares circ. to place bimself under orders of act. supt. surg. of Trans-Ravee cir. July 9.

MOUAT, Dr. F. J. to be prof. of medicine and clinical medicine in the Bengnl college fr. Nov. 15 next.

O'CALLAGHAN, Civ. as. surg. D. J. of Sylhet, serv. placed at disp.

O'CALLAGHAN, Civ. as. surg. D. J. of Sylhet, serv. placed at disp.

of mil. dep. July 30.

PARKER, Asst. surg. R. doing duty with art. at Dum Dum, to proc. to head qu. Sirhind div. July 11.

PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. at Cawnpore; doing duty in Cawnpore circ. to pl. himself under orders of act. supt. surg. of Trans-Ravee circ. July 9.
PETTINGAL, Asst. surg. F. G. ass. med. ch. of Bheel agency.

Scott, Surg. K. M. 2nd Assam L.I. rec. prom. to cont. in med. ch. of corps pending arr. of another med. offr. July 13.

Seely, Asst. surg. G. B. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd inf. recruiting dep. fr. Asst. surg. M. Ainger, June 30.

STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to afford med. aid to art. in Attock

TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. sap. and pions. med. ch. 46th N.I. to proc. with reg. to Ferozepore affordg. med. aid to squad. of 9th irr. cav. July 11.

WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to place himself und. ords. of act. supt. surg. of Trans Ravec circ. July 9; to do duty with 1st

Eur. foot art. at Cawnpore.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 7th irr. cav. v. Thorp.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

### GHEE, A. J. Aug. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 42nd N.1. June 20 to Dec. 20, Baitoel,

PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. farl. to Europe.
WHITE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 63rd N.I. June 15 to Nov. 15, to hills, on m. c.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY .- 9th Lancers. Lieut. Atkinson, perm. to ret .-Hussars. Lieut. M'Mahon, 1 year to Englend .- 14th Lt. Drag.

Lieut. Ling, 3 mo. to Calcutta.

INFANTRY.—29th. Lieut. Farrington to act as paym.; Lieut.
Tonnochy, July 1 to Nov. 15, to Boolundshuhur and Nainee Tal.
—60th. Capt. Darell, 3 mo. to Kurrachee; Lieuts. Clapcott and
Hutchiason, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—70th. Lieut.
col. Bagge, to England.—94th. Col. Milner to be a lay trustee to chap. of Cannanore.

### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOHN BELL, late a chaplain in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal estab. To the administrator general.

JOHN SCOTT, a major in the 55th reg. of Bengal N.I. Ditto.

WILLIAM BENSON, a capt. and brev. maj. in the 4th Bengal

L.C. Ditto.

ELIZABETH CATHERINE LAPRIMAUDAYE, of Walthamstow, in the country of Essex, widow. Ditto.
ROBERT SCARLETT, late an inhabitant of Cooley bazar, near

Calcutta. Ditto.

WILLIAM GRANT, an engineer on board the steamer Megna. Ditto.

ROSINA BAILIE, late of Benares, widow, and a British subject, to the administrator general. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

BACKSHALL LANE SANDHAM, late of Bilblair, in the county of Sutherland, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, esq. to the administrator general. Frith, Sandes and Watts, pro

Proctors.

HUGH CREE MEIKLEJOHN, late of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, an attorney of the said Supreme Court, to the administrator general. Grant and Remfrey, proctors.

HORATIO THOMAS TAPP, late of Sobatho, in the north-western provinces, a maj. gen. in the military service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. and a British subject, to the Rev. J. Newton, of Loodiana, in the north-western provinces. John Templeton,

EDWARD JOHNSON WHITE, late a British subject and the master or commander of the schooner or vessel called the Mischief, to John Townsend, at present of New China-bazar-street, in the town of Calcutta, master mariner. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

### DOMESTIC.

#### RIRTHS.

APEAR, Mrs. Thos. A. d. at Calcutta, July 16. APEAR, Mrs. Thos. A. d. at Calcutta, July 16.
ATKINSON, Mrs. T. J. d. at Burdwan, July 16.
BENNETT, Mrs. T. H. d. at Howrah, July 25.
BUNN, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, July 17.
CRIPPS, the lady of J. A. d. at Midnapore, July 30.
FRANCIS, the wife of George C. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
GASH, Mrs. W. J. d. at Gowahatty, July 22.
GASPER, Mrs. P. M. s. at Dacca, July 29.
HOLLINGBERG, Mrs. E. W. s. at Calcutta, July 23.
LANCIOS Mrs. A. a. at Calcutta, July 23. LANGLOIS, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, July 22. LE MARCHAND, the wife of Lieut. art. s. at Ghazeepore, July 10. LOUGHNAN, the wife of R. J. c.s. s. at Patna, July 13. MASTERS, the wife of E. d. at Calcutta, July 21. MONNIER, Mrs. A. C. d. at Dacca, July 18.
Perkins, the lady of Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. d. at Berhampore, July 21. PINTO, the wife of Edward, d. at Calcutta, July 22. SANDEMAN, the wife of Maj. 33rd N.I. d. at Neemuch, July 16. SINCLAIR, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 7. SINCLAIR, the wife of the Rev. David, s. at Calcutta, July 24. VANDENBERG, Mrs. John B. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 4. VINCENT, the wife of Col. Wm. d. at Mussoorie, July 21. WODSCHOW, Mrs. J. J. s. at Rungpore, July 30. WRIGHT, Mrs. Samuel, d. at Calcutta, July 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

WYATT, the lady of George Nevile, d. at Calcutta, July 18.

BRYANT, George, to Miss Isabella Anna Coles, at Calcutta, Aug. 2. CAMPBELL, Ens. Leveson, G. A. 53rd N.I. to Sarianne, d. of Capt. Cowan, late 93rd Highlanders, at Mussoorie, July 10. CARDOSO, James, to Miss Virginnia Druem, at Calcutta, July 14.

DUNBAR, Lieut. T. C. H. M.'s 98th, to Caroline Adriana, d. of

Albert Markham, at Arrah, July 24.

GORDON, Lieut. and adj. 49th N.1. to Louisa Elizabeth, d. of the

Rev. T. W. Mercer, rector of Weeley, Easex, at Landour, July 19.

HODGE, George Alexander, to Miss Susan Bagram Johannes, at Calcutta, July 28.

LING, Theodore, H. M.'s 14th L.D. to Marianne, d. of Maj.-gen. Sir J. H. Littler, G. C. B. at Calcutta, July 30. SANDYS, Lieut. Wm. E. 55th N.I. to Ellen Sophia Parr, d. of the

late Maj. Manning, 16th N.I. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
THOMAS, A. B. to Marian Bails, d. of the late J. C. Stapleton, at
Calcutta, July 30.

### DEATHS.

BARTLETT, Lieut. J. A. 53rd N.I. at Wuzeerabad, July 13. BURGOYNE, Wm. Henry, at Calcutta, aged 44, July 10. CALDER, John, at Calcutta, aged 26, July 14. CHARDE, W. at Cawnpore, aged 57, July 17.
CHILDS, G. T. at Diamond Harbour, aged 52, July 21.
CONSIDINE. Harriet, the wife of Asst. apoth. John, H.M.'s 70th reg. at Dum-Dum, July 24.

CREED, Emily Mary, inf. d. of Mrs. A. widow of the late Serg. maj. E. at Umballah, aged 18 mo. July 12.

DE SOUZA, Florence Pascoa, inf. d. of Lawrence, at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. July 23.

EDWARDS, Constance Isabel, inf. d. of W. c.s. at Simla, aged 1, July 9. GILBERT, Lieut. F. McDonald, 2nd N.I. in assist. to extin. a fire

in the lines of the 9th N.I. at Umballah, July 18.

JAMES, Regina J. J. inf. d. of W. at Calcutta, aged 2, Aug. 1.
JOHN, Ossanna, the wife of A. at Agra, aged 49, July 15.
KEYS, Charles Joseph, inf. s. of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 5 mo. July 24.

LACKERSTEEN, Miss Louisa, at Calcutta, aged 26, July 24. LUKIN, Licut. John H. H. 14th N.I. at Berhampore, aged 27, July 29.

MATHEWS, James, at Delhi, aged 55, July 16.
MILLS, William, inf. s. of R. C. at Dum-Dum, aged 20 days, July 19.

O'CONNOR, Maurice John, at Calcutta, aged 27, July 27.
PILCHER, J. at Calcutta, July 26.
POOLE, Ada Jane, inf. d. of William, at Barrackpore, aged 3,

July 28. PRICE, James, Qu. mas. H.M.'s 24th, Wuzeerabad, July 1. Ricketts, T. Sarah, inf. d. of G. R. at Calcutta, aged 8 mo.

ROBELLO, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 57.
SHELVERTON, W. E. Caroline, inf. d. of H. A. at Calcutta, aged

1, July 13,
SMITH, T. G. s. of H. at Calsutta, aged 3, July 13.
ST. JOHN, Lieut. the Hon. Spencer Mildmay, 4th L.C. at Cawnpore, July 20.
Torrens, Emily Frederica, inf. d. of Henry, at Berhampore,

aged 15 mo. July 2. TRESHAM, D. H. R. at Culna, on board the steamer Jumna, aged

20, July 16.
VASSILLION, Mrs. Caroline, at Calcutta; aged 23.
WAINWRIGHT, Serj. maj. Edwin, at Cawnpore, aged 38, July 21.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 15.—Sharp, Thomas, Newcastle.—18. Simillante, Perret, Muscat; Duqueselin, Berthelot, Bourbon.—19. Rustomjee Cowasjee, Wright, Mauritius; Moultan, Townsend, Moulmenn; Colonel Bur-Wright, Mauritius; Moultun, Townsend, Moulmein; Colonel Burney, Taylor, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Pearce, Moulmein; Tartar, Colley, Hoston.—21. China, Maclean, Bombay; Mary Sheppard, McDonald, Madras; Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Singapore and Penang.—22. Doorga, Harvoy, Isle de Reunion.—23. Sovereign, Harris, Mauritius and Point de Galle.—27. Robert Pulsford, King, Liverpool; Gallant, Connew, Singapore and Penang.—29. Courier, Towerson, Liverpool; Blorenge, Banks, Liverpool; Harriet Humble, Bevis, Liverpool; Essex, Pixley, London; Director Owen, London, Cane, and Mauritius, Male, Rangal Liverpool; Harriet Humble, Bevis, Liverpool; Essex, Pixley, London; Dispatch, Owen, London, Cape, and Mauritius; Meloe, Renaud, Maulmain; Pauline, Roget, Bourbon; Sophie, Jahet, Bourbon; Rose Maria Louisa, Luncau, Nantes and Cape de Verdes; Royal Saxon, Charlesworth, Sydney, Singapore, and Penang; Eliza Penelope, Shilstone, Penang; Ramilies, Mc Lean, Madras; Tenasserim, Diccy, Maulmain and Akyab.—30. Agnes, Scowcroft, Bombay and Madras; Melaine, Bird, Coringa and Bimlipatam; Red Rover, Oliver, China and Singapore; Lady Macdonald, Gold, London; Reginald Heber, McFarlane, Liverpool; Malar, McClear, London and Bombay; Hindoo, Kelly, Liverpool.—Aug. 1. Sullana, Mainland, London; Persia, Broadfoot, London; Nords Roo, Struuse, Hamburg, and Bordeaux.—3. Punjab, Palmer, Bombay; Palatine, Stubbs, and Bordeaux.—3. Punjab, Palmer, Bombay; Palatine, Stubbs, Liverpool.—5. Queen of England, Cawkitt, Cork; Plantagenet, Bird, London and Madras; Hartlesy, Playter, Liverpool and the Cape; Ariel, Burt, Singapore.—6. Bentinck, Bourchier, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Bengallee, Colebank, Liverpool; Poppy, Cole, China and Singapore.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Essex.—Col. and Mrs. Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. Lee, Adjt. Bailey, Lieuts. McClintock, Maunsell, Baldwin, Wolfe, and Carter, H.M.'s 87th; Capt. and Mrs. Seagar, 27th Beng. N.I.

Per Tenasserim, from MOULMEIN and ARRACAN.—Maj. Ruthersend. Cont. Parks. Visits. Benk. Miss. G. Carlon.—Maj. Ruthersend. Cont. Parks. Visits.

Capt. Sanks, Lieut. Bogle, Miss C. Sandys, Miss Rickett, Capt. Skey, R. C. Raikes, Esq.; Mr. Haliday, and Mr. McFarlane.

Per Ramillies.—Mr. Seth, merchant.—Steerage passengers: John Regan, Andrew White, John Clark William, steward, William Mark Kay Mery Veaks Alle design.

Kay, Mery Yacks Ally, doctor.

Per Ann, from Penang.—Mrs. Gamble and child, and Capt.

Per Royal Saxon, from SYDNRY.—Capts. Harold Lewis and R. T. Kellock, H. Smith, cadet.
Per Eliza Penelope.—Rev. G. Garriga, from Singapore.

Per Enza Penelope.—Rev. G. Garriga, from Singapore.
Per Despatch.—J. G. Reay.
Per Reginald Heber.—Mrs. M'Farlane.
Per Melaine, from Coringa.—Mr. P. Shepherd.
Per Lady M'Donald.—Major J. M. Kildd, Capts. A. H. Cobbe and W. E. Adams, Lieuts. J. Hallowes and G. N. Boldero, and 2nd Lieut. A. Stewart, 87th fusiliers; R. G. Bannon, asst. surg.; Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bannon, W. Berke, steerage passengers; 5 sergeants, 9 corporals, 5 drummers, 200 privates, 21 women, and 23 children.

Per Persia.—Capt. Mayhew, com. officer 8th B.N.I. of troops; Capt. Ireland, 11th Madras N.I.; Mrs. Ireland, Lieut. M'Carty, 53rd B.N.I.; Mrs. M'Carty, Asst. surg. A. Gee, medical officer of the troops; 188 men, 11 women, and 7 children, Company's troops.

Per Sultana .- Capt. Wm. Boyd, Lieuts. Hugh Lloyd, Delhoste, Henry J. Stephenson, and William Wiltshire, 2nd Lieut. Charles E. Goddard, 3 sergeants, 3 drummers, 10 corporals, 161 privates, 18 women, and 18 children, all of 87th royal Irish fusiliers, and Patrick Gammie, surg. 61st regt.

Per Nordsrow.—Mrs. Krunse and child.
Per Mary Shepherd.—Lieut. Prescott, M.N.I.; Dr. Mitchell, M. Bruce, and J. Cres.

Per British Sovereign,-Mr. Simms and Mr. Ballin.

Per Brilish Sovereign.—Mr. Simms and Mr. Bainn.
Per Gallant.—Mrs. Connew and 3 children, and R. M. Minus.
Per Palatine.—Mr. Henry Miller.
Per Queen of England.—Captains W. Brookes and I. H. Cox,
H.M.'s 75th reg.; Lieut. R. Burtea, Ensigns C. R. Rivers and H.
Cowell, Asst. surg. C. Martin, Miss Brookes, Miss Brookes, Master
Bookes, 154 rank and file, H.M.'s 75th reg. 18 women, and 9 children.

Per Plantagenet, from London. — Lieut. col. Campbell, Capt. Rich, Lieuts. Fulcher and Bawtere, H.M.'s 87th; Lieuts. P. Malay and Pryton, Asst. surg. D'Arcy, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Mr. Milvile, Eus. Smith, H.M.'s 18th; 170 men, women, and children of H.M.'s 87th reg.

### DEPARTURES.

JULY 12. Currimbux, Nacoda, Rangoon; Talisman, Barsley, JULY 12. Currimbux, Nacoda, Rangoon; Talisman, Barsley, New York; William Carey, Emment, Liverpool; Rokeby, Trotter, Mauritius; Atalanta, Farley, Mauritius; Fyzel Currim, Ballentine, Mauritius.—13. Tenasserim, Dicey, Arracan and Maulmein; Suthband, Wingate, Mauritius; Soubadar, Umfreville, London.—14. Thetis, Cass, London; Duke of Richmond, Barclay, Mauritius.—17. Emma Coltin, Hall, London.—18. Mor, Alston,——; Patriot Queen, Roddock, Liverpool; Sir Robert Seppings, Stuart, Mauritius.—19. Champion, Barker, Bombay.—18. Zaphnath Paniah, Fowle, Singapore; Arrow, Young, Hongkong, Mauritius and Cum-

singmoon; Charlotte, Lyster, London .- 20. Teak, Rundle, China; Joseph Manook, Hicks, Penang; Pierre François, Brion, Bordeaux; Easurain, Shire, Singapore and Penang; Bengal Merchant, Lowen, Bombny; Walter Morrice, Morrice, China; John Hepburn, Warne, Mauritius and Rangoon. — 23. Isa, Sheppard, Akyab; Emily, Anderson, Mauritius; John Mathie, Grome, Liverpool. — 24. Mauritus and Rangoon. — 23. 18a, Sheppard, Akyab; Emity, Anderson, Mauritus; John Mathie, Grome, Liverpool. — 24. Ema Smith, China; Meg of Melden, Ricketty, Liverpool.— 27. Sharpe, Thoma, Singapore; Lintin, Rigg, Liverpool.—28. Colombus, Edie, Mauritius; Ariadne, Goodsir, Mauritius; Windsor Fay, Brewer, Boston.—30. Sea Nymph, Grange, Liverpool; Thomas Brocklebanks, Ponsonby, Liverpool; Bermondsey, Paddle, London.—31. Arabia, Davis, Hong-Kong and Macno; Rambler, Ballard, Boston; Bengal, McLeod, London.—Aug. 4. Aberfoyle, MacAlpine, China; Calphernia, Nicholson, Mauritius; Warwick, Owen, Liverpool; Lady Bruce, Burns, London; Investigator, Dunlop, Singapore and China; La Pilote, Fabre, Marseilles.—5. Bonaccord, Buckle, Singapore; Cecelia, Smith, Singapore; Enigma, Stavers, Mauritius; Victoria, Smith, Bombay .- 7. Steamer Precursor, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Precursor, for Suez and intermediate ports:—For Point de Galle.—Sir J. W. Colville and Miss Colville. For Malta.—Mr. Hefty.
For Southampton.— Capt. Trail, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson,

child, and native female servant, Mrs. Dodd, 2 children, and European female servant, Mrs. Broome, Mrs. McNeil, child, and native female servant, Lieut. col. Jervis, Dr. Phillipson, Lieuts. Patterson, Yule, and Jervis, Capt. Cuvier, Major Griffiths, Capt. Money, and Mrs. Adams.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1849.

ı	Governme	nt Secu	trities.	Se	11.		Ba	7.
1	Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
ł	Bombay 5 per cent	••	disc.	1	0	••	1	6
ı	Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.		do.	1	2	••	1	8
ı	New Co.'s 5 do	••	do.	0	4		0	6
Ì	Third Sicca 4 do		do.	15	8	• •	16	0
ł	New Co.'s 4 do	••	do.	14	8	••	15	0
ı	Bank	Shares	i.					
ı	Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	••	prem	ı. 1	1530	to	15	80
I	Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)		do.		10			15
ı	N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	•	nou					
١	BANK OI	F BENC	GAL.					
ı	Discount on government acceptar	nces (3	months)		••	4 pe	r ce	n <b>t.</b>
Į	Do. on private bills and not	es `	do			7 pc	r ce	nt.
1	Interest on deposit of Co.'s pape	r			• •	5 pe	r ce	nt.
	Do. on cash credit accounts	• •			• •	61 pc	er ce	nt.
Į						-		

### PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

4 12	p. 100 sa. wt.
6 7	l nee en mt
3 8	per sa. wt.
0 14	1 100
0 8	} per 100.
0 8	1
6 0	each.
1 3	j
	6 7 3 8

### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations are for Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s.  $10\frac{3}{3}d$ . to 1s.  $10\frac{1}{3}d$ . Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s.  $9\frac{1}{3}d$ . American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s.  $10\frac{3}{3}d$ . to 1s.  $10\frac{1}{3}d$ .

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 41. 5s. to 41. 15s.

### MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 .- Good feeling prevails generally in Imports. Altogether, the position of this market is more satisfactory and promising than it usually is at this season of the year, and we may look forward to much activity.

### MADRAS.

### MADRAS RAILWAY.

The survey of the intended line of railway from Madras has been completed for a distance of thirteen miles, and the results are eminently favourable, so far as the engineer-The road is almost a dead ing details are in question. level, presenting a rise only of four-and-a-half feet per mile, something under fifty-six feet through the entire distance. For the first two miles out of Madras the soil is but indifferent, and will require to be strengthened. The next two miles is composed of very loose material, consisting of two parts of sand, and one of clay; for a mile-and a-half further on, the ground is half sand and half clay, after which, the line runs through a soil well calculated to sustain the weight of the iron road.



will be hardly any cuttings, but towards Madras a great deal of filling up will be necessary, an idea of the extent of which may be gathered from the fact, that the road at Barrie and Co.'s dispensary, is six feet below the level of the bul-warks at the beach; the general level of Blacktown, in its most populous part has been found to be about two and a half feet above the surf-line, and as a matter of course the drains of this densely inhabited district, however skilfully made, must needs be beneath the surface of the Bay of Bengal. This little fact says much either for the credit of certain bygone engineers, or for the unhappy necessities of our local position. When we have done narrating these small preliminary matters anent the railway, will anybody be kind enough to tell us what has become of the committee and the project? No reports of proceedings are published. No advertisement inform the good folks of Madras what is doing, and what is going to be done in due season. Is the scheme to share the fate of the pier company and exist in torpor, like a toad in a stone, alive, yet invisible? The enterprising folk who have undertaken to manage it, will be entitled to the praise of having acted cautiously; but they must not forget that, if slowness is not accom-panied by sureness, the half even of their present small merits will be shorn away .- Athenœum, July 31.

We have heard much in our time of magnificent charges made by railway employés in England, and a little of still more costly claims put forward for work and labour done by gentlemen engaged in similar tasks in India. But we think that whatever the mistakes the committee of the proposed Madras Railway may happen to fall into by and bye, no one will be inclined to accuse them of leaving up to the present moment made a lavish ex-penditure of their funds. The thirteen miles of ground which had been gone over from this place to Poonamallee, have been surveyed and accurately levelled for something like Rs. 700, or Rs. 53 per mile, plans and drawings included. This fact might seem to imply either that English surveyors were too plentiful, or that the work was very badly done, or again that the committee knew the precise value of Company's rupees. So far as the first hypothesis is concerned, it is disposed of when we say that there is but one European that we know of in Madras unconnected with the services, who is able to survey and take levels with the requisite accuracy and skill. With reference to the second supposition, we have had an opportunity of testing the quality of the labour performed, and conclude that Mr. Swan has executed his task to the perfect satisfaction of his employers. The remaining possible opinion is very easily put to the proof. The surveyor was paid at the rate of something less than Rs. 150 a month, and hired too by the job, instead of receiving a permanent engagement. If the committee can get all the work done at the same rate of remuneration, it will be a lucky thing for the shareholders; but in that case we would rather decline giving any opinion as to how it would fare with their servants.Ibid. Aug. 2.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR-GENERAL CULLEN.—We have heard, upon pretty good authority, that Major-general Cullen, the resident of Travancore, has applied officially to Government to be relieved from his high post with the view of returning to England. General Cullen is a major-general of 1841, and has been in the service of the Hon. Company forty-five years, having entered the Madras artillery in 1804.—Athenæum, Aug. 11.

SMAIL CAUSE COURT.—The Hindoos of the Madras Presidency have convened a public meeting of the members of their community to petition the Government for an extension of some of the provisions of the proposed Small Cause Court Act;—those of Bombay, on the other hand, we learn from the Gentleman's Gazette, "comprehending the imposition attempted to be palmed off on them under pretence of giving them cheap law, in the proposed Courts of Requests, have got up a petition against the Draft Act."—Ibid.

COURTS MARTIAL.—We understand that two officers of H.M.'s 25th regiment are about to be brought to trial, on charges of misconduct, while at an entertainment, given by the mess of a native corps at Vepery.—Ibid. July 21.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS FROM THEIR CORFS.—As an instance of the extent to which the corps in the Hon. Company's service are denuded of officers, a correspondent of the Athenæum, at Trichinopoly, gives the following list of officers present with the head-quarters of the corps of N.C. at that station; the greater part are absent on detachment duty:—I lieut.-col. commanding; majors, none; captains, none; lieutenants (except the reg. staff), none; cornets, one; veterinary surgeon, none

MR. MACLEAN.—We understand that Mr. Alexander Maclean, the late third member of the Board of Revenue, has been permitted to retire to England upon the full annuity of 1,000% per annum. Some doubts were felt at the Presidency, as to whether the Court would not feel inclined to make an exception in this instance to the usual rule, in consequence of the scarcely questionable transactions in which Mr. Maclean had allowed himself to become involved. But no objection whatever was, we believe, offered by the Honourable Company. The betrayer of Mr. Maclean, the well-named Mahomed Chouse, is said to be very anxious to ingratiate himself again with the Madras Government. The final removal of one of his victims from the neighbourhood of Chepauk may tend perhaps in some degree to further the hopes of his respectable highness.—Ibid. Ann. 7.

Sugar Cultivation.—We have received a very long and interesting communication from Mr. Turner, a sugar planter at Kotagherry, upon the subject of cane cultivation upon an improved plan, as compared with the native method. The argument of Mr. Turner affirms the profitable employment of capital in this species of enterprise.—Ibid. July 17.

Augmentation of the Engineers.—The Speciator expresses

AUGMENTATION OF THE ENGINEERS.—The Spectator expresses the general conviction that the augmentation of the corps of engineers, a measure which was strongly urged by Lord Tweeddale, is likely ere long to be carried out.

Annexation of the Punjab.—When the annexation of the Punjab was still an open question, we were among the very few members of the Indian press who deprecated that measure, on the grounds of morality and expedience. After the accomplishment of it, however, we ceased to discuss the matter, because it was useless to ring the changes on a subject which had become a matter of history instead of speculation. Nothing since urged in Lord Dalhousie's proclamation or correspondence has at all shaken our conviction of the ethical impropriety of the seizure. We believe it to have been a direct violation of solemn obligations, voluntarily contracted by his predecessor, and as for the expedience of the step, it turns out to be more equivocal, in a financial point of the view, than even we were prepared to expect. So far from augmenting the revenue, it is now ascertained, and this on the best authority, that the new acquisition will not defray its own calculated charges, "on the most economical estimate" of the civil and military administration of the country, by the full sum of a half a million sterling!" Nor does this gloomy prospect relate only to its present financial production, for the same authority expressly states that "the revenue of the entire kingdom of the Punjab, derived from land [which is now Rs. 1,14,40,000, out of a gross amount of Rs. 1,55,00,000], cannot be estimated, even for future years, at a higher sum than one million and a half sterling." Such is the conclusion arrived at by the Governor-General, after a patient and searching examination of the whole question, and we commend his lordship's opinion to the notice of these, who had their mouths so full of annexation a little while ago, that they shouted themselves hoarse in praise of the measure. They will moderate their transports somewhat, when they perceive what John Company is to pay for their whistle.—Spectator, July 20.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.—We extract the following remarks upon the qualification required of a Madras judge from the Athenœum, July 12:-" In a little while we may expect to hear that the Ministry at home have provided a successor to Sir Edward Gambier, our present Chief Justice. One can hardly hope that, in this instance, the ordinary rule will be vio-lated, and that the voice either of the legal profession or of the public, will be allowed to influence the selection. Some helpless, but not hopeless, protégé of the Board of Control, will no doubt have an opportunity of exchanging the seclusion of chambers, where the attorney's foot-fall is rarely or never heard, for the bustle and dignity of the Madras bench, the grandeur of knighthood, and the solid enjoyment of 5,000l. per annum. It may happen, that, in supposed deference to the wishes of this community, Sir William Burton will be invited to move up a step; but if we do not expect to gain anything from the character of the appointment made in Cannon-row, so, on the other hand, we are content to forego any possible advantages which might follow the promotion of the puisne judge. We would rather not see that learned person in the possession of a casting vote. Most willingly do we admit that it would never be exerted but for conscientious reasons, but on the judgment-seat it is not sufficient that a man is able to exhibit at all times the virtues of candour and honesty. judge who lacks these qualities disgraces the bench, but he may have them even in excess and yet not be its ornament. It must be recollected, that in this country, where the occupants of the Bench perform also the office of a jury, and where the opportunity of showing cause for a new trial affords but little

advantage to the previous loser, the necessity of having men on the judgment-seat filled with the knowledge of the past, and acquainted with the human nature that surrounds them, is most imperative. The law of appeal exists, but is practically inoperative, since the poor man is prohibited from resorting to it, and the rich man entertains a well-founded horror of intrusting his cause, and the control perhaps of his entire worldly wealth, to the guardianship of a strange tribunal, which acts according to European forms, fifteen thousand miles off: There must be imperfections in the best mode of administering the best laws, but there are peculiar difficulties in the way of a right performance of judicial duty in this country, which require unusual care to obviate. One of the best modes, as it seems to us, which our rulers could adopt for this purpose would be, to make the office of advocate-general in each presidency a sure stepping-stone to an eventual judgeship—a certain term of servitude being in all cases believe that no amount of mental ability and earnest striving can make up for the want of that knowledge of the native character, which can only be acquired by a long residence in the East. Crimes are committed here, the motives for which are utterly incomprehensible to the untrained European intellect; notions of morals prevail, which have no parallel in the remaining ethical systems of the world; the scales in which testimony must be weighed; the standard by which actions are to be judged; nay, in many cases, the very mode in which justice is to be measured out, are all foreign to western notions of rule and habit; and we dare venture to say that no honest man has ever laid his head upon his pillow during the days of his probation as an Indian Judge, without having entertained the painful thought, that he may have been, since his uprising, the unconscious instrument of wrong-doing. The reform which we recommend is one which may be said to concern the public only, for, unless an Advocate-General at either Presidency is found to be a person of very inferior intellect, and sadly deficient in knowledge, it is very clear that his official income, combined with the profits of his private practice, must render the appointment to the higher post a matter of complete indifference to him, so far as pecuniary results are in question. A title we readily allow is worth something, and an improved position in the Indian court calendar a blessing not to be despised; but take it altogether, the utmost benefit which could accrue to any of the legal persons concerned, would be as nothing when compared to the solid advantages which must arise to the community from the fact of their elevation; for own part we are ready at Madras to be the first to try the experiment, than which avowal, no greater proof of sincerity can be required.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BY EUROPEANS IN INDIA.—The Madras papers inform us that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the largest and most public-spirited house of business at that presidency, after having expended large sums in endeavouring to introduce the cultivation of superior cane under the superintendence of Europeans, have been at length constrained to relinquish it. It would thence appear, after the experience of nearly sixty years in various parts of India, that the cultivation of the sugarcane by Europeans is altogether a hopeless undertaking.

Ricz.—The Madras Athenœum affirms that the produce of rice in Tanjore has so greatly exceeded the demand, that a large crop is a positive disadvantage, and the rich landholders of Tan-

jore are unable to pay their rent to Government.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

July 24 - The following movements of corps are ordered:-H.M.'s 81th regt. from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly. 2nd European L.I. from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 28, 1849.

His Exc. the C.-in-C. is pleased to establish the following rules for the instruction of officers of infantry appointed to do

duty with the corps of sappers and miners.

1. No officer shall be eligible for appointment to do duty with the sappers and miners, who is not in every respect qualified to command a company in his own regiment; -nor should any offer himself as a candidate unless he has both talent and taste for engineer duties, a determination to study, and a fair knowledge of mathematics and military drawing.

2. Six months after an officer has joined the head-quarters

of the corps, he will be required by the commandant to execute with sufficient accuracy a reconnoitring and trigonometrical survey-and to make a section of any piece of ground that may be pointed out, as well as to pass a satisfactory examination in vulgar and decimal fractions, the use of logarithms, practical geometry, mensuration, and plane trigonometry, so as to enable him to make the ordinary calculations connected with the measurement of land, heights, distances, &c.

3. At the end of twelve months after joining, an officer is expected to be able to plan, trace, and superintend the construction of batteries and field-works such as are generally executed by sappers and miners on service.

4. An officer unable to pass satisfactory examinations at either of the appointed periods, will be remanded to his own regiment.

By order of His Exc. the C .- in-C.

### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BIRCH, S. D. to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. C. P. Brown, relieved at his request.

BIRD, C. J. to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly dur. abs. of Thomas on other duty, July 17.
BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, res. ch. of the dist. fr.

J. Bird, July 20.

BLAIR, W. T. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot.

CUNLIFFE, B. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore dur.

abs. of Bird on other duty.

DOUGLAS, W. civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevelly, deliv. over ch. of the court to F. B. Elton, July 31.

ELLIOT, W. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, ass. ch. fr.

Mayne, July 21.

ELTON, F. B. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tinnevelly dur. abs. of Douglas on leave, July 17; rec. ch. of the court

of Tinnevelly, July 31.

FRERE, H. sub-jud. of the zillah of Salem, del. over ch. of the court to R. J. Sullivan, July 25.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, July 24.

KNOX, W. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Madura dur. abs. on m. c. of T. Clarke.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, dur. abs. of C. J. Shubrick, July 31.

Onslow, A. P. coll. and mag. and jt. agent to the gov. of Fort

St. George, ass. ch. of the dist. July 28.
ROBERTSON, W. to be master attendant at Tutticoreen, v. Crawford.

SULLIVAN, A. W. to be a lay trust. of the chapl. of Vellore, July 17.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. leave canc. BAYNES, C. R. 1 mo. CHERRY, J. W. 1 mo.

CLARKE, T. 2 yrs. to Cape on m.c.
DOUGLAS, W. 2 yrs. to Cape on m.c.
ELLIS, G. 1 mo.
LEWIN, R. L. to Europe for 3 yrs. on m.c. with benefit of furl.

NEWILL, H. 2 mo. to Secunderabad. Shubrick, C. J. pro. to pres. on m.c. prep. to apply for leave to

THOMAS, J. F. chief sec. to govt. in ext. 14 days.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. RICHARDS, Rev. J. chaplain of Black Town, 1 mo.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. pl. at disp. of the resident at BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. Soft N.I. pl. at disp. or the resident at Travancore for empl. in the Nair brig. July 17.

BARROW, Ens. F. O. 5th N.I. qual. in native lang. July 24.

BELL, Ens. C. J. R. rec. arr. to do duty with 14th N.I. July 16.

BLAKE, Capt. H. W. 36th N.I. app. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. N. E. dur. abs. of Brev. maj. R. Lambert, m. c. July 14.

BRETT, Maj. W. T. rem. fr. 1st N.V.B. to Eur. vets. July 17.

BRYCE, Ens. W. rec. arr. to do duty with 45th N.I. July 16.

BURNSIDE, Ens. J. 3rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 22, in suc. to Clerk ret.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join

Aug. 3. CRARKE, Lieut. col. A. rem. fr. 17th to 8th N.I. July 1. CLERK, Maj. F. J. 3rd L.I. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. July 20.

CLERK, Maj. F. J. 3rd L.I. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. July 20.
DERVILLE, Col. F. Madras art. to rank fr. March 19, and to stand below Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf.
DICKEY, Ens. A. H. M. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India.
DUFF, Ens. A. G. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 8.
DUMERGUE, Capt. E. 27th N.I. app. to act as fort adj. Trichinopoly, July 19.
FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 13.
HAMLITON. 2nd Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

Hamilton, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as

adj. to rec. moonshee allow. Aug. 9.

HARRIS, Ens. A. M. 19th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 13.

HEATHORN, Lieut. J. L. 3rd L.I. to be capt. fr. June 22, in succ. to Clerk, ret.

HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. having failed to pass the presc. exam. in Hindustani before the College at Madras, is rem. fr. appt. of qr. mr. and int. to his corps, Aug. 10.

HOSMER, Lieut. col. C. rem. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to 1st N.V.B. July 17.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. rem. fr. 28th N.I. to 17th N.I. July 14. JERVIS, Ens. S. W. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 8. KINCAID, Ens. fr. doing duty with 1st to do duty with 52nd N.I. Leggert, Col. J. to rank fr. March 8, 1849. LOSH, Capt. J. J. 9th N.I. to act as Mahratta transl. to gov. dur.

abs. of Crisp on m. c. July 24; act. Mahratta translator, ass. ch.

of off. July 25.

LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. rem. fr. 8th to 28th N.I. July 14. MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. app. to act as qu. mr. and interp. 29th N.I.

MACINTYRE, 2nd Lieut. J. M'K. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 13. v. Willan, dec.

MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. to be adjt. Aug. 7. MACLAGAN, Lieut. W. D. 51st N.I. to do duty with saps. and mins. July 19.

MACLEOD, Col. D. Madras cav. to rank fr. March 19, and to stand

below Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf.

MAGRATH, Ens. J. B. 49th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 24.

MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. to do duty with saps. and mins.

MORTON, 1st Lieut. R. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. brig. Aug. 7.

Rose, Lieut. W. 50th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.

to rec. monshee allowance, Aug. 1.

to rec. monshee Bilowance, Aug. 1.

Salter, Ens. P. 4th N.I. qual. in Hindonstani, July 17.

SLADEN, Ens. E. B. to do duty with 21st N.I. Aug. 3.

STEEL, Col. S. W. c.B. to rank fr. March 8, 1849.

SWINEY, Ens. J. to do duty with 45th N.I. July 25.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. C. rem. fr. Eur. vets. to 2nd N.V.B. July 17. THOMESON, Capt. to act as barrack master at the presidency.

TWEEDIE, Col. M. Madras inf. to rank fr. March 19, and to stand

above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf.
WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. qual. in Hindoostani, July 13.
YARDE, Capt. W. G. 3rd L.I. to be major from June 22, in succ. to Clerk, ret.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

# INFANTRY. SLADEN, E. B. July 25. SWINEY, J. July 22.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Ens. C. J. McT. 10th N.I. furl. to Europe on m.c. ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. R. adj. gen. of the army, to Europe on m. c.

BOULCOTT, Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. to Oct. 31 in ext. to Aug. 1, 1850, to the Neilgherries on m. c.
BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. 3 mo. in ext. to pres.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. P. S. 3rd L.I. July 1 to Nov. 15, to Bangalore, S. W. coast.

DANCER, Brev. capt. G. art. 18 mo. to Bombay and sea on m. e.

DOWBIGGIN, Lieut. W. H. 6th L.C. fr. July 12, 1849, to Jan. 20,

1850, Mysore and Neilgherry Hills on m. c.

Dun, Ens. E. W. 42nd N.I. in ext. to Sept. 6, Neilgherries.

EVANS, Lieut. T. H. 4th L.C. to Bombay and Deesa, fr. Aug. 10, 1849, to Feb. 10, 1850.

GERRARD, Capt. J. Eur. vets. to Dec. 31, Bangalore, &c. GRIFFITH, Brev. maj. 11th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c. GROVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. 2 mo. to Madras.

HARINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. to July 31, Neilgherries.

INNES, Licut. H. D. 47th N.I. in ext. fr. June 30 to July 14,

LATEWARD, Ens. E. W. H. 52nd N.I. Aug. 3 to Sept. 1, to Madras on m. c. LOCKHART, Capt. M. E. 45th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. 8th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
MASON, Lieut. J. N. P. 8th N.I. to Oct. 31.
MASON, Lieut. C. C. in ext. fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, Madras.
M'Neill, Lieut. A. C. sap. and min. 2 mo. Neilgherries.
MERCER, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. July 14 to Jan. 31, to Madras on m. c.

MERRITT, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. 6 mo. to Bangalore, on m. c.

MOBERLY, Lieut. F. J. 6 weeks to presidency.
MOBERLY, Lieut. col. H. 22nd N.I. to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

MOBERLY, Lieut. A. S. engs. 6 weeks. MOLESWORTH, Lieut. R. F. 5th N.I. to Oct. 31.

MUNSEY, Licut. col. T. A. A. 1st L. C. Aug. 1 to Oct. 6, to pres. on m. c.

PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. 29th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to Waltair, on m. c.

ROBERTS, Major E. 2nd N.V.B. to Europe, on m.c.
RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. 1 mo.
SIMPSON, Lieut. W. S. 48th N.I. fr. Aug. 1, 1849, to Jan. 31,
1851, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to Masulipatam.

on m. c. Smith, Lieut. J. F. art. leave cancelled at his request. STOLL, Lieut. W. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m. c.

THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. 5th L.C. to Europe on furl. to embark fr. Bombay.
TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P. Y. 43rd N.I. July 6 to Oct. 6, pres. prep.

to Eur. m. c. WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 19th N. I. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

WILSON, Maj. gen. F. W. to reside at Secunderabad and Jaulnah. WOODLAND, Capt. C. 1st N.I. to Dec. 31, Neilgherries, m. c. WORSTER, Capt. W. R. art. 3 mo. to W. coast.

# MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani for med. off. CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 1st L.C. to aff. vet. aid to an experimental detach. of 4th L.C. to join.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. W. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 1. MAYER, Asst. surg. J. E. returned to duty, July 25. McGREGOR, Asst. surg. J. to join 7th L.C. at Newgong rid Cal-

SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. to enter the general duties of the army. SMITH, Surg. M. H. O. 1st L.C. in ext. fr. July 15 to Aug. 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. to July 5, 1849, to the Neilgherries.
CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd N.I. to Oct. 31, to Bangalore. FORSTER, Asst. surg. John, to Europe, on m.c. GALWAY, Capt. M. 1st Madras fusiliers, to Bangalore, in ext. GIBBON, Lieut. S. 42nd N.I. to Oct. 31.

GEDDES, Surg. J. L. gar. surg. Trichinopoly, to Sept. 30, Neilgherries, m. c.

HEUDE, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. to Europe on m. c. to embark on the E. coast.

OTTLEY, Maj. C. G. fort adj. Vellore, 1 mo. SIMPSON, Surg. A. M.D. 47th N.I. in ext. fr. Aug. 1, 1849, to July 25, 1850, to Chuttoor, on m.e.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Capt. A. C. brigade major of H.M.'s forces,

s. at Madras, June 18. ANDERSON, the wife of Alexander, s. at St. Thome, Aug. 5.

BREEDON, the Lady of T. W., H.M.'s 25th, s. at Fort St. George, June 19.

BRIGGS, the wife of Corporal T. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, June 18.

CHERRY, the lady of J. W. c.s. s. at Madras, July 24. CULLY, the wife of S. s. at Rajalmundry, July 18.
DALLES, the lady of the Rev. J. W. s. at Royapooram, Aug. 4.
EDWARDS, the wife of G. d. at St. Thome, June 30. EDWARDS, the wife of G. d. at St. Thome, June 30.
FENINGAN, the wife of P. s. at Rajahmundry, July 15.
GOMPERTZ, the lady of Capt. 6th N.I. s. at Dharwar, July 19.
GREEN, the hady of Maj. C. J. engs. s. at Bangalore, July 5.
GROVES, the lady of F. A. s. at Ootamacund, July 29.
HOLDING, the wife of J. s. at Madras, June 20.
HOLLOWAY, the wife of William, c. s. d. at Madras, June 30.
HOUGHTON, the lady of Capt. H. 1st fus. d. at Beliary, July 28.
HUFFORD, the wife of J. d. at Madras, Aug. 6.
JOHNSON, the wife of A. C. d. at Royapettah, Aug. 5.
MAROOTH, the wife of Joseph A. d. at Madras, July 15.
M'INTYRE, the wife of Apoth. P. s. at Bangalore, June 4.
MILLAR, the wife of Major John, 43rd N.I. d. at Cannanore.
QUICKLEE, the wife of J. N. d. at New Town, July 22.
RADCLIFFE, the lady of Licut. G. T. 7th L.C. s. Jansee, in Bus RADCLIFFE, the lady of Lieut. G. T. 7th L.C. s. Jansce, in Bun-

dlecund, July 13. ROGERS, the wife of Sergt. James, d. at Madras, July 25. RUSSELL, the wife of Serg. George, d. at Hoonsoor, June 28.
SMITH, the wife of Richard, s. at Cuddalore, Aug. 2.
STRANGE, the lady of Capt. A. 7th L.C. s. (still born), at Nee-

much, July 2.

Tower, the wife of Francis, 45th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 4.

WALLACE, the lady of Capt. Robert, s. at Bangalore, July 17.

### MARRIAGES.

ADOLPHUS, Rev. Thos. Philip, to Jane Evelina, d. of R. Newbigging, at Black Town, July 25.

ANDREWS, J. to Emma, d. of James Griffiths, at St. Thomas's Mount, July 17.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. inv. est. to Jane Catherine T. d. of Capt. T.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. inv. est. to Jane Catherine T. d. of Capt. L. Locke, at Bangalore, Aug. 6.
D'ROZARIO, Lazarus, to Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Thos. Rodrigues, at Bangalore, July 25.
FRERE, Hatley, c.s. to Elizabeth, d. of the late W. Rose Robinson, at Paulghautcherry, Aug. 7.
GODBIER, Assist, apoth. H. 11th N.I. to Mary, d. of Serg. maj. G. Trutwein at Poponamelle. July 25.

G. Trutwein, at Poonamallee, July 25.

HENNAH, Capt. S. W. 4th L.C. to Christina, d. of W. K. Hay, at Bangalore, July 31.

ISACKE, Jacob, to Mrs. Charlotte Isabella Cox, at Madras, July 25. LUTTRELL, Gilbert, to Anne Elizabeth, d. of the late Capt. J. Edgar, at Madras, July 30.

MILLETT, C. W. to Miss Jane Johnson, at Madras, July 25.

SMATH, Serg. Michael, 1st fus. to Mary Anne, d. of the late Serg. Michael, at Madras, June 17.
WILKINSON, J. to Charlotte Louisa, d. of J. V. De Tan, at Rajah-

mundry, July 16.

DEATHS.
APPLETON, Joseph, M.D. at Madras, aged 32, July 26.
CHARLTON, Ens. Edmund Griffith, 10th N.I. at Narsingpore,

DEAMOND, Jemima, infant d. of Sergt. Jasper, at Black Town

aged 1, Aug. 7.

HENRICUS, Mrs. Charlotte Caroline, at Vepery, aged 54, July 14.

JONES, Mrs. Susan, widow of the late sub-conductor Jeremiah, at

New Town, Aug. 11.

On the susan susan

Forces, at Bangalore, aged 22 mo. July 30.

ROGERS, Thomas, infant s. of Sergt. James, at Madras, July 27.

VANDERWART, Cleopatra, d. of G. at Madras, aged 22, Aug. 6.

WALLACE, Albany John, infant s. of Capt. Robert, at Madras, July 22.

WILLAN, Lieut. H. R. Art. at Secunderabad, July 13.

### SHIPPING.

### ABBIVALS.

ABRIVALS.

JULY 7. Mary Shepherd, M'Donald, Ennore.—9. Agnes, Scowenoft, Bombay.—12. Felicity,—Pondicherry.—13. Ludlow, Adams,
Mauritius; Rustomjee Cowasjee, Wright, Mauritius.—14. Margaret
Connel, Arrol, Colombo; Ramilies, M'Lean, Ennore.—19. Mariner,
Huggup, Mauritius.—22. Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Mauritius;
Plantagenet, Bird, London; H.C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, New-Plantagenet, Bird, London; H.C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Vizagapatam; La Belle, Rivers, Liverpool; H.M.'s steam sloop Pary, Wilcox, Triacomalee.—23. Defiunce, Sergent, Mauritius.—25. Northumberland, Parish, London.—26. Carthage, Hatchkiss, Boaton; Carnatic, Nelson, Sea.—27. Penelope, Scaddan, Mauritias.—29. James Hall, Jarvis, Bimlipatam; Alibi, Rhodes, Calcutta.—30. Hamesd, De Silva, Tranquebar.—Aug. 1. Wellington, Vellacott, Singapore.—2. Steamer Benlinck, Bourchier, Suez; Clarissa, Andree, Mauritius.—3. Julia, Creix, Trincomalie.—5. Defiance, Ennore.—6. Canada, Williams, London.—8. Nautilus, Milis, Galle.—9. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Eskapilley; Augustin, Broque, Pondicherry.—13. Nonpareit, Budd, Mauritius; Royal Family, Point de Galle. Royal Family, Point de Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Felicity.-Mesers. Sladen, Chatelier, La Bonchardiere, and Pereira

Per Plantagenet, from GRAVESEND and PORTSMOUTH-passen -

goss for Madras.—Mr. Swiney.
For Calcutta.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Birch, Col. Campbell, Capt. Rich, Lieuts. Fulcher, Pawtree, O'Malley, and Peyton; Dr. D'Arcy, Asst. Surg. and 171 troops of H.M.'s 87th regt.; Mr. Birch, Ens. Smith, H.M.'s 18th regt. and Mr. Melville.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, from VIZAGAPATAM.—Major Lambert, B. Heaby, esq. and eight deck passengers. From Coringa.—Col. Derville, Lieut. Bardin, and two Misses Bardin. Prom MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Burton, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Mira. Croggan, Miss Bear, five deck passengers, and Capt. Dickson,

Per Defiance, from MAURITIUS and PONDICHERRY.-Mrs. Sergent and one native female servant.

Per Northumberland, from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Mayer, Mrs. and Miss Mayer, Messrs. Munro, Philpotts, Graham, Wise, Foord, and Sladen.

Per Carthage.—W. J. Willis, Esq.; F. Filter, and J. W. Tit-

Per Penelope, from MAURITIUS and PONDICHERRY .- Mr. Spielman. Per James Hall, from BIMLIPATAM .- J. Vans Agnew, Esq. and

Per Alibi, from CALCUTTA and SAND HEADS .- M. Philips and 3 natives.

Per P. and O. S. N. C.'s steam ship Bentinck, from Suzz, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Lieut. Forster, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Philbrick, Mr. Siddell.—To MADRAS.—Capt. Chambers, Mr. Faulkner.—From Galle to Madras.—Rev. Dr. Duff and J. D. McGowen.

Per Julia, from Trincomalie.—Lieut. F. Moresby, R.N.

Per Nautius, from GALLE.—Mr. F. F. Rutherford.
Per Augustin, from PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Guelleanthon and Mr. Osuna.

Per Royal Family.-Capt. Scott, Nizam's service, and Mr. Mantrion, barrister.

### DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. Seringapatam, Pecket, London.—14. Rustamjee Cowasjee, Wright, Calcutta; Mary Shepherd, M'Donald, Calcutta; Ayrshire, Miller, Masulipatam; Agnes, Scoweroft, Calcutta.—16. H. C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Vizagapatam.—18. Ramillies, M'Lean, Calcutta.—20. Herminie, Turnbull, Tranquebar; Phaebe, Hodder, Mauritius.—22. Carnatic, Nelson, Cuddalore.—24. Lord Richinstone. Porter. Calcutta: Madura, Smith, China.— 24. Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Calcutta; Madura, Smith, China.—
25. H.M.'s steam sloop Fury, Wilcox, Trincomalec.—28. Deficase, Sargest, Calcutta.—30. Plantagenet, Bird, Calcutta.—31.

Herald, Virtue, Lon on.—Aug. 2. P. and O. S. N. C. steam-ship Bentinck, Bourchier, Calcutta; Carnatic, Nelson, Cuddalore; Mary Ann, Darke, London; Hameed, De Silva, Masulipatam.—4. Northumberland, Parish, Calcutta.—6. Defiance, Sergent, Calcutta. -7. H. C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Eskapilley.-9. Wellington, Vellacott, China; Rachel, Scott, Penang and Singapore.-11. Canada, Williams, Bimlipatam; Margaret Connel, Arroll, Demerara; Clarissa, Andree, Calcutta.—13. Alibi, Rhodes, North-

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per Mary Shepherd to Calcutta, ria Munsoorcottah—Passengers

for Munsoorcottah, Mrs. Major Shepherd.

For Calcutta.—T. J. Prescott, Esq. and 4 natives, deck.

For Ayrshire, to Masulipatam and Maulmain.—Ensign Dyer,

50th N.I., 1st and 2nd dressers, wife and two children; two
two gunners of 2nd and 4th battalions artillery; two privates of 1st Madras fusileers, wife of Assistant apothecary Gillispie, 1 havildar, 3 gun lascars of 2nd battalion artillery, and 15 native convicts.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay to Vizagapatam, touching at Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay to Vizagapatam, touching at Coringa and Masulipatam on her return to Madras.—Passengers for Vizagapatam, Walter Elliott, Esq. A. P. Onslow, Esq. Mrs. Onslow, Miss Onslow, and 3 children with their servants; Mrs. Stanbrough and Capt. A. Wood, cabin; Sergeant major A. F. Fernandez and son; Corporal Ladd, wife, and 5 children; Mr. W. C. Maxwell, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Fernandez's servant, Ramaprasadoo; Mr. Jordon, Mr. J. De Costa, and Mr. Pedroza.

For Coringa.—Mrs. Hart, jun. 2 natives, and 1 native sepoy, deck.

For MASULIPATAM.—Lieuts. Rutherford and Hare, and servant, cabin; Overseer J. Milne, wife, and 4 children; Sub-Conductor J. Johnson, wife, and 4 children; Mrs. Caroline Patteson, Lieut. Hans, servant, and 3 drummers, deck, and 15 native deck

Per Madura, to Penang, Singapore, and China.-Mrs. Seth and 3 children, Mr. Johannes; Ens. Hamilton, 51st reg.; 17 native convicts, 5 sepoys, and 30 natives.

Per P. and O. S. N. C. steam-ship Bentinck, to Calcutta .- Asst.

surg. J. M'Gregor, and 2 natives, deck.

Per Mary Ana, to Cape and London.—Passengers for CAPE.—

Mrs. Maj. Henderson, 3 children, and 4 native servants; Maj. Lambert and servant, and 2 privates of the 2nd E.L.I. For LONDON, Mers. M'Dougall, 3 children, 1 European, and 1 native servant; Miss Darke, 1 child of Capt. Holmes; Mrs. J. W. Cherry, 4 children, and 1 European servant; Mrs. W. Clarke, 3 children, and 1 servant; Mrs. Wilson, child, and native servant; 1 insane gunner, 31 invalids, 2 women, and 4 children.

Per Northumberland, to Calcutta.—Mrs. Cassidy and servant.

Per barque Rachel, to Penang and Singapore. -- Mr. O'Hara, Mr.

Anderson, and 3 natives.

Per steamer Precursor, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Col. Forster, 4 children, and European female servant; Mrs. Maj. Borradaile, 1 infant, 1 European female, and 1 native female servant; Lieut. A. infant, 1 European female, and 1 native female servant; Lieut. A. C. Silver, Col. R. Alexander, lady, and 2 children; Rev. R. K. Hamilton, Rev. J. M. Cranswick, Miss Johnston, and European female servant; Miss Appleton, Lieut. C. P. Y. Triscott, R. C. Lewin, Esq.; Lieut. J. H. D. Hutton, Monsieur and Madame de Closet; D. Campbell, Esq. and Mrs. Bain.

To MALTA.—Lieut. E. C. Singleton.

To POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. C. C. Dick, and Mrs. M. A.

Vigoroux.

### COMMERCIAL.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras. Aug. 14, 1849. Government Securities.

	Governme	nt Secur	ities.	
5 per cent. loan o	f 1825-26	1} to	1 per	cent. dis.
-	1829-30	11		do.
	1841	į.	)	do.
4 per cent	1832-33	15		do.
-	1835-36	15		do.
5 per cent. tre book debt	msferable }	No tr	ansacti	on.
Tanjore Bonds		15⅓ per	cent. d	lis.
Bank of Madras	Shares	8½ per	ceut. p	rem.

### PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns	. 10 to 15-9 to 11
Bank of England Notes	10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

### BANK OF MADRAS.

### Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On	deposit	of Government Paper	6 pe	r C
On	do.	of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•	
		Quicksilver, &c		,,
On	do.	of Indigo	8	,,
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		••
		and other Goods		17
In	cach Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	



#### Discount.

	tance	
	within 30 days	
Ditto above 30 days		. 81 ,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1.91 to 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do. Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days'

ourr of D...
sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.

,, Sell, per cent. dis.

Bombay.—Buy, do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

#### PREIGHTS

Our quotations to London are 3l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 25 reached Bombay Aug. 4; and the Mail of July 7 arrived on the following day.

COLONEL OUTRAM. -- We regret to observe that Col. Outram has been obliged to obtain an extension for six months of his leave of absence, his health not being sufficiently recovered to admit of his speedy return to his duties. - Bombay Times, July 28.

STATIONS. - We mentioned on Saturday last that the station of Mhow was hereafter to be garrisoned by Bombay troops, and to form part of this presidency: we now learn that Belgaum is to be once more given up to the Madrassees. The head-quarters of the Highlanders go to Aden, the left wing comes to Bombay, as formerly stated. — Ibid.

MEDICAL.—We learn that Surg. A. Durham, M.D., in medical charge of the Goozerat provincial battalion, has been appointed to the 13th N.I.; and that Assist.-surg. F. J. M. Musgrove, lately in charge of the lunatic asylum, succeeds to the appointment just vacated by him. Dr. Doig, late field-surgeon with the Bombay force at Peshawur, reached Surat about the middle of July, and left by dawk on the 17th. His arrival may now be daily looked for.—Bombay Times, August 1.

Malwa.-By letters from Mhow of the 23rd July, we learn that Capt. Timins and Lieut. Edwards, of the Mehidpoor contingent, were at Indore very sick. The weather was delightful, and the fall of rain for the season had been twelve and a half inches. Capt. Fenwick, who held an appointment under the Holkar Government at Tandler, was about to resign, he having obtained another on the Godavery river. He is said to be a shrewd hard-working man, and his loss to the state would be a heavy one. Mhow was very dull—nothing astir. A few horses were in training for the races.

THE LATE BREVET. - The officers who have so severely suffered from the recent brevet by having their juniors put over their heads, are about, we observe, to memorialize the Court of Directors on the extreme hardship of rewarding one set of their servants, however deserving, at the expense of another whose sole demerits have been that they were not so fortunate as to be permitted to take the field. The great distinctive of the service of the East-India Company lies in its being one of seniority; every officer believing on receiving his cadetship, that his eligibility for high appointments will depend strictly on his standing, if seniority be combined with fitness for employment. This principle is completely upset by the operations of the brevet; and in the Bombay army there are no fewer than six regimental captains who have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, and who in all brigade and other general commands will take precedence of the oldest majors in the service: how many of the same class there may be on the Bengal side we have not as yet ascertained. The prospects of senior officers are thus in this direction blighted utterly, and a succession of brevets would upset, as this most injuriously suspends, the operation of the seniority principle altogether. Far from grudging the Punjaub warriors their rewards, we should most heartly rejoice to hear that the public purse was in a position to give them the solid pudding of full batta in addition to the empty *éclat* of rank and duties,—though rank under the circumstances referred to is to them far from empty. it would just be as equitable and fair to put the officers who had not been so fortunate as to be permitted to join, on stoppages, that out of retrenchments from their pay and allowances those who had might be rewarded, as to entitle brevet rank to supersede seniority. It is government, and not their brethren in arms, that has gained by their gallant deeds: let those who have gained by them requite them. If the state cannot afford to award its servants as they deserve, let them have the rank and decorations, and nothing more: to recompense one set of servants who have deserved well, at the expense of another who have, at all events, no demerits requiring discountenance or punishment, is not only unjust, but in the last degree unadvisable,—as will be most fully and frankly admitted by those who are the unsoliciting gainers by the injustice.

MOOLTAN RANSOM AND PRIZE-MONEY.—A correspondent of the Bombay Telegraph states that no part of the ransom expected from Mooltan has yet been obtained, and that there appears little probability of its final realization; and the Mofussilite gives the mortifying intelligence that the prize money obtained from Mooltan will not amount to more than sixteen lakhs in all.

A Horse Dawk is about to be established from Bombay to Indore.

RAIN. -The pluviometrical register indicates a fall of rain, up to six o'clock yesterday morning, amounting to 69 inches and 27 cents. We have now, of course, upwards of 70 inches; and this gives us only about five to complete the annual average. In fourteen days, 42 inches 12 cents. have fallen,—an occurrence, we believe, unparalleled in our local meteorological annals. It must be remembered that, though the registered quantity is as we have stated, the actual fall has in all probability been still greater, since strong winds have prevailed during a considerable part of the fortnight, and these have necessarily prevented a very exact measurement. In addition to houses, several walls have fallen down; and the gales, we have heard, have prostrated many a stately cocoa-nut tree. We need hardly say that the tanks, wells, and ditches, are all well filled. The rain has been so protracted and continuous, that people will be delighted when it ceases, and they have the opportunity of seeing the sun's face again.—Telegraph, July 31.

Sir C. Forezs.—The Borrboy Times states that Sir Jama-

setjee Jejeebhoy has, out of some funds placed at his disposal for charitable purposes by Sir C. Forbes, paid Rs. 30,000 into the Government treasury in the name of Sir Charles as his contribution to the District Benevolent Society of Bombsy, the interest of which sum will be paid from time to time by Government to the treasurers of that society.

MALABAR AND CANARA .- A correspondent of the Telegraph alludes to a report that the provinces of Malabar and Canara are shortly to be annexed to the Bombay Presidency.

RESERVE FORCE. - The Mofussitite has heard that Government intend keeping up a strong force either at Umballah or Meerut, and that H. M.'s 29th and H. M.'s 53rd regiments will accordingly come to Meerut in the cold weather.

DR. McEGAN. - The Bombay Times has received intelligence from the Nizam's dominions of an act of intrepidity by Dr. McEgan, who before distinguished himself in the action at Gource on the 6th May last. He was on his way from Hingolee to Mominabad, accompanied by two troopers, when three armed Rohillahs suddenly presented themselves. Dr. McEgan and his men succeeded in taking them prisoners, and delivering them over to Brigadier Beatson.

### MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to act as post mr. at Mooltan, v. Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville, of the same corps, to join appt. in Scinde, June 29.

JERVIS, Col. G. K. Bombay engs. to rank and stand above Col. G. R. Pemberlin, Bengal inf. fr. March 19.

LEIGHTON, Bt. col. T. Bombay inf. to rank and stand above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf. fr. March 19.

Macon. Bt. col. G. Bombay inf. to rank and stand above Col. G.

MOORE, Bt. col. G. Bombay inf. to rank and stand above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf. fr. March 19.
Schuler, Bt. col. F. to rank above Col. G. R. Pemberton,

Bombay inf. fr. March 19.

SPILLEY, Bt. col. W. Bombay inf. to rank and stand above Col. G.

R. Pemberton, Bengal inf. fr. March 19. STALKER, Bt. col. F. Bombay inf. to rank and stand above Col. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf. fr. March 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. art. May 30 to Aug. 31.

### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Buish, Mrs. s. at Mazagon, July 25. CADDEN, Mrs. M. s. at Bombay, June 21.

DEATH.

MORAES, Anna Maria, the wife of P. at Bombay, aged 37, July 16.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 25. True Briton, Roe, Calcutta .- 26. St. Martin, Laronche, Bordeaux .- 27. Eleanor, Strettell, London; Royal Albert, Whiteside, Liverpool; Loharce, Raw, London.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

# Bombay, Aug. 6, 1849.

### Government Securities.

5 p	er cent. t	ransfer le	an	••	Rs.117 a 11	8 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.				Rs. 1064	do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	••	Rs. 106	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 2 a 4 a	s. prem.
4	Do.	do.	1833	2-33	Rs. 90 a 90	per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835	5-36	Rs. 87 a 87	p.100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842	2-43	Rs. 87 a 87	do.

#### BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	27 per cent. prem.
	,, 1,000 each 500 do.	17 a 17 p.ct.dis.
Commercial Bank		
	,, 500 each 500 do.	1 a 2 per cent.
•	prem. (with	div. to purchaser)
Back of Madras	,, 1,000 each 1,000 do.	10 per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com	,, 12,500 each 12,500 do.	12,500
Colaba Press Com	., 7,000 each 7,000 do.	11,000
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 each 10,000 do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500 do.	70 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each 5 deposi	t. Par.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	. 11
Bank of England Notes, per £		
Spanish Dollars, per 100		
German Crowns, ,,		
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality		
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	•	17 to 174

### EXCHANGES.

a Lond	on, at				
nths'	sight, p	er rup	ee 1s. 10%d.		t bills.
••			ls. 10 d.	For credit	do.
••			1s. 10 d.	For bank	do.
••		••	1s. 97d.	Do.	do.
				Do.	do.
				Do.	do.
<b>∀</b> '8		• •	1s. 9kd.	Do.	do.
				4as, per cent. dis.	
	30	days'	sight.	8 as. per cent. pr	em.
••••		at	sight	1 a 1 a per cent. p	rem.
Madra.	s at 30	days'	sight	2as. per cent. pre	m.
	• • • • •	at i	light	10 a 12 as. per ct	. prem.
China	at 60	days'	sight per 100 dle	s. Rs. 209.	
	y's Calcuti	y's Calcutta at 60 30 Madras at 30	y's Calcutta at 60 days'	ontha' sight, per rupee 1s. 10\forall d.  1s. 9\forall d.  1s. 9\forall d.  1s. 9\forall d.  y's 1s. 9\forall d.  y's 1s. 9\forall d.  Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.  30 days' sight.  at sight.  Madras at 30 days' sight.  at sight.	onths' sight, per rupee 1s. 10 d. For document 1s. 10 d. For credit 1s. 10 d. For bank 1s. 9 d. Do. 1s. 9 d. Do. 1s. 9 d. Do. 1s. 9 d. Do.

### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 31. 5s. to 31. 7s. 6d.

### CEYLON.

THE POTATO BLIGHT .- We much regret to notice that we have been informed of the appearance of a disease amongst the potatoes grown at Newera Ellia, exactly synonymous with that of the blight at home. We hope to find the apprehension expressed may prove unfounded, and that the reported disease may be of no importance. — Ceylon Times.

The Ceylon Times announce a blight in the coffee crop, caused by an insect well known in England for its ravages in the hop-

The same paper reports the prevalence of sickness in the low country, particularly in the Four and Seven Korles,-partaking of cholera and dysentery, - which has depopulated whole villages.

### DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

FERREIRA, Mrs. W. H. s. at Colombo, July 25. FERMER, Mrs. II. A. s. at Colombo, July 3.
PIERES, wife of Mr. S. A. s. at Colombo, July 5.

### MARRIAGE.

WHITE, Alex. C. of Kandy, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Major G. Taylor, E.I.C.S. at Galle, July 3.

Lodewick, wife of Mr. H. interp. Court of Reg. Calpenlyn, July 15.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

F JUNE 21. La Belle, Riverpool.—22. W. and M. Brown, Rainton, London; Casino, de Chabannes, Pondicherry.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per W. and M. Brown—Mr. T. Hudson, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. G. Cumming, Miss H. Cumming.

Per steamer Seaforth.—De Waas, the Hon. the chief justice, the Hon. the Queen's advocate, L. Oliphant, J. Baily, Esqrs.; Messrs.

C. A. Loos, Covington and eleven servants.

#### DEPARTURES.

JUNE 23. Gov. steamer Seaforth, Le Wass, Jaffna, &c.-28. Henrielta, Tindal, Tutucoreen. - 30. Morning Star, Heyward, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Seaforth.—Hon. Chief Justice, Sec. and Officers of Sup. Court of Colombo; Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. E. Layard, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Capt. Lillie, G. Vane, esq., A. Gore, esq. — Savell, esq. and servant.

### CHINA.

The weather has continued sultry during the month, and while the northern districts of China are flooded, and much of the young crop destroyed, the south has been unusually dry, and the rice crop injured for the lack of moisture. Notwithstanding the heat, the colony is tolerably healthy; the troops in particular are in excellent health. Last year H. M.'s 95th regiment lost thirty-one men between the 1st of June and the 20th of July; on the latter date ninety-one were in hospital, and about one hundred convalescents unfit for duty. This summer, so far, the deaths are few, and the patients in hospital under the usual average.

One good will result from Mr. Summers's case. tion as to the jurisdiction of the Hong-Kong court will be settled definitively. As the ordinance now stands, the jurisdiction extends to Macao; but from the correspondence between the Portuguese minister and Lord Aberdeen, it is clear that Her Majesty's Government disallowed that part of the local ordinance which declares Macao within the jurisdiction of the Hong-Kong courts of justice. The statute, however, continues unaltered, from which it may be inferred that the secretary for foreign affairs forgot to request the Hong-Kong governor to amend the act, or that his Exc. did not choose to attend to his request. The ordinance itself was the first passed by Sir Henry Pottinger; and as the correspondence between the Portuguese minister and Lord Aberdeen was during Sir John Davis's government, it is not likely that Sir John would feel any reluctance in amending his predecessor's laws, having to amend and repeal so many of his own. In this view of the case, the blame rests with Lord Aberdeen. Chief Justice Hulme recently declared that Macao is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and we presume it will nominally remain in that peculiar position until the ordinance is amended. We apprehend, however, that no attempt will be made to enforce the ordinance, and that it will be altered ere long. Certainly it would be abourd, under ordinary circumstances, to endeavour to control the police of Macao, and had Mr. Summers been tried before a magistrate the morning after his capture and fined a few rupees for showing disrespect to the religious institutions of the country, Captain Keppel would have given himself no trouble in the matter. In taking prompt steps for the immediate liberation of Mr. Summers, Captain Keppel was no doubt controlled by a recollection of the past,-a recollection of men having been kept for years in jail for offences much less heinous in the eyes of Roman Catholics than disrespect to the ceremonies of their church. But whatever influence the local ordinance may have on the final settlement of the affair, we adhere to our first opinion that Captain Keppel was not controlled by it. He was on the point of sailing for Borneo-he considered there was danger in leaving a British subject in a Macao jail charged with having insulted the religious feelings of the people and wounded the self-respect of the governor by refusing to uncover before the Corpus Christi when ordered-he had before him precedents of long imprisonment, without the form of trial, and as a British naval officer bound to protect his countrymen whenever they are oppressed, he adopted the bold measure of liberating Mr. Summers by force of arms, the governor having previously refused to release him except as a personal favour, which favour Captain Keppel, with a proper feeling of dignity and propriety, refused to accept.—Friend of China, July 25.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24 arrived at Hong-kong July 18.



### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 24. Crown, Chandler, Liverpool; Joseph Bushby, Sparks, Portsmouth.—25. Sylph, M'Donald, Calcutta; Cowasjee Family, Durham, Calcutta.—26. Island Queen, M'Farlane, Woosung.—30.—Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.—JULY 1. Charlotte Jane, Lawrence, Bombay; Tremelga, Victal, Singapore.—4. Nymph, Wilson, Woosung; Isabella Blyth, Baylis, Calcutta; Howqua, Low, New York.—5. Sir H. Hardinge, McDonald, Singapore.—12. Kurramany, Hogg, Bombay.—13. Sir Robert Sale, Brown, Bombay; Sea Wilch, Waterman, New York.—18. Pekin, Baker, Bombay.—19. Lady of the Lake, Mactaggart, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cowasjee Family.—Mr. W. P. Livingston and G. Dearman.
Per Island Queen.—Messrs. W. Elmslie, D. Johnson, and T. Green.

Per Nymph .- Capt. Riddles and Mr. Morrison.

Per Isabella Blyth .- Dr. Chewarse.

Per Howqua .- Mr. Field.

Per Pekin .- Major Briscoe, Dr. Gordon, and Mr. H. Murray.

#### DEPARTURES.

JUNE 24. St. Achilles, Evans, Bombay; Anna Eliza, Davis, Shanghac.—28. Dart, Porter, Woosung; Island Queen, M'Farlane, Woosung.—JULY 3. Julia Percy, M'Arthur, Sydney; Rifteman, Hammach, London; Chieffain, Ker, London.—5. Mencius, Robertson, Liverpool.—7. Fortitude, Christmas, London.—10. Isabella Blyth, Baylis, California; Dide, Thompson, Calcutta.—17. Sylph, M'Donald, Calcutta.—13. Cowasjee Family, Durham, Calcutta.—14. Allerton, Phillips, Liverpool.—17. Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.—19. Gipsy, Garwood, London.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per st. Achilles .- Mr. A. Hamilton, Lieut. Smelt, R.N.

Par Pekin, for Singapore.—M. and Mdme. Becour, Miss Campbell, 2 children, and 2 aervants, M. Wilhelmy; for Bombay, Messrs. R. F. Vacha, and M. Jeejeebhoy and servant; for Souhtampton, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, 2 children, and servant.

CARVALHO, Mrs. L. at Macao, July 15. DIAPER, Capt. W. at Penang, June 2. ROWLAND, Thos. at Victoria, June 28.

# COMMERCIAL. Canion, July 24, 1849. MARKETS.

The business of the month has been larger than of late in imports, that no improvement in prices,—indeed many articles have declined materially, and the only three articles in current demand at the departure of last mail, are now neglected, and the prices have materially declined. These are Iron, White Long Cloth, and Tin Plates. Iron.—Nail Rod has been affected by some arrivals, and the dealers are getting alarmed at their increasing stocks and slack demand; a decline of fully thirty cents may be quoted. Hoop, being scarce, maintains its value; as also does small round and wire. Flat and square Bar and Bolt Iron keep very low.

### NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The Singapore papers announce that the Dutch expedition against the Balinese has failed a second time. The general inchief, General Michaelis, was mortally wounded. He was supposed to be in possession of secret orders from the Government of Netherlands India, relative to the course to be pursued in the expedition, and all further operations have been suspended till a reference can be made to Batavia. Meanwhile, 1,500 men, comprising one-fourth of the expedition, were attacked by disease, and it was not expected that the war would be renewed in the present year. The expense of these successive maritime expeditions must tell very severely upon the Dutch treasury in Java.

The Singapore Free Press informs us that the Dutch have again taken possession of New Guinea, apparently dreading the advent of the all-encroaching English. They hope thus to establish their own prior claim to this cluster of islands.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers to the 10th July represent that colony to be in a ferment upon the convict, or penal settlement, question. The Government decree was printed in some of the journals surrounded by a black border, and at a public meeting held at Cape Town on the 4th July, a series of very strong resolutions was adopted. They declare "that the introduction of criminals under sentence of transportation, exile, or banishment from the United Kingdom, or any other quarter, is injurious and degrading to this colony, and ought to be resisted; that the British Government has no right to degrade into a penal settlement the Cape of Good Hope, which became a portion of the British empire by capitulation and cession of a friendly power, and not by planting or conquest, with its rights and privileges as a free and not a penal settlement solemnly guaranteed; and that all attempts so to injure and degrade it are unjust and tyrannical, and may be constitutionally resisted by the inhabitants as British subjects;" that the conduct of Earl Grey in relation to the matter proved him to be " unworthy to retain any place in the government of a free people." The meeting agreed to the following pledge: "That we will not employ or knowingly admit into our establishments or houses, work with or for, or associate with, any convicted felon or felons sent to this colony under sentence of transportation, and that we will discountenance and drop connection with any persons who may assist in landing, supporting, or employing such con-

A deputation of the Anti-Convict Association waited upon the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, and presented an address from that body, which described the opposition to the measure as universal, and expressed their conviction that any attempt to carry out this injurious and degrading measure by force will involve this unoffending community in the direct calamities; adding: "Your Excellency is therefore respectfully reminded, that the moral wellbeing, prosperity, and happiness of the people whom you governs should be the paramount consideration with you, their governor, and that it is therefore your duty, as representing the Queen, to overlook all minor considerations, and to protect, at all hazards, that moral well-being, prosperity, and happiness against injury and degradation, by suspending the publication and operation of any Order in Council, or of any other order, authorizing you to receive convicted felons into this colony."

The reply of Sir Harry was as follows: "Gentlemen,-My duty indicates the line of conduct I am bound to pursue, which is recorded in my minute of the 15th inst., which I laid at that date on the table of the Legislative Council; and from which, as I there state, nothing can, or shall, induce me to swerve. My despatch to Earl Grey of the 24th May, accompanied by the numerous petitions, addresses, memorials, &c., signed by so many thousands of the community, will prevent this colony from becoming a penal settlement, or I am deeply mistaken. This address shall accompany my first despatch to Earl Grey on the subject. While I thus tell you that my duty requires me to receive in this colony the persons in question, I do not mean to turn them loose upon the colony, a course which would be inevitably productive of ill consequences. They cannot be released from control or deprived of protection, unless employment and protection shall be found for them. In what place of separation and security they will be received, pending ultimate arrangements, I shall determine hereafter, and announce for the information of such of the colonists as may be willing to give the persons in question the means of an honest livelihood.

In the course of the interview, the Hon. Mr. Ebden, who presented the address (on the 18th June), made a strong personal appeal to the Governor, who replied: "This is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo; for forty-four years have I served her Majesty—I say it with pride—and I would rather that God Almighty strike me dead than disobey the orders of Her Majesty's Government, and thereby commit an act of open rebellion."

The South African Commercial Advertiser states that besides the pledge not to employ convicts, and to drop connection with those who do so, banks, insurance-offices, capitalists, and others, the most respected and influential members of this community, are pursuing a course that will in the end render the enforcement and demand of the measure altogether impracticable. The felons will be thrown for support on the Governor at once, and so long as they remain in the colony. It is said, that for greater security, the people in the country districts have resolved to employ no European labourer whatsoever, until the power of smuggling thieves and murderers amongst them as free emigrants shall be taken out of the hands of their rulers by Act of Parliament. From all parts of the colony accounts continued to pour in respecting the exasperation of the people. On the 6th July, the bankers of Cape Town unanimously refused to teader for sapplies of biscuit

to the commissariat, lest it should be used for the support of the convicts on their arrival.

The latest intelligence from the colony is to the 1st August, at which period the Governor, in a proclamation issued on the 17th July, had announced his intention to withhold tickets of leave from the convicts expected by the Neptune; that unless he should receive instructions or authority from the Secretary of State to despatch the convicts to some other settlement, to keep them on board ship in Simon's Bay until he shall have learned Her Majesty's pleasure relative to their ultimate destination; and that, pending the announcement of Her Majesty's pleasure, no communication between the convicts and the land will be allowed, save for the purpose of supplying food, and religious and moral teaching, except in case of sickness.

The excitement of the colonists had been increased upon finding, from the publication of a despatch of Earl Grey, that the colony was destined to be the receptacle not only of civil convicts from Bermuda, but that military convicts from Mauritius, Ceylon, the East-Indies, and Hong-kong were to be transported thither, making the country, as the Zuid Afrikaan expresses it, "the cess-pool of moral corruption." The Governor was addressed to refuse to take the convicts daily expected by the Neptune, and send them elsewhere; but this proposal his Excellency declined to comply with.

In his reply to the despatch of Lord Grey, advertising him that, under the powers vested in Her Mujesty, "directions have been given that white soldiers sentenced by courts-martial in the Mauritius and Ceylon, and also Her Majesty's white soldiers sentenced in the East-Indies, shall be removed, until further orders, to the Cape of Good Hope; and those sentenced in Hong-kong, either to the Cape or Van Diemen's Land," Sir Harry Smith, in very explicit terms, condemus the measure, and recommends that "an order so obnoxious to the people of this colony" should be rescinded. "More loyal men do not exist among Her Majesty's subjects," he observes, "but on this point they are united in the bond of freeborn Englishmen."

The South African Commercial Advertiser, August 1, says:
"As the time draws near when the Neptune convict-ship will be fully due from Bermuda, the determination of the people assumes more and more of a decisive form. They have discovered that Lord Grey's scheme embraces convicts of every description, in every stage of punishment, from every part of the British dominions, as well as from the high seas. The people of the Cape of Good Hope have, therefore, arrived at the conclusion, long fore-seen, that their defence has devolved wholly on themselves; and the inhabitants of Cape Town, standing at the threshold of the colony, have resolved that the enemy shall not take them unprepared."

A long list is published of resignations of public officers in consequence of the Cape being made a penal settlement.

The elevation of the celebrated Jung Bahadur, vizier of Nepal, appears to have been attained by an ingenious combination of talent, treachery, and murder. The old king, in a fit of rage at his former minister, declared "Would that some man would destroy that minister for me!" Jung Bahadur, an officer in attendance, but by no means of sufficient rank to hope for the vizierat, went boldly to the king and inquired what his reward would be for doing it. "The vizierat," said the king, and the same night the old minister disappeared. Small and active, he appears to be everywhere at once, and clad in a complete English field-marshal's uniform, which does not fit him, being nearly three sizes too large, he has contrived to inspire the most unmitigated dread in the minds of his countrymen.—Friend of India.

Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, has adduced another instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, on board ship, that had been wetted with salt water.

GCHINFAL IN THE PUNIAR.—At a recent meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, in Calcutta, a quantity of the cochineal insect, in a dried state, from Deenanuggur, in the Jullundur Doah, and a specimen of yarn dyed with it, were presented by Capt. F. C. Burnett, who stated that the insect is indigenous to that part of India, and is picked from the common cactus, of which there are immense hedges.

A favourite maxim of the Emperor Akbar, and which he had engraved upon one of his seals, was "I never knew a man lost upon a straight road."

The Cities of the Plain.—Lieut. Lynch, commander of the United States expedition to the Dead Sea, states that the inference, that this entire chasm was a plain sunk and "overwhelmed" seems to be sustained by the extraordinary character of the soundings. "The bottom of this sea consists of two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one; the one averaging 13 the other 1,300 feet below the surface. Through the northern, and largest and deepest, in a line corresponding with the bed of the Jordan, is a ravine, which again seems to correspond with the Wady el-Jeib, or ravine within a ravine, at the south end of the sea. Between the Jabok and this sea we unexpectedly found a sudden break-down in the bed of the Jordan. If there be a similar break in the water-courses to the south of the sea, accompanied with like volcanic characters, there can scarcely be a doubt that the whole Ghor has sunk from some extraordinary convulsion, preceded, most probably, by an eruption of fire, and a general conflagration of the bitumen which abounded in the plain."

Capt. Powell, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, informed Mr. Piddington that, in a steamer in which coals were found to be on fire, but were extinguished, the whole of the heated mass (of English coal) was more or less softened, so that they were obliged to cut it like soft clay.

Mr. J. Butler, writing to Major Jenkins, agent to the Governor-general in Assam, on the carthquakes so frequent there, says: "On many occasions, I have observed this remarkable circumstance: a dead calm, a stagnation of the atmosphere, and a perfect stillness is sure to prevail before the occurrence of an earthquake, if not at the time."

CHANT OF THE MUEZZINS.—At the dawn of day, the musical chant of the muezzins, from the thousand minarets of Cairo, sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air. The voices of the criers thus raised above the city always struck me as having a holy and beautiful effect. First, one or two are heard faintly in the distance; then one close to you, then the cry is taken up from the minarets of other mosques, and at last, from one end of the town to the other, the measured chant falls pleasingly on the ear, inviting the faithful to prayer. For a time it seems as if there was a chorus of voices in the air, like spirits calling upon each other to worship the Creator of all things. This cry of man, to call his brother man to prayer, seems to me more appropriate and more accordant to religious feeling than the clang and jingle of our European bells.—Curzon.

Female Emigration to New South Wales.—Out of the fifty orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay from the latest emigrant ship, forty-nine are already married. The fiftieth, upon being asked "why she remained single?" said that, "although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married because there was not a bridemaid left for her; but she was anxiously waiting for the next draft of immigrants, when that little difficulty would be got over." This is a fact.—Australian Sportsman, March, 1849.

An intercepted letter from the Maharani Chunda, to Chuttur Sing, contains the following advice, showing the tender mercy of this Mother of the Sikhs: "Give the British whom you have taken prisoners one hundred blows each a day, blacken their faces, and, placing them on donkeys, parade them through your camp; cut off their noses also; by these means, in a short time, not one of the British will be left in the land." At the same time she was writing to Major Macgregor: "I entertain friendly feelings towards the British—the British have done me good," &c.

An agriculturist association has been formed at Adelaide, and a report published by that body shows that, last year, there were 29,747 acres under wheat cultivation in the colony, which produced at an average 21 bushels per acre, making the total produce of wheat 624,687 bushels. Allowing for the consumption of the resident population, and for seed, there would be a residue of 206,687 bushels, which the association recommend to be shipped to England, where the cost would be about 25s. per quarter.

RAILWAY IMPROVIDENCE. — Official returns have established the deplorable truth, that, in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, upwards of 10,000,000l. of the money of impoverished shareholders was squandered in Parliamentary contests, a sum which, as observed by the author of Stokers and Pokers, would have constructed a national railway 500 miles in length.



#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In a paper "On the Dynasty of the Sáh Kings of Suráshtra," published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, just issued, Mr. E. Thomas, of the Bengal civil service, has condensed and concentrated a mass of historical evidence, the fruit of recent researches by various investigators, which will go far to redeem India from the reproach of having no historical records.

The basis of the history of this dynasty of Indian princes is afforded by their coins, the number of which has been augmented by the discovery, about three years since, of about 400, at Junir. To these irrefragable documents are added inscriptions and the incidental contributions of Eastern and Western authors.

The following are the divisions or heads of the inquiry: 1. The Valabli era; 2. the local supersession of the Guptas by the Valabli family; 3. the identity of the Guzerat Guptas and the Guptas of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription; 4. the verification of these Guptas as the immediate successors of the Indo-Scythians; 5. the interval between the rule of the Guptas and that of the Sáh kings, and the traces of the intermediate possessors of the peninsula of Guzerat; 6. the inherent title of the Sáh kings to date in and before the century before Christ.

1. The Valabhi era he considers to be fixed by undoubted evi-

dence to have commenced A.D. 319.

2. That the Gupta rule preceded it, the direct and independent evidence is somewhat incomplete; but direct authority is now furnished for placing a family of Guptas, evidently extensively paramount as sovereigns of India, at an era closely antecedent to the rise of the Valabhi monarchs. As yet, however, no medals of this dynasty have been definitively identified.

3. The demonstration of the identity between the heretofore denominated Kanouj Guptas and the monarchs of the same name who were supreme in Guzerat is made out by a chain of evidence, supplied by the Allahabad, Girnar, and Bhitari inscriptions, and by coins, furnishing some curious coincidences with the inscriptions; e.gr. Skanda Gupta's alteration of the reverse symbol of his own Surashtran coins from the device originally adopted from his immediate predecessor, Kumara Gupta, to the effigy of the Bull of Siva, Nandi, and the prominent fact, explicitly dwelt upon in the Bhitari Lát inscription, that Skanda Gupta was a firm adherent of the worship of Siva, as contradistinguished from the Vashnavi leaning of those he succeeded.

4. The identification of the Guptas, as the immediate successors of the Indo-Scythians, has, in so far as the numismatic coincidences extend, been fully and satisfactorily proved. "The result deducible from the combined evidence of coins and monumental inscriptions," Mr. Thomas observes, "regarding the progress of the power of the Gupta dynasty, may be summed up in a few words. In the time of the full supremacy of the family, their empire clearly extended from the foot of the hills of Nipal on the north-east, to the extremity of the peninsula of Guzerat on the south-west; its southern boundary is not so well defined, but to the north-westward, suzerainty was claimed over the Punjab to the banks of the Indus." This paramount Hindu race is seen in two instances to have used the title of Vikramáditya. These conclusions are corroborated by the written testimony of the Hindus, in the Vishnu Purána and the Raja Taranqini.

5. In following out the inquiry, as to the interval between the sway of the Guptas and that of the Sáh kings, and whether the succession of the Guptas was immediate or deferred, the principal point to be determined is, whether the Indo Scythians,—the predecessors of the Guptas, in other parts,—also possessed Suráshtra, a conclusion apparently affirmed by the appearance of their dynastic title on the local silver coinage issued by these Guptas. This point is investigated by Mr. Thomas at considerable length, from the effigies and inscriptions on the coins, and detached notices of classical and Chinese writers, the result of these various data being that the Sáh kings preceded the Indo-Scythians, and that the epoch of their domination should be dated anterior to B. C. 26.

6. The last head of inquiry is prefaced by an examination of the Sáh kings' account of themselves, as preserved in their inscription on the Girnar rock; and is followed up by a curious disquisition upon the dates inserted in the coins of the Sáh kings, which involves an elaborate examination of the different characters employed as numerals, and of the eras they represent.

In conclusion, Mr. Thomas gives a tabular summary of the principal dynastic dates, beginning with Chandra Gupta Maurya, B.C. 315; a list of kings; a very copious and learned "Detail of the Coins," and engraved plates representing their obverses and reverses.

We congratulate Indian antiquaries upon the light which this valuable paper,—so creditable to the learning and industry of the author,—casts upon the obscure subject of Hindu history.

The Asiatic Society of Calcutta have resolved, at the suggestion of the Oriental Section of the Society, to collect MSS. of the text of the Taittareya, or Black Yajur Veda, and of Sáyana Acharya's Commentary to the same, with a view to its early publication. The Sanhitá and Brámhana of the Black Yajur, accompanied with the Commentary, being very extensive, the Society have resolved to entrust the work to two editors; Babu Rájendra has offered to undertake the Brámhana, and Dr. Roer (the secretary) the Sanhitá. The edition of the Brihad Aranyaha Upanishad is nearly finished; the Kadamvari is prepared for the press, and the Kámanduki Niti Sástra is in course of publication. The Society propose to undertake the printing of the following works: the Chandogya Upanishad, with the Commentary of Mádhava Acharya; the Tika of Ananda Giri, and the Shiksha, one of the Vedángas, with the Commentary of Mádhava Acharya.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, 21st June, a communication from Government, consisting of "Observations on inscriptions on copper-plates dug up at Neroor, in the Koodal division of the Sawunt Warree State, in April, 1848," by Major Le Grand Jacob, was read. These inscriptions are (according to Major Jacob) in what has been termed the Cave character, or the old Sanskrit, and are of the sixth and seventh centuries, but they do not differ much from the Girnar inscriptions of the third century B. C.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a letter was read from Hajji Abd-el-Hamid Bey, stating that he was about to travel across the entire continent of Africa, and requesting the instructions of the Society.

The casting of bells in Burmah is an important religious cere-The Maulmein Chronicle gives the following account, written by an eye-witness, of the casting of a large bell, 7 feet high and 41 in circumference, to be placed on the pagoda hill, in the district of Thayagon. The bell-mould was placed in a circular cavity in the ground, in a thick frame of wood, and filled up with a coating of earth and bricks, to retain the heat. About 30 feet from it was a shed, 100 feet long, in which were 30 furnaces, all containing crucibles holding about 20 lbs. of metal each. These furnaces were supplied with fuel from a large heap of charcoal, continually supplied. The fires were kept up by a row of bellows, of all shapes, which were worked with eagerness by the dense crowd of spectators. Delicate females in gaudy dresses, decorated with jewels; old women begrimed with charcoal; young men and boys in holiday attire, all joined in the operation, shouting and singing as they plied the bellows in honour of Gaudama. A train of men, women, and children, each with an offering of gold, silver, copper, or precious stones, continually fed the crucibles by casting in their gifts, which they watched until they merged in the liquid mass. The amount of costly articles thus disposed of was immense. The writer saw, during the time he was present, about 70 diamonds, rubies, sap-phires, and emeralds, thrown into the crucibles, besides large quantities of gold and silver ornaments and coins. The materials for the bell being supplied by voluntary donations, and most of them whilst casting, little attention could be paid to the kind and proportion of the metals used in its composition. crucible was ready, it was lifted from the furnace by bamboos, and carried to the mould, where it was received by the master of the operation and his men stationed on the top, who, before pouring in the metal, thrust some rags, supplied by the surrounding Burmans (who threw their turbans for the purpose), into the mouth of the mould and in the crucible, which burned with a bright flame, through which the metal was poured into the mould. The melting operations occupied about fourteen hours. When the last crucible that filled the mould was poured in, shouts of joy from the assembled crowd rent the air, and the scene closed with a dance and song of triumph.

A remarkable coincidence betwixt barometric and trigonometric measurements is mentioned in measuring altitudes, in the case of the mountain of Tangola, near Darjeeling, which has been ascertained by Dr. Hooker to be 10,078'3 feet by barometer; and by Col. Waugh, by the theodolite, to be 10,079'4: a difference of no more than one foot and one tenth; and this, too, beyond the tropics, where the movements of the mercury are irregular, and hundreds of miles from the base line near the sea.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, September 27, 1849.

The very difficult and embarrassing question of convict discipline and secondary punishments becomes continually more and more embroiled. The Government scheme, of filtering and purifying the foul stream of crime which pours through our gaols, of separating the particles, and diffusing the least noxious over our colonies, has encountered a formidable opposition at the Cape of Good Hope, where the colonists, upon moral considerations alone, refuse to allow their soil to be polluted by the presence of transported felons, and their labourers to be contaminated by association with thieves and murderers. The indignation of all classes in the community appears to have attained such a pitch, and to have assumed so menacing an aspect, that the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, albeit no flincher, has found it indispensable to bend to the tempest.

The opposition of the Cape colonists to this measure has been condemned by an influential journal at home. What is the good of a colony, it is asked, unless we can send there some of our superabundant criminals; and why should the Cape colonists object to receive 200 of the primest of our delinquents after we have spent two millions of our money upon the Caffre war? We do not think this a fair or even correct way of putting the question. Colonies, generally speaking, are not planted in order to receive the outpourings of our gaols. The measure of making the Cape a penal colony is part of a new scheme, and could be neither justly nor advantageously carried into execution without the concurrence of the colony, which has made too forward advances in population, territory, and wealth, to be treated as a corpus vile, fit only for the trial of experiments. It argues a great want of consideration, or an extraordinary stretch of authority, on the part of the colonial secretary, to send a cargo of convicts to the Cape, a colony, be it remembered, conquered and ceded, not only without having previously secured the consent and co-operation of its legislature and community, but in direct opposition to the petitions, remonstrances, and protests of the colonists, who consider that the conduct of Earl Grey, "in first directing the Governor to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the people on this vital question, and then acting in defiance of their unanimous decision, is an exaggeration of insult added to injury towards an unoffending community."

The other argument seems hardly to deserve a serious answer. If the intrusion of convicts into their country is rightly regarded by the Cape colonists as an evil (in which event alone they could require an indemnification), several questions would arise:—whether the two millions would be a sufficient compensation for tainting their moral atmosphere; whether the bargain should not have been discussed before the obligation was incurred; and whether it befits the honour of the mother-country to make such a compact as this, which, between individuals, might be set aside as contra bonos mores.

Still the object of affording our criminals an opportunity to regain the paths of honesty and industry, and at the same time of supplying British settlements with the labour they need, is so important, and forms so essential a feature in the new scheme of convict treatment, that we should regret if other colonies participated in the horror which the South Africans entertain towards this class of immigrants.

The enormous number of our criminals is, financially as well as morally, one of the great social evils with which this country has to contend. The two main sources of crime are want of education and want of employment. The remedy of the first must be slow; the last, looking at the ratio of increase of the population, and at the progressive improvements in machinery, appears to be irremediable in the mothercountry, where the means of employment diminish as the people multiply. All the energies of mankind seem now to be applied, by what appears, to our circumscribed views, a perverse ingenuity, to the displacement of manual labour by mechanical expedients, which are cheaper, more certain, and more controllable. Machinery has rendered idle and useless thousands upon thousands of our artisans, and we are now threatened with the entire annihilation of our agricultural peasantry. At a meeting of the East Cumberland Agricultural Society, on the 15th instant, Lord Brougham is reported to have expressed himself thus: "What I desire is to see steam-engines, not too large but on a convenient and inexpensive scale - somewhat between the larger sort and the small teakettle shape, in which such engines have been found practicable in Glasgow for various operations,-applied not merely to thrashing, sifting, and chopping machines under cover, but I expect to see them applied in the field itself." Has Lord Brougham familiarized his mind with all the consequences of such a revolution? The agrarian classes which this mode of cheapening production would thrust out of employment,—at a time, probably, when they could not be "absorbed" into other departments of industry,—if they cannot emigrate, must become either paupers or thieves.

THE character of our country, and the credit of the British name, upon which our power depends in India, are so deeply involved in the case of the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, that we offer no other apology for recurring to it, and discussing its merits, now that an ample Blue Book of official documents, and the evidence taken upon his trial, supply us with the necessary materials.

In order to simplify the question, we waive all inquiry into the right of the British Government to try Moolraj, or into the constitution of the tribunal which sentenced him to death: we assume, for the purpose of argument, that his unconditional surrender placed him at the discretion of his conquerors;—though we cannot help remarking, by the way, that, when the news of the attack upon the two British officers reached Lahore, our resident, Sir F. Currie, writing to the Governor-General (*Papers*, p. 133), observed, "Dewan Moolraj is an officer of the Sikh Government; he is in rebellion to the Sikh durbar and the orders of that Government, from which coercion must come."

Moolraj was nazim of the province of Mooltan, invested with general powers over the civil, military, and revenue administration. In 1846, he obtained a lease of it for three years, paying to the government of Lahore twenty lacs per annum, reserving the excess to himself or suffering the loss. This large power, and the disorganization of authority in the Punjab, made him, during the term of his nazimut, the virtual sovereign of the province; but his administration, according to Sir H. Lawrence (Papers, p. 5), though its principles were "primitive and arbitrary," was "favourably



contrasted with that of the other Punjab rulers." He kept his officers and kardars in good order, not permitting them, as elsewhere, to plunder at will, though the traders and agriculturists complained of his exactions. Upon the death of his father, Sawun Mull, in 1844, he had purchased the succession to his post by a nuzzerana of thirty lacs, which, it appears, he was never able or willing to discharge, and he fell into arrears and obligations with the Lahore government, which Mr. J. Lawrence was employed to adjust. This object he effected by exacting from Moolraj an agreement to pay eighteen lacs for arrears of nuzzerana, to surrender one-third of the province, and to pay for the remainder as much as he had contracted to pay for the whole. Further; a new arrangement of the customs was urged upon him, and a fixed assessment of the land-tax. This addition to the amount he had to pay, with a curtailment of the ordinary means of supply,-for he was told that he would be responsible for his acts, - appears to have disturbed and alarmed the nazim. "Unless he remodelled his customs," observes Mr. J. Lawrence (Papers, p. 89), "his revenue from that source would have fallen off; unless he gave up some of the most unpopular of the old cesses on the cultivators, many would have abandoned their lands, and migrated into the adjoining districts. He had no faith in the elasticity of trade untrammelled," as if the doctrines of free-trade were more familiar to an Eastern zemindar than to an English landholder, "or the benefits of a light tax. I proposed that he should introduce the same changes which were working so well in the rest of the Punjab, and compensate himself by the introduction of the additional sources of revenue which we have found productive, and that, if this was not sufficient, he should reduce his military expenditure." These propositions were quite repugnant to the notions of a ruler in the circumstances of Moolraj, and upon his visit to Lahore, in December, 1847, he placed in the hands of the acting resident his resignation in writing. In this document he assigns as the reasons for resigning his post, ill-health, dissensions in his family, and want of confidence in his sirdars; but Mr. Lawrence, in his letter to the Government of India communicating this fact, and in his evidence, clearly traces the resignation to the causes before enumerated, and especially to the Dewan's repugnance to having complaints against him investigated, which, he said, "involved his izzut, or honour."

That Moolraj was sincere in his desire to be relieved from the office, there appears not the slightest reason to doubt. Mr. Lawrence did not doubt it at the time, and upon his examination at the trial, he repeated his conviction. Both he and Sir F. Currie were desirous that Moolraj should retain the office, and, after his resignation, Sir Frederic gave him the option of remaining; but the answer still was, "he wished to resign."

Accordingly, a successor was appointed in the person of Sirdar Khan Singh, who proceeded, with Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, as commissioners, to receive the transfer of the government, and make arrangements for its future administration. Nothing had happened, within Mr. Lawrence's knowledge, to change the feelings of Moolraj up to the time of the arrival of those persons at Mooltan.

These facts are important. They show an absence of motive on the part of Moolraj to resist the mission of the two British officers, much less to murder them, and the surmise, once prevalent, that the outbreak at Mooltan was

originally connected with the insurrection in the Punjab, is completely dissipated by the Memorandum of Sir F. Currie, in December, 1848 (*Papers*, p. 492), who proves that the two occurrences were entirely independent of each other.

The prospect of a change of rulers might, however, operate very powerfully upon the officers, dependants, ryots, and especially the army of Moolraj. One of the proposals urged upon him was the reduction of his military expenditure; and Lieut. Edwardes, addressing the Resident at Lahore (Papers, p. 151), says distinctly, "I think that the origin of the rebellion was the natural dislike of the Pathans, Beloochees, and Mooltanees, men of high family, courage, and false pride, to be turned adrift, after a life spent in military service well rewarded." The acting Resident at Lahore, writing to the Indian Government, in March, 1848 (Papers, p. 111), expresses impatience for the removal of Moolraj in order that the fiscal reforms might be introduced into the province.

Upon the arrival of the new nazim and the two British officers at Mooltan, they appear to have been received with the customary civilities, and the government was formally transferred by Moolraj to his successor. Upon leaving the fortress, the two British officers were attacked and wounded.

All the witnesses describe this attack in a manner which precludes the supposition that it was preconcerted on the part of Moolraj. The assassin of Mr. Vans Agnew was a half-witted or half-drunken Hindu, who wounded him with a spear. The occurrence took place in a crowd, whilst passing the gate, near the drawbridge. It is stated by all the witnesses that, when the occurrence took place, Moolraj galloped away,—conduct more consistent with innocence (fear) than guilt (complicity), and he declared to Sadik Mahomed that the troops would have attacked him. Sir F. Currie justly asks (Papers, p. 132), "if the attack was preconcerted and ordered, why was it not more effectual?"

One of the witnesses, Wuzeer Allee Khan, says, when the assassin struck Mr. Vans Agnew, "I saw Moolraj turn towards this man, make a signal to him, and gallop away." Great stress is laid upon this incident, as denoting concert. What the signal was, is not mentioned; it might be an indication of disapproval, or even of horror. But the credit of this witness is impeached by two of his co-witnesses. According to Boodoo Mull, a mahajun, Wuzeer Allee declared "he would be revenged upon Moolraj for what he had done to him;" and Moolvee Seyud Ayaz Hossein deposed that, in a conversation relating to the trial, Wuzeer Allee (a Mahomedan) said, "Moolraj is a kafir; it will be good to put an end to him." The "signal" looks very like a circumstance maliciously thrown in.

The conduct of Moolraj after the first attack was quite congruous with that of a man anxious to save the two officers, yet impotent to do so, and apprehensive of his own safety in the midst of an exasperated and unbridled soldiery. His declarations to various witnesses were, that "what had taken place was against his wishes and orders, and was the work of bad men;" that the chief men of the city and the army opposed his relinquishment of the government; that "the army and people of Mooltan had got the upper hand, and he was deprived of power;" that "it is not in my power to do as I wish; my men will not obey me."

Two of the most respectable witnesses are Ram Rung, a relation of the Dewan, and Toolsee Ram, his mohurrir, and

their testimony goes far not merely to exculpate Moolraj, but to prove that he incurred personal risk to save the two efficers. Toolsee Ram states that Moolraj assured him he was blameless, and when advised by him and Ram Rung to go to the Sahebs, he immediately complied, but they were compelled to return by the soldiers and ryots, who threatened them, and actually wounded Ram Rung. This statement is confirmed by Ram Rung himself, who says he prepared to gallop by a circuitous route to the Eedgah, and was in the act of mounting, when he was wounded by the soldiers, and Moolraj was thrown from his horse.

The murderers of the two officers were chuckrwallahs, under no leader; the actual assassin of Mr. Vans Agnew was a Mughrubi Sikh, named Goojur Singh (since executed for the deed), who, if we are to give implict credit to Bunsee Dhur, Mr. Agnew's Bramin servant, was next day rewarded by Moolraj with Rs. 350 and Mr. Agnew's horse; but this statement is not reconcilable with other acts of the Dewan, who interred the bodies of the two officers, enveloping them respectfully in Mooltani silks.

That the outbreak and massacre of the two British officers were the result of a sudden, unpremeditated explosion, in which the Dewan had no participation, appears to our mind clear from the facts and the evidence. This was the opinion of Lord Dalhousie up to the 21st February, 1849 (Papers, p. 584), when he told the Secret Committee that "Moolraj was the moving spring of the insurrection after it had once broke out; but the first outbreak was unpremeditated, and, in a manner, accidental." The declaration of Moolraj himself, in his letter to General Whish, when he surrendered, "the whole of this disturbance was set on foot by my soldiers, and all my endeavours failed to quell it," must not be excluded from consideration, nor the still more important evidence supplied by the address of the Sikhs who accompanied the two British officers from Lahore, and deserted, to the troops under Lieut. Edwardes, whom they endeavoured to seduce (Papers, p. 150), dated shortly after the murder, the statements in which correspond with and confirm the evidence of Toolsee Ram and Ram Rung :-

"The Dewan left the fort with the Feringees. The following scene took place: a sepoy out of service thrust a spear at one of the Feringees, who fell from his horse. The sepoy then wounded the other Feringee with his sword. We afterwards went off, taking with us to our camp the Feringees and Sirdar Khan Singh, while Moolraj returned to his abode. Rungram remarked to the Dewan, that they ought to go and see the Feringees. Moolraj then returned, unattended by any of his own sepoys, when a strange occurrence took place by the Gooroo's will. The whole of the Mooltan Sikha, with the Musulman soldiers, went in a body to the Dewan, and said, 'We won't let you go;' to which he replied, that he must go. A sepoy then drew his sword, and wounded Rungram three times. In the confusion which ensued, Moolraj's horse seared and threw him. The soldiers then carried him and Rungram off to their quarters, where they told him that it was the Gooroo's order to expel the Feringees by force. The Dewan would not consent that day. On the following morning, by God's will, the guns were fired, and the Gooroo ordered us to advance: for so it has been written in the Gooroo's writings. Upon this we obeyed his injunctions, and, joining the Mooltanees, killed the Feringees."

· Finding himself thus involved in rebellion against his will, deprived, probably, of free-agency, expecting to be made responsible for crimes to which he was no party, Moolraj appears to have at last consented to lead a movement he could not prevent, and the insurrection in the Punjab inspired him with hopes of liberating his nation whilst he re-established his own authority. In short, he was, in the language of the Court that tried him, "the victim of circumstances." He may be a rebel, but he is not a murderer.

The Calcutta and Madras papers received by the last Bombay mail announced that the attempts to introduce the cultivation of a superior quality of cotton in British India, under European superintendence, was to be abandoned, and that the vast expenditure incurred by the Government for that object had been thrown away. This statement turns out, as we anticipated, erroneous. will be seen, from an official letter addressed by the Secretary of the Court of Directors to the Commercial Association at Manchester, printed in another column, that the measures for improving the cultivation of cotton at Broach are proceeding "with a greater prospect of a successful issue than at any former period," and have not been in any way interfered with; and that, although at Coimbatore, under a misapprehension of the Court's orders, certain measures had been adopted which might have had a tendency to retard the progress made in developing the capabilities of the Madras presidency for supplying cotton. suited to the English market, this misapprehension had been removed, and the cotton experiments there had been placed on a satisfactory footing.

The result of the efforts of the Indian Government in this direction has been most successful. The excellent quality of the cotton sent to Manchester from the districts of Dharwar and Coimbatore, on account of the East-India Company, has, Mr. Melvill observes, been admitted by the Commercial Association.

Having thus proved the capability of the soil of India to produce superior cotton, the functions of the Government in this matter properly end; and, accordingly, the Court of Directors propose to limit their operations to the purchase of a moderate quantity of cotton annually, for consignment to this country; to the distribution of seed; to the improvement of cleaning and packing, &c.; but it is for capitalists now to come forward and prosecute an undertaking so well begun,—and the Court are ready to make over, to any association that will undertake the cultivation, the lands constituting the Government farms, with the implements and machines attached thereto.

SUPPRICIAL SCIENCE.—Legious of manuals and catechisus consist of a bare enumeration of facts without the principles which govern or the experiments which prove them, and carrive the beginner neither an insight into science nor initiate him into the region of demonstration. In nineteen cases out of twenty, they are the work of persons who, having themselves learnt natural philosophy in six lessons, profess to teach it in half a dozen; who fill their small philals from another's bottle, and adulterate what they steal; who render science easy by suppressing difficulties instead of explaining them, and who keep to its shallows less from the fear of advancing beyond the pupil's depth, than of being detected in wading out of their own.—Quarterly Review.

In Jugunnath, the priests have, of their own accord, suspended the dragging of the car, from interested motives, and performed the annual ceremonials of worship without it.

The scientific works of Count Rumford abound in examples of the ludierous extent to which sensible men will sometimes. carry their exposition of matters known to everybody. In one of his economic treatises (Essays, vol. i. p. 267) he gives a receipt for a pudding, and then a page of description how to eat it. The conclusion is: "The pudding is to be eaten with a knife; and fork, beginning at the circumference of the slice, and approaching regularly towards the centre, each piece of pudding being taken up with the fork, and dipped into the butter, or dipped into it in part only, as is commonly the case, before it is, carried to the mouth."—Quarterly Review.



#### CORRESPONDENCE. THE INDIAN BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,-I have heard lately some very unfair comments passed on the different Indian Banks, and I conceive that it may do a service to many of your readers if I put a correct statement of the facts honestly and impartially before them. I should premise, that I am interested, directly or indirectly, in both the Bank of Bengal and that of Agra, and therefore have some object in the truth being generally understood.

The comments I object to are these:—It is alleged that the

Joint-Stock Banks are giving a dividend of, say, 10 per cent.; while the Government Bank, the Bank of Bengal, - a chartered, wall-supported, and highly-beneficed public institution,—can at present divide only 6 per cent. And the inference always drawn, or insinuated pretty plainly, is, that the Joint-Stock Banks must be giving undue dividends, probably from capital; or that, on the other hand, they are, as was graciously observed the other day, most assuredly "Jewing their customers."

But what is the true state of the case, and the simple explanation of these dividends, in regard to both descriptions of Banks? In 1847, the Bank of Bengal divided 14 per cent. No shareholder objected. All was received as right and very proper. And how was this amount obtained? In the monetary pressure at Calcutta, in the middle of 1847, the sole object of the Bank of Bengal, as if guided by the principles of an attorney's office, was to be legally safe and secure, swayed a little at the same time, it must be admitted, by a very laudable desire to wring out of the unfortunates of that era any possible advantage and sacrifice which their difficulties obliged them to offer or submit to. All accommodation, hitherto freely accorded, was suddenly and rigorously put a stop to; discounts, which were before granted up to that moment (and heretofore safely) to a liberal extent to certain large houses, were abruptly reduced to a fourth of the amount. The Bank did safe business, most certainly; but its coffers, enclosing nearly a million sterling, were locked up and sealed, with the exception of a certain moderate sum; while that moderate sum was turned over and over again, in taking advantage of the difficulties of the day, and by seizure of the golden opportunity, which the ruin of the Union Bank, at the close of the year, so gloriously presented, of getting hold of all the fat securities and profitable business which that wretched institution or its falling customers could offer in their calamities to the kindly mercies of the Bank of Bengal. and thus only, arose the surplus profits of the Bank of Bengal in the year 1847.

Had Mr. Bracken, with his financial skill, remained at the head of the establishment,—although as strict and business like a secretary as need be,-it is my assured conviction he would have submitted other advice to his committee of directors; and, notwithstanding the ignorance of certain of his official ones, he would have carried them with him to a more liberal and less legal view of things. He might have saved not a few of the commercial establishments, instead of shortsightedly profiting by the difficulties of the moment. The really enormous property and assets at the time in the market (since utterly depreciated and valueless) would have rendered the rescue of many respected members of the community a perfectly sa'e and honourable operation of the Bank. At all events, he would have supported, without danger, and in conformity to the charter, the commercial public at large, and most indubitably would not have performed the feat which the Bank of Bengal effected, viz.

that of killing its golden goose.

That the goose was killed, and that the Bank obtains no golden eggs now, its dividends of six or seven per cent. lamentably testify; while its shares at a premium of 1,500, instead of 2,600, are also no mean collateral attestation of the murder. Whether a better and more fostering policy for the future will revive the animal, and bring about a resurrection of commercial prosperity in Calcutta, with higher dividends for shareholders, and a better premium for shares, remains yet to be seen, and

most devoutly to be prayed for.

So much for the Bank of Bengal; and now for the Agra Bank, and the explanation why it still continues to give ten per cent., and a higher rate than its chartered competitor. solution is brief and simple. It loans out its money to the services at ten per cent. interest (far less than the Bank of Bengal demanded, with deposit of Covernment Securities, in the days of Calcutta distress), with security of life assurance and two sure-Its business and its charges have been the same through-It receives ten per cent., it has had few losses to speak of, it has a good reserve fund, and a yearly increasing business as a bank, and an excellent and safe profit from its agencies. In a word, it has comfortably divided ten per cent. for the pastwhatever it may do for the future. SHAREHOLDER.

## CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

The Commercial Association of Manchester, having addressed letter to the Court of Directors, requesting to be informed whether there was any foundation for the statement, which had appeared in the Madras papers, that the East-India Company had resolved to abandon the experiments in cotton culture at Broach and Coimbatore, the following letter to the Chairman was received in reply, from which it will be seen that the experiments at Broach have not been interfered with, but those at Coimbatore are to terminate at the end of the present season :-

"East-India House, Sept. 17, 1849. "Sir,-I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter dated the 29th ult., in which you bring to and a Company your letter dated the 28th ult., in which you bring to their notice certain statements which have recently obtained currency through the public press, to the effect that 'the experiments which have been for some years carried on by order of the Hon. East-India Company, with a view to the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation in India, are now about to be totally abandoned, both at Broach and Coimbatore,' and soliciting that the Commercial Association may be informed whether there is any, and what foundation for the extension of the foundation for the extension of the companion of the com

Commercial Association may be informed whether there is any, and what, foundation for the statements referred to.

"In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Court have received no information which leads them to apprehend that the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in the Broach district have been in any way interfered with; on the contrary, they have reason to believe that they are now proceeding, and the measure apprehendant Mr. Landon with a greater progression. under the present superintendent, Mr. Landon, with a greater prospect of a successful issue than at any former period. With regard to Coimbatore, the Court have learnt that, under a misapprehension of their orders, certain measures have been adopted which might have had a tendency to retard the progress made under the superintendence of Dr. Wight, in developing the capabilities of the presidency of Madras for supplying cotton suited to the English market.

The Court have, however, lost no time in issuing the necessary instructions for placing the cotton experiments on a satisfactory

"I am directed to assure you that the Court have never ceased to take the most lively interest in promoting the important object of obtaining from India an ample supply of cotton fitted for the requirements of the English manufacturers; but they must, at the quirements of the English manufacturers; but they must, at the same time, express their conviction that the efforts of the Indian Governments will fall of producing any extensive and permanent effect, unless they are aided by the cordial co-operation of the manufacturers of this country. The excellent quality of much of the cotton which has been consigned to Manchester, from the districts of Dharwar and Coimbatore, on account of the East-India Company, has been admitted by the Commercial Association. It was never has been admitted by the Commercial Association. It was never intended that the experiments commenced under the orders of the Court of Directors should be indefinitely prolonged, nor would any Government be justified, in point of principle, in such a proceeding. The Court consider that they have done all which can be expected of them, when they have demonstrated that cotton, of a quality suited to the wants of the manufacturers, may not only be produced in India, but, as they believe, at a cost which would be at once remunerative to the producer and profitable to the consumer. They are convinced that nothing would tend more surely to the extension of the cultivation of cotton from American seed, and to the tension of the cultivation of cotton from American seed, and to the improvement of the native cotton, than the location in the cotton-producing districts of competent agents on the part of the manufacturers, empowered to purchase all cotton of a superior quality which might be offered to them, and to reject all such as might be of an inferior description. The Court propose, for the present, to limit their operations to the purchase of a moderate quantity of cottom annually, for consignment to this country, to the distribution to the ryots of seed of the superior descriptions, to the introduction of improved methods of cleaning and packing, and to the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the best modes and times of culture. The purpose for which the experimental farm at Coimbatore was instituted has now been accomplished, and in directing the discontinuance of the cultivation of cotton on account of Government, after the present season, the Court have instructed the Government of Madras, in the event of any association being formed for the purpose of further prosecuting the experiment in that direction, to make over to them the lands constituting the Government farms, with the implements and machines attached to

them, at a fair valuation.
"In conclusion, I am directed to convey, through you, to the Commercial Association, the Court's acknowledgments for the report on the quality of the Coimbatore and Tinnivelly cotton recently consigned to the Association for sale in Manchester, which was forwarded in Mr. Fleming's letter of the 28th ult.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
"JAMES C. MELVILL.

" J. Aspinall Turner, Esq."

The various tribes of Garrows, in the Assam hills, eat every kind of animals, except kites and juckals; they are particularly fond of dogs, which are reared by the Bengalees, and sold to them in great numbers, and form a very profitable article of their



#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their House in Leadenhall Street, yesterday, the 26th instant. Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., in the chair.

The Chairman laid before the Court a letter from the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, dated Simlah, 14th June, 1849, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors for military services rendered by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the British and native troops, in the Punjab.

#### THE 6TH MADRAS NATIVE CAVALRY.

Mr. Lewin said it was not his intention to bring forward more than one of the motions of which he had given notice, namely, the the first, which ran thus:—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to instruct the local Governments of India to insert in the articles of war for the native army a clause conveying the same privilege to the native army of demanding copies of the record, as is now enjoyed by the European soldiery under the articles of war framed by the British Legislature, 4th October, 1848."

His reason for postponing the other subjects, to which he was desirous of calling the attention of the proprietors was, that he was in expectation of receiving further information from India respecting them. That information he had sought in vain to obtain from the hands of the Court of Directors. Frequent applications had been made for a copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial held at Arcot for the trial of seventeen troopers of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, on a charge preferred on the 5th September, 1844, with reference to occurrences at Jubbulpoor, dating nearly a year with reference to occurrences at Subvalpor, dating actify a year previous; but the production of the record of those proceedings had been uniformly refused. To those acquainted with the facts of the case this could be matter of no surprise, because it must be obvious to them that all the parties implicated in those proceedings were afraid and ashamed to produce that record. To hold the trial at all had been pronounced illegal; the course pursued by the authorities excluded all rational confidence in the testimony on which the prisoners were convicted; while the Court was itself an incompetent court, and quite unsuited to the gravity of the occasion,—particularly as regarded the youth and inexperience of several of its members. It could not be denied that a great offence had been committed by the military authorities of Madras, under the form of a judicial proceeding,—an offence which called for the condign punishment of its guilty authors.

Mr. Marriott hoped the hon. proprietor was not about to enter into the whole of the proceedings of the court-martial.
Mr. Lewin begged not to be interrupted. The facts were

Mr. Lewin begged not to be interrupted. The facts were briefly these. Seventeen soldiers of the 6th regiment Madras Light Cavalry were placed on their trial, charged with mutiny, of whom two were shot, one acquitted, thirteen banished for life, and one pardoned. These men never knew who were their accusers, but it was a fact that one of the witnesses against them had subsequently been convicted of perjury. The mutiny, as it was called, originated in an order of the Government to withhold from the sepoys their accustomed stipend. When the complaints of the men were listened to and their pay restored, they returned (as the Commander-in-Chief himself expressly stated) to their duty. All these proceedings had been supported by the Court of Directors—not unanimously, because he knew there were some honourable exceptions. The late Chairman, Sir J. Lushington, had on a former occasion stated, that there was nothing to conceal in this matter; why, then, were not the papers laid on the table? He should, at the next Court, move for their production; and in the interval he wished to try the effect of a little more agitation in India. ("Oh!" and "hear.") Yes! such was his wish, because he perfectly well knew that justice would not be voluntarily rendered by the Court of Directors to these injured parties. The hon. proprietor concluded by making his motion in the terms above given.

Mr. Gordon said, that though ignorant of the facts of the case, he should, nevertheless, readily second the motion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sullivan did not think the course taken by his hon. friend, of postpouing his motion from time to time, was altogether fair

towards the individual more immediately affected by it.

Mr. Lewin.—I pledge myself to bring it forward next court-

day.

Mr. Sullivan said, that within the last forty-eight hours a paper had been put into his hands, a perusal of which convinced him that, if the narrative of facts it contained was true, great injustice had been inflicted by the Government of Madras on the complaining parties. The paper purported to be a memorial presented to the Court of Directors, in April, 1848, by the widows of the unfortunate sufferers under the court-martial to which Mr. Lewin had referred. He did not pretend to say that all the allegations were

true, but a great majority of them were actually supported by official documents; and the parties said, that if they had not been able to prove all these statements by official documents, it was because applications for those documents had been systematically denied. The men who suffered death in pursuance of the sentence of the court-martial were not punished in the irritation of the moment, or when an awful example was required to prevent the spread of mutiny, for the penalty was in-flicted nine months after the alleged offence was committed, and after they had been treated by the authorities in a way which led to a conviction that the little irregularity of which they had been guilty had been forgiven. Some of them had been actually receiving good-conduct money during those nine months, and some had been since tried for minor offences subsequently committed. The Court, too, strongly recommended the prisoners to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. Why was that recommendation not attended to? The memorialists contended that the court-martial was incompetent to take cognizance of the case, being principally composed of young subalterns taken from European regiments, ignorant of the language in which the proceedings were conducted.

Mr. Shepherd (the Deputy-Chairman) rose to order. He would appeal to the hon. proprietor whether it was fair to comment upon the proceedings of that court-martial, and to refer almost by name to the parties by which the court was composed? Last year this very question was discussed, and the proprietors were almost unanimously of opinion that it ought not to be entertained; yet the hon. proprietor was now indirectly going over the same ground, and casting imputations on parties who were not present to defend themselves.

Mr. Sullivan considered the course he was pursuing to be perfectly in order, and denied that he had cast the least imputation upon any one. He was referring to the allegations contained in the memorial, and was contending that, if those allegations were true, it behoved that Court to take some notice of them. In support of his argument as to the incompetency of the court-martial, the hon. proprietor quoted the 9th section of the 7th article of the code promulgated in 1827 by the Madras Government, which declared that no sentence of death should be given against any offender by any general court-martial consisting of less than thirteen members. Now, the court which was hild a Arcot, and by which these native troopers were condemned, was composed only of nine members. (Hear, hear.) Why was a different course pursued in this case to that which was followed by Sir Peregrine Muitland, when a serious mutiny broke out among the Madras Native Cavalry, or when an equally serious emeule took place among their own European officers there? Not a single hair of any one man's head was touched on either of those occasions. What was the conclusion to which an impartial observer must come, but that the Court of Directors had two measures of justice—one for the strong and another for the week—one for the man with a white face and another for the man with a swarthy face. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman observed that it was exactly twelve months since this case came under the notice of the Court, and instead of listening to it, as they now had done, they unanimously deprecated it as a question which ought not to be heard, because it was then the general feeling of the Court that it would be highly inexpedient for it to interfere with the discipline of the Indian army. He could not imagine anything more prejudicial to the interests of the public service than the speeches which he had been obliged to hear. did hope that the Court would, by their decision, declare that it was their determination not to be made the tools of any individuals, for the purpose of disseminating what must necessarily be highly prejudicial to the public service, with reference to the native army of India. It was not his intention to go into the particulars of the case, otherwise it might be easily shown that every act performed by the Marquis of Tweedale, on the occasion referred to, was the act of a considerate and humane person, by which he endeavoured to save a regiment, which had behaved admirably on all other occasions, from the disgrace of being disbanded for mutiny. It was argued that a condonation had been granted by the Marquis of Tweeddale, on making the declaration that he was satisfied that the regiment had returned to its duty. But what was the meaning of that declaration? The Marquis of Tweeddale had been recommended by a superior authority to disband the regiment: he said,-" No; this is a regiment which has discharged its duty well, and I cannot disband it; yet it is necessary that I should not pass over these acts of mutiny. I will therefore order it from the frontier, and will then institute an investigation, by which I shall be able to discover the ringleaders, and condemn them to condign punishment." The corps was accordingly ordered to Arcot, for the purpose of ascertaining who were the culprits. Several were found essentially criminal; seventeen were brought to trial; two were sentenced to be shot, they having been proved to have administered oaths to their fellow

soldiers for the purpose of preventing them from discharging their This conduct on the part of the Marquis of Tweeddale showed great consideration for the good soldier. Instead of disbanding the regiment, and by that means punishing the innocent with the guilty, he availed himself of the right which he possessed of bringing the guilty to trial. Every soldier was amenable to a court-martial for any crime which had been committed by him within the period of three years. It was said that nine months had elapsed before these men were tried; but it took nine months to bring them from Jubbulpoor to Arcot. They performed no duty whatever in the meantime, except that of marching from one place to the other. This was not within the meaning of the Articles of War as discharging military duty. The duty contemplated by those articles was that which might be performed before an enemy. Were it otherwise, then, if a mutiny were to take place on a foreign station, or on board ship, it might be argued that, because the men were marched home, or were employed in working home the ship, therefore they should be exculpated from all crime. It was impossible to put such a construction upon the mere duty of marching which was performed by these men. But without going further into the question, he would implore the Court, for its own sake, and for the sake of the discipline of the Indian army, not to make themselves parties to propagating statements of this kind, which, by being afterward reported in the public papers, would be calculated to disturb that good feeling which was now happily prevailing universally throughout the Indian army.

Mr. Fielder deprecated the idea of exciting agitation on this question in India, and hoped the hon. proprietors were not in earnest when they used the strong language which had fallen from

them on that point.

General Briggs supported the motion.

Mr. Serjeant Stocks considered this to be simply a question of justice, and the foundation of justice was law. Had the law in the case of these soldiers been violated? (Hear, hear.) Was the tribunal before which they were arraigned legally constituted? That was the only question he was prepared to agitate. At present he was in total ignorance on the subject.

Major Oliphant explained, that, by the original law of India, a native soldier would have been tried, in the ordinary course, by his peers,—that was to say, by thirteen native officers; but in the year 1829 power was given to any native soldier to appeal to a European general court-martial; and by the Articles of War that court was to consist of nine members.

After some further discussion, the motion was put and negatived.

#### RIGHT OF ADOPTION.

Mr. Sullivan moved for the production of a minute of Sir Charles Metcalfe, dated 28th October, 1837, relative to the right of adoption by the independent native princes of India, with its inclosures, and that they be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The Chairman said the minute referred to had been presented to

the Court that day.

Mr. Sulliran.—But not for the use of the proprietors; besides, there were inclosures which he wished to have produced.

The Chairman replied, that it was not usual to add any document not called for by the House of Commons. If further documents were required, they might be moved for in Parliament.

Mr. Sullivan knew nothing of the House of Commons. As a proprietor, he had a right to call for the production of the

The Chairman objected to the expense of furnishing the papers. Any member of the House of Commons might move for their production.

Mr. Sullivan said it was not just that the public should bear the expense, and then proceeded to argue in support of his motion. In doing so, the hon. proprietor entered at considerable length into the question of the annexation of the Sattara State to the British territories in India, more especially as it bore upon the right of adoption by the late Raja of Sattara.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Sullivan then gave notice that he should move for the production of certain papers connected with the proceedings of the court-martial at Arcot, and also for a copy of the opinions of the law officers thereupon.

The Chairman objected to the notice of motion being printed.

Mr. Sullivan contended that, according to the bye-laws, the notice must be printed.

The Chairman replied, that it was competent for that Court to suspend the bye-law for that occasion. It was competent for the hon, member to discuss the question at a future day without his notice being printed.

The question was then put, and it was decided that the notice should not be printed.

The Court then adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON .- This eminent Oriental scholar, who died of cholera at St. Cloud, near Paris, on the 26th ult., in the sixty-second year of his age, was the second son of the late Dr. Haughton, a branch of the ancient family of Hoghtons, of Hoghton Tower, in Lancashire. Early in life, he entered the service of the East-India Company, and was for some years on the Bengal military establishment; but ill health, caused by the ardent prosecution of his studies in the College of Fort William, where he gained the highest honours granted by that institution, compelled him to relinquish the service. On his that institution, compelled him to relinquish the service. On the return to England, he was appointed a professor of Oriental languages at the East-India Company's college at Haileybury, and held the professorship until 1827. In 1821 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1832, he became a candidate for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit, at Oxford, but resigned his pretensions in favour of his principal competitor, Mr. Homes Willey Desirable was appropriate the filled the race Hyman Wilson. During the year preceding, he filled the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. Progressively, he became associated with several learned societies at home and abroad, and in particular received the high distinction of being nominated a member of the National Institute of France. Notwithstanding his feeble health, Sir Graves was engaged throughout life on literary works of great labour and erudition. He edited "The Institutes of Menu," in the original Sanscrit; and, among other works, he composed an excellent grammar of the Bengali language, and a dictionary, Bengalí, Sanscrit, and English, which was highly praised by the most competent judges, here and on the Continent. In his later years he devoted himself to metaphysics and physics, in which he has left evidence of an acute, sagacious, and comprehensive mind. He was knighted in 1833, by William the Fourth, for his great attainments in Oriental literature.

ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP. - Dr. Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, has published an essay for facilitating the reading and writing of the Ta'lik character, as generally used in the East, in Persian and Hindustani manuscripts and printed works, consisting of various specimens of fine writing, accurately lithographed from original native manuscripts. scripts, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, together with explanatory notes and observations. The specimens and examples are most correct and beautiful, and the work furnishes a guide to young students which they will find invaluable.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.—A proposal for carrying out the electric telegraph in British India is now under the con-

sideration of the East-India Company.

THE SEE OF MADRAS, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Spencer, is understood to have been bestowed upon Dr. Dealtry, the successor of Mr. Baptist Noel, at St. John's Chapel .-

Morning Herald.

THE WOUNDED OF THE PUNJAB. - Chatham, Sept. 11. - This afternoon the wounded soldiers from the battles of the Punjab arrived at the Invalid Depôt, Fort Pitt; and it was a mournful sight to see the number of poor fellows maimed. Twenty have each lost an arm, and eight have each lost a leg; several others are severely wounded, particularly two men of the 10th Foot, Corporal Leggett and private Griffin. The wounded consist of the following detachments, viz.—Sergeant M'Caskie, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, who has lost his left arm, and one sergeant and two privates, both maimed, of the 14th Light Dragoons; two sergeants and twelve privates of the 24th regiment (2nd Warwickshire); one sergeant and ten privates, with one woman, 10th Foot (North Lincoln); one corporal and four privates, with one woman and three children, 22nd regiment (Cheshire); eight privates and one woman, 29th (Worcestershire); five privates, 32nd regiment (Cornwall); and one corporal and six privates, with one woman and three children, 61st (South Glocestershire). The troops are in charge of Capt. A. J. Macpherson, of the 24th, who is wounded in his left arm. This officer entered the battle of Chillianwallah sixth lieutenant, and came out of it a captain. The regiment lost in less than one hour 519 killed and wounded, including 23 officers.

Engagement of Shirs.—The Duke of Wellington has been

engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bengal, and the Eliza for the like purpose to Bombay. The tender of the ship Nimrod, which was conditionally accepted for the conveyance of stores

to Bombay, has been relinquished.

Sir Thomas Browne, in his Religio Medici, says: "Those strange and mystical transmigrations that I have observed in silkworms turned my philosophy into divinity: there is in these works of nature, which seem to puzzle reason, something divine, and hath more in it than the eye of a common spectator doth discover."



#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

SHIPPING.

MRRIVALS.

SEPT. 1. Tartar, Harvey, Singapore.—4. Xanthus, Reid, Ceylon.—5. Jane Frances, Brown, Van Diemen's Land; Augusta, Barnett, Algoa Bay; Sir George Pollock, Thornhill, Bengal; B. B. Greene, Miller, Mauritius; Glentanner, Brock, Bengal.—6. Herefordshire, Richardson, Bombay; London, Sceales, Madras.—7. Thomas Fielden, Huntress, New South Wales; Hooghly, Henry, Port Phillip; Duke of Wellington, Duncan, Bengal; Eliza, Cory, Bombay; Alexander, Inglis, Bengal; Arab, Baker, Mauritius.—8. Mercury, Saelling, Algoa Bay; Jane, Gales, Algoa Bay; John M'Vicar, M'Leod, Bengal.—10. H.M.S. Scout, Johnston, Hong-Kong; Ardeneraig, Thomson, Bengal; Duncan, Henrichsen, Bengal.—11. Jaegar, Bartlett, Bengal; Faithful, Morrison, Shanghai; Panic, Howard, Shanghai.—12. Hero, Henderson, and Woodbridge, Coppell, Bengal; William Shand, Cleland, Akyab; Earl Grey, Robertson, Manilla; Sea Queen, Hall, Bengal.—13. Malaca, Consitt, Bombay; Thetis, Dodds, Port Phillip; Tamerlane, M'Kenzie, Bengal; Eliza Pirrie, Darley, Bombay; Augusta Jessie, Kincaid, Ceylon; Arab, Connell, Algoa Bay; Lady Nugent, Parsons, Bombay; Anne M'Lean, Madras and Jamaica.—14. Zenobia, Owen, and Lady Kennaway, Santry, Bengal; Columbus, Short, New South Wales; Orixa, Christian, Penang; James Watt, Scorpie, Bombay; Heroine, Crickmay, Cape; Gem, Hannah, Algoa Bay; Fama, Baird, Penang; Patriot King, Fletcher, and Endymion, Reed, Bengal; Ann Falcon, Bouness, Madras; Ostrich, Parker, Madras; Chebar, Simpson, Manilla.—15. Lysander, Lulham, Port Phillip; Alice Maude, Williams, South Australia; Sovereign, Loutit, Bombay; Robina Mitchell, Evatts, Bengal; Sobraon, Rodgers, Bombay; Conditions, Maxton, Shanghai; Idalia, Candler, Cape; Majestic, Dick, Bengal.—17. Marquis of Bute, Bannatyne, Hong-Kong; Lord Sidmouth, Dow, Maulmain; Isle of Wight, Danford, Mauritius, Ayrshire, Brown, Emperor, Day, Samuel Boddington, Hurst, Zeminder, King, and Strubane, Anderson, Bombay; Coaexer, Bell, and Sir Robert Peel, Dickson, Bengal; Belle Vue, Machan, Ceylon; Daniel Ross, Anders Royal Archer, Scott, South Australia; Rajah, Ferguson, Port Philip; Bangalore, Martyne, Singapore, with loss of rudder; Queen Mab, Rowe, Singapore; Lady Jocelyn, Chipp, Cochin; Aurora, Ryan, and Charlotte, Affleck, Bengal.—20. Derwent, M'Pherson, Portland Bay; La Belle Alliance, Stephens, Bombay.—21. Agnes, Jones, Akyab.—24. Lloyds, Pearson, Singapore; Thomas Chodwick, Vickerman, Ceylon; Iris, Trivett, Ceylon.—25. George Buckham, Matches, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

OCT. 2.—Per steamer Ripon.—Capt. Trail, Capt. Cox, Mrs.

Dodd, two children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, infant, and servant; Mrs. McNeill, infant, and servant; Lieut. Jervis, Dr. Phillipson, Lieut. Patterson, Lieut. Serle, Capt. Cuvier, Major Griffiths, Capt. Money, Mr. Adams, Maj. Cheape, Mrs. Foster, four children, and servant; Mrs. Borradaile, infant, and two servants; Col. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Lieut. Silver, Par B. Hamilton, Rev.—Cranswick Mice Appleton Lieut. Title Tries. vants; Col. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Lient. Silver, Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev — Cranswick, Miss Appleton, Lieut. Triscott, Mr. Lewin, Lieut. Hutton, Mons. M. de Closet, Mr. Campbell, Lieut. Moresby, Mrs. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, two children, and servant; Mr. Menfring, Mr. Cadell, Col. and Mrs. Blanchard and servant, Lieut. East, Lieut. and Mrs. Pinder, Mrs. Adams, Lieut. Strugnell (R.N.), Capt. Thompson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, child, and infant; Mrs. Nomico, Mr. Orr, Mr. Milner Milner.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Aug. 30. Catherine Jamieson, Hutchinson, New South Wales.—31. John Gray, M'Donald, Bombay; Reliance, Finlayson, Johanna; Duchess of Buceleugh, Robertson (from Shields), Calcutta; Blackfriar, Williams, Hong Kong.—Sept. 2. Rosa, Bienvenu, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—3. Lord Petre, Middleton, Mauritius.—1. Equestrian, Robertson, Bombay.—2. West, Jones, Batavia.—5. Ocean Queen, Jewell, Suez; Persecerance, Thompson, St. Helena.—6. Charles Kerr, Appleton, Aden; St. Michael, Prance, New Zealand.—8. Lawsons, Ewart, Adelaide; Commodore, Broadfoot, New South Wales; Joseph Shepherd, Jamieson, Bombay.—13. Lord Hardinge, Sawyers, Hong Kong; Janet, Willis, Fyall, Penang.—15. Aurora, Reed (from Shields), Ceylon; Abbotsford, Marshall, Singapore.—16. Intrepid, Mercer, St. Helena; Cornelia, Mickleburgh, Port Phillip and New Zealand, Aliwal, McLeod, Port Natal; Hector, Brooks, Mauritius.—13. John Willis, Sturgeon, Cape.—17. Naiad, Dempter, Mauritius; Mangosteen, Pentreath, Shanghai.—15. Jane Hudson, Leslie (from Dundec), Calcutta.—Sept. 19. Stratford, Butterwick, Mauritius; John Campbell, Bombay; William Stewart, Jamieson, Hong-Kong; Melissa, Dow, Aden; Nereid, Escott (from Illl), Singapore.—
Sept. 25. Fanny, Smith, Port Phillip.
From Plymouth.—Sept. 9. Constant, Coombes, Adelaide and Sydney.—Aug. 31. Hunter From the Downs .- Aug. 30. Catherine Jamieson, Hutchinson,

From PLYMOUTH.—SEPT. 9. Constant, Coombes, Adelaide and Sydney.—Aug. 31. Hamlet, Wilson, Port Phillip and Sydney.—SEPT. 5. Andromache, Passmore, Port Phillip.—15. Brightman, Cowley, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—6. Eclipse, Sedgwick, Cape and Mauritius.—4. Asiatic, Waddell, Adelaide and Port Phillip. -6. Simlah, Tibbs, Adelaide and Port Phillip .- 10. Artemisia, Ridley, Port Stephens.—13. Minerva, Coleman, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—20. Aliwal, M'Leod, Port Natal; Harpley, Buckland, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—22. Coromandel, Brown, Adelaide;

Adelaide and Fort Philip.—22. Coronanael, Brown, Adelaide; Harry Lorrequer, Jeffares, Adelaide.
From Portsmouth.—Sept. 1. Prince of Wales, Hopkins, Calcutta.—11. Queen, M'Leod, Calcutta.—17. Gloriuna, Domett, Cape and Madras.—16. Vernon, Voss, Madras.—17. Blenheim;

Close, Calcutta.

From Hartlepool.—Sept. 15. Royalist, Beveridge, Aden. From Swansea.—Sept. 17. Palembang, Hockstra, Manilla. 2. Mathesis, Greaves, Hong-Keng.

From Bristol.—Sept. 8. Henbury, Clarke, Calcutta.
From Fleetwood.—Sept. 6. Conrad, M'Neill, Hong-Kong.
From Liverpool.—Aug. 29. Enchantress, Ledger, Singapore,
30. Helen Wallace, Hornell, Calcutta; Mars, M'Lean, Calcutta. —30. Helen Wallace, Hornell, Calcutta; Mars, M'Lean, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. Red Rose, Bergh, Singapore; Recordor, Sharp, Calcutta.—2. Anne Armstrong, Williams, Bombay.—3. Bergman, Mathews, Calcutta.—4. Sandford, Kemp, Calcutta.—5. Riza Stewart, Henderson, Calcutta.—7. Alceste, Cann, Bombay.—10. Natal, M'Phinn, Cape; Mary Cannon, Renney, Calcutta.—15. Frances, Jones, Ceylon; Lydia, Greaves, Ceylon.—17. Lancaster, Hullen, Calcutta.—18. Albion, Clark, Hong-Kong.—19. Ringfield, Leitch, Bombay.—20. Triad, M'Whirter, Batavia; Frances, M'Nutty, Calcutta.—22. Bentinck, Bragg, Shanghai; Stirlingshire, Stalker, Calcutta.—22. Bentinck, Bragg, Shanghai; Calcutta.

Calcutta.
From the CLYDE.—SEPT. 1. Nestor, Kyle, Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney.—6. Fortitude, Robertson, Ceylon and Madras.—10. David Clarke, Swan, Bombay.—12. Mooltan, Chivas, New Zealand.—15. Nonpareil, Poland, Singapore.—19. Bucephalus, Skinner, Calcutta; Flora Kerr, Laughton, Bombay.—24. Glenbervie, Fullarton, New South Wales.

From INVERKEITHING. - SEPT. 6. Johan Frederick, Dan,

From GUERNSEY.—SEPT. 8. Onyx, De Putron, Adelaide.
From MABSEILLES.—AUG. 28. Cezaria, Richards, Mauritius.
From BORDEAUX.—AUG. 31. Couranto, Vickers, Mauritius.
From NEWPORT.—SEPT. 19. Thomas and Joseph Crisp, Blackall,

Ceylon.
From Shields.—Sept. 20. Sir John Fulstaff, Rowell, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, Sept. 20, to proceed per

steamer Bentinck, from Suez:—
For Malta.—Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. Foster, Mr. H. Macnamara, Lieut. F. Carey, R.A., Lieut. Carter, Mrs. Carter, and 3 children.

For Suez .- Mr. Air, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. J. Williams.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. Air, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. J. Williams.
For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hyde, Mr. Bradley.
For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. C. Prinsep, infant, and
native female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Col. and Mrs.
Brown, Mrs. Cope, Mr. H. V. Bayley, Mrs. Bayley, infant, and
servant, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hodgson, infant, and
servant, Miss Reeves, Mr. C. H. Lushington, Major gen. Battine,
(1) Mr. Battine, cadet, (2) Mr. Battine, cadet, Mrs. Battine, Mr.
Martin, Mrs. Drummond, Hon. E. Drummond, and 2 children, Miss
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#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN, the wife of John, of Calcutta, s. at Chislehurst, Sept. 16. HARRISON, the wife of T. D. surgeon 38th Madras N.I. d. at Howick, Roxburghshire, June 22.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY, Daniel, 7th Bengal L.C. to Isabella F. d. of W. H. Oakes, and widow of the late David Carmichael Smyth, Bengal civil service, at Brighton, Aug. 30.
BETHUNE, Alexander, to Margaret, d. of J. Maxwell, at Dundee,

Sept. 18.

COLLINSON, Henry, of the Middle Temple, to Rosa Jane, d. of T. L. Peacock, of the East-India House, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Sept. 20.



CURRIE, Rev. F. L. s. of Sir F. of Calcutta, to Eliza Reeve, d. of

CURRIE, Rev. F. L. s. of Sir F. of Calcutta, to Eliza Reeve, d. of M. Eackham, at Thorpe-next-Norwich, Sept. 17.
FOBBES, Arthur, to Louisa S. G. d. of the late A. Warrand, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Bright, near Inverness, Aug. 28.
HOOD, Alexander F. A. to Isabel H. d. of Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart. at Stogursey, Sept. 11.
HUNTINGFORD, Rev. George W. to Mary F. d. of Major gen.

Tremenheere, K.H. at the parish church of St. Marylebone,

LEGGATT, Edward O. 35th Madras N.I. to Susanna Ann, d. of Capt. R. Ford, at St. Pancras Church, Aug. 30.

Lemit, Capt. A. Bengal army, to Elizabeth H. d. of W. Downes,

at Dedham, Essex, Sept. 12.

MARTIN, George L. Bengal civil service, to Ada G. d. of the late
Major Duff, at Cheltenbam, Sept. 8.

RAYMOND, Major H. P. to Julia, d. of the late Lieut. gen. Sir D.

Ximenes, at Stockton, Sept. 20.

Amenes, at Stockhof, Sept. 20.

Rogers, Danial A. Madras army, to Emily, d. of the late Edward James, of Trelawny, at the British Embassy in Paris, Aug. 1.

Roscoe, Richard, M.D. to Mary, widow of the late Capt. T. Hodgson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. John's, Hyde-parksquare, Sept. 4. SMYTH, S. R. of Malta, to Caroline S. d. of the late F. Jeyes, at

St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sept. 4.

Thompson, T. to Marion E. C. d. of the late Major Snodgras, of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sept. 13.

WESTON, Capt. H. 14th Bombay N.I. to Rebekah E. d. of W. Cox, at Watham Abbey Church, Sept. 18.

WHITE, Richard, s. of the late Thomas, Bombay civ. serv. to Caroline G. d. of John G. Moyle, late President of the Bombay Medical Board, at Cheltenham, Aug. 30.

DEATHS.

BALLANTINE, Major gen. F. D. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Richmond, Surrey, Sept. 20.

BARRON, Mrs. P. on board the barque Aurora from Calcutta,

July 22.

BIRD, Georgiana M. wife of John, Madras civ. serv. at Cheltenham, aged 59, Sept. 21. Colvin, Agnes, infant d. of Bazett, D. aged 7 months, Sept. 19.

DELAMOTTE, Capt. D. Bombay nat. vet. batt. on board the ship

Herefordshire, on her passage to England, June 15.
DOWSE, Lieut. T. 8th King's regt. of inf. on board the ship Malucca, off the Isle of Wight, on his passage home from Bombay, aged 29. Sept. 12.

ELLIS, E. S. late marine store-keeper in Bengal, at Richmond, aged 66, Sept. 15.

FENTON, Capt. A. Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal estab. Sept. 14.
FERGUSSON, Hugh, formerly of Calcutta, at Southsea, Aug. 10.
HARRIS, Sarah, wife of Frederick, and d. of Maj. gen. Sir John

Horsford, Hon. Eas-tIndia Co.'s service, at the Hill, near Leominster, Sept. 22.

HAUGHTON, Sir Graves C. M.A. at Saint Cloud, near Paris, aged

62, Aug. 28.

HOBHOUSE, Julia H. d. of the Right Hon. Sir John, bart. at Erle

Stoke Park, Wiltshire, aged 19, Sept. 5.

JACKSON, Lieut. col. H. G. royal artillery, at Warley barracks,
Essex, aged 63, Sept. 4.

JEFFREYS, the Venerable Archdeacon, of Bombay, at Exeter,
aged 61, Sept. 10.

OGLE, Frances M. widow of the late Col. R. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Camberwell, aged 78, Sept. 4.

POLLOCK, Frances, wife of Maj. gen. Sir G. c.B. at 34, Devon-

shire-place, Sept. 12.
PROTHER, Capt. W. 7th Bombay N.I. at sea, on board the Here-

fordshire, on his passage to England, May 16.

Pyne, J. late of the East-India Co.'s civil service, at 77,

Cambridge terrace, aged 52, Aug. 23.

ANKEN, Walter C. Licut. Indian Navy, at Perth, aged 23,

Sept. 6. STRAHAN, Col. W. late quartermaster general of the Madras army, at 62, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 59, Sept. 4.

WALLACE, Edward J. barrister-at-law and clerk to the Crown in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay, Aug. 27.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 5th, 12th, and 19th, 1819.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Henry Liddell.

Bengal Estab. - Ens. Samuel E. Plumb, 6th N. I. Assist. surg. H. N. Nugent.

Madras Estab. - Lieut. Charles H. Philipps, artillery. Capt. James O. C. Farran, 11th N. I., invalids. Lieut. Herbert Lloyd, 21st N.I. Lieut. James A. Day, 37th N.I. Lieut. Solomon W. Peile, 49th N.I.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Richard F. Burton, 18th N. I. Lieut. Edward Lowry, 25th N. I. Lieut. F. S. Hewitt, 29th N. I.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL Bengal Estab. -- Mr. Edward H. Anson, in Dec.

Mr. Henry Lushington.

Madras Estab .- Mr. William E. Cochrane.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab .- Lieut. Thomas Brougham, artillery, overland. Capt. William Jones, engineers, overland, Oct. Maj. William M. Ramsay, 62nd N. I., overland. Lieut. Thomas B. Logan, 63rd N. I. Capt. F. M. Baker, 65th N. I., overland, Nov.

Madras Estab.—Capt. George S. Cotter, artillery, Oct. Lieut. Charles Smith, 2nd Europ. reg. Surg. Cornelius C. Linton.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. Robert M. Johnstone, 1st N.I. Col. Charles B. James, 4th N.I. Maj. Joshua Tait, 6th N. I. Capt. D. T. Compton, 29th N.I. Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th N.I. Lieut. H. P. B. Maxwell, 14th N. I. Lieut. col. John Lloyd, C. B., artillery.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. Charles G. Constable, Indian Navy, overland, 29th Oct.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Arthur W. Jones, 6 months.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Samuel W. Fenning, artillery, 6 months. Capt. Charles E. White, 4th cav., do.

Lieut. col. Henry Lawrence, 73rd N.I., do. Madras Estab.—Capt. William P. Cust, 7th cav., do.

Lieut. Frederick Childers, invalids, do. Assist. surg. William Lloyd, M.D., do. Assist. surg. Edward Young, do.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. George Rennie, artillery, do. MARINE.

Bombay Estab.-Mr. George N. P. Mason, midshipman, Indian Navy, 6 months.

#### HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. C. G. Kemball, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bombay.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH SEPT. 1849.

Bengal, 53rd Foot. - Ens. Alexander James Johnston to be lieut. without purch., v. Waddilove, dec. Dated 5th June, 1849.

Quartermaster William Peel to be ens. v. Johnson. Dated 4th Sept. 1819.

Serjt .- maj. George Barlow to be quartermaster, v. Peel. Dated 4th Sept. 1849.

61st Foot. - Ens. Thomas Maitland Moore to be lieut. without purch., v. Dilkes, dec. Dated 5th June,

Ens. Coryton Silvanus Sampson Kempe, from the 54th foot, to be ens. v. Moore. Dated 4th Sept. 1849.

Madras, 51st Foot. - Ens. Robert Gordon Sanders Mason to be lieut. without purch., v. Cassidy, dec. Dated 18th

May, 1849.

Bomboy, 22nd Foot.—Ens. William Hughes to be lieut. without

purch. v. Walch, dec. Dated 2nd June, 1849. Serjt.-maj. John Burke to be ens. v. Hughes. 4th Sept. 1849.

60th Foot. - First Lieut. John Maguire to be adjt. v. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart. who resigns the adjutancy

only. Dated 2nd June, 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 111H SETT. 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Lieut. John Francis Jones to be captain without purch. v. Holbech, dec. Dated 26th August, 1849.

Second Lieut. Arthur Charles Greville to be 1st lieut.

v. Jones. Dated 26th August, 1849. Serjt.-maj. Francis Fitzpatrick to be 2nd lieut. v. Greville. Dated 11th Sept. 1849.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1850, will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1849.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th Sept. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 3rd October next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BEST PLATE IRON,—also PITCH and TAR;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 3rd day of October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen,-

A LONG residence in India, in the Service of the Hon.

East-India Company, emboldens me to appear before you as a Candidate for a seat in your Direction.

For more than thirty-two years I have been a Member of your Civil Service, having in that period held the highest offices under the Presidency of Bombay, including that of Governor. The experience which I have gained during that long period of honourable service has, I trust, qualified me for taking a part in the home administration of your affairs, and directing from a distance those measures which are intended to secure the welfare and prosperity of the many millions composing the vast Empire of British India.

If honoured by being the object of your selection, I shall not fail to devote myself wholly to the right conduct of your affairs, and to the promotion of the best interests of our Indian fellow-subjects.

best interests or our mouan renow-subjects.

I shall, at a future period, take the liberty of waiting upon you individually with the grounds of my claim to your support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

L. R. REID.

20, Hyde Park Square, London, 30th August, 1849.

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19	10 0	,, 25 ,,			
20	12 4	,, 23 ,,			
30	31 7	,, 13 ,,			
40	91 0	,, 6 ,,			

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Age.	Premium in One Sum.	Premium in Monthly Payments.	Rs. 1,000 payable by Society.	
18	Re. 139 8	Rs. 1 1	After 25 years.	
19	137 8	1 1	,, 25 ,,	
20	162 0	13	,, 23 ,,	
30	347 8	3 8	,, 13 ,,	
40	598 8	9 15	6	

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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.		
20 30 40 50 60	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	£19 6 8 24 8 4 31 10 0 42 15 0 66 11 8	£11 2 4 14 0 9 18 2 3 24 11 7 38 5 8		

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Thursday, Sept. 27, 1849.



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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Ajdaha, with the mails, left Bombay Sept. 1, for Aden, where she arrived Sept. 12. The mails were forwarded from thence on the same day, and reached Suez on the 19th. They left Alexandria Sept. 22 by the Medina for Malta; arrived on the 26th, and were forwarded on; reaching Marseilles on the 30th.

The Hindostan, with the London mail of Sept. 20, reached Malta on the 25th, and was forwarded on the same day for Alexandria.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, Oct. 8.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or, if marked "vid Marseilles," on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 4.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay .. .. .. Sept. 1 | Bengal .. .. .. Aug. 21 Madras .. .. .. Aug. 24.

#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE interval of a week has put us in possession of twelve days' further intelligence from Calcutta, and twenty-six days' arrears of news from Bombay. It is gratifying to be able to repeat that (with the exception of some transient insubordination and symptoms of discontent exhibited in two native corps at Rawul Pindee) tranquillity still reigns throughout the vast territories of British India.

The apprehensions of, or wishes for, a Cashmere cam-

paign had entirely subsided. In explanation of the report that Maharajah Golab Sing was receiving into his service the Sikh soldiers, the Delhi Gazette says, "We have good reason to believe that the emigration, if it may be so called, has taken place with the run knowledge .... Governor-General, the Maharajah having represented that his increased territory required a much larger army for its protection; that many Sikhs had applied to him for service, and that his employing them might relieve the British Government of a good number of troublesome subjects." It adds, however, on the authority of a gentleman recently from Cashmere, that "Golab Sing has a larger array of artillery than we had hitherto supposed, and that he has recently been engaged in increasing it." The same authority mentions that nothing can be more hospitable than the treatment of European gentlemen by the Maharajah, and that, personally, he is most ready to acknowledge his obligations to the British Government.

All was quiet at Lahore. On the 31st July, the commission for the trial of Dewan Moolraj re-assembled, under orders from the Governor-General of India, in the Am Khas of the fort of Lahore, and announced to the prisoner, that "the Governor-General had, according to the recommendation of the commissioners, been graciously pleased to remit the sentence of death passed upon him, and to commute it into a sentence of banishment beyond seas, in close confinement, for life." Upon the commuted sentence being explained to him, Moolraj most eloquently protested his innocence, and declared that the punishment to him, as a Hindoo, was worse than death. The Board ordered irons to be put on him next day, though not directed to do so by the Governor-General, and the measure was generally considered as unnecessarily harsh; his confinement was more rigorous than ever, according to detailed instructions from the Board. Singapore has been named as the place of his exile and punishment.

The grounds of the decision of the Court have been published, and we have inserted this important document, which is elaborately drawn up, in our present issue.

At Peshawur, again, quiet prevails. The weather, under the influence of the rain which had fallen on the hills, was cool, the thermometer in the houses rarely exceeding 87° or 88°. A letter, dated from Peshawur, 29th July, states, with reference to the treaty concluded by Major Lawrence with the hill tribes, that, if such a treaty has been entered into, the Khyburries do not seem inclined to abide by its terms. A European soldier had been wounded near the fort; a mahout was literally cut in two, and two others were severely wounded defending their property. An officer of

the 70th N.I. had a fine Arab carried off, some of the plunderers standing over his syces with drawn swords, while others were bridling the horse; and a charger belonging to an artillery officer was carried off on the 27th. "The horses so stolen have usually been traced to the Khyber, so that if the inhabitants are not the actual thieves, they must connive at the robberies, which are said to be arranged during the day by people who bring wood for sale into the town and quarters."

The Bombay column was not expected to leave Peshawur until the end of October. The whole of the Bengal force there would, it was supposed, be relieved during the season. The "relief" of the troops throughout the Punjab was anxiously looked for; and as there are no fewer than thirty-two native corps in the province, the number of men that will be set in motion will be considerable. It is said that it will be intimated to the troops about to cross the Sutlej that they are not to receive any of the so-called Scinde

The insubordination or mutiny, as it is called, amongst some of the Bengal sepoys stationed at Rawul Pindee, appears to be connected with that frequent source of dissatisfaction in native corps, misunderstanding respecting their pay. The Delhi Gazette gives the following as the correct version of the affair:—

"The pay for the months of April and May for the troops at Rawul Pindee reached that station on, or may be a day or two before, the 12th of July. It so happened, however, that the drafts for the 22nd regiment N.I. arrived before those for the 13th N.I., and that, after the pay of the artillery and cavalry had been issued, the former corps were called upon to receive theirs. ascertain what sum the recusants demanded, but those who re-ceived what was tendered (two battalion companies, all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and some men of the other companies) took, we believe, their pay minus the Scinde marching and cantonment allowance, the latter for the month of May only being detained by the paymaster, with directions to the company officers to draw it in their next abstract, in arrears, an a paper, written in Hindee, was found on the parade ground of the a paper, written in rainder, was jound on the parade ground of the 13th N.I., calling upon the men of that corps not to take less than Rs. 12, the full sum hitherto paid to them. On the 17th, Brigade Orders directed the disbursement of pay to the 13th regiment for the 18th. On the morning of that day another paper, similar in its purport to the first, was found on the parade ground. In the evening the several companies were paraded to receive their pay, which they were assured would have been 10 8 for May, but for the deduction of Rs. 2 which would be drawn for them in arrears (no deduction was made for April, for which the Rs. 12 per man were allowed by the paymaster). About the same number and description of men as in the 22nd (viz., all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, two entire companies, and about a fourth of each of the other companies) took what was tendered them; the rest declined in a resolute, but most 'civil,' manner, saying they would take the 10 8, but they could not understand saying they would take the 10 o, but they could not understand why the Rs. 2, to which they were entitled as part of their pay, had been withheld. The endeavours of the officers to bring them to reason were thrown away, and they appeared determined to stand by their first resolve. Within twenty-four hours, however, of their by their first resoive. Within twenty-four hours, however, of their refusal, they began to repent of their conduct, and hearing, on the morning of the 20th, that they would be paid, if they solicited the issue as a favour, they came forward as one man, and asked to be permitted to take what had been tendered them, which they are said to have done with every appearance of satisfaction. The 22nd had been asked a second time to take their allowance, and a second time refused that when they found on allowance, and a second time refused; but when they found, on the evening of the 20th, that they stood alone in their recusancy, they thought discretion the better part of valour, came forward to ask for payment, and received it. It is clear that punishment ought to be inflicted, but what shape that punishment ought to take after a kind of condonation, the sepoys being all but invited to reconsider their determination, we shall not take upon ourselves to We must confess that the officer commanding the brigade say. We must comess that the officer commanding the original has very considerably compromised the military authorities, and though Sir Colvin Campbell is undoubtedly a good soldier, he ought to have left a matter affecting the discipline of native troops, of which he can know little or nothing, to be settled by higher authority, withholding the pay of the recusants, pending the result of the reference he had made."

This trifling affair was magnified into one of vast import-

ance. It was said that the Bombay troops at Peshawur were ordered to move on Rawul Pindee, to disarm the rebels; that artillery was preparing, &c.

The intention of Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, to return home at the end of the cold season, which is announced by the Bombay Times "upon authority," has excited much surprise and disappointment amongst those who anticipated extensive reforms from him. "What did he come to India for at all," asks the Bombay Telegraph, "if he did not intend to remain, and introduce those improvements which are so eminently required, and which military men looked forward to with so much confidence?" The fact, unexpected as it is, appears to be regarded by all as certain. It is said that in October he will visit Peshawur, drop down the Indus, and either take a steamer at Kurachee, or go to Bombay.

It was reported that, in consequence of orders from home, the new Sills regiments were to be disbanded; a measure which, it was concluded, would necessitate an augmentation of the regular army, and this would seriously interfere with the Governor-General's schemes in the Punjab. The Marquess of Dalhousie, it is said, has recently signified his intention of setting apart five lakhs of rupees per annum for the making of roads, canals, &c., in that country. The Englishman asserts that the Governor-General had issued orders to stop further enlistment of Khalsa troops.

We reported in our last Summary that the Nizam had dismissed his new minister, Shums-ool-Oomra. It appears that matters had proceeded smoothly for some time; the minister was known to be devising a plan for the liquidation of the debt to the Company's Government, and had prepared a paper to submit to his Highness, in which he proposed to take one year's revenue from all the jagheerdars, a measure by no means without precedent, sanctioned by the Nizam himself. The friends of Shums-ool-Oomra suppose that the Malwalas had taken advantage of this paper, to impress upon the Nizam's mind, that his minister was going, systematically, to plunder his opulent subjects, and thus poisoned his mind against his faithful servant, who was suddenly ordered to send in his gooshasht, or deed of resignation. The office of minister is to be put "into commission;" Syf Jung being the person nominated to act till some person shall be appointed. The reappointment of Suraj-ool-Moolk is reported as not improbable, though his last administration only augmented the disorder in which the affairs of the state were plunged when he obtained power.

The leading topic in the local news of Calcutta is the police investigation, which was still going on, and every day had disclosed more and more misconduct on the part of the subordinates, who appear to have been under no effectual control. The papers are filled with the details of the examinations. The Englishman asserts that Mr. Patton, the chief magistrate, had resigned; but the Indian Times declares, "upon an authority not to be gainsaid," that Mr. Patton "would rather die 10,000 deaths than resign his post whilst the Commission of Inquiry is pending."

An Act had been printed (not passed), for the improvement of Towns, by appointing municipal commissioners, whenever it may be desired by the inhabitants that they should enjoy the comforts and conveniences of lighting, paving, watering, and cleansing. "As these improvements," observes the Englishman, "can only be effected by ratepaying, it is not likely that the inhabitants of many Indian towns will voluntarily consent to be taxed, though for their own immediate benefit."

The Marquess of Dalhousie was expected to leave the hills about the 1st of November, and proceed on a visit to the Punjab.

The accounts from Bombay, where a short supply of rain had been apprehended in the north-west provinces, report that the season had been favourable, and promised to be productive. The Governor was expected to return from the Deccan to the Presidency in a few days.

No intelligence of a later date than appeared in our last issue has been received from China or the Cape of Good Hope.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Major Francis John Stephen, H. M.'s 61st, at Peshawur, aged 34, July 27. Capt. T. F. Seale, H. M.'s 94th, at Madras, Aug. 23. Capt. F. A Errington, H. M.'s 64th at Poonah, Aug. 19.

BENGAL.—Lieut. R. B. Taylor, 13th N.I. at Cape Town, June 13.

MADRAS.—Capt. the Hon. C. A. Butler, 21st N.J. at Jaulnah, Aug. 8. 1st Lieut. George Scott Elliot, h. art. at Jaulnah, Aug. 21.

Bombay.—Major F. S. Holmes, H. M.'s 8th, at Kurrachee, Aug. 3.

#### DEFALCATIONS OF SIR THOMAS TURTON.

Minute of the Governor-General.

The announcement of the default of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, Sir Thomas Turton, has been received in England, as in India, with strong expressions of indignation. The Government of India had no voice in the appointment of this officer, nor any control, directly or indirectly, over his proceedings; but as soon as I heard of the event, I stated my determination, as head of the Government, to institute a prosecution against so gross and scandalous an offender, if I could find the legal means of doing so, and if it should appear that there was any statute or regulation on which a criminal prosecution might be founded with any chance of success.

I deferred submitting a proposal to that effect to the Council until the committee appointed to investigate Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations should report. I wrote, however, to the President of the Board of Control, intimating my intentions. The President, fully approving of them, submitted a case to the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor, to ascertain whether a prosecution would lie.

Their opinion is now before me, and I regret to observe that they do not consider that Sir Thomas Turton can be brought within the reach of a criminal prosecution. The committee have not yet reported; but without further delay I propose to transmit the opinion of the law officers of the Crown to the Advocate-general, and request to be favoured with his opinion, as to whether Sir Thomas Turton can be criminally prosecuted for his default in office, with any reasonable chance of success. If the answer should be in the negative, I shall deeply regret it; but the Government of India will have been enabled to place upon record an evidence of their indignant detestation of the conduct of this officer, and of their resolution, if the law had given them the power, of sending to merited punishment in Botany Bay this worst of all robbers, a robber of the widow and the fatherless.

July 20, 1848. (Signed) DALHOUSIE.
I entirely concur.

(Signed) F. MILLETT.

I fully concur.

(Signed) J. H. LITTLER.
J. E. D. BETHUNE.

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on a Case laid before them with respect to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta.

Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-general are requested to advise the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, whether, as

far as they can form an opinion from the circumstances disclosed in the foregoing papers, Sir Thomas Turton has rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution for the misappropriation of moneys entrusted to his charge in his office of Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

We are of opinion that, under the circumstances, no prosecution of any sort can be instituted against Sir Thomas Turton, under the 9 Geo. 4, c. 74, which contains the criminal law applicable to India, because the money embezzled by him was not received by him in any private capacity within the meaning of that Act. The 2 Will. 4, c. 4, s. 1, which might apply to a case of this description, does not extend to India. If Sir Thomas Turton held an office under Her Majesty or the East-India Company, he might be proceeded against under the 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 64, and the following section, as amended by the 26 Geo. 3, c. 57, for a misdemeanor. The mode of proceeding under that Act is anomalous, and seems never to have been exercised; but as the offence of Sir Thomas Turton is of a very grave description, this perhaps will be no objection to such a course, particularly as we are not aware of any other mode by which proceedings can be taken against him. We have not sufficient information to enable us to judge whether the office held by Sir Thomas Turton would bring him within these without fuller evidence.

(Signed) John Jervis.

John Romilly.

Temple, May 19, 1848.

From James W. Colvile, Esq., Advocate-general, to George A. Bushby, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, &c. &c. &c.; dated Sept. 22, 1848.

Sir,—I have for some time delayed answering your letter of the 27th of July last, in the hope that the committee appointed to examine and report upon the accounts of Sir Thomas Turton, the late Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, would by this time have been able to make their Report. Some weeks will, however, I fear, still elapse before this can be done, and I therefore proceed to communicate, through you, my views upon the question referred to me by the Governor-General in Council, viz., "whether Sir Thomas Turton can be criminally prosecuted for his default in office, with any reasonable chance of success."

for his default in office, with any reasonable chance of success."

I entirely concur with the Attorney and Solicitor-general in the opinion, that Sir Thomas has been guilty of no statutable offence. He is clearly not within the scope of the 9 Geo. 4, c. 74; and if his misconduct falls within the letter of the 2 Will. 4, c. 4, that statute has never been extended to India. His offence, therefore, if indictable at all, must be a misdemeanor at common law; that it may be so seems to be contemplated by the law officers of the Crown, for the statutes the 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, and the 26 Geo. 3, c. 57, which they think may be applicable to his case, create no new offence; they simply provide a new tribunal and procedure for the trial of certain classes of persons accused of the crime of extortion or other misdemeanors.

Sir Thomas Turton was Registrar of the Supreme Court on its Equity, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty sides; he was appointed to that office by the Judges, under the powers vested in them by the 10th clause of the Letters Patent, commonly known as the Charter of Justice. He was, therefore, derivatively, an officer of the Crown, and upon the principles laid down by Lord Mansfield in the case of Charles Bainbridge (Howell's State Trials, vol. 22, p. 77 and p. 155), I should think Sir Thomas Turton is indictable for his default in office, unless it can be shown that the office in respect of which he has been guilty of such default is not "one of trust and confidence concerning the public." The Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court has, it is well known, certain functions which do not properly or naturally appertain to his office. Under the 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, he is, under certain circumstances, entitled as of right to administer the estates of persons dying intestate. The administration of other estates of deceased persons devolves upon him in practice under the will, or by the act either of the deceased themselves, or of their representatives. He is further, under Act 17, of 1843, ex officio trustee of trust funds brought within the operation of that Act. The defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton have arisen mainly in his administration of estates of deceased persons. From an account before me, for the precise accuracy of which I do not at present vouch, the gross amount of costs, balances due from him to such estates, appears to be Rs. 8,04,188. 10. 8., of which the larger, though I cannot yet state what precise, proportion is due to estates of which he was

<sup>\*</sup> See Res v. Hollan, 4 T. R. 457, 663, 691, where these statutes were acted upon.



administrator under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 79. His defalcations, as official trustee, are stated at Rs. 12,036. 15. 8, whilst the moneys which ought to have been in his hands as an officer of Court, being suitors' moneys deposited for costs and other purposes, do not appear to exceed Rs. 6,611. 12. 7.

In respect of his breaches of trust in the administration of

estates, to which he administered otherwise than under the statute, I am clear that Sir Thomas Turton, like any other administrator, is only civilly responsible to the parties interested in those estates; as to these, therefore, no indictment will lie. to breaches of trust in the administration of the estates to which he administered ex-officio and by virtue of the statute, I have felt far more doubt. On the one hand, it may be argued that the duty of taking out administration to, and consequently that of faithfully administering, these estates, is cast upon the Ecclesiastical Registrar as such by a public statute, that it has thereby become a duty inherent in his office, in the performance of which the public is as much concerned as in the performance of any other duty by an officer of justice; on the other hand, it may be argued that this selection of the Ecclesiastical Registrar is merely a matter of convenience for the parties interested in the estates; that his remuneration is derived not from the public, but from the particular estates; that for every breach of duty by him, the law affords a civil carnot be said to concern the public, which is no more affected by them than by those of ordinary executors or trustees. If the course taken by Parliament in the case of Mr. Ricketts, at Madras, viz. that of making the revenues of India, and therefore in a sense the State, liable for the defaults of the Registrar as official administrator, had established this liability as a principle, or was likely to be followed as a precedent on the present occasion, I should have no doubt as to the propriety of indicting Sir Thomas Turton for his malversations as official administrator; for in that case, his breach of duty would directly and materially affect the public; but if this liability be repudiated, the question whether Sir T. T. be amenable to the criminal law in respect of his defaults as administrator, seems to me to be one of doubt and difficulty; and the impolicy of doing anything which may be construed to imply a recognition of the liability of the State, is an additional reason why I should hesitate, as I do hesitate, to recommend a Government prosecution of Sir Thomas, for any misappropriation of moneys in his charge, as official administrator. The same considerations apply to the malversations of Sir Thos. Turton, as official trustee, under Act 17, of 1843.

It appears to me, that if the misappropriation of the suitors'

It appears to me, that if the misappropriation of the suitors' moneys received by Sir Thomas Turton (Co.'s Rs. 6,611. 12. 7. in all), strictly, as Equity Registrar, can be brought home to him (and I do not anticipate much difficulty in respect of evidence on this point), he has been guilty of misconduct in office, amounting to an indictable misdemeanor. I believe that the amount in cash made over to the present Registrar did not exceed Rs. 5,000, and was therefore less than the whole amount of Equity deposits. Had it exceeded these, there might have been some difficulty in proving the misappropriation of these particular sums, as we have, I believe, no means of tracing the particular moneys paid in.

Another ground on which I have always thought that Sir Thomas Turton is indictable, is his disobedience of the statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 84.\* By the 5th section of that Act, the Registrar is bound to keep the accounts of each estate committed to him in a book open to the inspection of the public. He is also bound to file in Court, periodically, true and perfect schedules of all sums of money, bonds or other securities received on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. I believe that it I believe that it would not be difficult to show that the books kept by the late Registrar were not in accordance with this enactment, and that the schedules filed were by no means true or perfect. It is, however, difficult to say, that the precise errors assignable imply a fraudulent intention. Many make against, though many others make for the Registrar; and all, I believe, arose less from design than from the generally loose manner in which the accounts of the office were kept. In the schedule filed, as the practice was, so late as December, 1847, though purporting to be a schedule of the assets as they stood in December, 1846, there are various errors which may not unfairly be attributed to design. The Registrar is bound not to keep, unless under par-ticular circumstances, a large cash balance in hand; it was therefore his interest, in order to avoid injury, to make the amount of the securities invested on account of any particular estate appear in the schedule to be as large, and to make the cash balance on account of that estate appear to be as small as possible.

Now, in the schedule in question, I find, in the estate of John Athenass, the cash balance is stated at 6,171. 13. 10, and the amount of securities is stated at 25,000 Sicca rupees. By the ledger, it appears that the real cash balance due to that estate was 15,050. 15. 7, and the securities only 17,000 Sicca rupees, Company's paper, to the amount of 8,000 Sicca rupees, having been sold in November or December, 1846, but no notice of that transaction taken by those who made up the schedule. In the estate of Lieut. Charles Dicken, the schedule debits the estate with a small cash balance, 470. 10. 5, and credits it with Government paper to the amount of Rs. 11,000. That Government paper had been sold in November, 1846, and on the 31st December, 1846, the ledgers show the state of the account to have been a cash balance of Rs. 11,676. 11. 5, and no Government paper at all at the credit of that estate. There are other instances of the same kind; but the extreme carelessness of all the native writers in the office (and there were none but natives employed), the general confusion of the accounts, and the laxity of the whole system of the office were such, that it is possible Sir Thomas Turton may, in respect to these false entries, have been guilty of no more than a very culpable degree of careless-ness, and may not have been himself conscious of the errors.

Upon the whole case, his Lordship in Council will see I am of oninion, that an indictment against Sir Thomas Turton for the missplication of the equity deposits, or one for the omission to file a true and perfect schedule, pursuant to the statute, is the least open to objection, and affords the most reasonable grounds on which to expect a conviction. There is nothing to prevent two separate indictments being prepared against him for these distinct offences. There was not in the office a single employé on whose evidence I should be disposed to rely; and this circumstance, and the complexity and confusion of the accounts, would probably operate to prevent success in any but the simplest case. The cases, however, to which I have adverted, are simple, and evidence in them seems to be easily attainable.

Since I began this letter, I have examined more attentively the amounts relating to the equity deposits. They consist of small sums deposited by way of security for the costs of an appeal or re-hearing. Some have been many years in the office, owing to the carelessness of those entitled to claim them, and were taken over by Sir Thomas (probably as items in account) from his predecessor. Others I may instance, Sa. Rs. 1,220, in a cause of the Rajah of Vizinagram v. John Muller and others, and a sum of Cs.'s Rs. 420, in a cause of Wallace v. M. Kellar, were paid in during the year 1847-1848.

It will no doubt strike his Lordship in Council, that the most obvious objection to the adoption of the course suggested above is, that if it be followed, we shall be driven to indict Sir Thomas Turton for offences insignificant, when compared with the greater delinquencies, which, from defects in the criminal law, we must leave unpunished; and that a conviction upon such charges can only entail a punishment proportioned to the nature and magnitude of the offence charged and proven.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES W. COLVILE,
48. Advocate-General.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1848.

Minute by the Governor-General. Dated Sept. 26, 1848.

I circulate the Advocate-general's opinion relative to the liability of Sir Thomas Turton to criminal prosecution, for the gross malversations of which he has been guilty in his office as Ecclesiastical Registrar.

The Advocate-general concurs in the opinion expressed by her Majesty's Attorney-general and Solicitor-general.

I attach great weight to the observation in the concluding paragraph of the Advocate's letter.

If Sir Thomas Turton cannot be prosecuted with any probability of a conviction for the great crime of which he has been guilty, I think the Government would lower itself, and would err, if it were to pursue him for the minor and comparatively petty delinquencies he has committed.

I deeply regret that so great an offender should escape the punishment he merits. But the Government is powerless in the matter; and the Governor-General in Council can do no more than now place on record the evidence of his resolution to bring this criminal to trial and to punishment, if the state of the law had enabled him to do so.

Sept. 26, 1848.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

(Signed) F. MILLETT.

I concur. (Signed) J. H. LITTLER.

<sup>\*</sup> That this is a misdemeanor at Common Law, &c. Res v. Davis, Sayers, 163; Queen v. Crossby, 10 Ad. and E. 132; Queen v. Buchanan, 8 Q.B. 443.

#### Minute by the Governor-General.

In the month of September, 1848, the Advocate-general submitted his opinion on the liability of Sir Thomas Turton to criminal prosecution under the statutes, on account of the malversations of which he had been guilty as Ecclesiastical Registrar. The Advocate-general concurred with her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-general, that under the law as it stood Sir T. Turton could not be prosecuted for the principal crime which had been laid to his charge. On receiving these concurrent opinions of the legal authorities, I recorded a minute, in which I stated my own opinion that the Government was powerless as against Sir Thomas Turton, and that it could do no more than place on record the evidence of its resolution to punish him, if the state of the law had permitted it.

Mr. Millett and Sir John Littler concurred in this view of the subject. Mr. Bethune, while he agreed with the law officers in thinking that the law, as it stood, would not reach the main offence, and while he agreed also in thinking that it would be inexpedient to prosecute for a comparatively insignificant irregularity, declared his opinion of the propriety of supplying the deficiency of the statute law, by passing in the Council an Act of Pains and Penalties for the punishment of the crime committed by Sir Thomas Turton. The measure proposed by Mr. Bethune was a very strong one; it was without precedent in the proceedings of the Council of India, and consequently was of a character to forbid its being lightly determined upon, or hastily determined upon.

Moreover, the Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine and report upon the state of Sir Thomas Turton's office, lad not completed their task, so as to afford a foundation for proceedings against him. They have not reported even now. For these reasons I delayed recording any further minute on the question, awaiting until the Report of the Committee be given in, and more especially until I should receive a reply to letters which I addressed, demi-officially, to the authorities at home on the subject, as soon as I received Mr. Bethune's minute.

The mail which has just arrived, and which might have brought me a reply, has not conveyed to me any observations on the subject. I will, therefore, no longer delay the expression of my sentiments on Mr. Bethune's proposal, which has been again brought under my notice by a demi-official letter from the President in Council, received by me a few days ago.

Sir Herbert Maddock informs me, that a general rumour prevails that Sir Thomas Turton is about to take his departure from India. He expected, at the time he wrote, that the Report of the Committee on Sir T. Turton's office would be given in forthwith. He suggests, in accordance with Mr. Bethune's proposal, that an Act of Pains and Penalties against Sir T. Turton should be passed; and that, to prevent the risk of his leaving India before the Act could be rendered complete, another preliminary Act should be passed (as I understand per saltum), authorizing the arrest and detention of Sir Thomas Turton for such specified time as will admit of the passing of the main Act. I have given very anxious consideration to this question, not only since the receipt of the letter addressed to me by the President in Council, but during the time which has elapsed since Mr. Bethune delivered to me his minute.

It is quite unnecessary for me to repeat the declaration of my desire, personally, for the credit of the Government of India, to find the means of punishing this man; and although the measure proposed would be, as Mr. Bethune truly says, "unusual and distasteful to the common way of thinking of English jurists," I should not be deterred by any such considerations from promptly adopting it, if I could satisfy my own judgment that it would be successful. I entertain very great doubts of its success. Mr. Bethune, as I gather from his minute, and from the conversation we had upon the subject, feels no doubt whatever of the entire competency of the Council of India to pass such an Act.

Without placing my opinion for a moment on a question of law in competition with his, yet on various grounds I feel myself unable to entertain any confident opinion that the competency of the Council for passing such an Act would be admitted. The enactment of a Bill of Pains and Penalties relating to such crimes as that with which Sir T. Turton is charged, is an event of very rare occurrence indeed, even in the Imperial Parliament. Only two precedents are quoted, and one of these failed. I am by no means confident that the power of the Council of India to pass a retrospective Act, inflicting punishment on an individual for a conduct which the statute law of England had not recognized to be a crime, and thus exercising an authority which the Imperial Parliament itself does not put forth except on the rarest occasions and at distant intervals, would be received as indisputable, either by legal authorities in England, or by the Hon. Court of Directors, under whom we serve.

The Hon. Court has of late, on more occasions than one, evinced an inclination to hold that the legislative powers of the Council of India, on other points than those which are specially regulated by the Charter Act, are anything but co-extensive with the powers of other Legislatures; while it is very certain, that if the highest legal authorities of her Majesty's Government and of the Hon. Company should be of opinion that the Council of India, in passing an Act of Pains and Penalties, had exceeded its powers, or had even exercised a power that was questionable, their opinion would of necessity prevail, and very embarrassing results might be produced. If the Act of Pains and Penalties, passed by the Council of India, should be disallowed, the result would a triumph to the criminal, instead of a punishment. If the power to pass the Act should be questioned, it would lead to litigation, and to the stirring of propositions which might create unnecessary doubts, and lead to vexatious and endless controversy.

Having regard to these considerations, and to the doubts which I myself entertain of the recognition of the competency of the Council of India to exercise such a power, or, at all events, of the expediency of its exercising it without reference to the Hon. Court; having regard, also, to the rapidity with which such reference can now be made, I am adverse to the commencement of any proceedings in the Legislative Council of India without

I have already stated, that within a few days after the receipt of Mr. Bethune's minute, I solicited, demi-officially, the instructions of the authorities at home on the point. It is more than probable that I shall receive those instructions; but, even if they should not reach me, I should still recommend strongly to the President in Council, and to my colleagues, that the proceedings in question should not be commenced without the authority of the Court. I recommend this course with the less hesitation, because, if it should turn out that Sir Thomas Turton in the meantime did actually quit India, his departure will not place him beyond the reach of punishment for the crime which he has committed in that country. An Act of Pains and Penaltics against him may still, if it is thought right, be introduced into the Imperial Parliament. I think it infinitely better that we should hereafter recommend to those we serve to obtain the punishment of this man from Parliament, than that we should exercise what is to my mind a doubtful power, in making an attempt to punish him here, which attempt, if it fail, will place the criminal in a better position than that which he now occupies.

If it should be proposed to pass an Act for detaining him here until the orders of the Court may be received, in the same manner as it is proposed to detain him by an Act until the main Act should be passed, I must again reluctantly dissent. The expressions in Mr. Bethune's minute confirm my recollection of his having expressed doubts himself, in our conversation, of the expediency of inflicting the penalty of transportation in the proposed Act, and of his having contemplated inflicting by it the degradation of perpetual banishment from the territorics of the East-India Company. In accordance with the doubts I have already expressed, I could not assent to the infliction of a sentence of transportation; and to pass an Act preventing a man from leaving the country, in order to give us time to pass anther Act sending him out of it, would, in the eyes of the public generally, appear to be something so inconsistent, and even more, that I fear the effect would be bad.

I take the liberty, for the reasons I have stated above, to recommend to the President in Council not to pass an Act of Pains and Penalties against Sir Thomas Turton, without having obtained the previous sanction of the Hon. Court. And in case I should not receive a reply to my demi-official communications which may appear to be sufficiently authoritative, I would suggest that a full statement of the facts should be made by the next mail to the Court, the wishes of the Government of India explained, and the instructions of the Court requested. This, however, cannot be done otherwise than hypothetically, if the Report of the Committee of the Supreme Court has not yet been before Government.

Jan. 9, 1849. (Signed) DALHOUSIE.

The Report of the Commissioners, Messrs. Colvile, Sandes, Macpherson, Higgins, and Smoult, is dated 25th January, 1849. It is of great length, filling nineteen folio pages of the Blue Book. The subjects of their inquiry were, 1st., the amount of the gross deficiency in the assets lately under the administration of Sir T. Turton; 2nd, the mode in which that deficiency was to be apportioned amongst the several estates and trusts committed to his charge; 3rd, what were his means of meeting, and partially making good, his liabilities to these estates.

The manner in which the accounts and records in the office

were kept appears to have been disgraceful. "The accounts," the Commissioners say, "had been wholly kept by native mohurrirs and writers employed in the office; no European clerk or accountant was employed there," and the Commissioners were unable to investigate the accounts without the assistance of an European accountant (Mr. Mackellar), who was obliged to pay a staff of writers, and some of the employés in the office, to make up and balance the books.

Under the first head, they say that the account of assets with which Sir T. Turton debited himself, as apparently due on the 25th February, 1848 (when he resigned the office), is Rs. 8,70,224. 3. 1., which balance, by corrections, consisting mainly of remittances stated to have been omitted in the cash book, is afterwards reduced to Rs. 6,74,313. 15. 1. "Sir R. Turton expresses his willingness," the Commissioners say, " to be bound by this account; it was, however, obvious to us that very little dependence could be placed upon it, and we directed the books to be balanced and made up irrespectively of it." result of this making up of the books is to show that the total amount due from Sir Thomas is Rs. 10,25,714. 5. 10, or, allowing for balances from estates appearing to be due to him, the demore than the sum of misappropriations with which Sir Thomas charged himself. "Whether the larger amount with which we have, prima facie, charged Sir, Thos. Turton, he radicable or not, the Commissioners add, is, as we have before shown, uncertain; if, however, it be reducible, it is so only by proof of errors in the official books and accounts kept by writers in the employ of Sir Thomas Turton prior to the 1st of January, 1847. or of payments of which no record or voucher is to be found in the office. We profess only to give the results of the books as they existed in February, 1848, and of the additions made to them from materials found in the office at that date.

"We think it necessary further to observe, that, although in estimating the sum for which Sir Thomas Turton is a defaulter. it may be right to give him credit for the balances apparently due to him; that sum does not correctly measure the amount of his legal liability, or of the gross deficiency in the assets belonging to the various estates and trusts committed to his charge. In the first place, we are by no means clear that Sir Thomas's claim to these sums as still due to him could, in all cases, be substantiated; in the second, the Ecclesiastical Registrar was, in point of law, no more to entitled to advance the moneys belonging to estate (A.) for the purposes of estate (B.) than he was entitled to apply them to his own use, and it by no means follows that the moneys so advanced will be recoverable in full, or that such as may be recovered will be traceable to the particular estate from which they were borrowed, or capable of being applied otherwise than the other moneys which may be recovered from Sir Thomas Turton's estate, that is, by way of dividend on the general amount of his official liabilities. It seems, therefore, more proper to state the gross apparent deficiency in cash, at the larger sum of Rs. 10,25,714. 5. 10., and to treat the sum of Rs. 1,42,022. 2. 2., as a part of Sir Thomas Turton's estate, of which so much as may be recovered will be specially applicable to the discharge of his official liabilities."

Under the second head, the Commissioners give a deplorable picture of the state in which they found the securities, partly the result of errors and omissions in the books, and the Registrar's utter neglect of the rules of his office; and partly, as it would appear from a remark of the Commissioners, of less venial Buying and selling of Government paper were entered into with a view to the profit, not of the estate, but of the office. For the purpose of these transactions, there was what is called a "Suspense Account," and the Commissioners say, "in many cases Government paper appears to have been passed through the 'Suspense Account' merely for the purpose of making a profit, which, there is evidence to show, was treated as the legitimate gain of the office." It would appear that the existence of this "Suspense Account" was accidentally lighted upon in the course of their investigations. "Certain accounts," they "were discovered in the office, consisting of sheets of paper loosely stitched together and very roughly kept, but obviously purporting to record the transfers of Government Securities to and from an account entitled the "Suspense Account." The Commissioners, supposing there might be some more formal record of this "Suspense Account" than these loose papers, caused a letter to be written to Sir T. Turton, requesting information, which elicited the following cool reply from Sir Thomas:—"The Suspense Account was kept by Parbutty Sunker Mookerjee; I believe not in any regular books, and I believe chiefly in Bengallee. I never saw the accounts; but when any transaction, such as the sale or purchase of securities, to any amount, took place, a memorandum was given to me, which, after examination, was returned to Parbutty Sunker.

Some months before my resignation, I directed the account to be closed, and to be made up in English for my information, and to be shown to me; but though I frequently asked for it before my resignation, I never obtained it. If they are not in the office, I do not know what has become of these accounts, which, as I have stated, I never saw, nor of the books, if there were any (which I do not believe), in which they were entered." To the direct frauds must probably be added a large amount of indirect frauds derived from this source.

With respect to the third head of inquiry, namely, what are Sir T. Turton's means of meeting or partially making good his defalcations, the Commissioners report that his property consists of real estate in England and India (subject to settlements and incumbrances), a plantation in Ceylon (supposed to be worthless), houses, debts (some irrecoverable), a policy of insurance, notes, bills, &c.; the figures stated by the Commissioners, taken at the full nominal amount, make about four lacs, subject to the claims of his other creditors; but if realized in full, and applied to the discharge of his official defalcations, the amount would still leave a deficiency of upwards of six lacs, or £60.000.

#### BENGAL.

#### THE CASE OF MOOLRAJ.

GROUNDS OF THE COURT'S JUDGMENT IN CONVICTING MOOLRAJ OF MURDER, AND PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON HIM-

The connection of Dewan Moolraj with the Mooltan country is a matter of history. In September, 1844, we find that Sawan Mull, the nazim or governor of Mooltan for the maharajah of the Seikh nation, was assassinated. He was a man of great vigour and ability, and the prosperity of the province was mainly attributable to his administration. He was succeeded in his

office by his son, the prisoner. It would appear, that for some months Moolraj continued to hold the government of Mooltan on the same terms as his father. Early in 1816, it seems that Rajah Lall Singh designed to remove the dewan from his charge. There had been a personal quarrel between them for some years, and now, on the treaty of Lahore being executed, Rajah Lall Singh became prime minister of the Punjab, and a force was sent against Moolraj to secure the demand of fine on succession to Sawun Mull, as well as to realize a portion of the current revenue. An encounter took place near Jung; Rajah Lall Singh's troops were defeated. The agent to the governor-general at Lahore interfered to mediate between the two parties. After much delay and trouble it was finally arranged that Moolraj should give up the district of Jung, being nearly one-third of the province heretofore held by him; that he should pay twenty lacs on account of fine on succession, and for arrears, and that the revenue of the districts still left under the charge of the dewan, should be raised in amount by more than one-third. The new engagement was in fact a farm of the province for three years, commencing in 1904 Sumbat, corresponding with the autumn crop of 1847, A.D. Dewan Moolraj expressed himself to the British agent as extremely pleased at this arrangement, as though the payment fixed was heavy, it secured to him, by the aid of the English, his life and office out of the hands of his merciless enemy.

But the close of the same year was to see a new change in the affairs of the Punjab, and the treaty of Bhyrawall, executed in December, 1846, placed the administration of the country in the hands of a council of regency, composed of leading chiefs and sirdars acting under the control and guidance of a British resident.

About a twelvemonth from this time, Moolraj, on the occasion of the return to Europe of the resident, Sir Henry Lawrence, visited Lahore. He arrived, however, too late to see that officer. He visited, however, his successor, Mr. John Lawrence, and at an interview in the first week of December, 1847, solicited from him leave to give in the resignation of the farm of the province of Mooltan, granted the previous year. Moolraj's public reasons for this proceeding, as deliberately stated to the resident, were two; one, that the new arrange-ments about the customs in the Punjab, which reduced the old transit and town duty system of a native state into one of simple export and import duty, but which change did not extend to Mooltan, on account of the three years' lease, caused him He urged that the Lahore authorities had let off great loss. so many duties on articles in their new tariff, that the Mooltan people were unwilling to pay according to his own local scale of duties, and he further expressed his dislike to follow the example of the durbar in its system of fiscal commutation. The second reason was that he did not retain his old hold upon the people of Mooltan, since the treaty of Bhyrawall had introduced a formal appeal to the new council from his proceedings as governor or maxim. On this latter point, Moolrej persisted with great pertinacity in his interview with Mr. John Lawrence, for he distinctly told that officer that he would retain his charge if the system of interference was given up.

From Mr. Lawrence's evidence, it clearly appears that the question of responsibility for acts done to the inhabitants of Mooltan was debated by Moolran mainly as one of profit and loss. He stated distinctly, that the enhanced rent would not pay, if the privilege of appeal was conceded to the people in all private and public wrongs. He stood out for independence as a necessary condition of his retaining the farm.

As a key to future events, it is desirable that the object of Moolraj should, in respect to the resignation, be cleared of every shadow of doubt. Now Mr. John Lawrence states his firm belief that Moolraj was sincere in his expressed wish, and if anything further than such evidence of the British resident at the time is required to satisfy the commissioners of Moolraj's motive and intentions, we are supplied by the same officer with particular cases of money suits decided against Moolraj, which were the source of great vexation to his feelings, and of embarrassment

to his system of government.

While Moolraj's sincerity in requesting to resign in Dec. 1847 seems undoubted, the same witness, Mr. J. Lawrence, continues to state that he has no reason to suppose the dewan to have changed his mind on the subject before Mr. Agnew and his party left Lahore in April following, to receive charge of the Mr. Lawrence, though still residing at Lahore in March 1848, never heard a native remark that Moolraj's wishes had altered; he is not aware of any necessities that could have induced Moolraj to change his determination. Notoriously a rich man, and without children, the dewan spoke of himself as having no one to assist him in the government; as being in ill health, and as being at enmity with his brothers. Pulling up his sleeve and showing his arm, he continued to urge to the British resident, "Is that the arm of a man to rule a country?" After his return from Lahore to Mooltan, Moolraj un-doubtedly made great reduction in his troops. He sold off stores, and in April paid in his last instalment of rent for the current harvest. In all these circumstances there is clear evidence of his motive and intention to quit Mooltan.

We now arrive at the events in the city of Mooltan. On April 5th, Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, assistants to the resident at Lahore, with Sirdar Khan Singh, the officer selected as successor to Moolraj in the government of Mooltan, left Lahore by water for Mooltan to relieve the dewan. The troops which were detached on duty with the party went by land. They consisted of about 1,300 fighting men, 600 foot of the so-called Goorkha regiment, 700 cavalry, and 100 artillery, with six guns. On the 17th the boats anchored off the landing place nearest to the fort of Mooltan. On the following day the party with the troops encamped in and about the Eedgah, a building in a direct line about half a mile from the fort, and the same distance from Moolraj's own residence, the Am Khass. Moolraj paid two visits, one of ceremony and the other of business, in the course of the 18th, and it was settled at the last interview that the fort should be delivered over to the new

governor on the following morning.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the British Officers, Khan Sing, and Moolraj, visited the Fort. Mr. Agnewinspected the stores and magazines; harangued the troops of Moolraj who were to be detained or dismissed, and, leaving the Fort in charge of two companies of the Goorkha Regiment, prepared with the rest of the party to return home. The egress from the Fort lay through an inner gate called Sikhi, and then an outer one called Kumr Kotha. This last was connected with the glacis by a standing bridge over the deep fort ditch. At this point Mr. Agnew is said to have been riding on the extreme right; next to him was Moolraj, then Lieut. Anderson, Khan Singh being on the left flank. Somewhere near this bridge, for the spot is placed differently in the different depositions, Mr. Agnew was struck with a spear by an assassin, fell from his horse, and was wounded with three blows of a sword by the same man, who escaped by falling or getting into the deep ditch. Moolraj, seeing what had taken place, pushed on his horse. Lieutenant Anderson too rode off rapidly, while Khan Sing stopped behind with Rungram, a relation of Moolraj by marriage, to take care of Mr. Agnew. From the bridge the distance to the city gate is less than the distance of the city gate (which has the name of Doulut) from the Am Khass, the residence of Moolraj, and that is about 100 paces, the road lying through a bazaar in the suburbs, under the walls of the Am Khass, to the Eedgah, where Mr. Agnew was encamped. In taking, however, this the regular road, the elephant on which Mr. Agnew had been placed was compelled to go a bye-road, to escape from the hostile demonstration of the soldiery, whose cantonment surrounds the Am Khass, or rather with Mooiraj's palace composes it. Matchlocks were fired, as if to warn the party from the direct route, and guns were brought out of the cantonment. In the mean time, Lieut. Anderson had been severely wounded in his flight from the scene of the attack upon Agnew, and was found beyond the Doulut gate, lying on the ground, with seven wounds on himself and four on his horse. He was brought home by some of his own people, but the manner of his being cut down is not clear. Some time after this Moolraj, at the persuasion of Rungram, who is married to his first cousin, and who staid behind to succour Mr. Agnew, prepared to visit the wounded officers; when mounting their horses, a carbineer of the escort attacked Rungram with a sword, and inflicted three severe wounds on his arm, one of which might have cut open the forehead.

Moolraj then returned into the Am Khass, and contented himself with sending Toolseeram, one of his Moonshees, to wait upon Mr. Agnew with a letter of excuse and warning, saying that he had wished to come in person; that in making the attempt Rungram had been wounded; that there was a riot among the Hindoo and Mahomedan soldiery, and that Mr. Agnew with his party should be upon the watch to protect themselves.

This scene may be said to close the first act in the sad drama of Mooltan, and it is now necessary to pass again under review the position of Moolraj in respect to his tenure of the government of Mooltan.

Now if Moolraj secretly directed the attack upon the British Officers before he visited the fort (for the movement of the head by Moolrai, which is interpreted in some of the evidence into a sign to the assassin, appears to have been accidental or fancied) we must search for adequate motives, having their origin in the month of April, and in influences pervading at Mooltan-either he repented having given in his resignation, or from revenge of some fancied insult he compassed the assassination of the two officers. Now, after the most careful consideration, the Court cannot discover in the different circumstances that took place during Mr. Agnew's progress to Mooltan, and up till the night of the 18th, any connected chain of suspicion against Moolraj. A want of attention on the road; Moolraj failing to go out to receive the officers on their arrival at Mooltan; the absence of a salute; the want of courtesy towards Khan Singh at the Eedgah interview, even the excitement of Moolraj during the dispute about the accounts and cases of petitioners, may, without any violence to probability, be explained by the perplexities of the position of Moolraj, and the vexation of his feelings at the mode of his removal. Surprise, disappointment, and subdued anger would not unnaturally produce these circumstances on the part of a man of Moolraj's temperament, and it is an assumption to treat them as causes and effects of a spirit of disaffection and rebellion in his heart. Mr. J. Lawrence, indeed, states that all old claims of the state were satisfied and settled by the money payment in 1846. And in his opinion Moolraj quitted Lahore in December 1847, with that impression of the understanding between them. In Mr. Lawrence's belief, no remarks of Mr. Agnew, who was a very honest-minded man, could make Moolraj fear that the accounts were sought for from any other object than to form the basis of a new engagement with the landholders. Moolraj might have been disturbed and irritated by the pertinacity of Mr. Agnew in regard to the accounts and undecided claims, it is to be remembered that the furnishing of these accounts was one of the circumstances which were to be placed to his credit as grounds for a grant of land on his retirement, so that if the disclosure of his private affairs was of itself a subject of annoyance, it had its set off of advantage to Moolraj, whose future fortunes were still to be determined by the Resident and Council of Labore.

Then as to the character of the man on whom these circumstances were to produce so startling an impression. - Moolraj would seem by nature and habit to possess much more of a mercantile than a martial character. On succeeding, in 1811, to his father's office, it was with no great promise of success. His intercourse with the British Resident in 1846 and 1847 had not left any very favourable impressions of fitness to represent his father in his bold and vigorous career as governor of Mooltan. There seems to have been more of calmendurance than of active daring in his temperament. He may have been oppressive on systematic principles of business, but he does not figure in the character of a cruel and violent man, nor consequently as a man who would be feared under all changes of circumstances by a lawless body of soldiers and followers. In short, he is not a man of strong passions, or of great mental power, which would command obedience. But he had many valuable qualities for civil administration in quiet times, and the spirit and success of

his government in maintaining the prosperity of Mooltan, set an example deserving of imitation in eastern countries.

It is necessary to form some clear estimate of Moolraj's character in order to calculate the extent to which Mr. Agnew's interference with his interest, or the disaffected spirit at Mooltan, could induce him to engage in deeds of violence and danger, and suddenly to yield himself up to the gratification of revenge; and certainly, after the most careful consideration of the Dewan's character, and after giving every attention to the arguments of the advocates on both sides, Moolraj's complicity in the attempt at assassination must be rejected unless much assumption is thrown into the balance of probabilities.

No doubt Moolraj's flight, immediately on seeing Mr. Agnew attacked, does strike the mind as a very marked circumstance. It may be said, would not the natural impulse of a loyal and gallant servant have been to do other than desert the wounded Agnew at such a moment of danger? We are not, however, called upon to discuss the extent of active moral obligation at a moment of emergency. A man of a bold and chivalrous charac-ter by temperament, and a man of high feeling and general sympathy, would doubtless have remained behind. But it is equally true that, under similar circumstances, Moolraj would not be found a solitary instance of a somewhat timid character, thinking only of securing its own safety in flight. It is right too, not to exclude from view that Moolraj was unnerved and discontented. He was giving up office and all its sweets-the charm of power and pride in his army. He may have had to endure secret reproaches and open taunts from many of his followers for abandoning his post and sacrificing their interests to please the enemy of the Khalsa. The involvements of his position at this new event might, for the moment, bewilder a mind liable to be swayed by contradictory impulses. Neither, as the advocate of the pri-soner has urged, does Lieut. Anderson's speedy flight at the same time, though the authority possessed by the two was certainly very different, afford us any light by which to trace out Moolraj's criminality from the act of abondonment and escape.

How then was this act of violence committed at all? done in open day at the gate of the fort, at Moolraj's side, in the face of his followers, by a single assassin. Could this be without the direction or approval of Moolraj? It has never been suggested that the assassin had any personal wrong to revenge. He seems to represent the feelings of others. From what can be gleaned of the identity of the man, he would seem to have been a desperate bravo, the terror of peaceable people, and equal to any open or secret crime. Though Moolraj's character might not involve him in a scheme of assassination with such a desperado as this, it may be urged by the prosecution whether Moolraj may not have encouraged by his conduct and complaints his confidants and followers to believe or assume that he was a helpless creature in the hands of the English, and willing to lead any opposition to the extension of their influence, which the patriotism of the people might demand. Words of complaint and upbraiding might be used by Moolraj, as indeed expressing his real feelings, but with no object but to amuse the excitement of his followers, and to conceal the peaceable and obedient course which he himself had contracted with the Resident in December to pursue. The influence of such complaints might easily assume a hostile form in the minds of the chief officers, and a still more hostile shape with the common followers, so that, unknown or unsanctioned by Moolraj, a man like the bravo who attacked Mr. Agnew, and the band of horsemen who cut down Lieut. Anderson, might be moved to action by excited feelings. They might be influenced by a sense that Moolraj would secretly approve of their zeal, or at least would be right glad to enjoy the fruits of their conduct in emancipation from the toils of the English and their party, without incurring the charge of procuring it by his open defiance and resistance.

Nor, while reasoning upon the improbability of any attempt at assassination being made in Moolraj's presence, without his connivance, can we exclude from consideration a most important point, urged indeed very properly by the Advocate for the defence, that the plan arranged by Moolraj with the Resident, Mr. J. Lawrence, in December, 1848, for delivery of the fort and government to the Lahore Council, and which plan differed very materially from that carried out by his successor, Sir F. Currie, in April, 1849, was suggested and urged by Moolraj, as best suited to prevent any commotion and resistance on the part of his own people. The resignation was to be kept a se-There was not to be a native successor appointed. Some English officers were to visit Mooltan for purposes of inspection, they were gradually to be invested with the power and machinery of the Government, and Moolraj, when all looked fair and secure, was to slip away from the country. Here Moolraj's provision against tumult was secresy. It matters not whether the secresy that was openly abandoned in April could have been perfectly secured in December; Moolraj deemed that it could have been maintained sufficiently for his object, and it is undeniably a very effective argument for Moolraj's defence in regard to the first attack, that by the act of the British Resident and the Council, "I was not furnished with the means of providing against commotion which were best suited to my character." Secresy and caution were Moolraj's instruments of action. The transfer that was intended to have been made in winter was now to be made, and in the oppressive heats of summer a native officer was formally appointed the successor of Moolraj, instead of an European gentleman. The matter, hitherto secret, had been laid before the Council by the new Resident, Sir F. Currie; while the proceedings of Mr. Agnew, in his progress and on arrival at Mooltan, placed it out of the power of Moolraj to blind one follower for a moment as to the real character of the affair in hand.

Further, it cannot be said that the arrangements made for the transfer were particularly well adapted to overawe a tumultuous body of Eastern troops, whose bread was at stake, and but few of whom, under the new state of affairs, could hope to retain it. The English officers selected were not old, experienced military men. Mr. Agnew, the chief officer, was a young civilian, who men. Mr. Agnew, the chief officer, was a young civilian, who seems to have shut his eyes purposely to the symptoms of disaffection which were presenting themselves to him in his progress to Mooltan, or were brought to his notice before his visit to the fort. The British officers with the new governor were quietly proceeding by water to Mooltan, while the Durbar troops were marching by land—blind confidence in the fidelity of the Sikh soldiery taking the place of establishing a regard and respect for the English, by ties of professional courtesy and intercourse. Then too a hody of fessional courtesy and intercourse. Then, too, a body of followers and soldiery, sensitive of the honour of their go-Then, too, a body of vernor, and unaccustomed to the forms of office in the British provinces, might have been excited by the reports of the abrupt and imperious bearing of Mr. Agnew on the day of his arrival, when his proceedings exhibit more of the prompt and decided tone of an Englishman of business going about an ejectment of a lessee, than the delicate and cautious conduct of a dilatory diplomatist, who with courteous determination would first have placed his position beyond peril, and have proceeded then to take up open questions of old accounts, and of suits of petitioners, which necessarily are very sore subjects in the eastern world. The Mooltan troops, too, saw that all suspicion was lulled in Mr. Agnew's mind; that he failed to exercise any due military precaution in taking possession of the fort; that the transfer was indeed nominal, the guns and garrison being quite as much at the command of Moolraj then as before, so that the old garrison turned out of the fort by noon of the same day the two Goorkha companies left by Mr. Agnew in charge, and this with out a blow. All this was inviting and facilitating the movement of minds working under the combined influences of national hatred, religious enthusiasm, indulgence of the lawless liabits of eastern military life, and of desperation at the prospect of the loss of employment from a change of administration. But among these minds can Moolraj be placed in the foremost rank, or even at all?

Throughout the proceedings of the present trial, limited though the scope of inquiry has been, there is certainly at times a gleam of light breaking out, showing movements of a political character from a distance towards Mooltan. But Moolraj's wish was retirement. The political intrigues among men having authority; any proposal of the Sikh troops on their road to Mooltan to join in an anti-British crusade; the applause of the people echoing his name as the saviour of his country; the call from the Sikh veteran for a leader to give him another and fuller, and he would think, fairer trial of strength with the British soldier—all these cries would be and were indifferent to Moolraj, or listened to but as desperate schemes, foreign to the natural bent and real interest of the merchant prince, tired of the vexations of office, and unequal either to yield to the new system of administration at Lahore, or to bend it to his own purpose.

Still, there was one point in which Moolraj's wish for retirement, and it may be peace, was vulnerable, and that is the transfer of the Government being made to a native Sirdar instead of to an English gentleman. However clear might have been the understanding with Mr. Lawrence, and though Mr. Agnew's own conversation might not have shaken Moolraj's confidence in the feelings of the British authorities towards him, yet still here was a native successor appointed, and present at Mooltan. Moolraj's resolution to resign might have been staggered at the prospect of all the form of native official torture being put in force against him by the ingenuity and self-interest of his rival, and even he might see his power of appeal to the generosity of Mr. Agnew or the Resident as very much limited

by the presence and advice of a man whose interest he could not conciliate, and whose sagacity he could not dupe. This last trial may have been too much for Moolraj, and it is possible may have thrown him into the hands of the more violent party, whose every thing was at stake; who measured the extent of the national strength by their pride and ignorance, and saw pleasure, profit, and the duty to the Chalsa in firing, at Mooltan, a train that should shake the existing influence of British councils in the Punjab to its base.

Allowing, however, full weight to Mr. Lawrence's evidence, and to the character of Moolraj, we must repeat that the balance of probability is against Moolraj's procuring by any overt act the

attack to be committed on Mr. Agnew.

We now arrive at a period when motives and acts are no longer involved in inscrutable secrecy. The two officers had been severely wounded-it might be mortally. Rungram, in an attempt to lead Moolraj (they are cousins by marriage) to exculpate himself with Mr. Agnew, had been wounded. had returned to his palace in the Am Khass, and Toolseeram, one of his head clerks, had been deputed to carry a letter of condolence, excuse, and advice to the officers. It was now noon. The troops were in a state of excitement in front of the Am Khass. Matchlocks were fired at some messengers sent by Mr. Agnew to Moolraj, and they were warned away, Rungram sending word to them that he himself had been wounded in the attempt to get to the Eedgah. Inside the palace of Moolraj a general assembly of chiefs took place. It was a war council. Toolseeram, the man selected as messenger by Moolraj, as above stated, and who is one of the men selected by the prisoner's advocate out of the witnesses summoned for the defence to give evidence in this case, describes the proceedings of this council on his admission to it, after his return from his mission:—"At that time the Pathans were sealing the Coran, some five or seven paces off — Moolraj and the Sikhs the Grunth. The Sikhs were fastening a Kungna\* or bracelet on Moolraj's wrist.'

On the evening and night of the 19th, the camels, bullocks, and an elephant, which had gone out to graze and water, were carried off. The means of obtaining supplies for horses and men among the Lahore party were cut off, and when the troops with Mr. Agnew were offered, next day, money as an encouragement to fight, they asked instead something for themselves and horses to eat. At 7 A.M. on the 20th, purwanalis were prepared at the council of the Am Khass as proclamations to the people in the name of Moolraj to excite the country to a general rise. In the council, the expediency of removing the families and valuables into the fort from the Am Khass before an open war commenced, was decided and acted on. Then messengers were received in council from Mr. Agnew, who, as a last appeal to the loyalty of the insurgents, brought purwanahs or letters of instruction to the Mooltan authorities, issued by the Lahore Council to Mr. Agnew and Khan Sing, about the delivery of the fort and command of the troops. The messendelivery of the fort and command of the troops. The messengers received presents. At eight o'clock the guns of the fort and Am Khass commenced firing, those from the latter cantonment being placed upon an Awa, or high mound, which lies between the Am Khass and Eedgah. The number of large pieces served from both the fort and mound is named at 19. There were besides 20 zumbooruks or camel guns. The firing continued throughout the day. The execution was but trifling. One sowar had his leg broken by a cannon-shot. The solid masoury of the walls and roof of the mosque of the Eedgah rendered the position tenable. But the preparations made for the defence of the Eedgah were nullified by the artillerymen, after firing one round from the six guns, refusing to serve the guns. General disfrom the six guns, refusing to serve the guns. G affection now began to stare Mr. Agnew in the face. faithful of the detachment, Kurrum Illahie, saw that the whole body of officers and men had been corrupted. In the end the sowars went over to Moolraj's side, and then the foot followed. In the mean time, however, at 4 r.m., about two or three hours before the final desertion of Mr. Agnew, a party was sent by that officer to plead for mercy at Moolraj's palace. This party was admitted into the Am Khass, and were detained in conference till late. In the end it was agreed that the officers were to quit the country, and that the attack upon them was to cease. The artillerymen were in consequence directed by messengers sent to their battery to cease firing, but only one gun stopped. While the matter was in hand at the mound, the troops and people saw that the corruption and desertion were complete, and that the Eedgah was without any protection. As the sun was going down, a general assault took place. Men in tens from all sides, under cover of the batteries of the Awa and fort, Men in tens it may be said,—but no cover was needed, the cannonade and corruption having left the Eedgah deserted,—burst in. The supplication for quarter was unheeded. Mr. Agnew, so is the general belief, appears to have been singled out by a Sikh sweeper, who hacked him with a sword and cut off his head. Lieut. Anderson was despatched at the same time. At the time of the attack, the place was deserted by every one but Khan Sing, the servants and office people, and Kurrum Illahie, with a small band of sowars, about 30 persons in all. The head of Mr. Agnew was subsequently taken to the Am Khass.

The series of circumstances now detailed occurred subsequently to the taking of the oath and the binding of the war bracelet on Moolraj's wrist. The act of receiving the war bracelet precedes, if it does not originate, the series of circumstances ending in a period being put to the sufferings of the wounded men by death. Moolraj at this time, which may be said to run through thirty hours, from noon of the 19th to sunset of the 20th, was an unwilling instrument in the hands of his officers and soldiers, according to the evidence of Toolseeram. He is called a prisoner; but it is important to recall to recollection the simple metaphor by which this witness attempted to explain the character of the duresse upon Moolraj—"The child does not go to school, they drive him." When the character of the duresse upon a man is of the same species as that put upon a boy going to school—"they drive him," and the events narrated above occur before and around him; when that man is a governor of a large country, of notorious wealth, who had sustained a siege of his fort for months against the most powerful army in the East, there can be no doubt that Moolraj is in reason and law responsible for the array of armed force that caused the death of the two British officers. He displayed no act of succour, advice, or sympathy (unless, for the sake of argument, the receipt of the mission, which was to lead to no end, is reserved from that broad position) during more than four and twenty hours after the officers were lying helpless. But how could a chief with the bracelet on his arm apostatize from his own professions, and extend succour to the hungry and dying men, when his very family was moving into the fort from his palace in the Am Khass for security, and for the effectual prosecution of destructive measures?

We must now turn to other evidence on the conduct of Moolraj at this time. After giving every consideration to the circumstances affecting the credibility of Sadik Mahummud, as urged by the advocate for the defence, the Court have come to the conclusion that it is clear and substantially trustworthy. He was an officer doing duty at Mooltan under orders from Lahore. He was only under Moolraj. Neither can the Court refuse to give credit to the substance of Cazie Ghulam Hussain and Illahie Bux's depositions about the mission to Moolraj on the afternoon of the 20th. These three statements do furnish such a probable account of Moolraj's proceedings and position, and also of his conversation, in respect to his feelings, treatment, and policy, that they stamp the events of the last thirty hours at done with Moolraj's express countenance and authority, or in the legitimate and professional pursuance of such authority.

From the evidence of the above witnesses, and from the general probabilities of the case, the attack at the fort seems to have been regarded by Moolraj as hopelessly compromising him with the British authorities. Taking his position as it stood at noon on the 19th April, he seems, on a deliberate calculation of chances, to have come to the conclusion that in the then state of affairs, he had more to hope from the fears of the English than from their mercy. He headed an armed movement as his best policy; and the death of the officers was completed in due pursuance of his hostile proceedings. He yields to the circumstances of his case, and draws new vigour and determination from his isolated Having once taken the war bracelet, and schooled his mind to the stern necessities of the case, all his acts show that he looked upon the matter in hand as to be fought out. It was his business, as head of the movement, to strike awe in his opponents, and to embarrass them to the utmost. In this view of the case, the corruption of the Lahore force, by orders and promises issuing from Moolraj's own mouth during the last thirty hours preceding the death of the officers, is a matter bearing comparatively little upon the case. As governor of the country, he had filled in a full measure of criminality when he sanctioned or directed the employment of an armed force and of a cannonade against two innocent men. The array of armed force involves the intention of using all available means and occasions for securing success.

It is necessary here to read again parts of the evidence of Sadik Muhummud, Cazee Ghulaum Hussain, and Illahie Bux.

And now in respect to the law of this case. In a political commission like the present, the Court is not directed certainly to take the law of England for its guide, but, looking to that law

Kungna is described by Shakespear as a thread tied round a bridegroom's wrist.

as the fountain from which the rules of the strictest justice and soundest policy can be drawn, we now refer to the law of that code on the subject of compulsion, or what is legally called du-"Therefore in time of war or rebellion, a man resse per minas. may be justified in doing many treasonable acts by compulsion of the enemy or rebels, which would admit of no excuse in the time of peace. This, however, seems only, or at least principally, to hold as to positive crimes so created by the law of society, and which therefore society may excuse, but not as to natural offences so declared by the law of God, wherein human magistrates are only the executioners of divine punishment-and therefore, though a man be violently assaulted, and hath no other possible means of escaping death but by killing an innocent, this fear and force shall not acquit him of murder, for he ought rather to die himself than escape by the murder of an innocent; \* and so completely is this principle adopted in the law of England, that in the case of crimes which are mala in se and prohibited by the law of nature, as murder and the like, a woman who is guilty of the same by the coercion of her husband, or even in his company, which the law construes a coercion, is without excuse, because those crimes are so odious and dangerous to society.

How forcibly does this view of the duty of a member of civil society to his fellow-creatures under circumstances of duresse apply to the case of Moolraj! By what right, human or divine, was he to escape from his own uncertain loss or even peril through the path of the certain murder of other helpless innocent fellow-creatures? There would be no security to society, if men of sound mind were rendered irresponsible for acts of violence towards the life of another by the excuse of moral or physical compulsion. It was Moolraj's duty to do as he would be done by, in the circumstances in which he was placed, and to have refused to countenance whatever his conscience warned him was an act of wickedness.

It has with much feeling and force been urged upon the Court by the advocate for the prisoner that the exposed condition of the female members of the family was a fearful tie upon Moolraj, and that we should not wonder at Moolraj's hesitation to do any act that might abandon them to the ill usage of his disappointed followers. But the innocent men lying in the Eedgah had as much at stake as the chief of Mooltan. They had fortune, domestic ties, public character, and life, lying at the mercy of the troops whose hostility was to be animated and directed by the spirit-stirring ceremony of accepting the war bracelet. In the solemn words of Blackstone, "he ought rather to die himself than escape by the murder of an innocent man."

The essential part of the above argument having been deduced from the facts detailed in the deposition of Sadik Mohummud, Illahie Bux, and Cazee Ghulaum Hussain, in corroboration and amplification of the statement of Toolseram, the witness for the defence, the Court deem it satisfactory that the advocate for the defence avows that the evidence of Illahie Bux is honest, and that that of Ghulaum Hussain, though coloured unfavourably to the prisoner, is in general credible. The imputation on Sadik Mohummud, who, to the Court, appeared a trustworthy and valuable witness, that he had changed sides during the Mooltan troubles, is not of itself sufficient to impeach his veracity.

With reference to the position taken by the Court, that no compulsion was exercised upon Moolraj beyond the fear of a quarrel with some of his troops in the event of his refusing to join in a crusade against the English party, a detailed inquiry into the events after their murder is scarcely needed. Moolraj having, in the view of the Court, joined in and headed the armed movement on prudential calculation, would naturally, from policy alone, countenance any further proceedings that would tend to strengthen his popularity and stimulate public The Court can see no reason to disbelieve that the man who suffered death at Mooltan for the murder of Mr. Agnew, by the judgment of the special military commission, did present the head of that officer to Moolraj, and receive a horse and a pistol in return, money being distributed to the party at the same time. Such a proceeding was neither inconsistent nor unnatural in Moolraj's position as head of the outbreak. But the proof of the fact seems to follow from the finding of the Military Commission. The indignities to which the head was subjected do not in the evidence before this Court appear to have been inflicted by Moolraj; but that the head was exposed to indignity by the people at the Am Khass cannot be disbelieved. Moolraj's sanction was doubtless assumed, or if not assumed, it was not wanted by a low rabble of the cantonment and suburbs. In the same way the character which Moolraj had assumed would authorize the men who presented the head at the Am Khass to

throw it in the lap of Khan Singh in his prison. The license that could not have been refused, would, if granted, be readily granted.

The malignity of the rabble doubtless required to be gratified, but Moolraj does not appear in a malignant light, except when pursuing a line of conduct necessary to execute his policy.

In the same way the Court draw no special inference unfavourable to Moolraj's innocence of the first attack upon the bridge, from his undoubtedly permitting the notorious assassin of Mr. Agnew to roam about uncalled to account. The man assumed the character of a saint, and it was Moolraj's policy, after the events of the 20th of April, to enlist the popular and religious enthusiasm of the people in his resistance to the English interest, and whether Moolraj felt grateful or not to the man for the new turn thus given to his fortunes, it was but prudent to countenance and favour any claimant to the title of saviour of the country. Moolraj's countenance of the man after the 20th of April might have been a link in the chain of evidence connecting the ex-dewan with the plot for the first attack. But when he is freed from this suspicion, it throws no perfect light on the events of the thirty hours of the two officers' existence.

The Court, in forming its judgment, have borne most carefully in mind all the points brought forward in the addresses of the prosecutor and the advocate of the prisoner, but it is inconvenient and unnecessary to notice the value allowed to each. Generally, the Court observe, in respect to one of the arguments for the defence, that allowance must be made for variations of a subordinate character between statements made by parties in the Court and out of it. For instance, the statement of Kootub Shah, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, taken before the Resident in 1848, or by his orders, may but fairly be read as that of an eye-witness and reporter. All that came within the direct knowledge of the witness was wanted to be detailed, but that exact reference to what he had seen with his own eyes, or only heard from others, which would be necessary in formal proceed ings before this Court, would not be thought of probably in a statement made for diplomatic purposes. The Court have themselves felt much embarrassment from the general character of some of the former depositions. In this way they see nothing in the character of the variations of Kootub Shah to affect his general credibility, neither do they exclude the consideration from dealing with the evidence of the defence.

With regard to the paucity of evidence examined before the Court, which is observed upon by the prisoner's advocate, the Court remark that there can be no eye-witness of the events inside the palace of Moolraj during the most important proceedings of the last thirty hours, except Moolraj's own officers, and deserters from Mr. Agnew's force. Sadik Muhummed may be called one of the former class. Khunjur Sing is one of the latter. The statement made by Khunjur Sing, that he was induced to make exaggerated statements at Mooltan before the English Mooltanies, by Wuzeer Ali's instigation, when viewed in connection with the remarks of the defence, explains at once much of the cause of the paucity of witnesses produced in elucidation of Moolraj's conduct in the interior of his council. Both sides evidently deemed it best to produce only those witnesses who had not committed themselves; and in this way the advo-cate for the defence, though pressed by the Court to call up and examine two of the witnesses for the defence who had been examined at Mooltan, objected to call them in justice to the prisoner's interest, so that the elucidation of the credibility of their Mooltan statements was placed beyond the option of the Court.

The arguments of the advocate for the defence in regard to the quality of the crime committed by Moolraj, if homicide really took place, do not affect the present indictment. The crimes which especially affect the king, the father and representative of his people, in a monarch or the ruling powers, whatever may be its character in other forms of government, are especially within the authority of the chief powers in the state to presecute or pass by. But murder is an offence which in a peculiar manner affects and injures individuals or private members of civil society. It is impossible, too, it can be committed without a violation of the law of nature—of the moral as well as political rules of right. Therefore the relations of a murdered man, and the security of civil society, may solemnly appeal to the existing government of a country to bring to exemplary punishment the individual who has transgressed the laws of God and man and the dictates of conscience, in wilfully procuring the death of a fellow-creature. The offence of homicide is still homicide, whatever colouring the imagination of Moolraj's friends may give to the Mooltan movement. It may be treason, and yet homicide of a treacherous and unrelenting character, committed by a body of men with Mool-raj as their leader. The wrong done to the relatives and to so-

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Blackstone, vol. iv. c. 2, of the persons capable of committing crimes, p. 33.
 Stewart's Edition, 1841.

ciety is not satisfied, except by the award of that punishment that all law inflicts upon wilful murder.

(Signed) C. G. MANSEL, President.

(Signed)

We have read Mr. Bowring's speeches with almost a wish to find something in them to convince us that we had underrated the weight of the evidence on which the prisoner was condemned. But we must confess that a careful and unbiassed perusal has done nothing to dissipate the impression which Capt. Hamilton's powerful defence produced on our mind, namely, that Moolraj, from the day on which Sir Frederick Currie despatched Messrs. Agnew and Anderson to Mooltan, to the mo-ment of his conviction, was emphatically "the victim of circumstances."—Hurkaru.

Of his guilt there must exist in the minds of most men a serious and settled doubt. As for the native evidence that was brought against him, it would indeed be hard to take away the man's life upon that. Any one, who knows anything of natives, knows full well that they would swear to any statement which was likely to lead to their advancement, or was agreeable to their We all know that, in questions of guilty or not guilty, the British judge is compelled to consult probability, and in very few instances do cases depend on what is recorded from the mouth of the witness. Now what are the probabilities in the case of Moolraj? Let us take his wealth, his position, and all the honour of his family, on the one hand, and all these were dear to him; and his object in being the murderer, or the insti-gator of the murder, of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson. Could Moolraj have hoped for impunity? Could he have imagined that he would be equal to baffle the British power after the commission of such a crime, and evade punishment? To suppose this would be repugnant to common sense. Since hearing the evidence of Mr. John Lawrence, we are disposed to think that Moolraj was, indeed, a "victim of circumstances;" that he was powerless to arrest the turbulent spirit of his soldiery, or control their awakened passions. Had Moolraj insulted Mr. Vans Agnew, and had Mr. Vans Agnew's followers killed the Dewan upon the spot, could Mr. Vans Agnew have stood charged with being a party to the Dewan's destruction? It is not only possible, but probable, that Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson were assailed without the Dewan's concurrence, although his feelings may have been wounded, and anger stamped on his countenance. As for "the sign" which Moolraj is said to have given, the idea is ridiculous—utterly absurd. Had Moolraj given any sign, our unfortunate countrymen would not have been allowed to quit the fort alive. They would have been surrounded and murdered on the spot. Moolraj's secrecy, which he urged upon Mr. Lawrence, was evidently grounded on a knowledge of his own weakness compared with the passions and the power of his people. He evidently wanted to keep the fact of his resignation from his people; and what do our authorities? They send a successor to the Dewan, and parade him suddenly before the eyes of the Dewan's people. What the surmises of those people may have been, it is impossible to conjecture; but we are not surprised at an outbreak. All the Modrajes in the world could not stop the blood of uncivilized adherents from kindling into wrath, on such short notice. They saw their popular leader, the son of Sawun Mull, about to be ignominiously turned out of the fort, where himself and his father had so long reigned, with almost independent sway, and a stranger about to be installed in his stead!-Mofussilite.

#### POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The inefficiency and misdoings of the police have long formed a subject of public scandal; Government was at length compelled to take the subject up by the clamour of the press. commission was appointed to receive complaints: they sat for a fortnight with open doors, and all the evidence laid before them has been published. From this it appears that the heads of almost every department in the estublishment have become so deeply involved to natives within their jurisdiction, as to be open to the gravest imputations. The chief magistrate exercised no supervision or control over the others, nor kept any separate records. Government property was sold to the chief creditor of the members of the establishment at half the price offered for it by others. The cash thus received was thrown into a box, into which were thrust all varieties of property which fell into the hands of the police,-money, watches, jewels, specie, &c. No one knew who kept the key; no account was kept of the goods, and a very small proportion of them seem ever to have been accounted for. The price of the property just referred to was received in 1846,—up to the present time it has not been accounted for: tenders made four years since by intending purchasers of police property still remain unopened.

Warrants were issued by the chief magistrate, and remained for years unserved. One influential native employé was known to keep an extensive gambling establishment, where gambling was at all hours of the day seen by the police to be in progress, no one interfering. Crimes of all kinds were hushed up and compounded for, and the whole of the subordinates seem to have been in the last degree corrupt. Such has been the system prevailing for years in the commercial capital of Bengal, under the very nose of Government. Is it to be wondered at, that belief in the corruption of the provincial police and police courts should be almost universal? The senior magistrate of police is generally selected from the civil service,—the appointment is worth £2,500 a year. The junior magistrates are sometimes officers in the army, sometimes lawyers,—but that rarely,—most frequently some friend, protegé, or dependent of some man of influence, whose qualifications have never been tested, or in all likelihood thought of, and who has had no previous training or experience, his chief recommendation probably being that he is encumbered, and needs the appointment. In India we have no public meetings, no popular assembly, and no means of making grievances known but through the press, and our rulers occasionally make it matter of boast in their official letters that they never see the newspapers .- Bombay Times, Sept. 1.

#### STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company held their halfyearly meeting on Thursday, when no fewer than thirty-six shareholders were present. The assemblage of so large a number, without any stimulant of party spirit, or alleged misconduct or fraud, is an event in the history of metropolitan associations. The company has been unfortunate during the last six months. The steamers have earned a loss of more than twenty thousand rupees. and, unfortunately, from a cause which appears to be permanent, and will be equally felt during the first six months of succeeding years. The shallowness of the Ganges above Rajmahl subjects the vessels to ruinous detention; they are often high and dry for weeks together, and the voyages are, therefore, attended with loss. These six months of dearth swallow up the profits of the six months of plenty. The directors have taken steps by which they hope to avoid the recurrence of these disappointments, which must so seriously affect the permanent prospects of the company; they have ordered vessels of smaller draft from England. They expect also to obtain coal at the upper stations at one half the sum they now pay. On the success of these expectations depends the realisation of those glowing prospects which one of the Directors, Mr. Judge, delights to indulge in. He informed the meeting that he "hoped to see the day when the company would show a profit of twelve per cent. upon its capital." We cherish precisely the same hopes, though, being a mere disinterested spectator of events, they are tempered by the remembrance of those numerous instances in which hopes equally brilliant have proved futile. We do not think, however, that the company have taken the most effectual means for the realisation of these wishes by embarking their capital in the expensive and uncertain game of law. The former managing director, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, when he was obliged reluctantly to quit the management of the company, brought forward a heavy claim against the directors, which was submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators awarded Rs. 13,651 to Mr. Mackenzie, and Rs. 3.100 to themselves as costs. The Directors refused to abide by the award of the arbitrators whom they had combined in choosing, and the case was sent up to the Supreme Court. The Court upheld the award, and the Directors were saddled with additional costs to the amount of Rs. 2,000; in all, Rs. 17,051. We gather from the Report of the Directors that the award rather exceeded the demand of Mr. Mackenzie; the shareholders will, therefore, perceive that it would have been more for their interests if the executive body had honoured the divine injunction of agreeing "with an adversary whilst thou art in the way with But it seems that they are less disposed to agree with him, since his claims have received a double sanction, than they were before; for they have determined to resist not only the award, but the Court's confirmation of it. They have taken the advice of counsel about the propriety of appealing the case to the Privy Council! With exemplary professional disinterestedness, their legal adviser has dissuaded them from it, considering that the award could not be overthrown, upon technical grounds. So the meeting have adopted the strange determination, which was proposed to them by a very pugnacious lawyer, of resisting the payment of the amount awarded to Mr. Mackenzie by the Supreme Court, whether he seek to enforce it by attachment or by action. Of course every one will perceive that this resolution was dictated by a feeling of intense animosity towards poor Mr. Mackenzie, but every one will not be able to comprehend the mysterious reason which led so many of the wise

men of the East to exhibit that animosity by an act which must concentrate the universal sympathy of the public upon its victim. The proposal of the bellicose lawyer was opposed by the good sense of a brave old soldier, Major Anderson, who remarked that "he did not understand the technicalities of the case; but he saw that the arbitrators had awarded the amount; he saw that a court of law had supported the award, and he, therefore, thought it would be better to pay without any further resistance." Strange to say, this judicious advice was rejected by twenty-five Englishmen, who were present, and was supported only by eleven. So the company, after having submitted the case to arbitration, and subsequently submitted the arbitration to the decision of the highest court in the country, have adopted the very undignified resolution of resisting both the arbitration and the court; and have refused to pay Mr. Mackenzie, in order that they may bring the matter a third time under litigation. Such is the universal and hereditary respect of Englishmen for an award of arbitration, as an honourable termination of all differences, that we believe there are none of our own countrymen-the shareholders of the company excepted-who would not be gratified to find the company was foiled a third time. This determination of the meeting is deeply to be regretted. The strongest argument we have been able to use in reproving the litigiousness of the natives has been to contrast it with the Saxon common sense of our countrymen, who would rather submit to a loss than incur the expense and the risk and the "botheration" of a law suit. That argument has now lost its "shine." what show of reason can we urge conciliation upon the natives, when they can point to the conduct of a public body who have resisted an award of arbitration and rejected the confirmation of it by the highest Court of Law in the country, -who, not content with the loss of Rs. 23,000 on their corporate enterprize, in six months, and Rs. 17,000 in a dispute with the former manager, are now determined to stake a further sum in another law suit ?-Friend of India.

#### THE BENARES BANK.

The information which we have very recently received from Benares, from impartial spectators, induces us to think, that in the first burst of indignation occasioned by the announcement that the Benares Bank had failed, the conduct of the directors has been unjustly confounded with that of the Union Bank conclave; and that the delinquencies of the one are of a totally different character from those of the other. We deem it our duty to lay the statements we have received before our readers, to assist in correcting the judgment of those who may be desirous of ascertaining the real truth.

Dr. Edlin's crimination of Capt. Fagan as a "liar and a cheat," he unequivocally withdrew during the court-martial. We have a manuscript report of it now before us, the accuracy of which is unquestionable, and we find from it that Dr. Edlin stated, that "there were some things about the bank which still required explanation, and many things were done which he disapproved. He still thought that Capt. Fagan, in his correspondence with him, did not tell him the truth and the whole truth, but he had come to the conclusion that he told him what at the time he believed to be true." We may, therefore, at once dismiss the accusation as groundle-s. Dr. Edlin has been a heavy loser by his confidence in the Benares Bank, and justice requires that some allowance should be made for the acceptity of his feelings, but he never made a greater mistake in his life—the purchasing of Benares Bank shares excepted—than when he declined recalling the accusation as soon as it was made.

The downfal of the Benares Bank is manifestly owing to the confidence which the credulous directors placed in the George Hudson of Benares. They believed the resources of his commercial head and of his purse to be equally inexhaustible. He was, therefore, trusted with all the funds for employment in whatever enterprises appeared to him most likely to pay, and they have not paid. We have the assurance that Capt. Fagan had no interest whatever in any of the undertakings in which Col. Pew embarked the capital of the bank. The other directors were probably equally without interest in them. Their error was, therefore, an error of jud ment. They did not, like the illustrious directors of the Union Bank, appropriate the funds to their own rotton establishments, and it would, therefore, be unjust to involve both in one common condemnation.

In regard to the cancelling of the shares, which appeared to us to be the most heinous of their transgressions, we are informed by those whose judgment is impartial, and may be equitable, that while they do not exculpate the directors from gross indiscretion, they acquit them altegether of the heavier charge of fraud. The

error lay more in allowing these fictitious shares to be created, than in cancelling them. Those who took shares for which they paid nothing - if we have been correctly informed - obtained scrip which was negotiable, while the value of the shares was placed as a debt bearing high interest in their account. Such proceedings cannot be too severely censured; and they could end only in the ruin of the shareholders and of the This was the original and fatal fault of the The cancelling of these shares, inflicted injustice bank. on others; but we have been assured from sources of unquestionable authenticity, that the directors were not aware of the injustice they committed, or of the extent of it. This proves how utterly unfit they were for a seat in the direction of a bank, but it removes the necessity of a free passage to Norfolk Island. In a circular sent to the shareholders a month before the half-yearly meeting, they were congratulated on the measure of having so many unpaid shares called in. The directors spoke as if they were conscious of having done that which was praiseworthy. No men conscious of wrong would have sent forth that circular. At the half-yearly meeting the measure might have been either confirmed or cancelled. It was confirmed. They cancelled the shares of others at the same time that they cancelled their own; and they cancelled more of their own shares than of any others, because they had the largest amount of unpaid shares. Under these circumstances, though the directors have justly laid themselves open to the charge of having acted indiscreetly, and anything but disinterestedly, in obtaining shares for which they had paid nothing, we are strongly inclined to think that they are not chargeable with any thing that can be said to look like fraud in having cancelled them .- Friend of India.

#### INDIAN SOCIETY.

The presidencies in India are in one respect like so many country towns. The character and affairs of everybody are no secrets: and, considering how small is the society, after all (though it is scattered far and wide), and how very little, except mere gossip, people manage to talk about it, it is by no means wonderful that such is the case. Let Sir Charles Napier open the army list, and take the name of the first subaltern that meets his eye, and let him ask the first military man he meets if he knows him, and what sort of a person he is. Knows him? Yes ! knows when he came out, how much he is in debt, and to what bank, and who are his sureties. Knows where he served, whebank, and who are his sureties. Knows where he served, whether with distinction or otherwise; knows whom he married, how many children he has got—whether the wife is at home or in this country. Knows everything about him—even unto the songs that he may sing. Some people, by study, have Burke or Debrett at their fingers' ends; others are walking calendars or law-lists; but as far as the Indian army or the Civil Service is concerned, everybody, he instinct as it were, has the same kind of knowledge; and it is by instinct as it were, has the same kind of knowledge; and it is usually displayed with all that pride with which men of profound learning sometimes deliver themselves of the brain's repositories. There is no occasion, therefore, for Sir Charles Napier to ask for private and confidential reports on matters so notorious; and Sir Charles is too much of an utilitarian to think of doing anything without some definite object.

Let us conclude with something practical. Let us suppose the Commander-in-Chief should ask some notorious gambler, in command of a regiment, what was his private and confidential opinion of the officers under him. Why, the most meritorious person in his eyes would be the subaltern who, after receiving his pay, has no objection to go to his quarters —take a hand at cards—and lose and pay his ten or fifteen gold mohurs "like a man." He would not recommend him probably for staff employ; but he would not hesitate to speak of him as "a perfect treasure in his regiment "-"one of the most promising regimental officers in all India." And let us suppose the chief asking some colonel of conspicuously disgusting repute what is his private and confidential opinion of his officers. Would he not naturally say of the youth who accompanied him to witness the Hooley Nautch, and who was in ecstasies on beholding the performance of that ancient rite—"this is the young man for my money?"—and would he not also, naturally, put in a strong word against those "squeamishly moral, married officers," who insubordinately refused to comply with an order to attend, and who declined to accede to a request? In precisely the same sort of way would the sinner, the saint, the prodigal, the thrifty, the moral, the libertine, respectively be governed in his confidential estimate of the body of officers under his command. -Mofussilite, July 28.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOMBAY EXPRESS, with news from England to July 7, reached Calcutta Aug. 14.

H. M.'s 87th Regt.-Three hundred men of H. M.'s 87th have been cantoned at Chinsurah, awaiting arrangements for their departure to the Punjab. The officers who accompanied the regiment have presented a letter of thanks to Capt. Pixley, of the Essex, the transport in which they have arrived.

Col. Gowan, c.B. has assumed the command of the horse

artillery at Meerut.

THE I. G. S. N. Co.s' steamer Sir F. Currie has made a voyage from Calcutta to Allahabad in thirteen days and four hours; one of the shortest trips ever made on the Ganges.

Union Bank Salk .- At the recent sale of the assets of the Union Bank, fourteen debts due from the firm of Messrs. Carr. Tagore, and Co. were put up to auction. Of these, twelve, amounting to Rs. 2,34,687 were withdrawn, but two others,

amounting to Rs. 49,000, were sold for Rs. 4,310.

COTTON CLEANING.—A report of a committee appointed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bengal, "to consider the proposed prize for an improved cotton-cleaning machine, unrestricted to any particular mechanical principle; and the suggestion that the society should procure drawings and models of agricultural machines," proposes that Government should be solicited to offer a high pecuniary reward, to be given, in conjunction with the society's gold medal, to the inventor of a suitable implement. It is remarked that the native churka is so cheap and simple in construction, as scarcely to admit of improvement; and therefore it is recommended that neither the condition of small cost, nor that of adherence to any specified form or principle of construction, should be imposed on competitors. It is intended to be made imperative, however, that the machine shall be suited for the cleaning of the short-stapled cotton of India. The 1st of March, 1852, is to be the date on which the trial of the machines sent in shall take place. A separate prize, consisting of a silver medal and Rs. 250, is also proposed to be offered, for an efficient thrashing-machine, "adapted to free either kupas or cotton of the indigenous kinds, from dirt and trash." In determining the merits of In determining the merits of this invention, the same rules are to be applied as those proposed in regard to the cotton-cleaning machine. In addition to the above recommendations, the committee suggest that lists and drawings of agricultural machines should be procured from England, and also that models should be obtained of such implements as are likely to be applicable to Indian cultivation."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB -We hear that the Governor-General has sanctioned the outlay of five lacs of rupees annually for the extension of canal irrigation, and for the making of roads and the construction of other public works in the Punjab. Such a measure is entitled to the highest praise. It will not only give employment to vast numbers of the people, but show them we are in earnest when we promise them better things under British rule than they have of late been accustomed to.-Mofussilite,

Aug. 9.

Šimla. - The first ball of the Marchioness of Dalhousie, which was given at Simla on the 3rd inst., was kept up to a late hour, and "went off much to the satisfaction of all present." The second ball is to take place on the 17th of August, and if as good as the first, will add much to the improved feeling engendered by that party.—The hoped for batta, and expected relief, were the chief subjects of conversation at Simla. It was believed that the Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie would vist Mussooree before the end of the season, and that her ladyship would thence move to Saharanpore, Delhi, or Meerut, for winter quarters, while the marquess would proceed on to Umballa, and thence into the Punjab. There is an air of probability about these reported arrangements, which induces us to believe they may take place. The popularity of Sir Charles Napier is on the increase in certain quarters, in consequence of his expressed determination to put down gambling. To do this effectually he must find some fixed occupation for those whose habitual idleness generally leads them to indulge in that particular vice. is affirmed that the medical attendants of his Exc. have strongly recommended his not moving to the plains before next November. Mr. Thompson has, we are informed, intimated his intention of passing the next hot season at Simla, and has rented the house of Capt. Pengree, now in the occupation of the Marquess

of Dalhousie. — Delhi Gaz. Aug. 15.

CHIEF POLICE MAGISTRATE. —We understand that it is intended to appoint Mr. H. T. Raikes to succeed Mr. Patton as chief magistrate of Calcutta, the latter gentleman having

tendered his resignation. — Englishman, Aug. 13.

Teak in the Penjab. — Capt. F. C. Burnett asserts that the teak tree is peculiarly well suited to the soil of the Jullundhur

MR. LABPENT.—The Hurkaru, August 13, thus notices the fact of Mr. A. J. Larpent being chairman of the grand jury:—
"A. Larpent, esq., foreman!!! We need not risk the threat of "A. Larpent, esq., foreman!!! an action for libel by going out of our way to describe who A. Larpent, esq. was and is. There is not a man, woman, or child in India, capable of reading a newspaper, who does not know as much about him as we do; and there are too many who have such reasons to remember his claims to celebrity as happily we have not. Well! here is A. Larpent, esq.: Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, esq. of the late firm of Cockerell and Co., a director of the late Union Bank, and a member of its Finance Committee—here is this same Mr. Larpent foreman of the grand jury of Calcutta in the month of August A.D. 18491 Twenty-two respectable gentlemen, or the majority of them, instead of protesting against being compelled to sit in the same box and the same room with him, have actually chosen him as their chief. We will make no further comment on the fact, which, perhaps, is nothing so wonderful after all-for Calcutta; and we have noticed it merely to protect ourselves from that obloquy and ridicule which our contemporaries in other parts of India would heap on their brethren here should they find that a matter which to them must appear so deserving of severe animadversion, had been passed over by the local press without a word." Mr. Larpent has written an angry letter to the editor of the Hurkaru, imputing to him a desire to "trample on a fallen man," and adding, "It is not my intention to enter upon any justification, for I am unaware that any is needed; but I wish simply to remark, that I was not a director of the Union Bank at the period of its stoppage, nor had I been so for two years previously; and further as regards my connection with the late firm of Cockerell & Co., that it was competent to any parties, who had a right to complain of my proceedings in that capacity, to have appeared before the proper tribunal, viz. the Insolvent Court, and then taken such measures as might have appeared necessary to them. Having, however, passed the ordeal of that court without the slightest imputation upon my character, I confidently leave it to the sense of the community to decide, if you, or any other journalist, is justified in the line you have thought fit to adopt."

MUTINY IN THE 1ST SIKH CORPS.—The Mofussilite informs us that Major Hodgson and his adjutant have been summoned to Hoshearpore, to be present at a Court of Inquiry instituted to inquire into the alleged mutiny in the 1st Sikh corps under the command of that officer. In common with the Mofussilite, we received intelligence of the conspiracy in the regiment, and pub-lished it, upon which the Delhi Gazette asserted the whole story was entirely imaginary, and set afoat for interested purposes by some individuals in the north-west.—Friend of India.

CASTE. - In most of the old mission stations of southern India, caste has been kept up among the converts to Christianity. This has led to a great amount of evil—evil which now presses so heavily on the prosperity of the various bodies of Christians, that all the missionary societies, with but one exception, are re-solved to get rid of it. We hope that a usage so repugnant to the spirit and genius of Christianity, will not long be permitted to disfigure it. - Calcutta Christian Advocate.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF H.M.'s 87TH, consisting of about 460 men, under orders for Allahabad, left the fort this morning; but after waiting at Prinsep's Ghaut till nearly 8 o'clock, it had to march in again, because the government boats were not ready to receive it, none of the baggage or stores being on board. division is to try its luck again this evening .- Hurkaru, Aug. 21.

THE GAMBLING CASE. - The Mofussilite states that a court of inquiry is now sitting at Lahore upon the dispute between Major Cooke and Capt. DaCosta, in the late gambling transactions at

A Case involving somewhat serious consequences has lately been decided in the Supreme Court. A native of the name of Gholam Ahmed had executed a deed with a Hindoo lady, by which he bound himself to pay a certain sum of money, and a clause was, with the consent of both parties, inserted in the deed, to the effect that should any disagreement in the matter occur, both parties should go into the Supreme Court. To bring a native suit within the jurisdiction of that Court it is necessary that a European should be concerned in the transaction. For this purpose it is customary in Calcutta to employ the name of the crier of the Supreme Court, without his knowledge, and on the production of the suit he sues in conjunction with the plain-On Monday, however, Sir Lawrence Peel ruled that "as Hilder was not a contracting party to the instrument, and had nothing to do with it, there was no covenant with him to submit to the jurisdiction, and therefore nonsuited the plaintiff." This decision endangers a large amount of property in Calcutta, and would almost seem to require a special provision of the Legislative Council.—Friend of India.



A Case of some importance to shipowners was decided in Calcutta on the 8th August. Messrs. Malcolm and Co. contracted with the house of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. for the freightage of 250 tons of rice at the rate of 41. 10s. The captain of the vessel afterwards discovered that per ton. he could only carry 150 tons, upon which Messrs. Malcolm and Co., after giving the captain a day's notice, shipped their rice in another vessel, and made a claim on Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. for the difference of freightage, amounting to ten shillings per ton. This claim the latter gentlemen resisted, on the ground that the remaining freight required ought to have been obtained through them, and that they could have obtained freight for less than 5l. per ton. Upon this Messrs. Malcolm and Co. brought the present action. The defence set up was that the defendants had made the contract only as agents for the captain and owners, who were in England, and that 5l. per ton was too high a price. The defence was however, overruled, as the Chief Justice considered that the agents were perfectly responsible, and that the contract was neither informal nor precipitate. Damages were decreed on the scale of 5l., but the defendants have permission to prove the freightage excessive .- Friend of India.

Centralization.—We are nearly tired of recapitulating instances of the absurd extent to which the system of Indian centralization is carried; but the following would be so laughable, but for the ill effects which accompany the system of which it forms a part, that we extract it:—"The district order issued on the 29th of May last, by Brevet Major J. Drummond, commanding in Kemaon, directing the commissariat to pay Rs. 1 8a. to each of three coolies, for the conveyance of accountements from Kaleedoongce to Almorah, is, with the sanction of the Honourable the President in Council, confirmed." The officer, whose order is here confirmed, is considered equal to the command of a district. Property and money to the value of thousands of rupees are committed to his charge, yet it is necessary for him to make three tedious references, a thousand miles distant from each other, and from him, before he can pay three coolies a week's hire. The six letters by which this reference must be made, are all of course "service," and the public pays a sum nearly equal to the charge itself, without reference to the expenditure of time, paper, and wax.—Friend of India-

MILITARY DIRECTORS OF THE BENARES BANK.—The following is the reply of the Commander-in-chief to a petition from a number of the native shareholders of the Benares Bank, who represented to his Excellency the conduct of certain military officers connected with the direction of that unfortunate establishment: "In reply, the Adjutant-general is desired to inform the complainants, that Sir Charles Napier does not consider this a case for his intervention, or one which at present calls for military inquiry, as the civil law provides a proper remedy for all breaches of trust or malversation in office in the affairs of such institutions. His Excellency, therefore, recommends that redress be sought in the civil court, where disclosures may be expected, as also on a military trial recently ordered, which will probably throw light on the whole matter, and enable the Commander in chief to decide on the steps which it may be expedient for his Excellency to take in reference to the officers in question." We trust that, if the case is taken into the civil courts, and the expected disclosures are elicited, Sir Charles will remember that military officers who have been guilty of unbecoming conduct are still amenable to another tribunal; and we hope that, if the share-holders of the Benares Bank, like those of the Union Bank, do not think it worth while to prosecute those whom they believed to have squandered their money, his Excellency will not thence conclude that the conduct of the officers referred to has been quite above all blame. - Hurkaru, July 31.

NATIVE PROCESSIONS.—The superintendent of police in Calcutta has made a bold attempt to abate the nuisance of native processions through the European part of the town, which are most disgusting and dangerous. The natives, who deem themselves aggrieved by this interference with their religious ceremonies, have instructed a lawyer to indict the superintendent in the Supreme Court for having prevented, with force and arms, the annual religious ceremonies of the natives.

India General Steam-Navigation Company. —A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Calcutta on the 16th July, but no business was transacted; the meeting being counted, it was found that the number of shareholders required by the deed were not present. The Star remarks, "this is the latest illustration Calcutta affords of the degree of attention her citizens pay to their own affairs, and the interest they take in them."

Dr. Durr has arrived at Calcutta in excellent health after his visit to the missionary stations in the Madras presidency.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The Calcuits journals mention that the proposed Small Cause Court Act is still under consideration, with a view to its passing Council. It is therefore probable that, notwithstanding the objections urged against it, and the unanimous disapproval of H. M.'s judges of the three presidencies, it will yet pass into law.

THE RANGE CHUNDA, in her flight from Benares, was preceded by one of her women, who walked out of her guarded residence in disguise, and was afterwards found wandering about in man's attire. The havildar and two sepoys, who were on sentry duty at the time, have been tried by courts-martial for having, through great neglect and carelessness, allowed this woman to escape from their custody. The Court sentenced the native officer to be reduced to the ranks, and imprisoned six The Commander-in-chief ordered a revision, because of the inadequacy of the punishment, and the Court then added to the reduction imprisonment with hard labour for a year. It recommended the offender to mercy, however, on the score of his former good character; and his Excellency was pleased to listen to the recommendation and to remit the labour. The schoys were sentenced to be dismissed from the service; but the Commander-in-chief considered this inadequate to their crime, and on revision they were condemned to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. This satisfied Sir Charles, who "approved and confirmed" the sentence, but remitted the hard labour, "for reasons," says he, "which I do not choose to make public."—Hurkaru, Aug. 7. This satisfied Sir Charles, who

MILITARY RETURNS. - A correspondent of the Mofussilite has informed the editor, who distrusts the accuracy of his information, that Sir Charles Napier has issued instructions to officers in command of regiments to transmit to him secret and confidential reports of the characters of the officers under their com-We believe this to be a mistake, which has probably thus originated: a return has been forwarded to commanding officers, which they are required to fill in, and transmit to headquarters, in which the nature and length of the service performed by each officer, and his general qualifications, both as an officer and as a linguist, are to be exhibited. This return embraces, we have been told, a statement of the number of years and months passed by each officer in the performance of regimental duty with his corps, with local or irregular corps, on military staff employ, on civil employment, and on sick or private leave, the number of campaigns served, actions engaged in, wounds received, and honorary distinctions acquired; also of the languages each officer may have passed in. In another column the each officer may have passed in. In another column the Military qualifications of each officer are to be noted by an index figure, the figure 4 denoting that the officer is in the highest degree efficient, the figure 2 that he is in the second class, and the figure 0 that he is in the lowest, or least efficient class. Similar returns are to be furnished half-yearly, and are to pass through the prescribed channels of communication, namely, officers commanding stations and divisions; they are to be signed as examined by regimental Adjutants, in whose office duplicates will be lodged; and, as far as we have learned, it is by no means intended that these returns should be regarded as "private and confidential," or that officers should be debarred from knowing what index figure may have been placed against their names. They are called for, we believe, from a sincere and honest wish on the part of Sir Charles Napier to obtain the fullest and best information obtainable, without personal observation, as to the claims and fitness of officers for the various departments of the Staff, and of the public service generally.—Englishman.

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ROBERT BRUCE NORTON, 35TH N.L.1.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 2, 1849.—At a general court martial, held at Barrackpore, on Monday, July 16, 1849, Lieut. R. B. Norton, 35th N.L.I. was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

1st. For having, at Barrackpore, on the night of April 9, 1849, when on duty as regimental officer of the day, absented himself from his quarters without leave, and without reporting the circumstance, and remained away all night and until the afternoon of the following day, having proceeded to Calcutta during this interval without permission, and in gross neglect of his duty.

2nd. For having failed to attend the parade of the regiment at Barrackpore, on the morning of April 10, 1849, at which it was

his duty to have been present.

3rd. For having, at Barrackpore, on the morning of April 10, 1849, failed to furnish his report, which it was his duty to have done as relieved officer of the day; and for not having furnished the report till called on for an explanation of his neglect, by order of the commanding officer, on the evening of the same day.



4th. For having, at Barrackpore, on the evening of April 10, 1849, when furnishing the said report as relieved officer of the day, sent in with it a letter written and signed for him, and with his approval, by a brother-officer, addressed to the adjutant of the regiment, in which his absence from the morning parade on that day was falsely stated to have been caused by his having overslept himself; he, Lieut. Norton, well knowing that his absence from parade was without permission and in neglect of his duty.

Finding.—Guilty on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd charges, and guilty on so much of the 4th charge as accuses him of having, at Bar rackpore, on the evening of April 10, 1849, when furnishing the said report as relieved officer of the day, sent in with it a letter written and signed for him, and with his approval, by a brotherofficer, addressed to the adjutant of the regiment, in which his absence from the morning parade on that day was stated to have been caused by his having overslept himself; but the court are of opinion that the statement in that letter of his having overslept himself was not false, and do therefore acquit him of that and of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—To be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Confirmed. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C .- in-C.

-I approve of the "finding," but regret that I can-Remarks. not approve of the sentence of the court, which I consider too denient for so grave a military crime, committed by an officer of ten years' standing in the service.

The brigadier commanding at Barrackpore is to read, or cause to be read, first the proceedings of the court and then the following reprimand to Lieut. Norton, in the presence of the president and members of the court, and of all the officers of the steff and

cantonments of Barrackpore. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C .- in-C

Lieutenant Norton-You have been tried, and sentenced to be publicly and severely reprimanded. I believe that the severest reprimand to an honourable man is to point out the magnitude of his offence. Your's has been that of quitting your post when on duty—a crime for which you might be cashiered. The officer of the day has charge of his regimental lines: he ought to be present at all parades, at all roll-calls, and in Queen's regiments at all issues of provisions or stores; he is placed on duty to be ready also in case of fire or any other accident that may disturb the tranquility of the lines; to see all orders obeyed; and should any disturbance arise, the officer of the day should at once repair to the spot and be ready to take prompt measures for its suppression; in short, his duty is to watch his lines or camp by day and by night. This is his duty in all armies. Yet you, Sir, made no scruple to take your pay from the public treasury for the honest execution of this duty! On the day when you abandoned your post, and went off to amuse yourself at Calcutta, you received a certain amount of rupees in pay and allowances. This received a certain amount of rupees in pay and allowances. This money you took from the East-India Company, many of whom are poor and suffering people; and you did not do the duty for which you were paid by those poor people. But this was not the full extent of your crime; you set the example of abandoning your post to the soldiers whom you command, and if any one of these men followed your example you would be obliged to report and bring that man to trial—with what feeling on your part I eannot say, but I know what the feeling of the man and all his comrades would be, namely, those of contempt and disgust to-wards their officer! Sir, I believe you to be a brave and honourable man, and I trust that such conduct will not happen again; but it is my disagrecable duty to place this truth before you in plain language, for I will not allow the discipline of the Indian army to be broken with impunity—the lesson may be rude, but it is necessary. The rigid performance of regimental duty is no less a matter of honesty and honour, than the more brilliant and dangerous one of fighting an enemy. Now return, Sir, to your duty, and let your future attention to that duty become as conspicuous as your bravery was on the field of battle!
(Signed)
C. J. Napier,

General Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. E. B. Norton is to be released from arrest.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AUNAND, A. S. coll. of Sylhet, made over ch. of off. to C. W. Mackillip, Aug. 1.

Mackillip, Aug. 1.

BEAN, J. to be sub. dep. opium agent at Monghyr, Aug. 16.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll of 2nd grade, Aug. 6.

BERFORD, G. M. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi dur. abs. of Colvin (1 mo.), or till further orders, Aug. 1.

CHAPMAN, G. C. dep. mag. in Purneah, to offic. as dep. mag. at

Mudheeporah, sub. div. in Bhaugulpore, dur. abs. of H. Doveton.

COLLINS, J. R. to be post mr. of Loodianah, July 26.

GRANT, J. W. exp. wareh. keep. res. ch. of off. on July 23.

HITCHINS, E. to be sub. dept. opium agent at Aligunge Sewan.
LANCE, G. E. to off. as mag. of Mymensingh, Aug. 6.
LANDALL, W. to be a member of ferry fund com. at Bhagulpore.
LONGMORE, W. J. offic. princ. asst. to commr. at Akyab, to rec.
ch of off. of jun. asst. to commr. of Arracan fr. Lieut. Ripley.
MACKAY, C. to offic. as addl. princ. Sudder Ameen of Backergunge.
This cancels the orders of June 19 appg. him to offic. as addl.

princ. Sudder Ameen v. Burdwan, Aug. 8.

MACKENZIE, H. S. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div. MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of Mr. Barnes.

MELCALFE, T. J. qual. for pub. service, attached to N.W. prov. NASMYTH, J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, vested with special powers, Aug. 16.

PHELIPS, G. B. asst. to mag. &c. Allyghur, inv. with special powers.

RAIKES, R. C. to offic. as coll. of Mymensingh dur. abs. of Mr.

Beresford, Aug. 7.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. rep. his ret. fr. leave to Australia, Aug. 5.
RICKETTS, G. H. asst. to maj. and col. of Patna, vested with spec. pow. Aug. 1.

SANDYS, T. rec. ch. of off. of add. judge of Behar, fr. Mr. M.

Dirom, Aug. 10.
SMYTH, C. P. C. rep. qual. for pub. serv. att. to N. W. P. July 26.
STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet made over ch. of cur. du. of off. on July 26.

WESTON, J. to be temp. an add. princ. Sudder Ameen of Mymensingh, Aug. 6.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, J. R. joint mag. &c. of Shajehanpore, 2 mos. July 26. Colvin, C. 1 mo.

DOVETON, H. dep. mag. at Mudheepoorah sub. div. in Bhaugul-

pore 3 mos. priv. aff. Aug. 2.
FORSYTH, F. D. 1 year to Europe.
GRANT, J. W. exp. wareh. keep. leave of March 3 canc.

JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sirhoot, to Aug. 30 in ext.

LENOX, Mr. 1 mo.

MANDYS, E. 1 mo. and 12 days.
McCann, J. J. dep. superiot. of pol. 2 mos. m. c. in ext.

SKIPWORTH, F. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.

#### MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. C. 13th L.C. 2nd in com. to act as adjt. also, v. Adjt. A. W. M. Wyley on leave, July 20.

ANDERSON, Ens. F. C. 71st N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to 34th N.I. v. Lieut. L. R. Christopher app. adjt. July 17.

ANGELO, Ens. F. C. 16th N.I. qual. in N. lang. July 24.

BAILLIE, Lieut. G. (new prom.) rem. to 9th batt. July 24.
BEAUMONT, Capt. E. C. F. 32ad N.I. permitted to retire on pen-

sion of his rank, fr. Aug. 1.

BEST, Ens. Hon. F. B. to do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore. BEST, Cornet W. H. 8th L.C. perm. at his request to res. app. of

interp. and qu. mr. of the regt. Aug. 2.
BOILEAU, Cornet T. T. 7th L.C. to act as adjt. dur. abs. on m. c.

of Lieut. R. Boulton, July 17.
Bonamy, Ens. J. C. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 16, in suc. to

Beaumont, ret.
BRANDER, Ens. M.J. 43th N.I. qual. in N. lang. July 24.
BUIST, Ens. D. with 65th, posted to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore,

CLARK, Cornet W. C. S. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, 1849, in

suc. to Nash, retired.

CARNELL, Ens. W. 13th N.I. to be lieut. v. Taylor, dec. with rank fr. June 15, v. Wilson, prom.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. J. D. engs. to proc. and join corps of

sappers and pioneers at Loodianah, when relieved fr. ch. of his late app.

DAY, Ens. H. W. to do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore.

DENNISS, Brev. capt. G. G. R. W. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to rank as Capt. June 29 (not April 1).

DANIDSON, Ens. R. to act as interp. and qu. mr. dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. J. S. Dunbar, July 24. EKINS, Ens. C. C. with 48th, posted to 20th N.I. at Jhelum, July 20.

ELLIOT, Ens. G. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.

FANSHAW, Brev. capt. R. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Apr. 1, 1849.

FORBES, Cornet H. assd. ch. of the 1st reg. Punjab cav. Apr. 16, in add to his duties as adj. pending the arrival of the senior officer; to offic. as second in com. of the reg. fr. May 29, pending

the arrival of the off. nominated to that appt. FRANCIS, Lieut. R. B. 13th N.I. to be post-mr. to 3rd inf. brig. of field force.

FRASER, Lieut. G. W. 27th N.I. to be adj. v. Forbes prom. GODBY, Lieut. col. C., c.B. fr. 70th to 8th N.I. GRAHAM, Ens. J. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares. HAMILTON, H. C. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. at Burdwan, Aug. 8.

HARRIS, Lieut. W. D. 2nd Eur. reg. to act as adj. HICKS, Brev. capt. R. H. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Apr. 1, 1849. HOGGE, Capt. C. (on staff emp. rem. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. art. JACKSON, Brev. capt. G. 4th L. C. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1 in succ. to Nash, retired.

JACOB, Brev. capt. G. O. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. April 1. 1849. JAMES, Lieut. H. C. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 16, in succ. to Beaumont, retired.

KEIGHTLEY, Lieut. C. H. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. E. D. Watson, or until further ord. July 24.

LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. fr. 8th to 70th N.I.

MAGNAY, Capt. E. inv. estab. perm. to reside in Kemaoon, July 24. MARA, Ens. P. to offic. as qr. mr. to regt. of Loodianab. MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing. MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. 11th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com.

dur. abs. of Dowson.

MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. 8th NI.. returned to duty, Aug. 2.

MOCATTA, Lieut. D. 26th lt. inf. to be interp. and qr. mr. v.

Duffin, prom.
MONEY, Capt. E. K. (new prom.) art. rem. to 6th batt. July 24.
MONRO, Licut. L. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 10.

MURRAY, Brev. capt. G. 8th L. C. to act as adj. and qrmr. dur. temp. leave of Adj. F. W. Drummond, July 20.

NAPIER, Maj. R. engs. to be civ. eng. in the Punjab, July 26. NASH, Brev. maj. S. 4th L. C. perm. to ret. fr. Aug. 1, on pension of lieut, col.

ORCHARD, Ens. J. F. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares. PAXTON, G. A. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah dur. abs. of E. Sandys, Aug. 8.

Peile, Ens. H. B. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares

PRINSEP, Ens. H. A. with 48th N.1. posted to 39th N.I. July 20. RAWLINS, Ens. J. S. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 13 in succ. to Hasell, dec.

RICHARDSON, Capt. 2nd in com. 5th Scindiah's cont. res. ch. of his duties as asst. superiot. of Chundeyree, July 11. RILEY, Col. S. D. on civ. emp. posted to 47th N.I. Aug. 2

RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. to offic. as prin. asst. to commr. of Arracan of Ramree dur. abs. of Lieut. Briggs, Aug. 3.

RYAN, Lieut. G. M. 20th N.I. to be an extra asst. to commy. in

Tenasserim provinces for one year, Aug. 11. SALE, Lieut. H. P. 13th N.I. to rank fr. June 13, v. Taylor, dec.

SAMPSON, Lieut. col. T. E. posted to 49th N.I.
SEAGER, Lieut. T. W. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, July 31.
SILVER, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Lahore.

SIMEON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to wing of 2nd comp. 4th batt. 2nd detach. art. at Peshawar.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 10.

STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 8th

batt. at Govindgurh, to proc. and join.

Swinhoe, Lieut. F. W. rem. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. to 5th tr. art.

TERRANEAN, W. H. to be supt. of salt chokies at Jessore, Aug. 8. TIMBRELL, Lieut. H. V. rem. 5th tr. 1st brig. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. July 24.

TURNBULL, Lieut. A. M. 13th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its abs. fr. regt. head qu. on treasure escort.

VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. F. 30th N.I. to offic. as a jun. asst. to

commr. of Assam at Nowgong, dur. abs. of Lieut. E. A. Rowlatt, Aug. 6.

VINCENT, Capt. H. to be supt. of bazars at Peshawur, v. Threshie,

WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 13, in suc. to Hasell, dec. Wнівн, Ens. H. E. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.

Young, Lieut. H. E. 8th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

GRAHAM, W. S. Aug. 11. Melvill, H. Aug. 7. Wise, D. W. Aug. 11.

INFANTRY.

JAMES, H. PHILLPOTS, H. Aug. 11.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. offic. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Ramree, 1 mo. m.c. Byers, Ens. C. H. 70th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15 to Simla and

hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c. CORBETT, Lieut. T. A. 61st N.I. fr. July 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla,

on m.c.

Cox, Lieut. col. H. C. M. 21st N.I. fr. July 10 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

FORSTER, Capt. W. R. Shekhawatee batt. 5 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Nynee Tal and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe. Gibbs, Lieut. R. W. 72nd N.I. fr. May 12 to June 28, to Meerut,

and to coable him to rejoin.

Godby, Brig. C. c.B. fr. June 16 to March 16, 1850, to Simla

and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.e. Greene, Ens. O. 36th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

HARINGTON, Brev. maj. T. L. 5th L.C. July 12 to Oct. 15, to Meerut, priv. aff.

HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. 6th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 14, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c

Horsburgh, Capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. leave cancelled. KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. leave cancelled.

LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. fr. July 30 to Oct. 15, to Ghazcepore.

McMcLlin, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. fr. Apr. 7 to May 19, to remain at Simla.

MORRISON, Capt. J. 30th N.I. Aug. 12 to Feb. 12, 1850, to hills, prep. to Eur. pr. aff.
PATON, Lieut. J. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to

Allygurh, on m. c. PBARSON, Lieut. H. B. 56th N.I. fr. July 5 to Nov. 15, to Simla,

on m. c. PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. fr. July 23 to Nov. 15. to Simla

and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. RICHARDS, Capt. W. H. fr. Sept. 10 to Dec. 10, to hills N. of

Deyrah. RIND, Capt. W. J. 71st N.I. June 15 to Oct. 15, in ext. to Mus-

soorie, m. c.

ROBARTS, Lieut. C. J. 14th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 12 to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, 6 mo.

SANDYS, Lieut. W. E. 55th N.I. fr. June 25 to Aug. 15, to pres. SEALE, Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 20, in ext. to procto bills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

SIDDONS, Capt. H. sap. and min. July 21 to July 21, 1850, to pres prep. to Europe, m. c. Wiggens, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. leave canc.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. 4th L.C. to place himself und. ord. of offic. supt. surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24.

offic. supt. surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 50th, attached to 42nd L.I.; to do duty with 41st N.I. Aug. 2.

ANDREWS, C. G. to be civ. asst. surg. of Sylhet, Aug. 8.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. 3rd L.C. to place himself und. ord. of offic. supt. surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24.

BARRY, J. B. to be in med. ch. of Tezpore, in Assam, Aug. 3.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. 1st Bom. Eur. inf. to aff. med. aid to 1st Punjaub cav. temp. July 29.

CHEVERS, Asst. surg. N. civ. asst. surg. of Chittagong, to be post mr. also. Aug. 11.

mr. also, Aug. 11.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 47th N.I. at Cawn-pore; to place himself und. ord. of offic. supt. surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24.

DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. fr. 42nd L.I. to 47th N.I. at Cawnpore. DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal, with a view to his appt. as civ. asst. surg. of Purneah, Aug. 15.

DICKEN, Surg. W. S. civ. surg. of Patna, to be postmr. also.

EATWELL, Dr. W. C.B. to be lstasst. and opium exam. at Benares

opium ag. Aug. 6.

EDDEN, Asst. surg. H. E. M.D. to med. ch. of 13th N.I. ELLIOTT, Surg. to assume med. ch. of 5th Punjab cav. until the

arrival of Asst. surg. Cole.

GOODEVE, Assist. surg. E. to be prof. of materia med. and med. jurisp. in Med. Coll. fr. Nov. 14 next.

HARLAND, Dr. C. civ. asst. surg. Ghazeepore, pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for employ as opium exam. at Patna ag. July 25; to be

princ. asst. to opium ag. at Behar.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. to med. ch. of 42nd L.I. Aug. 2.

HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th N.I. to join his own corps when relieved

HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th N.I. to join his own corps when relieved fr. med. ch. of 47th N.I. by Asst. surg. Cockburn.

IMLACH, Asst. surg. C. J. F. M.D. to ch. of med. stores at Mooltan.

KEMP, Asst. surg. I. G. h. art. to rec. med. ch. 3rd N. I. fr. M. McN. Rind of 28th, dur. leave of W. L. McGregor.

LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to place himself und. ord. of offic. superint. surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24; to med. ch. of

6th L.C.

MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. to med. ch. of staff and details of brig. at Peshawur, and ch. of med. stores, on dept. of Asst. surg. Imlach.

MOUAT, Asst. surg. F. J. to be prof. to med. and clin. med. in Med. Coll. fr. Nov. 14 next.

O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. placed at disp. of mil. dept. PATON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to be surg. fr. Aug. 10, v. Watson, dec.

RIND, Surg. M. M'N. 28th reg. to med. ch. of 3rd N.I. on dep. of W. L. M'Gregor, July 17.

SIMPSON, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. Mynpoorie, to be civ. asst. surg. Ghazeepore, July 25.

SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. reg. of Loodianah, to place himself

und. ord. of offic. superint, surg. of trans-Ravee circ. July 24.
STIVEN, Dr. W. S. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Moradabad, dur.
abs. of Dr. Wrightson, Aug. 2.
THOMPSON, Surg. F. fr. 47th N.I. to 42nd L.I. at Delhi, to proc. and join.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. passed colloq. exam.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DIAPER, Assist. surg. H. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Calcutta. FLEMING, Surg. F. 60th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla on m. c. HARPER, Assist. surg. G. 13th N.I. July 5 to Oct. 5, to hills, m.c. McGregor, Surg. W. L. 3rd N.I. to Oct. 31, to remain at Simla. Scott, Surg. K. M. 14th N.I. leave canc.

WRIGHTSON, Assist. surg. R. W. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 20, to Nynee

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

#### CAVALRY

9th lt. drag. Lieut. Anson to be capt. fr. July 21, v. Campbell; Capt. Little, to Nov. 1850, in ext.—10th bussars, Lieut. col. Bonham, 2 years to England.—15th lt. drag. Cornet Goldtrap, to be lieut. v. Clancy.

10th. Lieut. Needham, passed in Hindustani, and to be interp. 10th. Lieut. Needham, passed in Hindustani, and to be interp.—
15th. Lieut. East, 18 mo. to England.—22nd. Lieut. Moore, to
Sept. 19, in ext.—61st. Capt. Vicars, to be major fr. July 28, v.
Stephens, dec.; Lieut. Fleming, to be captain from July 28,
in succession to Stephens, deceased; Moore, Ensign, to be
lieut. from July 28, in succession to Stephens, deceased.—
64th. Lieut. col. Wilson, to Aug. 31.—78th. Ens. Gillmore, Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.—80th. Lieut. Freeman to do duty at conval. depot at Darjeeling.—83rd. Lieut. Spring to be capt. fr. July 15, v. Gage, dec.; Ens. Hall to be lieut. fr. July 15, in suc. to Gage, dec.; Asst. surg. Innes, to Aug. 15, to Bombay. -84th. Ens. Barwell to be lieut. fr. Aug. 10, v. Garner, who retires. -86th. Capt. Welman 1 mo. to pres.

#### PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ALEXANDER THOMAS DICK CUNNINGHAM, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, to David Pringle, Esq. of Purneah, a member of the same service. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JOSEPH PRICE, late of Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth, gentleman, to the Administrator-General. A. M. Gasper, proctor. WILLIAM MELLER, late of Delhi, merchant, to Mary Emily Pym Meller, of Kussowlie, the widow. Frith, Sandes, and Watts,

proctors. CHARLES JOHN MAINWARING, Esq. late a British subject and a lieutenant and brevet captain of the first regiment of native infan-try, in the service of the East-India Company on their Bengal establishment, to Edward Tombs, of Clive-street, in the town of Calcutta, merchant and agent. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

ROBERT DUNCAN KAY, who was in his lifetime a British sub-

ROBERT DUNCAN KAY, who was in his lifetime a British subject, and a captain in the military service of the Hon. East-India Company, in the second regiment of native infantry, to James Wyllie, of Clive-street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. merchant and agent, a member of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Co. agent, a member of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Paul, Lyons, and Bell,

JENEIN LLEWELYN, formerly of Calcutta, but lately of No. 26, Easton-square, in the county of Middlesex, to John Griffith Llewelyn, of Cossitollah, in the town of Calcutta, undertaker. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

GEORGE FREDERICK MCCLINTOCK, Esq. late of Brighton, in

the County of Sussex, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and late a member of the Bengal civil service, to Francis Robert Hampton, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie,

Lyall, and Co. of Calcutta. W. D. H. Ochme, proctor.

CHARLES REED, late of the town of Calcutta, gentleman, to
Peter Clarkson Reed, of Elysium-row, in the said town of Calcutta,
gentleman. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the lady of Capt. J. R. 12th N.I. s. at Allyghur, July 27. APCAR, the lady of Alexander A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 7. BATEMAN, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 7. BAZETT, the wife of Capt. C. Y. 9th L.C. d. at Mhow, July 18. BETTS, the lady of C. G. D. d. at Berhampore, Aug. 10.
BICKLEY, Mrs. Wallace, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 1.
BOILEAU, the lady of Major F. B. art. s. at Musseerabad, Aug. 14.
BRISTOW, the wife of Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. s. at Ferozepore, Aug. 13 BRYSON, the wife of A. s. at Naine Tal, July 29. CARRY, Mrs. W. H. s. at Scrampore, July 12. CHAUNCE, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 16. DENHAM, the lady of J. s. at Gya, Aug. 9.

DUNBAR, the lady of Capt. C. H. M.'s 10th, of twins (still-born), at Ferozepore, July 28.

DURHAM, the lady of James, M.D. s. at Gya, Aug. 3. GAIR, the wife of conductor, s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 5.
HEWETT, the lady of K. H. d. at Chupra, July 29.
HILL, the wife of T. J. twins, at Moradabad, Aug. 6.
HUMPHREYS, the lady of H. R. s. at Berhampore, Aug. 13. JACOBS, Mrs. C. B. M. s. at Calcutta, July 12. KALI, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, July 29. KIRK, the lady of Dr. s. at Naine Tal, July 21. LEFEUVRE, the wife of L. François, s. at Dacca, Aug. 4.

LEWIS, the lady of Licat. art. s. at Landour, July 31.

MACDONALD, the lady of Capt. 66th N.I. d. at Lucknow, Aug. 2. MACKENZIE, the lady of Henry s. at Kishennaghur, July 28. Molloy, the lady of J. P. d. at Jessore, Aug. 5.

MORAN, Mrs. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.

MURPHY, the wife of W. d. at Delhi, Aug. 11.
PEARSON, the lady of J. E. S. C.s. s. at Poorneah, Aug. 10.
ROBERTSON, the lady of Lieut. P. A. 68th N.I. s. at Seepree,

ROLLO, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 5.
SHINTON, the wife of G. qr. mr. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. s. at

Landour, Aug. 3. SHIRREFF, the lady of Capt. Francis, 65th N.I. at Benares,

STONEY, the wife of C. W. d. at Loodianah, Aug. 12.
STREET, the lady of the Rev. A. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
VICTOR, Mrs. Thos. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 7.

WALLER, the lady of Major R. h. art. d. at Hoosheearpore, July 22.

WROUGHTON, the lady of Lieut. R. C. 12th N.I. s. at Nusseerabad, Aug. 15.

YEOWARD, the wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.

#### MARRIAGES.

BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. 18th N.I. to Emily Jane, d. of J. Kelso, at

Gowhattee, Aug. 6.
BOYD, Capt. Alexander, 2nd Eur. regt. to Lucy Eliza, d. of Major
Naylor, at Subattoo, July 31.
BRABAZON, Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. to Louisa Jane, d. of Lieut.

col. Salter, at Simla, Aug. 15.
BRYDGES, Octavius, to Miss Janet Frances, d. of the late James
Keymer, at Calcutta, July 24.

CARNAC, Charles Rivett, c.s. to Flora Elizabeth, d. of J. Baker, at Nosholly, Aug. 7.

CHAPPLE, Thomas, s. of the late Richard, to Mrs. Marian Bails, at Calcutta, July 30.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. to Harriet Annie, d. of Lieut. col. F.

Wheler, 7th irr. cav. at Julunder, Ang. 7.

Macvitis, Capt. R. F. inv. est. to Eleanor, widow of the late
Capt. A. N. M. Macgregor, 66th N.I. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.

Monk, M. F. to Miss Weller, at Landour, Aug. 9.

Nisbert, Lieut. J. 69th N.I. to Emma, d. of R. Parsons, at Dey-

rah, July 12.

SMITH, Serg. maj. R. M. art. to Mary Douglas, at Umballab, July 16.

#### DEATHS.

APCAR, A. inf. s. of Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 5 days, Aug. 12. ARCHER, Ellen G. d. of George, at Luckaow, aged 8, July 23.

ATKINSON, Mary H. inf. d. of Maj. at Kamptee, aged 1, Aug. 6.

BELLAIRS, Sarah Jane, wife of Frederick, at sea, on board the steamer Bentinck, aged 29, July 4.

BOULTON, Maria Ann, d. of the late Thomas, at Howrah, aged 22,

Aug. 10.

COOKE, John Cornelius, inf. s. of qr. mr. Serg. William, 41st N.I. at Delbi, aged 8 mo. July 23.

Daniell, Louisa Sophia, inf. d. of M. at Hansee, aged 8 mo.

Aug. 6. DRUMMOND, James Walker, s. of Lieut. 8th L.C. at Ferozepore,

aged 1, Aug. 12.
FAGAN, Eliza Ellen, inf. d. of Lieut. art. at Lahore, aged 9 mo. Aug. 7

FLOOD, Mary Jane, d. of N. at Mussoorie, July 27.
FRANCIS, Miss Charlotte Penelope, at Calcutta, Aug. 6.

GASH, Mrs. W. J. at Gowahatty, aged 26, July 26.
GIBSON, Stewart, at Malda, aged 33, Aug. 7.
GOUGH, Margaret, wife of Lieut. col. c.B. qr. mr. gen. of H.M.'s

Golder, Margaret, Mer of Lieut. col. c.B. qr. mr. gen. of H.M.'s forces, at Simla, aged 22, July 23.

Grieff, Margaret, d. of W. T. at Calcutta, aged 5, Aug. 7.

Henessy, Serj. Michael, at Dum Dum, aged 43, Aug. 18.

Henwood, George E. at Singapore, July 18.

James, Amelia Berkley, d. of Lieut. Hugh, 44th N.I. at Mussoorie,

aged 3, July 16.

KNIGHTON, Edgar James, at Calcutta, aged 10 mo. Aug. 11.

LANE, William Frazer, at Calcutta, aged 3, Aug. 12.

MACKELLAR, Duncan, inf. s. of D. E. at Patna, aged 1, July 31.

M'MULLIN, Emily, inf. d. of Licut. J. R. 50th N.I. at Loodianah,

aged 8 mo. Aug. 13.
PAREIRA, John, at Chittagong, aged 39, July 26.
PRIESTLEY, W. at Dum-Dum, aged 54, Aug. 13.

RAIKES, Arthur, C. S. at sea, on board the ship Marlborough. REBELLO, Mrs. E. at Calcutta, July 31.

RIDSDALE, Reginald Rowe, s. of the late William, at Calcutta, aged 1, Aug. 19.

ROLLO, George, inf. s. of J. W. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.
SHEEHAN, H. rid. mas. 4th lancers, at Cawnpore, aged 44,

July 23. SHEPHERD, Elizabeth Angelica, wife of James Thos. at Agra, aged

20, Aug. 14. SHEPHERD, Elizabeth, inf. d. of J. T. at Agra, aged 3 mo.

July 10. SHERWELL, Walter St. John, inf. s. of Msj. 2nd Eur. regt. at Simla, aged 8 mo. Aug. 5.

Sell.

Buy.

STEPHENS, Major Francis John, H.M.'s 61st, at Peshawur, aged 34. July 27.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. B. 13th N.I. at Cape Town, June 13.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth Janet, inf. d. of A. at Calcutta, aged 10 mo. Aug. 11.

WALL, Catherine, wife of Qr. mr. W., H.M.'s 61st, at Julunder, July 24.

WATSON, William, at Benares, Aug. 10.
WHITE, William Ramsay, s. of Dr. M.D. at Calcutta, aged 32, July 19.

Unwin, Alfred Cawthorne, inf. s. of Lieut. Rob. 16th N.I. at Noorpoor, aged 10 mo. July 25.

VAN GRIETHERS, G. A. at Berhampore, on board the eteamer

Assam, Aug. 7.

VINCENT, inf. d. of Maj. gen. at Mussoorie, aged 5 days, July 26.

VOOGHT, Capt. Richard Brock, at Calcutta, aged 42, Aug. 15.

#### SHIPPING.

August 4. Palatine, Stubbs, Liverpool; Lord Elphinstone, Por-August 4. Palatine, Stubbs, Liverpool; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Madras.—5. Queen of England, Cawkett, Cork; Plantagenet, Bird, London; Hartly, Playter, Liverpool; Ariel, Burt, Singapore.
—6. Steamer Bentinck, H. Bourchier, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Bengalee, Colebank, Liverpool; Poppy, Cole, China.—7. Rome, Mauseu, California; Mermaid, Leslie, London; Amity, Solomon, Penang.—8. Madagascar, Hight, London.—9. Jane Pirie, Booth, London; Northumberland, Parish, London; Nizam, Caithness, Sunderland.—10. Akbar, W. H. Williamson, Mauritius; Benares, T. H. Brown, Bombay; Earl of Clare, H. H. Ager, Bombay; Palmura, E. F. Byrne. Boston.—11. Arrafoon Apca. Durham. Singapore: myra, E. F. Byrne, Boston .- 11. Arratoon Apca, Durham, Singapore; myta, B.F. spite, south. — It Aratoon Apat, Burnam, Singapore; John Brightman, Scott, Penang; Baron Renfrew, Nourse, Cork.— 12. Cassibilannus, Armstrong, Newcastle; Aurora, Wake, Sunderland; Canada, Tillson, Liverpool; Antammis, Maughan, Liverpool; Ascatna, Weeks, New York; Saxoncille, Richardson, Boston; Sadve, Nacoda, Muscat.—15. Sir Henry Pollinger, M'Ween, Liverpool.—18. Thane, W. Crisp, Rangoon; Nile, G. N. Livesay, London; Defiance, Sergent, Bimlipatam.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck, from Southampton.—Mr. Harwick, Mr. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. Murdo, child, and European servant; Mr. Buslington, Mr. Bagas, Mr. J. Brady, J. Boys, G. Boys, and J.

ADEN.—Lord F. Montagu. Galle.—Rev. Dr. Duff, Capt. Annesley, Messrs. Llewelyn, Achison, and Hutton.

MADRAS.—Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, and J. McGregor, asst. surg. Per Madagascar, from LONDON.—Lieut. col. Halifax, Lieuts. Mills, Parks, Nollan, and Barnet; Capts. Gordon and Ramsay; Surg. Williamson, Ensigns Martin and Preula, Mrs. Hallifax, Miss Halifax, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Berns, Miss Berns.

Cobk.—Quarter master Berns. Steerage passengers.—Mrs. Carbett, Mrs. Kenna, 202 men, 29 women, and 36 children of H.M. 75th regt.—1 man drowned, 2 women and 3 shildren died,

and 2 children born.

and 2 children born.

Per Northumberland, from London.—Capt. Smyth, Bengal art.
in charge of troops; Lieut. Monroe, Bengal N.I.; and Dr. Mayer,
surg.; Messrs. Phelpotts, Wise, Graham, and Ford, cadets; Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. Cassidy and children, from Madras; F. Bowley, steerage passenger, 149½ rank and file Campany's troops.

Per Palmyra.—W. H. Phillips, Master Editon, Mrs. Phillipa,
and F. Cabot.

and E. Cabat.

Per Benares .--Mrs. Brown and G. Knight.

Per Earl of Clare .- Mrs. Ager and child.

Per Baron Renfrew.—Major C. Herbert, 75th regt.; Capt. W. H. Goodwyn, Lieuts. C. Oanch, J. G. Fox, B. Drew, and S. S. Craig; Ens. A. Harrison, Asst. surg. J. S. Furlong, J. H. Pollock, private passenger; 284 Queen's troops, 36 women, and 30 children.
Per John Brightman, from Penang.—Rev. Mr. Gragen, minister;

Mrs. Scott, and Master Scott.

Per Arratoon Apkar, from Singapore.-Mrs. Nassim, A. Ezreil,

and S. Isack, Esqrs. merchants.

Per Nile, from Cork.—Mrs. Mollan, Capts. E. Knollys and W. C. Mollan; Lieuts. W. Magnell, T. V. Watson, P. Fitzgerald, and W. M. Jones; Asst. surg. W. Johnson, H.M.'s 75th, commanding.

#### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9. Cambronne, Revelley, Bourbon; Hyderee, Coney, Mauritins.—10. Blenheim, Molison, London and Cape; Queen, Gellatly, Dundee; Matilda, M'Donald, Liverpool; Amathea, Robinson, Liverpool; William, Maxwell, London.—11. Ratcliffe, Phillipson, London; Joseph Sanderson, Boyd, Liverpool; Nicides, Michael, Liverpool; L'Artilleur, Petit, Havre.—12. Isabella, Harnett, Liverpool.—13. Eliza Penelope, Shilston, London; Red Rover, Oliver, Hong-Kong, China, and Macao; Oriental, Dale, Boston; Oliver, Micol, London.—15. Buckinghamshire, M'Gregor, Mauritius.—16. Duoueselin, Berthelot, Bourbon; Dogga, Harvoy, Mauritius.—16. Duoueselin, Berthelot, Bourbon; Dogga, Harvoy. Mauritius. -16. Duqueselin, Berthelot, Bourbon; Doorga, Harvoy, Bourbon.

#### COMMERCIAL

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 22, 1849. Government Securities.

Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 per c	ent.			pren	a. 1	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.	•				disc		1	0		1	6
Old Sicca 5 do. accor					do		1	2		1	8
New Co.'s 5 do.					do		0	4	• •	0	6
Third Sicca 4 do.					do	. :	15	8		16	0
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••			do.	. :	14	8	••	15	0
	В	ank l	Sha	res.							
Bengal Bank (Co.'s				•		em.	1	530	to	16	80
Agra Bank (Co.'s Re		,				lo.		10			15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s F						) <b>m</b> .					
		K OF	BE	NG.	AL.						
Discount on governm	ent acce	ptan	ces	(3 1	nonti	hs)		••	4 pe	r cei	at.
Do. on private								••	7 pe	r ce	at.
Interest on deposit of	f Co.'s 1	paper							Б ре	r 081	at.
Do. on cash cree	lit accou	ints .				••			6₫ pe	r cei	ıŁ.
	PRICES	OF B	UL	LIO	N, &	c.					
Sycee Silver (	Co.'s Rs.	. 104	6	to	104	12	-10	. 10	0 sa.	wt.	,
China Gold Bars .					16		• •				
Gold Dust			0		13	8	} P	er s	a. w	•	
Spanish Dollars			8		220	14	١.	1	^^		
Mariana ditta			•	-	000	£	.7 ₽	er 1	UU.		

Our quotations are for Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10ld. Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9ld. American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s. 10 d. to 1s. 10 d.

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 16s.

#### MADRAS.

#### T. A.W.

#### SUPREME COURT, JULY 13.

Iyavoo Iyer and Joseph Victor Pereira were indicted for feloniously forging and causing to be forged two promissory notes for Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 22,000, with intent to defraud the East-India Company. Separate counts charged them with uttering the same, knowing them to have been forged and counterfeit.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Bain appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Osborne conducted the defence.

This was a case of an extraordinary character. were a bramin, who acted as law-broker to a well-known atterney, and an East-Indian master printer, long past the prime of A lithographer, belonging to the same community, and s wealthy native female, besides other subordinate actors, whose several parts in the transaction were not publicly detailed, were involved in the case. It was proved that the printer and the bramin came to the house of the lithographer, and, producing a genuine Tanjore bond, asked him to strike off a dozen copies, complete in all but the signatures and dates, and for sums varying from Rs. 22,000 to smaller amounts. The lithographer, who is a very clever workman, undertook the job without the least hesitation for the stipulated sum of Rs. 35, and went about his task in open daylight. Some friends, however, who hap pened to see him engaged in pencilling the rough draft, told him to mind what he was about, as it was Government business and he must be careful; on hearing which, he resolved to guard himself from the apprehended consequences by obtaining a letter of license from his employer, and when the parties next appeared at his place of business, he exacted the following guarantee : —

" Madras, 2nd October, 1848. "I, the undersigned, do acknowledge having given the order to Mr. William Orton to print twelve copies of blank Tanjore debt, that if anything should occur I shall take the blame to myself.

Witnesses,
"D. E. ATKINSON, " IYAVQO IYER."

The mind of Mr. Orton was now perfectly at rest, his conscience never having suffered, it would appear, any uneasiness on this subject; but Mr. Pereira evidently thought that as he having a greater concernment in the ultimate results, had been made to exonerate the workman, it was but fair that the bramin. who was the actual principal, should in turn take his share of the responsibility, and he accordingly demanded and obtained

" J. V. PERRIRA.

from his brother forger a form of release from penal liabilities in the following terms:

" Madras, 2nd October, 1848. "I do hereby certify that I have empowered Mr. J. V. Pereira, through his means, to get the accompanying Tanjore debt of 4 per cent. loan, to print for me twelve copies of the same, by omitting all the writing part, and I agree to pay for printing the said Tanjore debt bond the sum of Company's rupees two hundred; and if anything should occur, such as forgery, I shall take the blame to myself,—for which trouble I promise J. V. Pereira 1,000 rupees reward.

" Witness my hand (signed in Tamil), IYAVOO IYER." "T. PAUL.

A verdict of guilty was returned. The judge told the prisoners they had been convicted of endeavouring to perpetrate a gross fraud on the Government. It was one of the worst offences he had found it his duty to investigate since he had arrived in the country. It was a very bold and an impudent forgery, and he had no doubt, nor did he believe the jury entertained any doubt, that they had concocted the forgery, and that both would in some manner share in the proceeds. He would not be doing his duty if he passed a lenient sentence on them; he would pass such a sentence as would prove a lesson to them for the future, and operate as a warning to others of their description of character. They were sentenced to transportation

The Athenaum observes :- " It is hardly credible that these men, both of mature years, and who had hitherto lived an irreproachable life, for aught that appeared to the contrary, could have supposed that, by this interchange of mutual indemnifications, they had defeated the power of the law; yet such appears to be the fact. The transaction, if not openly talked about, was at least made known to many persons whom it was not necessary to make accomplices of; and whatever may be our opinion as to the moral notions of the criminals, it is very clear that their ideas of law and justice were outrageous in the extreme."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CURE OF SNAKE-BITES .- A young man of the Malabar caste, named Aurimuttoo, was bitten at St. Thomé by a large cobra. It was killed, and, together with the wounded man, taken to the house of a native in the village, who applied some herbs to the wound, and promised speedy recovery. The editor of this journal saw the snake and the man about two hours afterwards. The latter was still sensible, but complained of giddiness and a torpid sensation in all parts of his body. The hand was much swollen, and the eyes wore the dreamy appearance common to opium-eaters, when not under the influence of the intoxicating drug. Some time afterwards, from two to four hours, he was taken to a peon named Mootoosawmy, in the service of the Catholic establishment at St. Thomé, who is said to be reputed all over the country for his skill in this mysterious branch of knowledge, the cure of snake-bites. The patient was by this time apparently in a dying state, nearly insensible, and presenting all the appearances usually indicated by persons under the influence of deadly poison. Mootoosawmy's first care was to bind the arm tightly round from the shoulder to the wrist, forcing at the same time with both hands the blood towards the extremities. He then scarified the wounded part with a piece of glass in several places, and brought away a quantity of blood, quite black and perfectly fluid. He next made a slight abrasion of the skin on the top of the head, and rubbed some powdered leaves over both the wounded places. A vegetable preparation, in the form of snuff, was next forced up the nostrils, and into the eyes and ears, and an emetic administered in the usual way. The patient was then left under the charge of his relatives in a state of perfect unconsciousness; the swelling of the body continued to increase, and for some hours the chances of recovery appeared hopeless. During the night, however, he rallied, continued to get better during the following day, and is now quite restored to health, with the exception of being unable as yet to use the injured hand .- Athenaum, July 26.

IMPROVEMENTS. - A man might set himself a curious task, were he to keep a record of the improvements effected by the Government of India from year to year. A small stock of sta-tionery would serve him, but a few helps to proper insight in the optical way would be requisite. To write the annals of Madras after this fashion would not be a very arduous undertaking. We would engage to get up the records of a twelve-month any morning before breakfast, and have plenty of breathing time to spare. From the 31st of July, 1848, to the present date, there has not been as much work done for the public benefit as would serve to fill a paragraph in the way of narrative. Some half dozen groins have been laid down on the south beach,

to prevent the sea from effecting an unauthorized junction withthe Cooum river, and some progress is making in the effort to keep down the usual inundation of the sepoy lines at Perambore; but this is all. The steam-engine, about which the justices have been confidentially debating, and, as they declare, about which they have earnestly petitioned, for goodness knows how long, still rests in the workshops of the English maker, or slumbers, perhaps, in the Staffordshire mines. The Cochrane Canal bakes its reeking slime in the sun, after the accustomed fashion, and the boatmen still unload at sundry places their heavy freights, from the impossibility of floating the laden vessels, execrating the cruelty of John Company if they happen to have no discretion, and marvelling at his folly if fortune has gifted them with brains. There is not at this moment, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, an ounce less of poison in the atmosphere, or a single acre the less of pestilential swamp suffered to remain undrained. - Athenæum, Aug. 9.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. - A correspondent at Ellichpor expresses strong indignation at the cruel treatment experienced by the Rohilla prisoners who were captured at Taklee by the detachment under Capt. Ramsay. The Nawaub of Ellichpore, under whose charge these Rohillas remain, is said to fear their being left at large, and the prisoners, who are about 150 in number, are in consequence kept in irons, which we are sure would not be allowed if the Resident were aware of it. Our own good name suffers, too, by such barbarous treatment of these poor fellows, as it was expressly stipulated and explained to them, when they gave up their arms, that arrangements would be made on their arrival at Ellichpore for their being sent away to their own country; and on the faith of that promise they readily surrendered. As yet, however, no steps have been taken to carry this measure into effect, and, as above stated, they are not only kept prisoners, but prisoners in irons, and their horses and tattoos are being sold off daily in the city !- Madras U. S. Gaz., Aug. 21.
Two Companies of H.M.'s 25th Regiment proceed on the

20th of August to Poonamallee to relieve the detachment at that station.

LIEUT. JAMES EDMUND LEAHY, OF H. M.'s 84TH FOOT, and another officer were in pursuit of game, in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, on the 14th August. A large rocky hill, midway in their road, induced them to take opposite sides, and being at full speed, collision ensued; both fell, Lieut. Leahy never to rise again. His head was jammed between two rocks, and death ensued immediately. The other officer, we hear, was not much injured. The deceased officer obtained his lieutenantcy on the 10th Dec. 1817.—Telegraph and Courier. on the 10th Dec. 1817. - Telegraph and Courier.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. Bell, J. H. clv. and sess. jud. of Guntour, assd. ch. of court fr.

J. Horsley, Aug. 13.

BIRD, C. J. actg. coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, assd. ch. of the dist. fr. C. Whittingham, Aug. 10.

COCHRANE, J. H. attained rank of 2nd class fr. July 22.

ELLIOTT, W. attained rank of 2nd class fr. July 22.

HORSLEY, J. del. over ch. of court of Guntoor, Aug. 13.

LUSHINGTON, J. L. attained rank of 4th class fr. July 28.

WEDDERBURN, A. attained rank of 4th class, July 28.
WHITTINGHAM, del. over ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Tinne-

velly, Aug. 10. WILLIAMSON, R. H. attained rank of 2nd class, fr. July 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. GORDON, J. R. to Nov. 1, to Neilgherries, on m. c. SUTHERLAND, A. M. 2 mo. to Madras, on m. c.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

MACFARLANE, Rev. J. R. to offic. as senior minister of the Church of Scotland.

## POSNETT, Rev. R. chapl. of Poonamallee, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANSTRUTHER, Brev. maj. P., c.B. art. to be sec. to mil. board v. Lavie, Aug. 21.

BALFOUR, Brev. maj. G. art. to act as stipend. mem. mil. board dur. abs. of Lieut. col. H. Moberly, m. c. Aug. 14. BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at col-

lege; creditable progress, to receive moonshee allow. Aug. 16.
BIDEN, Lieut. H. art. rem. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Aug. 17.
BOWLER, Ens. E. U. posted to 10th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13; to

rank Dec. 9, 1848. BOLTON, Lieut. C. G. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 8, v. Butler,

CAMPBELL, Cornet A. F. F. to rank fr. June 26; posted to 8th L.C. Aug. 18.



DE HAVILLAND, Ens. J. doing duty with 31st, posted to 48th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13.
DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. placed at disp. of the c.-in-c.

DOUGLAS, Ens. W. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 8, in succ.

DOUGLAS, Ens. W. 21st N.1. to be neut. Ir. Aug. 5, in succ. to Butler, dec.

FULLER, Ens. W. H. L. doing duty with 14th, posted to 4th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

HART, Ens. M. H. S. doing duty with 31st, posted to 8th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848.

HAVILLAND, Ens. J. de, date of rank Dec. 20, 1848.

HEATHORN, Capt. J. L. 3rd E.L.I. qual. in Teloogoo, Aug. 14.

HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. qual. as adj. by proficiency in Hindustoni. Ang. 16. dustani, Aug. 16.

IRELAND, Capt. C. ret. to duty Aug. 21.
LAVIE, Capt. T. art. to be supt. of gunpowder manufac. v. Ans-

truther, Aug. 21.

LAVIE, Ens. R. C. doing duty with 21st, posted to 3rd N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13, to rank Dec. 20, 1848.

MAGRATH, Ens. B. H. W. doing duty with 49th N.I. posted to 21st N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 20.

MOORE, Capt. J. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. Aug. 11.

OBBARD, Lieut. J. to be adj. to 48th N.I. Aug. 21.

PENNY, Capt. 7th N.I. perm. to retire fr. service on pens. of his

rank, fr. Aug. 31.

Perring, Ens. J. W. C. doing duty with 52nd, posted to 35th N.I.

as 5th ens. Aug. 13, to rank Dec. 20, 1848.

Pollok, Ens. F. T. doing duty with 14th, posted to 40th N.I. as

5th ens. Aug. 13; to rank Dec. 20, 1848. SIMPSON, Lieut. W. S. 48th N.I. perm. to resign adjcy. Aug. 14. STRETTELL, Ens. D. C. G. doing duty with 15th, posted to 13th

N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13; date of rank Dec. 9, 1848. SWINEY, Ens. J. fr. doing duty with 45th, to do duty with 21st

SWINEY, Ens. J. II. doing duty with 15th, posted to 20th N.I. as N.I. Aug. 17.
TAYLOR, Ens. F. C. doing duty with 15th, posted to 20th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 13; date of rank Dec. 20, 1848.
VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. J. H. 30th N.I. to be adj. ger. of the army fr. date of dep. fr. Europe of Lieut. col. R. Alexauder, 2nd N.I. adj. gen. of the army, Aug. 14.
WADDELL, 1st Lieut. C. D. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. Aug. 11.
YOUNG, Capt. A. G. 43rd N.I. to be mag. of brig. Mulabar and Canara.

ADAMS, Ens. C. J. M'T. 19th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. ALEXANDER, Licut. col. adj. gen. of the army to Euro on m. c.
BEACHCROFT, Capt. M. 28th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
BIRDWOOD, Brev. capt. W. I. eng. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
DERVILLE, Brig. F. 1 mo. to pres.
HORNSBY, Maj. H. A. 2nd L.I. in ext. to March 1, 1850, Neilgherries on m. c.

gherries on m. c.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. 1st N. V. batt. fr. July 30, 1849, to March JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. 1st N. V. batt. fr. July 30, 1849, to March 31, 1850, Cuddalore on m. c.

MOBLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N. V. batt. 10 days in ext. to pres.

CADELL, Lieut. R. art. to Sept. 10, pres.

OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. fort adj. Vellore, leave canc.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. Sept. to Nov. 15.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. Sept. to Nov. 15, to Chingle-

PLACE, Capt. J. L. 44th N.I. 3 mos. prep. to Europe. PRITCHARD, Riding mr. T. 1st. L.C. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 20, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe on m. c.

WARD, Lieut. A. 1st fus. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, Madras.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. fr. Mergui to med. ch. of art. Moulmein. ANDREW, Asst. surg. P. A. rem. fr. 3rd L.I. to 6th N.I. to join Aug. 15.

Join Aug. 15.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. fr. doing duty under supt. surg. N. D. posted to 9th N.I. Aug. 15.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. C. to be surg. v. Edgeome, dec.

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty 2nd bat. art. rem. to do du. 94th F. Aug. 21.

FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. rem. fr. A. tr. H. B. to 3rd L.I. to

join Aug. 15.

KANE, Asst. surg. M. fr. med. ch. art. at Moulmein, posted to 45th N.I. Aug. 15.

LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. fr. do. du. 94th F. posted to A. tr. H. B. Aug. 15.

MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. fr. do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. arrd. at

Madura, posted to Mergui, Aug. 15. MAYER, Asst. surg. J. E. rem. to 27th N.I. Aug. 15.

MENZIES, Asst. surg. E. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Poonamallee, v. Burton.

THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. to enter on gen. duty of army, Aug. 14; fr. doing duty with H.M.'s 25th F. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. Aug. 14.

TRIMMELL, Assist. surg. G. F. fr. doing duty with H.M.'s 25th foot, to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. Aug. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LINTON, Assist. surg. R. P. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Madras.

PLUMBE, Surg. R. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on furl.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS. ALLEN, the wife of Lieut. H. 21st N.I. s. at Madras, Aug. 24. BROWN, the wife of Henry, d. at Madras, Aug. 15.
Bullock, the wife of Capt. T. H. Nizam's serv. d. at Jaulnah, Aug. 17. CAMPBELL, the lady of Capt. J. 7th L.C. s. at Jansee, in Bundel-

cund, July 21.

COLERIDGE, the wife of Lieut. 20th N.I. d. at Aden, July 26. ELLIS, the wife of George, c.s., s. at Pondicherry, Aug. 4. FISHER, the wife of C. d. at Fort St. George, Aug. 20.
FITZPATRICK, the wife of Qr. mr. J. d. at Black Town, Aug. 5.
GRANT, the wife of W. s. at Madras, Aug. 16. JOHNSTON, the wife of Asst. surg. Wm. M.D. (twins), at Cocanada, Aug. 14.

HILLIER, the wife of J. A. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 13.
HORSLEY, the wife of Brev. capt. W. H. engs. (twin sons), at
Madras, Aug. 11.

HUDLESTON, the lady of Joshia, c.s. d. at Adyar, Aug. 12.
KERR, the wife of Capt. d. at Saugor, July 29.
KINHEAD, the lady of Capt. art. s. at Trichinopoly, July 28.
MACDONALD, the lady of Maj. W. P. d. at Chelput, Aug. 21. M'DONELL, the lady Æneas R. c.s. d. at Cudellut, Aug. 21.
M'DONELL, the wife of Lieut. 5th L. C. d. at Jaulnah, July 29.
RUNDALL, the wife of Lieut. F. H. engs. d. at Madras, Aug. 17.
SMITH, the wife of Sergt. maj. T. 4th Nizam's inf. s. at Ellichpore,

WESTERN, the lady of Capt. W. C. 32nd N.I. d. at Kamptee, Aug. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

CLUTTERBUCK, Capt. 38th N. I. to Elizabeth Caroline, d. of Augustus T. Watson, at Saugor, July 17.

HAMILTON, Wm. Edmund, 27th N.I. to Frances Mary, d. of the late G. A. Smith, at Madras, July 12.

MAITLAND, Capt. John, art. to Arabella Jane, d. of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, at Bangalore, July 11. SERRES, Licut. W. 51st N.I. to Maria, d. of Maj. L. Evans, at

Malacca, July 10. SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. F. 26th N.I. to Emily Eliza, d. of Lieut. col. C. Taylor, at Waltair, Aug. 7.

#### DEATHS.

ARATHON, Josephine Jessie, d. of John, at Nungumbandum, nged 6, Aug. 14.

Aug. 10.

Aug. 10.

BUTLER, Capt. the Hon. C. A. 21st N.I. at Jaulnah, Aug. 8. D'SILVA, Rose Grace, inf. d. of Adrian, at St. Thome, Aug. 15. DUFF, Maria Louisa, inf. d. of Asst. surg. C. M., M.D. at Hoon-SOOR, aged 16 mo. Aug. 7.
EDGECOMBE, Surg. G. E. 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Aug. 9.

ELLIOTT, 1st Lieut. George Scott, h. art. at Jaulnah, Aug. 21.
FORD, Francis Henry, inf. s. of Sir Francis, at Ootacamuud, aged
3 mo. July 17.

FOORD, Myra Ann, the wife of Licut. col. H. S. art. at St. Thomas's

Mount, Aug. 16.
GREEN, Charles, inf. s. of Major C. J. eng. at Bangalore, July 8.
KEIGHLY, Margaret, the wife of Lieut. F. 24th N.I. at Seetabuldee, aged 19, July 5.

KING, Eleanor, the wife of Sub-cond. H. at Vellore, Aug. 15. M'GRATH, Asst. surg. T., H.M.'s 22nd, at Coimbatore, June 8. NOONS, M. the wife of Capt. E. commt. of Nizam's body guard, at Hyderabad, July 13.

PINES, Capt. W. late command. of the ship Hudson, at Maulmain, July 10.

PORTHOUS, Asst. surg. J. E. h. art. at Jaulnah, Aug. 18. SEALE, Capt. T. F., H.M.'s 94th, at Madras, Aug. 23.

SMITH, inf. s. of Serjt. Maj. J. Nizam's inf. at Ellichpore, aged 1 mo. Aug. 12.

STEVENS, inf. s. of the Rev. E. at Madras, aged 1 mo. July 6.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS

Aug. 15. Reliance, Burgoyne, Point de Galle.—16. Ann Miln, Thomas, Port Philip.—17. Bernicia, Arnold, Munsoorcottah.—18. Nonantum, Whitney, Boston.—22. Carnalic, Nelson, Cuddalore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Nonantum.—For Madras, Rev. G. J. Marks; for Calcutta, Mr. R. Wheelwright and Mr. Frotisher.

Per Carnatic .- Mr. and Mrs. Pomsford, Master Pomsford. Mrs. Worster, Mr. Cherry, Captain Stoll, Lieut. Hand, Mr. Norpher, and 4 native servants.

#### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15. James Hall, Jarvis, to northern ports; Lady Macnaghton, Hibbert, London; Lord George Bentinck, Scott, Demerara.—18. Mariner, W. Huggup, Mauritius vid Coringa. — 19. Nonpareil, Brown, Calcutta.



#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

## Madras, Aug. 24, 1849.

Governmen	nt Securities.
5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 to 11 per cent. dis.
1829-30	1 dis. do.
1841	} } do.
4 per cent 1832-33	16 <u>i</u> do.
1835-36	15½ do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transaction.
Tanjore Bonds	15½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8½ per cent. prem.

#### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs.	10 to 15-9 to 11
Bank of England Notes	10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

#### Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	•
Quicksilver, &c	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton	
and other Goods	9 ,,
In eash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,
Discount.	
On Government Acceptance	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	81 ,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-91 to 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of Eugland Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.

Sall 1 per

Sell, per cent. dis. Bombay.—Buy, do. do. Sell. 1 do. do.

#### FREIGHTS

Our quotations to London are 31. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### BOMBAY.

#### BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY TO THE PROPRIETORS ASSEMBLED AT A GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, BOMBAY GREEN, ON THE 20th AUGUST, 1849.

Your Directors regret that, in addressing you at this annual general meeting, they are unable to congratulate you on the result of the operations of the company for the past season.

The accounts which have been made up to the 31st of July last, for your information, and which, together with the books of the company, have been open for your inspection since the 11th instant, consist of a balance sheet, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the several boats, a profit and loss account, and an account of the outstanding credits and liabilities of the

From the second of these accounts, you will observe that the net produce of the operations of the several boats amounts to the sum of Rs. 14,450-14-0, a sum not sufficient to cover the other expenses of the company, giving therefore no profit for any balance to carry to an insurance or a replacement fund.

This most unsatisfactory result is partly attributable to the accident which befell the Surat, and to the retrenchments which were reported to you at the last half-yearly meeting not having come into operation till the middle of the season.

These retrenchments we estimate at Rs. 750 a month, after allowing for some increased allowances which were deemed absolutely necessary.

This saving will be increased by at least Rs. 1,200 a month by the laying up of the Victoria, which took effect from the 1st of this month. This course was rendered necessary by the condition of her boilers, but your directors think it desirable always to have a reserve boat, to take up the place of any other boat in cases of accident, or when it stands in need of repair.

The new boilers which had been ordered for the Victoria have arrived within the last few days.

Since our last report the Bombay has arrived, and on the 28th of February, immediately after her arrival, made her first voyage. She has cost already the large sum of Rs. 189,908-4-10, and her operations during the few months she has run have not been remunerative. This, however, must not be taken as a test of her future operations, as a defect in her screw apparatus has limited her capacity for the stowage of cargo, by keeping one part of the vessel constantly wet, and has rendered it necessary to keep her always under steam during her voyages, when she might otherwise have been under sail. This defect is now under repair. One of your boats is now employed in voyages to Ceylon under a contract with the Ceylon government for the conveyance of the mails for Rs. 500 a month, which, added to the general traffic, is likely to make the line ultimately pay. To aid their operations in this, your Directors have made an arrangement with government for the carriage of all their treasure on the coast at reduced rates, inversely proportioned to the magnitude of the sums conveyed.

The steamers Victoria and Surat have been employed on the Kurrachee line, till the latter met with her accident, when the Dwarka, which had been in the Ceylon and Surat lines, was trans. ferred to that of Kurrachee, and the Surat line has been almost abandoned to the several other boats which run to that place.

The accident which happened to the Surat has been productive of great loss, both directly and indirectly.

The cost of her repair amounts to Rs. 7,460-10-8, but the

greater damage to your interests consists in the loss of her services from the month of February to the close of the season, rendering it necessary to employ the Victoria and Dwarka when their boilers were in such a condition as materially increased the expense of working them.

Your Directors have been unable to come to any satisfactory settlement with Mr. Grey, who denies his liability to make good the remittances to himself and his co-agent in England, as mentioned in our last report; consequently legal proceedings have been instituted, and are now in progress against him. patent slip tools and other articles which he held, and declined to give up till paid the full amount he claimed, have been obtained by making that payment under protest. This was almost necessary, as many of the things were urgently required, and others were spoiling from the want of care on the part of those

to whose hands they had been intrusted.

Your Directors regret that they have been unable to obtain a fitting piece of land on the shore of the harbour on which to place the patent slip, though they have made every endeavour to do so. They have applied to Government for the waste land adjoining the Mazagon Pier on the north, but that was refused, as your Directors believe, because of its propinquity to the Government dockyard; and another piece of waste ground higher up the harbour was also refused, on account, as is supposed, of its neighbourhood to the powder works. Your supposed, of its neighbourhood to the powder works. Directors much regret the difficulties they have met with in this matter, as they are persuaded that the use of the patent slip will prove most profitable to you, as well as being a great source of convenience and economy to the shipping interest at Bombay.

Your Directors are in negotiation with Government with the view to obtaining a grant of the ferry between Bombay and Panwell on certain terms, which will have the effect (if carried out) of putting the communication with the main land on a satisfactory footing, and will in the end, we doubt not, afford a profitable business to the company. From the accounts of outstanding debits and credits, partly made up from estimates, you will observe that there was on the 31st July last a balance of Rs. 948 in your favour. That account includes Rs. 24,350, due for calls unpaid. Of that sum Rs. —— have since been paid, leaving Rs. ——, being the 5th call on shares still unpaid. All these shares have been declared forfeited. Repeated notices extending over a period of nearly twelve months have been given to the owners, but were disregarded, so that the Directors have had no alternative but to take the course they have done

Of the Directors elected at your last annual general meeting, only one accepted the office; one other has since been elected by the Directors, and one of the former Directors has resigned, and Gregor Grant, esq., and Juggonath Sunkersett, esq., now go out by rotation; there are consequently five vacancies in the direction to be filled up.

#### RETURN OF SIR C. NAPIER.

We can, we believe, announce upon authority, that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief of India to return home at the end of the cold season. This we intimated some six weeks since as more than probable—it may now be received as certain, unless the prospects of active service make their appearance, or the gallant veteran shall change his mind. It is probable he may



drop down the Indus, and either take steamer, as formerly, from Kurrachee, or call in at Bombay in passing. These matters are less definitely settled than the fact of his departure. The reforms in the army, and all the other fine things that we looked for, thus prove visionary for the present. The universal panic occasioned by the tidings of Chillianwalla made the good folks at home imagine that India was lost, and, as usual, they never gave themselves leisure for a moment to reflect whether the remedy intended could be applied in time or not. Sir Charles had not only proved himself a gallant, but a skilful and successful general: his trumpet had been lustily blown by himself and brother William, and scarcely a month elapsed that some newspaper notice or other from a peculiarly friendly pen did not keep him before the world. He and Lord Gough were in reality the only British officers of mank and standing who had drawn blood since Waterloo:-Gough was a failure, and his rival became the cynosure of all eyes. All the nice newspaper stories about the colloquy with the Duke, where the hero of Waterloo-who afterwards declared that he was never in any way alarmed—is made to say, that "if you don't go out to India, I must,"—about the "no politicals in camp,"—the readiness to start on the instant for India—with the rest—could, we have no doubt, be without difficulty traced to the same source. No men have shown themselves more alive than the Napiers to the value of "working the press." That part of it only which refused to be worked by them, they abused and professed to despise. The panic speedily passed away—it was never entertained by those who had the benefit of it; the Duke got his crotchet, the Hero of Mesnee his spite indulged. The Court had to give way to clamour, and yielded, as any one might, to coercion, what they would not otherwise have conceded. Sir Charles has thus had a triple triumph—he has triumphed over the Court of Directors; been put at the head of our armies by the most sweet voices of that discerning multitude, against the lugress of whose missiles the windows of Apsley House remain barred to this hour; and that of securing some 20,000l. pay and allowances, with the prospect of a title in reversion. He can hereafter boast of what he would have done in the field had he been allowed to lead in battle,—of what in council-room or camp had he remained in India. Having come out to attempt that which no one, as the multitude supposed, but himself could perform, he goes home when matters have returned to such a position as ordinary mortals can control. There is not, after all, much greatness in the whole display: Gough, Gomm, and Cotton have deep cause to rue the day at Chillianwalla. We confess we were of those who expected very great things of Sir C. Napier, and who grieve most heartily at his departure. His politics and political morality we detest, and do not quite go the length of the multitude in our admiration of his tactics. But believing him infinitely less of a hero than he is generally taken for, we see very many things in him eminently fitting him for the highest command. He has no apprehension of responsibility or dread of inmovation; he is void of all old-wifeishness and goldthreadism, the besetting sins of our military chiefs; he loves his profession, and knows how to win the confidence of those under and around him the last being more than half the secret of half our military successes .- Bombay Times, Sept. 1.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24 reached Bombay by the Secostris August 22.

A GOOZENATTE DAILY NEWSPAPER has appeared at Bombay, named the Summachar Durpun, or 'Mirror of News.'

LOCAL LITICATION. — The Bombay Telegraph furnishes the following illustration of the pleasures of local litigation. A case came recently before the Small Cause Court, in which 125 witnesses were declared to be ready to give their evidence in regard to a question touching the ownership of a few brass pots! The judge intimated that, when the Court had a spare month or so, it might take the case quietly.

THE GANGES CANAL.—We perceive, by the Calcutta Gazette, that 1st-Lieuts. E. Sharp (of the artillery) and F. Whiting (of the engineers), with 2nd-Lieut. J. F. Tennant, of the latter corps, have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of Lieut. col. P. T. Cautley, for employment on the canals west of the Jumna. From this it would appear that, as stated by a north-west contemporary some short time since, the completion of the Ganges Canal is to be set about with vigour. Col. Cautley began this great work when but a young captain: since then he has been for a while in England, has assisted Dr. Falconer in passing the splendid work on the fossils of the Sewalie range (the Faunna Sevalensis) through the press, has lived half a lifetime as an active literary man,—a sad comment on the tardiness with which works of public utility advance, compared with the rate at which the rest of the affairs of the

world run on. Before us we have a letter from the Hon. Mr. Thomason, now retiring from the governorship of the N.W. Provinces,—then, so far as we remember, little more than a rising civilian,—enthusiastically recommending the work which up to this hour is only lazily progressing. We have had four Governors-General and two acting Governors to rule over five Governors on the N.W. frontier, and ten Governors at the minor presidencies, since the grand design was made known to the world. Six great states have been overrun and humbled; seven stupendous campaigns have been begun and ended; three sovereignties have been permanently subjected to, or added to, our dominions; and ten times as much money expended on each of these occasions as would have subdued the barren wilderness to the husbandman, and made the desert blossom as the rose.—

Bombay Times, Aug. 11.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, which has been in existence but two or three years, and whose shares are selling at 75 per cent. discount, has had a meeting, which was, as usual, a somewhat "squabblesome" affair, for, if we except the Union Bank Directors, who joked gleefully in the midst of their deepest misfortunes, men are never less disposed to "peace, harmony, and good will" than when they have incurred losses or involved themselves in embarrassments. A resolu-tion, expressive of an opinion that the Company had been managed on principles of extravagance, though brought forward by one of the directors, was unseconded, and the meeting came to the cautious vote that the report should be printed and circulated, and that an adjourned meeting should be held to take it into consideration. This point disposed of, Mr. Fogerty opened a campaign against the gross abuse of the two responsible offices of the solicitorship and the directorate being united in one person, but the meeting did not seem to participate in his feelings, for the motion was not carried. Some amendments of the deed, one of which allows the shareholders access at all times to the books of the Company, and another gives the shareholders immediate control over the appointment of a manager, were carried, and the meeting appointed new directors, there being five vacancies increased to six by the resigna-tion at the meeting of Mr. Walker. The gentlemen elected were—Gregor Grant, F. Hutchinson, William Graham, W. Keys Fogerty, Bhasker Soonderjee, esqs., and Mr. Tyabjee Bhoymeah. Two gentlemen, Major Swanson and Mr. Ayrton, were appointed not only to audit the accounts, but to report on the general affairs of the Company, and by their report some light may be thrown upon the question as to the future prospects of a concern which has certainly been the reverse of wellmanaged or prosperous hitherto. Since the meeting, the new directors have been compelled to transfer one of the existing loans (Rs. 40,000) from the Bombay to the Oriental Bank, at a higher rate of interest; and they have also chosen as manager of the concern a Mr. Wilson, who is or was chief mate of a country ship.—Bombay Telegraph.

DISHONESTY OUTWITTED.—An equity bill has been filed by the advocate-general, on the part of Government, against Cassim Natha, to recover the sum of upwards of three lacs of rupees, part of the confiscated property of Alloo Parroo, who was some time since transported. It seems that the wife of Alloo Parroo had placed the money in the charge of Cassim Natha, to be kept by him for her use; but when she applied to him for money, he denied that he had any of her property in his possession—telling her that all her husband's property had been forfeited. She applied to the Company's solicitor for advice, and thus "the cat slipped out of the bag."—Telegraph.

The Brevet.—The majors in the Bombay regiments, who

THE BREVET.—The majors in the Bombay regiments, who have been superseded by the new brevet, have addressed a memorial to the Court of Directors complaining of the circamstance.

Societies.—A ball was given at Government House, Dapoorie, on the night of the 22nd ultimo, which is said to have gone off with great éclat. The company began to arrive at about half-past ten, and so did—the rain, which was at first thought likely to have proved a damper to the ball, but it however soon passed off, and everything was as gay as possible. The party broke up shortly before two o'clock. "After the ball at Kirkee on the night of the 15th," says our correspondent, "the officers of the 10th hussars cannot be classed as amongst those who never dance. As you would have said had you seen them." Times

dance, as you would have said had you seen them. — Times.

Monry Market.—The five per cent. fixed deposit accounts of the Oriental Bank has been closed, and the interest allowed on current accounts been reduced from five to four per cent. The bank has, we presume, been induced to resort to these measures from the large quantity of money lying in their treasury for which employment cannot be obtained. The Bank of Bombery are just now, we hear, granting loans at the low interest of five per cent.—Ibid.



THE "LORD DUFFERIN."-The trial of the case of the Lord Dufferin was concluded on the 14th ult., when judgment was given against the claims of the salvors,—the sum of Rs. 5,000, originally offered by the underwriters, and no more, having been awarded to them. The Chief Justice spoke strongly against the claim in giving his decision.

MONUMENTAL TABLET TO CAPTAIN ENNIS, 21st N.I., IN THE CATHEDRAL. — The melancholy fate which befel this much-beloved officer on the Indus on his way to Kurrachee in 1843-and for being suspected of having been concerned in the perpetration of which one of the ex-ameers, Shadad Khan, was kept a close prisoner in Surat Castle for years—is well known to our readers. The officers of his corps have procured a monumental tablet from home for erection to his memory in the Cathedral, on which is the following inscription:—
Sacred to the Memory of

Sacred to the memory of Captain E. M. Ennis,
21st Regt. N.I., on this Establisment,
Who was barbarously put to death,
Between Sukkur and Hyderabad in Scinde,
On the 18th February, 1843, When en route to the Presidency on sick leave; Aged 45 years.

To the character of a Gallant Soldier and an Excellent Officer He united the kindest and most honourable disposition, And his memory will long be affectionately cherished By his brother-officers of the 21st Regiment, Who have caused this tablet to be erected.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAGSHAW, R. S. to be asst. judge and sess. judge in Khandeish. BROWN, J. to be jun. uncov. asst. to coll. of Customs, July 23.

CAMERON, C. H. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, exam. and found qualified for public business, Aug. 1.

GLYN, E. R. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Aug. 17.

OLIFHANT, J. C. passed exam. in Mahratta, Aug. 1, to be 3rd asst. to mag. of Kaira, Aug. 17.

WARDEN, J. to be a member of the Board of Education in succ. to

Jervis, resigned.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. W. 6 weeks.

ELLIOTT, A. W. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Decom, on m. c. Grant, G. 1 mo. Grant, G. leave cancelled.

LLOYD, F. 1 mo. to the Deccan. MALET, H. P. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills. MALET, H. P. 1 mo. to Manapuiesnwur miss.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15.
SIMS, F. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
Tucker, H. P. St. G. 1 mo. to Poons and pres.
WOODCOCK, J. W. sen. asst. jud. &c. Konkan, 3 mo.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L. C. to be adj. fr. July 12, 1849, v. Kembali, prom.

ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. art. to be adj. to details of Bombay art. Aug. 16.

BEAMISH, Lieut. E. S. 3rd bat. posted to 4th do. July 20. BECHER, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. dor. abs. of Mackenzie.

Bell, Brev. cap. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 5 lt. field batt. BENBOW, Maj. C. to be lieut. col. fr. July 9, 1849, v. Moore, prom.; posted to 4th N.I. Aug. 16.

BENNETT, Ens. J. attached to Scinde camel baggage corps, to proc.

to Mooltan and join 2nd div of corps stationed there, Aug. 15.

BLAKE, Capt. E. S. late prom. posted to 1st batt. July 20.
BLOOD, Brev. lieut. col. art. to be jt. remount agent upon dept. of
Thornhill, Aug. 7; fr. h. brig. to 2nd batt. Aug. 28.

BOWLES, Eas. A. passed colloq. exam. BRETT, Capt. W. H. art. fr. 2ud batt. to h. brig. to com. 3rd tr.

BRUCE, Lieut. H. 2nd L.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India, for emp. with irr. force in the Punjab.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. to act as line adj. at Sholapoor, dur.

abs. of Lieut. Raitt, on leave, July 23.

CASTELL, Ens. R. J. 4th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Hughes, dec.; to rauk fr. July 1.

CHAPMAN, J. F. 6th N.I. to rank as ens. July 2, and posted

CHAPMAN, J. F. 6th N.I. to rank as ens. July 2, and posted to 3rd N.I. July 18.
COGHLAN, Major W. M. late prom. posted to 3rd batt. July 20.
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. sassed colloq. exam.
COUSENS, Ens. S. passed colloq. exam.
COWPER, Lieut. R. 1st Belooch. batt. to act as interp. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Blower on m. c.
CHRAGH, Lieut. W. 10th N. L. rec. ab. of his off an agest aver.

CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. rec. ch. of his off. as asat. exec. canal off. July 10.

CRISTAL, Capt. act. dep. asst. adj. gen. to rec. ch. of asst. qr.mr. gen.'s off. and records dur. Lieut. Haig's abs. July 23.

DANSEY, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. L.I. res. his appt. as exec. canal off. DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. to act as adj. to Scinde camel corps, Aug. 15.

DAY, Lieut. H. J. asat. to superint. of Ahmednuggur rev. surv. res.

ch. of app. July 9.

DEVITER, Ens. J. passed colloq. exam.

DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. 3rd N.I. placed at disp. of gov. for emp. in

Rajpootana agency, Aug. 18.
DISBROWE, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. fus. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 60th rifles.

DONELLY, Brev. maj. T. 1st gren. reg. N.I. to be maj. in suc. to
Down, prom. to rank fr. July 9; to rank fr. June 21, 1849, in suc.

to down, prom.
own, Maj. J. S. inf. to be lieut. col. v. Spiller, prom. to rank fr. July 9; to rank fr. June 21, 1849, v. Spiller, prom.

ELLIOT, Cornet H. B. to do duty with h. art. to join head qu. at Poona, Aug. 14; posted to 1st L.C. to rank fr. June 20.

FINNIMORE, Lieut. B. K. 3rd batt. posted to 1st batt. July 20. FIFE, Lieut. 23rd N.L.I. app. an ext. a.-d.-c. on personal staff of

gov. fr. 14.

GARTHWAITE, Ens. J. G. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 27.
GLEIG, Lieut. D. McD. 2nd N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 2.
GORDON, John, 6th N.I. to rank as ens. July 9; posted to 1st N.I.
GORDON, Ens. J. 1st gr. reg. N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Down, prom. to rank fr. July 9; to rank fr. June 21, 1849, in suc. to Down, prom.
GRAHAM. 2nd Lieut. J. art. posted to 2nd batt. Aug. 3.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. J. art. posted to 2nd batt. Aug. 3. GREEN, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 21st N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Moyle on leave, July 23.

of Lieut. Moyle on leave, July 23.

HAIG, Lieut. act.asst.qr. mr.gen. N.D. army, to proceed to Baroda on spec. duty and to place himself in commu. with resident.

HALLETT, Maj. J. D. inf. to be lieut. col. v. Woodhouse, dec. to rank fr. May 27; posted to 3rd N.I. July 29.

HAMERTON, Capt. A. 15th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 9, 1849, in suc. to Benbow, prom.

HAYMAN, Lieut. H. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 9, 1849, in suc.

to Benbow, prom. HENRY, Lieut. 22rd N.L.I. res. his du. as a.-d.-c. on ret. fr. serv.

in Punjab, July 18.

Hobson, Ens. passed collog. exam.

Johnson, Ens. W. T. 6th N.I. to be lieut. v. Simson, dec.; to rank

fr. July 2.

JONES, Capt. P. E. D. 28th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.

LEWIS, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Gordon.

LLOYD, Lieut. col. J. late prom. posted to 4th batt. July 20.

LOFT, Ens. F. J. posted to 15th N.I. to rank fr. July 9, 1849, v.

Stileman, prom. Lucas, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. posted to 1st batt. Aug. 3.

MALCOLM, Lieut. G. 1st gr. regt. N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Down, prom. to rank fr. July 9; to rank fr. June 21, 1849,3n succ. to Down, prom.

MALCOLM, Capt. D. A. 3rd N.I. to be major, in succ. to Hallett, prom.; to rank fr. May 27.

MALET, Capt. G. G. 3rd L.C. to act as jt. remount agent fr. date of dept. of Thornhill, until return of Lieut. col. Blood fr. field service, Aug. 7.

MANSON, Lieut. A. R. 4th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Hughes, dec.; to rank fr. July 1.

MANSON, Col. A. late prom. posted to horse brig. July 20.
MARK, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. to act as adj. of art. in Scinde.
MELLERSH, 1st Lieut. G. B. art. to act as ex. eng. in Upper

MIGNON, Ens. F. P. to act as interp. to 26th N.I. fr. June 1. MOORE, Lieut. col. G. fr. 3rd to 4th N.I. July 29; to be cal. fr.

July 9, 1849, v. Hughes, dec. NAYLOR, Ens. to cond. du. of qr. mr. and interp. to 19th NJ. dur. abs. of Lieut Palin, July 23.

NICHOLETTS, Eas. G. doing duty with 13th N.I. passed collog. exam. Aug. 27.

NODING, J. to rank in reg. fr. July 9, and posted to 4th N.I. PHILLIPS, Ens. A. passed colloq. exam. POWELL, Capt. act. brig. maj. to act as dep. judge adv. gen.

Scinde div.

POWNALL, Capt. T. C. late prom. posted to 4th batt. July 20.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. to act as adj. to detach. dur. its sep. fr. head qu. Aug. 11.

RICHARDS, Lieut. R. 3rd N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Hallett, prom.;

to rank fr. May 27.

ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. to remain at Deesa after being rel. by
Brig. Capon, till Oct. 31.

ROWAN, Capt. A. F. posted fr. 4th batt. to h. brig. July 20.
ROWLAND, Maj. A. late prom. posted to 4th batt. July 20.
RUSSELL, Maj. gen. L. C. c.B. posted fr. h. brig. to 1st batt.
SCHULER, Lieut. col. F. posted fr. 1st batt. to h. brig. July 20.

SHAW, Capt. R. J. to be asst. com. gen. with force at Peshawur. SHAW, Ens. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Hallett, prom.; to rank fr. May 27.

SMITH, D. J. to rank as cus. 6th N.I. July 2, and posted July 18.

SMEE, Lieut. col. W. N. T. fr. 1st to 13th N.I. July 29.
SPILLER, Brev. col. W. inf. to be col. v. Hughes, dec.; to rank fr. July 9; to rank fr. June 21, 1849, v. Sealy, dec.; to rank fr. June 21, 1849, v. Sealy, dec.; posted to 3rd N.I. Aug. 16, v. Sealy, dec.
STATHER, Capt. W. C. 1st N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of

Gordon.

STILEMAN, EDS. W. C. 15th N.I. to be lieut. from July 9, 1849, in suc. to Benbow, prom.



TUCKER, Lieut. 2nd Lt. C. to act as interp. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Mackenzie on leave, July 23. UTTERSON, Ens. M. C. att. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmed-

VINCENT, Capt. to ch. of bazaars at Peshawur. WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam. WATSON, Lieut. C. J. W. posted fr. 1st batt. to horse brig. WILKINSON, Lieut. W. E. 21st N.I. to be adj. v. Leckie, prom. WILLOUGHBY, Brev. maj. M. F. 1st batt. posted to 2nd batt. WOOSMAN, Capt. to rec. vet. ch. of horses No. 1 lt. field batt. WOOSMAN, Capt. J. B. art. to act as interp. to 3rd batt. v. Skipper, Aug. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

> CAVALRY. HISLOP, H. Aug. 4.

INFANTRY. YOUNGHUSBAND, G. A. P. July 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASH, Capt. J. art. to Aug. 31 in ext.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st N.I. to Aug. 31, to Bombay on m. c.;

3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.

BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. to Oct. 31.

BEALE, Capt. C. E. 22nd N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.

BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 5, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L. C. Aug. 16 to Sept. 15, to Bombay on m.c.; to Aug. 31 in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c. BOLTON, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. to Sept. 20, to Rajkote, priv. aff.

BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. to Sept. 20, to Knijkote, priv. an. Bolton, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, to remain in Bombay for exam. in Hindustani; to Aug. 31 in ext. Burrows, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Bombay, for exam. in Hindustani.

BUNTON, Eas. L. C. 1st N.I. to Aug. 31 in ext.

BROWN, Lieut. W. 9th N.I. to Aug. 10, to Kurr achee, on m. c.

BROWN, Capt. J. L. 27th N.I. to Aug. 31 in ext.

CHAPMAN, Eas. J. F. 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Bombay.

CHITTY, Eas. W. T. 13th N.I. to Oct. 31, to Bombay for ex. in Mahratta.

Bombay to be exam. in Hindus ani.

ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd L.I. to Oct. 31, to Bombay for exam. in Persian.

GRAHAM, Lieut. adj. Guzerat Coolie Police Corps, to Oct. 15 to Bombay.

GRIFFITHS, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta.

HAGGARD, Lieut. art. 3 yrs. to Europe on m. c. HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

HILL, Brev. capt. J. ex. eng. Kurrachee, to Aug. 31, to remain in

the Deccan on m. c.

JOHNSON, Lieut. L. F. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to remain at the presidency to be exam. in Hindustani.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. I. G. J., N.V. batt. to Sept. 1.

JONES, Lieut. J. B. 11th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31 in ext. to rem. in
the Deccan on m. c.

KEMBALL, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem.

in the Deccan, on m. c.

KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the

Deccan, on m. c.

MACDONALD, Capt. M. M. 22nd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan, on m. c.

MILES, Ens. G. L. 14th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 17, to Bombay. MUNBEE, Capt. G. H. ex. eng. Dharwar, to Sept. 5, to Belgaum. OUTRAM, Col. J. 23rd N.L.I. to Egypt and sea, on m. c. in ext.

OWEN, Capt. C. J. 1st L.C. to Aug. 31, in ext.

PENNY, Capt. J. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.

PIRIE, Lieut. 1 mo. to Bombay and Deccan.
RAMSAY, Capt. J. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay.
STYLES, Capt. H. dep. asst. adjt. gen. N. div. of the army, 2 mo.

fr. Aug. 15, to Poona.

TAVERNER, Ens. E. L. 20th N.I. Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

THORP, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Bombay,

for exam. in Hindustani. STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31 in ext. to rem. in the Decean on m. c.
WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. 18 mo. to Neilgherry hills on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYRENSON, Asst. surg. app. civ. surg. at Kaira, July 24.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. W. ass. ch. of Lunatic Asylum at Colaba fr. Asst. surg. Musgrove, July 24.

CRAMOND, Surg. J. 24th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his

reg. Aug. 1.

DURHAM, Surg. A. to med. ch. of 13th N.I. in suc. to Asst. surg. Bayrenson.

FORBES, Surg. G. F. qual. to trans. mag. business, Aug. 15. FREEMAN, Asst. surg. att. to 6th N.I. to off. in med. ch. of Baroda, res. July 24.

KENNEDY, Asst. surg. lately arr. to do duty at pres. July 20; to proc. to Ahmednuggur to do duty at that station under orders of Note: to Americangur to do duty at that station under orders of Supt. surg. Poona div.; to do duty with 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, nd to relieve Asst. surg. Murray.

KNAPP, Asst. surg. to be civ. surg. at Nassick, July 20.

Mosgrove, Asst. surg. T. J. to med. ch. of Guzerat provincial batt. v. Durham.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. on being relieved by Asst. surg. Kennedy, to proceed to Dhooiia and assume med. ch. of details of 20th and

25th N.I. at that station, dur. indisp. of Asst. surg. Atkinson.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. to accomp. Lieut. Haggard to Bombay.

PIGON, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to aff. med. aid to art. 12th N.I. and station staff at Kolapoor.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. KENNEDY, J. L. June 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.

Downes, Surg. E. T. 1 mo.

GRAY, Surg. P. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Bombay, on "subpœna" fr. the Supreme Court.

MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 31, to remain in Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. fr. the Hastings to comm. the Feroze. Bode, Lieut. E. perm. to reside on shore.

BROOMAN, Lieut. to Sept. 4, to the Decean on m. c. CRUICKSHANK, Assist. surg. perm. to reside on shore, July 27.

DAVIS, Act. mas. of the Sesostris, to perf. duties of store account. DICKSON, Mids. W. B. to be mate, fr. Feb. 14.

FARRER, Mids. C. H. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to rem. in the Decean on m. c.

FRUSHARD, Comm. fr. the Feroze to the Auckland, fr. June 6, 1 mo. leave to Deccan on m. c.

GARDNER, Mate, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to the Deccan on m. c. HEATHCOTE, Mids. of the Tigris, perm. ta reside on shore.

HEATHCOTE, Mids. of the Tigris, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 4. LAKES, Mids. of the Tigris, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 4. LAWES, Assist. surg. perm. to reside on shore. LITHGOW, Mate, to Sept. 4, to the Deccan on m. c. MAY, Volunt. E. R. arr. Aug. 2. MACAULAY, Volunt. A. H. arr. Aug. 2. MITCHISON, Lieut. P. W. to Feb. 14, in ext. to the Neilgherries

on m. c.

PHILBRICK, Volunt. T. M. arr. Aug. 4.

RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the Acbar, to comm. the Feroze, fr. June 6.

Rowir, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore, July 27. TAYLOR, Lieut. P. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. F. 3 yrs. futl. to Europe on m. c.
TWYNAM, Lieut. 6 mo. to Ceylon.
WINDUS, Mids. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.
YOUNG, Comm. J. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

## DOMESTIC.

ASHBURNER, the wife of Capt. George Elliott, 8th N.I. d. at Bombay, July 31

BEDFORD, the wife of Apoth. R. H.M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, June 27.

BIRDWOOD, Mrs. d. at Aden, June 29.

BROWNE, the lady of W. C. M.D. s. at Bombay, July 29.
BUIST, Mrs. s. at Mazagon, July 25.
CRAWFORD, Mrs. W. H. Stanley, d. at Girgaum, Aug. 8.
DIMOCK, the wife of asst. surg. 28th N.I. (twin ds.) at Bombay,

Aug. 6.

GIBB, the wife of James, a. at Bombay, July 26.
GILLANDERS, the wife of W. P. civ. surg. d. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 20.

GRAHAM, the lady of Capt. W. Dashwood, engs. s. at Poons, Aug. 3.

HASELWOOD, the lady of Capt. A. M. 3rd N.I. s. on board the

HASELWOOD, the lady of Capt. A. M. 3rd N.I. s. on board the steam ship Pollinger.

LESTER, Mrs. W. s. at Sattara, July 22.

LUCAS, Maj. art. d. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 14.

MORGAN, the lady of J. R. c.s. s. at Bombay, July 30.

PONSONBY, the lady of Capt. C. 17th N.I. d. at Kolapoor, Aug. 17.

PRINGLE, the lady of A. K. c. s. d. at Kurrachee, Aug. 5.

STRANGEWAY, the wife of T. d. at Bombay, July 27.

MARRIAGES.

CUSSENS, R. G. to Miss Jane Bollard, at Bombay, Aug. 11. LOWRY, R. J. to Caroline R. d. of Charles Stephens, at Bombay, Aug. 6.

NEWTON, Henry, c.s. to Katherine Townsend, d. of Thomas Poole, at Poons, July 9.

PRESCOTT, Capt. H. W. to Emily, d. of the late Nicholas Joseph

Wilson, at Bombay, July 26.
THOMAS, Edward, to Miss Mary Ingleston, at Bombay, July 25.
WEST, George, to Emily Randall, d. of the late J. Archer, at Bombay, Aug. 4.



DEATHS.

BARRY, the wife of Serj. M. at Malligaum, aged 23, Aug. 1.

DENNIS, Louisa A. the wife of Robt. 5th L.I. at Aurungabad,

Aug. 23.

EREINGTON, Capt. F. A., H.M.'s 64th, at Poonah, Aug. 19.

HOLMES, Major F. S., H.M.'s 8th, at Kurrachee, Aug. 3.

LYNAM, Serj. James, at Bombay, aged 39, Aug. 26.

MCAULEY, Ann, at Bombay, aged 1, Aug. 16.

MCCUDDEN, Thomas, at Poona, aged 36, Aug. 13.

MCGRATH, Asst. surg. T. M. S., H.M.'s 22nd, at Coimbatore,

July 27.

MENDONCA, inf. s. of J. M. at Mazagon, aged 7 mo. Aug. 14. OLIVER, Joseph, at Bombay, Aug. 9. ROBINSON, Emma Jane, inf. d. of Mrs. at Bombay, aged 1,

STRANGEWAY, inf. d. of T. at Bombay, July 28.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 2. Ferozepore, Masterton, Downs; Futty-ool-Barry, Nacodah, Aden.—3. H. C. steam frigate Moozuffer, Hewett, Aden.—4. Rajah Bassa, Sharp, Liverpool; Columbia, Ramsay, Aden; Hosannah, Barnett, Calcutta; Buphrates, Trenson, Aden.—5. Feneil Hall, Foster, Boston.—6. Captain, James, Liverpool.—7. Mary Ann, Nacoda, Aden; Fanny, Shortt.—8. John O'Gaunt, Donald, Liverpool; Falcon, Poole, Hong-Kong.—9. Negociator, Young, Liverpool.—11. George Curier, Larue, Bordeaux; Isabella Watson, Clarke, Glasgow.—14. City of Palaces, Jones, Calcutta.—18. Lord Western, Rice, Calcutta; Earl of Chester, Blackstone, London.—22. Sessitris, Campbell, Aden.—23. Fattle Wahab, Moyle, Muscat.—24. Steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Surat.—25. Steamer Pekin, Baker, Hong-Kong.—27. Nith, Tinley, Liverpool; Gratitude, Dockerill, Aden.—29. John Spencer, Lidbetter, Liverpool.—30. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat. Duverger, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Feneil Hall, from BOSTON.—Mr. A. H. Roades.

Per Fanny, from SEA.—Messrs. Collins and Marshall.

Per John Spencer, from LIVERPOOL .- Mrs. Brumley and child, and Mr. Brumley.

and Mr. Brumley.

Per Phlox, from Surat.—Mr. Laidlow.

Per Ferozepore, from London.—Mrs. Wilson, two children, and servant; Mrs. Innes and child; Miss Wilson, two Misses Schoeneman, Lieut. Col. N. Wilson, H.M.'s 64th foot; Lieut. DeLacy McD. Gleig, 2nd Bo. Granadier N.I.; Ens. F. Gardner, H.M.'s 86th foot; Messrs. Macauly and May, India Navy; and Mr. Scheaneman Schoeneman.

Schoeneman.

Per Fulty-ool Barry, from Jedda.—150 Pilgrims.

Per Eleanor, from London.—Mrs. Finley, W. F. Congrieve,
Esq. and Mr. Conductor Finlay.

Per Gratitude, from Aden.—A gentleman and servant.
Per Fultay Hulbarry, to CALCUTTA.—Twelve natives.
Per John Moore, to Liverpool.—Mr. John Fairweather.

Ber Enthalte formation. Liver Liver E. C. Except M. M. de

Per Euphrales, from ADEN.—Lieut. A. E. C. Forster, H.M.'s 64th foot; H. Elliott, Esq. Cadet Bo. Army; T. Siddell, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; and T. M. Philbreck, Esq. Volunteer I.N.

Per Isabella Watson, from GLASGOW.—J. G. Mitchell, Esq. and

a gentleman.

Per George Curier, from the CAPE.—Mr. Auguste Roussac.

Per City of Palaces, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Jones and Ayah.

#### DEPARTURES.

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AUG. 5. Charles Grant, Evans, China; Patriarch, Miles, Liverpool.—8. Drongan, Ebraham Jooma Nacoda, Cannanore and Calcutta.—10. Blair, Moody, China; Orpheus, Neil, China; Isabella, Sinclair, London.—13. Lord Hungerford, Paterson, China.—14. Will. o'-the-Wisp, Remington, Woosung; Robina, Milford, Calcutta.—15. Algerine, L'Esteve, Cochin; Hydroos, Coonjee Puexeer Nacoda, Calcutta.—17. Marian, Rynie, China.—18. Fanny, Short, Calcutta.—19. P. and O. Co's. steamer Achilles, Evans, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; Prince of Orange, Stephens, Liverpool; Suithamly, Jennings, China.—20. Lucy, Parsons, Liverpool.—21. George Fife, Murray, China; Faneuil Hall, Foster, Calcutta.—23. Steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Clark, Surat; Slains Caslle, Andrews, China; Ursula, Ridley, Liverpool; Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—24. Hulbarry, Cassim Moosa, Calcutta.—25.—John Moore, Withycombe, Liverpool.—26. Steamer Bombay, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; Zion's Hope, Parker, Liverpool.—29. Lord Western, Rice, Calcutta. Lord Western, Rice, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

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Per Glenelg, to London.—Mis. Hare and two children, Mrs. Bannatyne, Mrs. Zouch, Lieut. G. Hare, 20th Madras N.I.; Lieut. T. T. Haggard, Bom. art.; Lieut. T. Alban, 8th Bom. N.I.; Ens. L. C. Barton, 1st Bom. N.I.; and Lieut. J. Blair, 2nd Bom. L.C.

L.C.

Per steamer Ajdaha, for Suez.—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Young and three children, Mrs. McMahon, Lieut. col. J. H. Bonham and Lieut. C. W. McMahon, H.M.'s 10th hussars; Commander J. W. Young, I.N.; Capt. C. Thornhill, Madras cav.; A. Remington, Esq.; Capt. E. J. Beale, 22nd Bom. N.I.; J. C. Giffard, Esq.; Capt. P. Penny, 7th M.N.I.; and a gentleman; Aga Mahomed Roza and a native servant. 2nd class: Shaik Boodeen, Mahomed Hoossain, and Shaik Hoossain. To Aden: Hajee Hoosein, Syed Abdool Hussain, and a Jew named Mayer Herz Luria.

Per Benares, to Calcutta.—Mrs. Brown and Mr. G. Knight.
Per Robina, to Calcutta.—Dr. Hansbrow, H.C.S.; G. Hamsbrow, M. McNeill, and F. Cargill, E:qrs.
Per John Meore, to Liverpool.—Mr. John Fairweather.
Per Bombay, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Davies, Lieut. H. F. Davies,

Per Zion's Hope, to Liverpool.-Conductor Monk, ordnance de-

Per Faneuil Hall, to Calcutta.—Mr. A. H. Rhodes, jun. Per Dwarka, to Surat.—Mrs. Mills, H. Scott, Esq.

Per Achilles, to Point de Galle .- Lieut. Twynam. Per Fanny, to Calcutta .- Messrs. Collins and Marshall.

#### COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1849.

Government Securities.

		GOVELL	ment seco	mi im.	C3.	
5 p	er cent.	transfer lo	an		Rs.117 a 110	Bper 100 Sa.
5 -	Do.	do.	1825-26	••	Rs. 106	do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	••	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Rs. 2 a 4 as	. prem.
4	Do.	do.	1832	-33	Rs. 90 a 90	per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835	-36	Rs.86 a 86	p.100Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.			Rs. 864 a 86	

BANK SHARES.

Bomoay Bank r	ks. 1,000 each 1,000 pa. up 27 to 28 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do. 17 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do. 20 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each 500 do. 1 a 2 per cent.
_	prem. (with div. to purchaser)
Back of Madras	,, 1,000 each 1,000 do. 12 per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com	,, 12,500 each 12,500 do. 14,000 nom.
Colaba Press Com	., 7,000 each 7,000 do. 11,000
Colaba Land Com	,, 10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each 500 do. 71 p. ct. dis. nom.
	,, 50 each 5 deposit. Par.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, cach	100 10 10 11
Bank of England Notes, per £	,, 11 to 11 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220 <u>4</u>
German Crowns, ,,	,, 213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 1041 to 1048
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 14 as.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 17½

#### EXCHANGES.

(	)n Lon	don, at					
6 m	onths'	sight, p	er rupe	e 1s. 103	d.	For documen	it bills.
6	••			18. 10		For credit	do.
6	••			15. 10		For bank	do.
3	••	• •		ls. 10		Do.	do.
2	•••	• •	••	ls. 9	∄d.	Do.	do.
1	•••	••	••	ls. 9		Do.	do.
i d	av's	• • •	••	18. 9		Do.	do.
Oα	Calcut	ta at 60	days'	ight, per	100 48	s. per cent. dis.	,
						) to 12 as. per c	
						per cent. prem.	
					ps		
						a 6 as. per ct. p	rem.
					100 dlrs. Re		

FREIGHTS. Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 31. 5s. to 31. 10s.

## CEYLON.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LAKEMAN, Mrs. d. at Kandy, July 30.
POWER, the lady of T. C. d. at Caltura, July 31.
ROBERTSON, the wife of J. M. d. at Colombo, July 14.

DEATHS.

FORESSILL, H. F. at Colombo, aged 54, July 28. MACK, W. F. s. of J. W. at Colombo, aged 14, July 12.
POPPENBECK, J. P. at Colombo, aged 68, Aug. 2.
STEWART, R. at Colombo, aged 23, July 21.
WATT, D. A. at Colombo, aged 35, July 22.

#### PENANG:

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

Anthony, the lady of A. A. Esq. s. at Penang, June 3.

MARRIAGE.

Rose, J. Esq. Bengal med. serv. to Isabella, d. of Hon. W. T. Lewis, offic. res. councillor, at Penang, June 5.

THIVET, Rev. A. at Penang, June 28.



#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Chinese Repository contains some specimens of Chinese poetry from that very ancient classical work, the She-king, or Book of Odes, of undoubted authenticity, though dated anterior to the time of Confucius. To feel all the peculiar beauties of these rude efforts of the Muse in a primitive age, a very critical knowledge of the language and a familiarity with the allusions are indispensable; but even in a bald translation, like the following, the simplicity of the imagery and the pathos of the sentiments will not be entirely lost.

#### THE HARMONIOUS WATER-BIRDS.

- " 1. The harmonious voices of the sacred water-birds
- " Are heard from their river-island home:
- " This excellent maiden, gentle and retiring,
- " Is a lovely mate for our virtuous prince.
- 46 2. The hang-plants' uneven stalks are swaying to and fro. "This mader, gentle and retiring, was sought by our prince, sleeping and waking,
- "And not finding her, his troubled thoughts ejaculated, 'how long? O, how long?'
- "He turns restless on his bed; he goes hither and thither.
- " 3. The hang-plants' uneven stalks sway to and fro, but now he gathers them;
- "This excellent maiden, retiring and gentle, he welcomes home
- with lutes and guitars.
  "The hang-plants' uneven stalks, swaying to and fro, are fit
- for offering now : "This excellent damsel, gentle and retiring, with music of bells and drums, welcome her home!'

This is the first ode in the She-king. It is referred to more sition, and an expression of chaste feeling; as exhibiting "harmony without voluptuousness, and grief without excessive sorrow." It commemorates the marriage of the Wan-wang, father of the founder of the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1122), with Tae-sze, a lady celebrated for her beauty and virtue, and is supposed to have been composed by one of the inmates of the palace, immediately after her arrival. In its structure, this ode belongs to the class of Chinese poetry denominated hing, or 'suggestive,' in which some other object than that intended is first mentioned, and some quality or trait in that object suggests or introduces the idea which the poet wishes to raise, and in the comparison or contrast of the two consists the principal beauty of the composition. In order to help this comparison and the understanding of the historical and other allusions, a comment is required, even by a native reader. One commentary, compiled in the reign of Kang-he, comprising the most valuable notes of a large number of scholars upon the She-king, fills no less than twenty-four volumes. From the notes of the commentator Choo-foo-tsze, the following remarks are extracted, to elucidate the sense of the aforegoing verses :-

"King Wan, of the state Chow, was by nature possessed of the most virtuous qualities, and was so favoured as to obtain for his consort a virtuous lady of the Sze family. On her arrival at his palace, the inmates, perceiving in her the retiring and meekly chaste qualities, composed this ode in her praise. They first spoke of the responsive notes of the water-birds, which dwell in delightful harmony on the islands in the river, comparing her modest, meek, respectful, reverent, and chaste virtues, to the qualities of those sacred birds, which pointed her out as a suitable match for the virtuous Wan-

wang. "In the second stanza, the feelings of the king, before he had secured this partner of his bosom, are described. As the uneven stems of the hang-plant float uncertainly on the river's stream, and are tossed about by the waves; so the king's thoughts, whilst his acquisition of this rare treasure was doubtful, fluctuated and dis-Waking, his thoughts were of her; sleeping, he dreamed of her. The days passed heavily and uneasily; at night he

found no repose upon his couch.

"In the third stanza, the joy of the king, when he secured his prize, is depicted. The stems of the hing-plant, which at first suggested the restless emotions of the prince, now represent the bride. The plant, when ripe, is used both for food and sacrifices; a person is and when properly prepared, they are officed in solemn sacrifices; and when properly prepared, they are officed in solemn sacrifices. This suggests the arrival of the bride at her new home, and the fitness of her union with a prince of such rare virtue as Wan-wang, whilst the sound of lutes and guitars, of bells and drums, expresses the joy with which she is welcomed, and the tender feelings in which she is to participate."

So far the commentator. By the "water-birds," are meant the Anas Galericulata, commonly called "Mandarin ducks," and which have been always justly celebrated in China for the mutual constancy and affection of the male and female. During life, the same pair always continue together, without exhibiting

the forward and obtrusive fondness of other birds whose attachment is less permanent, and never pair with another mate after the death of the first. Hence, they are the symbol of perfect affection, their harmonious voices suggesting nothing that is too The terms "retiring" and "gentle," applied to Sze, are intended to denote the softness and mildness of her nature, and her modest deportment.

The hang-plant grows in rivers and ponds; its leaves are of a purplish or reddish colour, and float on the surface of the water. The flower is yellow. The root is sometimes put in wine, to give it a flavour, and it is sometimes used in sacrifices.

The kin, or lute, had five or seven strings; the seh, or guitar. twenty-five; they are here used for all sorts of small and softbreathing instruments, whilst the bells and drums denote those of powerful tone. Their combination implies greatness and universality of joy. "Wan-wang's joy," observes Choo-foo-tsze, was shown by the union of lutes and guitars with drums and bells; had it been evinced by feasting and revelling, it would have been voluptuous and improper."

The commentators upon this ode deduce from it illustrations of the various relations of life, and their appropriate duties. Kwang-wang, for example, says: "The institution of marriage lies at the foundation of a nation's prosperity, and is the source of ten thousand happinesses. When the rites of matrimony are duly ordered, all things assume their proper place, and heaven's decrees are perfected. Hence Confucius, in arranging the odes, gave the first place to this of the 'Harmonious Water-Birds; for he said that those who held the highest station are the father and mother of the people, and if the actions of the prince and his consort do not correspond with those of heaven and earth, it will be impossible to serve acceptably the divine spirits, or regulate all things according to just rule. From ancient days until now. the prosperity or decline of the three dynasties of Hea, Shang, and Chow have been entirely owing to their attention to or neglect of those great truths."

#### THE MOUSE-RAR.

- " 1. I gather and gather again the mouse-ear plant,
- "But my bamboo basket I cannot fill.
  "Alas! I am thinking of my lord,
- " And the basket I have laid by the broad road-side.
- 2. I wish to ascend that stone-covered hill,
- "But my palfrey is lame and cannot go up.
  "Then bring me the storm cup of chased gold,
- "That I may for a while forget my griefs.
- 3. I wish to ascend you high hill's back,
- " But, alas! my black palfrey is sickly and faint;
- Then bring me the cup of unicorn's horn,
- "That I for a while may forget my woes.
- " 4. I wish to ascend that rock's gentle slope.
- "But, alas! my poor palfrey is weak with disease;
- " My page, too, is unable to walk:
- "Alas! alas! what then shall I do?"

This is the third ode in the She-king, and is said to have been composed by Sze, the wife of Wan-wang, as some suppose, whilst her husband was absent on a service for the tyrannical Chow-sin, the last emperor of the Shang dynasty; but, according to others, when the tyrant, through jealousy, had immured him in prison. It points evidently to his absence, and her dread of some danger impending over him.

The structure of this ode places it in the class foo, or 'direct,' the emotions of the writer being expressed in direct terms, without comparisons. In the first stanza she represents herself as so absorbed and abstracted, in thinking of her husband, as to be unable to perform the simple act of filling an open basket with a plant that grew by the road side. The other stanzas are merely varied expressions of her anxiety and grief. She desires to ascend a high hill, to see if there be any signs of her lord's return, but her horse is lame and sick. She calls for a cup of wine, not to drown her grief in intoxication,-an idea which is indignantly rejected by all the commentators,-but to express the depth and intensity of her grief, which cannot be soothed by ordinary occupations. She sees an eminence some way off, with a gentler slope, and hopes to climb that on foot; but her page is too weak to attend her. In an agony of grief, she bursts into a pathetic exclamation, like "What shall I do!" but which cannot be rendered into English.

The "Mouse-Ear," or "Curled Ear," a plant growing in Shense, is a kind of creeping vine, with numerous curly leaves, green above and white beneath, with white flowers, having slender stems; the leaves are used for food. In the fourth month, the pods are somewhat in the shape of the pendant ornaments worn by ladies in their ears; hence it is also called "Ear pendant." The basket referred to was an open, shallow, bamboo basket, very easy to fill; and a commentator remarks that the lady's



finding it so difficult to fill such a basket with a plant so easily gathered, was of itself a proof how much her thoughts must have been occupied about her husband, so that she deposits her

useless basket on the ground.

The "storm cup" was a large goblet, with golden ornaments, and emblems of storms engraven upon it. Cups are often found

in Chinese shops made of rhinoceros horn.

#### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON,

THURSDAY, October 4, 1849.

IT must be acknowledged that British India has of late furnished lamentable examples of obliquity of principle amongst some of the most prominent classes of its European society. If we were to estimate the tone of social morality at Calcutta from the disclosures made, not only in the commercial circles, but in the offices of certain public functionaries in that city, we should be compelled to place it low indeed. It is to this deteriorated tone we must, we suppose, attribute the lenient and mitigated censure which seems to follow acts done by individuals in these prominent classes which offenders in an humbler sphere are doomed to expiate by transportation, imprisonment, and whipping. We perceive by the last Calcutta papers, that a barrister has been actually challenged by an attorney for uttering something derogatory to the character of Sir Thomas Turton!

Some recent revelations which affected the purity of a department of public justice in Calcutta, wherein purity is, perhaps, of the highest importance-namely, the police magistracy-rendered it absolutely necessary that an investigation should take place into the conduct of the functionaries of that department, and into its general administration. Mr. J. R. Colvin and Mr. Wm. Dampier were accordingly named Commissioners, and they have commenced their inquiries in public. The result of four days' examination of the witnesses, published in the Calcutta newspapers, is now before us.

It would be unfair to pronounce a final opinion upon a partial, that is, an incomplete, body of evidence; but there is enough in these extraordinary records which is confessed, or not denied, or well established, to excite shame, sorrow, and surprise—shame and sorrow that such a system should have existed in British India; surprise that the Government should have been so ill-informed of what was notorious amongst the native community, or so tardy in remedying a state of things disgraceful to the British name.

It appears that the Chief Magistrate of the Calcutta Police (Mr. James Hardwicke Patton), the late Second Magistrate (Major Birch), and the late Superintendent (Capt. Hicks), were under pecuniary obligations, for money borrowed, to wealthy natives, who, it was generally believed, exercised a corresponding influence in the police. Mr. Hume, the junior Police Magistrate, stated to the Commissioners that a European inspector had told him that the police were afraid to go to a certain place in search of stolen property, because it belonged to Baboo Mutty Loll Seal. "From all I have observed during my career as a magistrate," says Mr. Hume, "the impression on my mind is, that the Executive officers are cognizant of an undue influence on the part of Baboo Mutty Loll Seal in the police, and that they have not the courage to do anything that may be prejudicial to his interests." And again :—

"The whole conviction produced on my mind, in the course of my magisterial experience, and from remarks made in the course of business, by Executive Officers, is, that the Executive Police are themselves fully conscious that Mutty Loll Seal has an influence in the police beyond that of other parties. They speak of a case in which he is concerned as one in which extraordinary caution should be observed. I have never had the means of tracing whether this influence arose from his power as a wealthy man, and his supposed mode of using it, or from some secret and direct influence, or I should have brought the matter to the notice of the Government.
My own belief is, that it arose from some secret and direct influence.

"Mr. Colrin.—Was it, within your personal knowledge, a matter of notoriety that Baboo Mutty Loll Seal was a creditor of any of the members of the executive police, from the principal officer down-

"Mr. Hume.-If I am to speak as a magistrate, I say certainly

not.

"Mr. Colvin.—We do not wish you to speak in your particular capacity of magistrate. We ask you, generally, whether you have never heard of rumours that such was the case?

"Mr. Hume.—I do not wish to give evidence of rumours.

"Mr. Colvin.—Did you never hear prevalent reports?

"Mr. Colein.—Did you never hear prevalent reports?
"Mr. Hume.—I have not heard prevalent reports. I have heard many things about the police; but I do not know that they are true. I have heard that the police is independent in none of its departments. The opinion of the public appears to me to be, that the whole police is at the feet of Mutty Loll Seal."

The fact of high functionaries of the police being in debt to wealthy natives does not appear to have been denied. Mr. Patton was examined, and did not repudiate the charge. Major Birch's pecuniary obligations are patent. Mr. W. F. Fergusson, a partner of the firm of Oswald, Seal, and Co., stated that an advance to Mr. Patton by Mutty Loll Seal was made through his house, and that he had heard respectable and intelligent natives say, that undue influence existed in the police by reason of the magistrates borrowing money of natives, for he distinctly asserts that he knew of similar advances of money to Captain Hicks (who is likewise said to have been indebted to Aushootosh Dey), and he speaks of some pecuniary transactions between Mr. Hume and Mutty Loll Seal. This native gentleman was himself examined by the Commissioners, and his disclosures are curious :-

" Mr. Colvin .- Have you any objection to say whether Mr. Patton, since his appointment as magistrate, came under pecuniary ob-ligations to you in two ways—that is to say, by direct advances from you to him, and by debts contracted to Oswald, Seal, and Co.

which subsequently passed into your hands?

"Mutty Loll Seal.—In both ways.

"Mr. Colvin.—Have you any objection to say whether any other magistrate of the town, or superintendent of police, or deputy superintendent, or any upper member of the executive police, such as Mr. Farrell and Mr. M'Cann—have also been in your debt since

their employment in the police?
"Mutty Loll Seal.—Yes, I have accounts with every one-Birch, Mr. Patton, Mr. Hume, and Mr. M'Cann, and Mr. Kennie,

his son-in-law, on a joint account.

"Mr. Colvin.—With reference to the magistrates, we wish to know whether they had money transactions with you since their appointment. Have you had accounts with Mr. Hume since he has been a magistrate? Do your accounts refer to sums advanced by you to

the magistrates, and to superintendents before their appointment?
"Mutty Loll Seal.—My accounts with Mr. Patton and Major Birch began after their appointment. My account with Mr. Hume began before his appointment, except as to certain negotiable instruments of his, which came into my hands by discounting after his appointment.

It is due to Mr. Hume to say that he distinctly denies money transactions with Mutty Loll Seal " since he was a magistrate."

The consequences of these pecuniary dealings with wealthy natives, who invariably expect their quid pro quo, might easily be anticipated; but the fact does not seem to rest upon surmise or conjecture. Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjea knows that, "in consequence of the reports that the magistrates are indebted to Mutty Loll Seal, there is a belief among the native inhabitants of the town that the Baboo has an improper influence over the police. It was a matter of notoriety that the magistrates generally were indebted to Mutty Loll Seal. It was popularly believed that the police were under the hands of Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, and that the Baboo could lead them by the nose as he pleased." Baboo Peary Chand Mittra says :- "It was a matter of general notoriety that Mr. Patton and Major Birch were indebted to Mutty Loll Seal." Anundonarain Ghose states that, in a dispute between Mutty Loll Seal and himself, partiality was shown by the police to him. "I presented petitions sometimes to Mr. Patton, sometimes to Major Birch, sometimes to Mr. McCann, but no notice was taken of them beyond an occasional order to Gunga Ram to make inquiries. But Gunga Ram seemed to act utterly without control, as though he were magistrate himself." There is a remarkable episode respecting this Gunga Ram, which deeply involves the character of a police magistrate; but, for the present, we forhear to notice it.

Some of the interrogatories put by the Commissioners elicit rather amusing answers. For example-Mr. Colvin thus questioned a Mr. James Farrell, a police inspector, whose style of living had attracted observation, and was somewhat suspicious :- "We have it, upon the authority of Mr. Law, that, while receiving a salary of 250 rupees per month, you have a palankeen-carriage, a buggy, four horses, and a pony. Will you have the goodness to explain how you contrive to maintain such an establishment with such an income?" Mr. Farrell answers :- "With all possible respect, I must say that the Commissioners have not the right to control my private establishment!" He does, however, condescend to give an explanation, which he afterwards contradicts, and then substitutes a third!

What, it may be asked, was the "system" under which the police were managed, whilst all these transactions were going on? In a letter from Government to Mr. Patton, dated December 31st, 1845, occurs the following passage:-" The Deputy Governor has been given to understand that police reports are still heard and disposed of by the superintendent, instead of yourself, as was expressly enjoined in despatch dated 21st July, 1845; and his Honour desires that, if this be the case, it immediately be amended; and that you will, without any further delay, take upon yourself the duties which have been assigned to your Mr. Colvin, referring to this letter, asks Mr. office." Patton:-

"The Commissioners desire to know what control you, as chief magistrate, have exercised in the police, in pursuance of the express directions of Government?
"Mr. Patton.—Whenever I saw occasion I interfered,—in such

cases as misconduct of police-officers-not cases of theft, but a variety of things. My interference was very often required; and I did interfere. All the letters I have laid before you will show what was the nature of the control I exercised, and how I exercised it.

"Mr. Colvin.—But we should like to have a more specific answer to our question. The Government gave you certain specific instructions; and we wish to know whether you followed them; and if so, to what extent?

"Mr. Patton.—The question comprehends so many things, that I

would rather give a written answer.

" Mr. Colvin .- Had you any system by which you could learn, at the end of a week or a fortnight, the result or progress of grave offences of which the occurrence had been brought to your notice by

the daily returns?
"Mr. Putton.—I had none. But I produce a book from which you will see how I watched the progress of cases.

" Mr. Colvin .- But what did you do to see that the investigation of these cases was brought to a definite result? Suppose, for instance, there was a heavy robbery, or a murder, and parties could not be apprehended immediately, what did you do?
"Mr. Pallon.—I gave the necessary orders to the superintendent

of police, and kept my eye on the cases reported in the daily returns.

" Mr. Colvin .- But what check had you upon the execution of your rders? We wish particularly to know whether the members of the xecutive police did or did not exercise too great a license in apprehending and detaining parties in custody between the time the report was furnished in the daily returns you have spoken of, and the investigation by the magistrates?

"Mr. Patton.—I left the execution of my orders to the superintendent of police. I considered that as entirely within the scope of If the superintendent of police did not attend to that, I his duties.

do not know what I could do besides.

What would be thought of such a "system" of police in England; and what must the natives of India think and

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE INDIAN AND NEW ORLEANS COTTON. - Mr. Shaw gives the following calculations of the relative profit of the culgives the following calculations of the property of native Indian and American cotton:—The yield of an acre of native cotton, when cleaned, is about 60 lbs. It will, an acre of native cotton, when cleaned, is about 60 lbs. therefore, require about thirteen acres to produce the Bombay candy of 784 lbs. To clean this quantity from the seed, which forms three-fourths of the bulk gathered (the gin of 25 saws being used for the purpose), would cost, Rs. 3 10an.; rent, at Rs. I llan. 10p. per acre, Rs. 22 llan. 10p.; cultivation, at Rs. I 5an. per acre, Rs. I7 Ian.; picking, at 3an. per acre, Rs. 2 7an.; so that the 784 lbs. of clean cotton would stand at Rs. 45 17 an. 10 p. From the sale of this, at the average rates, the cultivator would obtain Rs. 49 San. 6p. The difference, viz. Rs. 3 10an. 8p., together with the value of the seed, Rs. 14 1an., in all Rs. 17 11an. 8p., comprises the whole profit derived from the cultivation. The balance-sheet for New Orleans cotton presents a very different result. In the first place, that variety yields more to the acre, and one-third instead of one-quarter of the bulk assumes the form of cleaned cotton. Reckoning 1151bs. to the acre, it will require a little more than six acres and three quarters to produce a Bombay candy of 784 lbs. Mr. Shaw puts it at seven acres. The same cost of cultivation gives Rs. 11 3 an. 0 p.; cleaning, as before, Rs. 3 I an. 3p., rent, as before, Rs. 12 3an. 6p.; picking Rs. 1 5an. 0p. The total cost, therefore, will be Rs. 27 12an. 9p. The value of the seed (Rs. 9 6an. subtracted) makes Rs. 18 6an. 9p., and taking the sale of the cotton to produce Rs. 61 4an., the profit on the cultivation will be Rs. 45 13an. 3n. showing a difference in fewers of the Name be Rs. 45 13an. 3p., showing a difference in favour of the New Orleans seed of Rs. 28 1an. 7p. In these calculations there are two circumstances that require to be remarked. First, they are upon the hypothesis of all the labour being hired, which makes the case of the ryot a little more tolerable than which makes the case of the ryot a little more tolerance than appears at first sight; and, secondly, they are according to the old rate of assessment, which was considerably above that under the recent survey. These considerations, however, do not in any way affect the substantial difference in favour of the New Orleans seed. The really important feature is in the economy of land and labour, with which an equal result can be obtained. Absolute prices vary with the value of money, and from many other causes; but to replace a crop with one of only equal value, that saved nearly half the land and half the labour hitherto employed, is an addition of positive wealth to a country of which we have few examples.—Colonial Mag.
RIVER NAVIGATION IN INDIA.—At a meeting held last week

in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, it appears resolutions were passed, recommending the India-House to grant a charter limiting the responsibility of the subscribers, for the purpose of testing and carrying out Mr. Bourne's plan of Indian river naviga-We have long considered that the question of limited responsibility has been very imperfectly understood in the United Kingdom, and it is a curious fact that the leading parties in the present recommendation are those who about a year back petitioned the Government against the charter granted to the Eastern Archipelago Company, on the ground that "the limitation of liability for copartnery obligations was an exclusive privilege of the worst description," and one that was "in the highest degree dangerous."- Times, Oct. 3.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

SEFT. 28. H.M.S. Brilliant, Watson, Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 1. Alice Maud, Winn, Algoa Bay; Delhi, Wheeler, Singapore; Sundswall, Berson, Bengal; Hannah Salkeld, Downard, Bengal.—2. Wuzeer, Sutherland, South Australia; Thomas Blyth, Davidson, Mauritius; Alexandrina, Falconer, Algoa Bay; William Gales, Venus, Munscorcottah.—3. St. Vincent, Young, New South



DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—SEPT. 26. Eliza Shairp, Darling, Ceylon; Hudson, Gratrix, Cape and Mauritius; Adelaide, Comyn, Hobart Town.—Oct. 1. James Lumsden, McNidder, Bengal; Acadia, Dunn, Cape and Swan River; Victory, Allen, Cape; Raymond, Hart, New South Wales; Ben Lomond, M'Kettrick, Aden.—2. Lucille, Benson, Algoa Bay.

From the CLYDE. - SEPT. 24. Glenberrie, Fullarton, Port Phillip

and Sydney.

and Sydney.

From Liverpool.—Sept. 25. Tigris, Patricksen, Calcutta.—
26. Margaret Poynter, Morris, Calcutta; John Stewart, Martin, Cape.—29. Bounty Hall, M'Beth, Bombay.—30. Mass Nymph, Ihlonver, Batavia; Dorisana, Roberts, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Mary

From PORTSMOUTH.—Oct. 1. Sullej, Gregson, Calcutta.

From BRISTOL .- Oct. 1. Sagittarius, Pringle, Ceylon; Protector, Crouch, Cape.
From BORDEAUX.—SEPT. 28. Marion. Parker, Mauritius.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HARDING, the wife of Rev. J. W. s. at Great Henny Rectory, near Sudbury, Sept. 28.

IRVINE, the lady of Lieut. col. A. c.B. d. at Highgate, Sept. 29.

KEARY, the wife of the Rev. H. s. (still-born), at Harrow,

SKYRING, the lady of Capt. C. F. R.E. s. at Hythe, Sept. 30. WILLOUGHBY, Mrs. C. d. at Wollaton Rectory, Sept. 29. WOLLASTON, the wife of G. B. s. at Eltham, Kent, Sept. 30.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th Bombay N.I. to Martha, d. of the late John Hodgkinson, at Camberwell, Sept. 24.

Koe, Francis, Royal Engineers, to Isabella, d. of J. H. Puget, at Totteridge Church, Oct. 2.

WAUGH, George, to Emily, d. of the late G. Edmunds, at Broadwater Church, Oct. 2.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

BIRD, James G. s. of R. M. at Taplow-hill, Bucks, aged 28, Sept. 25.

BROWN, Maj. B., H.M.'s 73rd regt. at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, July 19.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, on board the Precursor, on his passage home, Sept. 3.

LAW, John, late of Madras, at 50, South-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 58, Sept. 24.

MAIR, W. at West Malling, Kent, aged 39, Sept. 19.

WILLIAMS, Col. D. at Belle-vue, Reading, aged 82, Sept. 28.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 26th, 1819.

ARRIVAL REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.-Hon. H. B. Devereux.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. James B. Mill, on the Somnath.

Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.
-Mr. W. H. Harrison, overland, Oct. Bombay Estab. Mr. George Grant.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. F. F. C. Hayes, 62nd N. I., overland, 20th Oct.

Capt. James Spens, engineers, overland, Dec. Capt. S. Brown, 66th N.I., overland, 20th Nov.

Capt. J. Knyvett, invalid estab.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. T. Whitlie, c. B., artillery.

Capt. H. J. Pelly, 8th N. I.

## GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. R. Somerville, 61st N. I., 6 months. Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. L. Williams, 1st Europ. reg., do. Lieut. Richard Hughes, 16th N.I., 3 months. Lieut. E. J. Ferrers, 4th cav., 6 months.

Bombau Estab .- Lieut. col. Maurice Stack, c.B., 1st lt. cav., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. J. S. Draper, Indian Navy, 6 months.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1850, will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1849.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 3rd Oct. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

#### STATIONERY:

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forencon of the said 17th day of October, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 3rd Oct. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of is. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 194 tons of Dead Weight (including 98 tons of Coals). 124 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA. East-India House, London, 3rd Oct. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of is. 10d. per Company's rupes.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 5 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

BENGAL ARMY LIST.—Just Published, the Quarterly Army List of Her Majerty's and the Hon. Company's Forces on the Bengal Establishment; exhibiting the rank, standing, and various services of every Officer in the Army; distinguishing those who have received medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions, with their period of service and dates of commission.

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BOMBAY Thirty-five do.
CEY LON Forty-two do.
MADRAS Forty-five do.
CALCUTTA Forty-eight do.
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Thursday, Oct. 4, 1349.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

## REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol.VII.—No. 135.7

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Bentinck, with the mails, left Calcutta Sept. 8; Madras, 15; Point de Galle, 28; Aden, Oct. 7; and reached Suez Oct. 13.

The Malta, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Aug. 31; Singapore, Sept. 10; and reached Point de Galle on the 23rd Sept.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Oct. 16, were for-

warded by the Hindostan, and reached Malta on the 20th inst

The Marseilles portion was despatched on the same day by H.M.'s steamer Merlin, and arrived on the 23rd inst. The Hindostan, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton, Nov. 1.
The Medina, with the London mail of Oct. 8, reached Malta

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, ria Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of Wednesday, November 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and

China, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, November 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked vid Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, November 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 29.)

#### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta Madras	•••	••	Sept. 8	Bombay Ceylon	••	••	Sept. 5
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#### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

This mail brings the satisfactory intelligence that "peace and tranquillity reign throughout the length and breadth of India, from Peshawur to Pooree, and from Cashmere to Cape Comorin." The Punjab is not disturbed even by rumours, the transient dissatisfaction amongst the troops at Rawul Pindee having entirely disappeared, and the settle-

ment of the country is said to be proceeding quietly. The report mentioned in our last Summary, as upon authority, that Sir Charles Napier was to return home at the end of the cold season, is not contradicted, and the annual relief, which is now due, is said to have been suspended until the journey of Sir Charles to the Punjab and Peshawur, on his way home, which was to take place in October. "The tents of the Governor-General are to be ready at Kalka, on the 18th October," says a correspondent from Simla, "and those of the Commander-in-Chief on the 20th, when both will proceed on a tour in the Punjab." The problem respecting Sir William Gomm is solved by an announcement in the Madras papers, that he was on board the Bentinck, on his way from Calcutta to Galle.

The native states of India present no incidents worthy of notice. At Hyderabad, no successor had been appointed to Shums-ool-Omrah; but, at a durbar, the Nizam, who had invited Suraj-ool-Moolk to court, presented that personage with a string of pearls, and restored him his valuable jaghire, a change of feeling which is supposed to indicate kindlier sentiments towards him, and to augur his reappointment as minister.

At Calcutta, the chief topic was the proceedings of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the police, who had closed their investigations, having collected sufficient materials for a report. Another investigation is said to be in progress, but is conducted with closed doors, into the pecuniary embarrassments of a member of the Bengal civil service.

From Madras we have accounts of two melancholy incidents, which furnish the only set-off to the otherwise gratifying news brought by the present mail.

At Malliapooram, on the western coast, an affair took place between some Moplas and a detachment of the 43rd regiment of Native Infantry, in which Ensign R. A. Wyse of that corps, lost his life. The particulars, as far as we can collect them from the meagre accounts in the Madras papers, are as follow:-

On the 27th August a number of Mopla fanatics,—a set of desperadoes,-after committing various atrocities in the neighbourhood of Calicut, took post in a strongly-built stone mosque on the summit of a hill, and bade defiance to the police. The civil authorities, being unable to disledge them, applied to the nearest military station, at Mallianooram, and a detachment of the 43rd was sent to disperse the men, under Captain Watts, who pushed forward a party of 60 men in advance, under Ensign Wyse, following himself with another of the same strength. When the first party approached the mosque, a few of the Moplas, not more than fifteen, issued forth armed, and descended the hill to en-

counter the 60 sepoys, who fired at random, it is said, without orders, and then turned and fled, leaving Ensign Wyse, a jemadar, and about five men, to contend with the infuriated Moplas. The young officer cut down the first man, but was wounded by a second, and one account represents that the sepoys did not fly until this moment, when they saw their only European officer fall. Ensign Wyse and his six gallant men were hacked to pieces by the knives of the Moplas, who returned to their stronghold with the loss of only two of their number. Captain Watts vainly endeayoured to rally the fugitives, who seem to have been panic-struck, and he retired to the cutcherry, for the protection of the treasury. Matters now became serious, and it was deemed advisable to obtain the aid of European troops. A requisition was accordingly sent by the civil authorities of the district to Cannanore, and 200 men of H.M.'s 94th regiment, with two guns, under Major Dennis, started for Malliapooram on the 30th. A short account only of the result is given in the Madras papers, namely, that the Moplas were completely routed, 64 of their number being killed. The loss of the 94th was three killed and two wounded, besides Major Dennis and Lieutenant Vaughan, both of whom received wounds.

These Moplas are termed a caste, as if they were Hindus; they are in fact Mahomedans. The Moplas, or Mapillas, are the descendants of Arabs settled in Malabar, long before the Christian era,-probably the Sabæan colonies, mentioned by Agatharcides,\* and converted by their countrymen to the religion of Mahomet, with which they blended Hindu habits and customs, some of them (as the law of succession) repugnant to the Koran. When the Portuguese first visited India, the Nairs and the Mapillas were amongst the most conspicuous classes of inhabitants on the Malabar coast.

The other incident to which we have alluded is a strange calamity which happened at Trichinopoly, whereby about 400 natives lost their lives.

It appears that the 21st of August was the anniversary of the Hindu festival of Pooliyar Choothee, or, as it is vulgarly termed, "Belly God Feast." Pooliyar, or Vighneswara, a name of Ganesa, according to the Abbé Dubois, + is one of the most universally adored deities: he is called "The God of Obstacles," and his image is seen everywhere, in temples, choultries, places of public resort, streets, highways, forts, by the side of streams and tanks, and generally in all frequented places. From time immemorial it has been the custom for all classes indiscriminately to be allowed, on this occasion, free access to the Fort Rock, on the summit of which the temple stands, when coco-nuts are broken, and offerings made to the elephant-headed deity. Thousands always avail themselves of the opportunity to gratify curiosity, obtain a fine view of the town and suburbs, and make holiday. Owing to the heat of the day, the ascent was deferred by the votaries until the afternoon, when crowds flocked thither. Amongst the dense masses ascending and descending, some confusion appears to have taken place about six o'clock, when a body of the votaries, packed together on the summit of the

rock, fell in one mass upon those immediately below them, and those again upon the others occupying a lower position on the rock. The effects may be easily imagined; terror, the pressure of thousands trampling upon each other, and their efforts to escape, caused the suffocating of no less than 200 or 300 persons in the vicinity of the very shrine. From the time when the calamity occurred until long after midnight, the whole fort was a scene of confusion and horror. The authorities from the cantonment were soon on the spot. rendering assistance and restoring order. The main guard were stationed at the entrance of the rock, to prevent any further ingress or egress of hordes of natives collected around it. The total loss is estimated at between 300 and 500 persons.

The original cause of the occurrence is not explained. In the first instance it was attributed by the people to the police ameen and his department, who, contrary to usual custom, it was said, permitted the people to ascend and descend indiscriminately, and used some violence towards those on the top of the rock. But this officer, it appears, has been fully acquitted by the Collector. In a letter from Trichinopoly the writer says :- "I have often been up this rock, and from the place where these dismal deaths occurred, being a narrow, dark, and nearly perpendicular avenue, I am not surprised at the shocking occurrence. The only marvel is that the number of deaths did not prove greater, the confusion being so great, and the crowd so numerous." A correspondent of the Athenæum suggests another dreadful solution :-

'You are aware that the Hindoos attend their pagodas on festivals attired in all their jewels, and perhaps there may have been a conspiracy at the bottom of this horrible affair to obtain possession of these valuables. If my memory serves me right, the ascent to the pagoda on the rock of Trichinopoly takes a zig-zag direction, so that, should a party of people fall from above, they would be precipitated at once to the level of the ground. But on this occasion it would appear that by some new law in dynamics, the peopled wrig-gled through the most eccentric gyrations in toppling over the throng traversing the upward path behind them. They must, in fact, have shot round the corners, and described a course as curious as the magnetic currents which pass about the globe. Now, put in juxta-position with this case, another of which I will remind you. A few years ago some hundreds of natives, arrayed as usual in jewellery, were purposely capsized from boats in crossing the river at Cuddalore, likewise bound for a pagoda on a festival, and their per-sons stripped of all their treasures. The conspirators were none others than the native officials, among whom some were in high en ploy. The design was subsequently divulged through a squabble that arose among the plunderers in dividing the spoil, which induced one or more of the conspirators to inform against the others."

The China papers announce the murder of Senhor do-Amaral, the governor of Macao, by a party of Chinese, on the 22nd of August. It appears that this gentleman, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, was returning from hisusual ride in the afternoon, when, within 150 paces of the barrier gate, a Chinese boy presented him with a flower and then struck him with a bamboo twice. Senhor Amaral was expostulating with the boy, when he was attacked by five Chinamen with swords, who stabbed him in the side and back, and before he could draw a pistol from his holsters (having lost his right arm many years ago), he was thrown to the earth and despatched. The assassins cut off part of the head and the left hand, which they took away, effecting their escape in a boat waiting for them near the barrier. The aide-de-camp was severely wounded. This atrocity, which was perpetrated in the most daring manner, at a time when most of the foreign residents take exercise, is attributed to the offence given by Governor Amaral, whose policy is described in the Hong-Kong paper as "that of a bold

<sup>\*</sup> Vincent's Periplus, p. 32.
† Description of the People of India, p. 439.
‡ Ganesa, according to Hindu mythology, was born of the excrement of Parvati, who made him her guard, in which capacity he was acting when the god Kumara cut off his head. Siva, grieved at the calamity, vowed that he would cut off the head of the first living creature he met with, and unite it to the trunk of Ganesa. The animal proved to be an elephant, the head of which was set on the neck of Pooliyar, who returned to life.

unscrupulous man, careless of the future, and determined to gratify the whim of the day, who was held up to public admiration as able, with only 450 soldiers, to dare the whole empire of China." It was known that rewards had been secretly offered at Canton for the Governor's head; hence no doubt was entertained at Macao that the murder had been instigated or connived at by the Chinese authorities.

"That the crime was arranged in Canton," observes the Friend of China, "scarcely admits of a doubt. The illused villagers of the campo were too poor to pay assassins who were above taking away gold watches; and had the deed been committed by themselves, the watch would not have been left behind, nor yet the head taken away. It is pretty certain that, twenty-four hours after the murder, the proofs were in possession of the Canton patriots, and gloated over even by Seu himself."

The Senate of Macao, three days after the murder, sent a detachment to take possession of the barrier gate, which they carried after a slight resistance; and a Chinese fort, having fired upon the Portuguese, was stormed and taken, seventy-four Chinese being killed, including a mandarin of small rank, whose head and left hand were cut off (in retaliation of the indignity offered to the Governor) and carried to Macao.

As soon as the intelligence of the assassination of the Governor reached Hong-Kong, her Majesty's ship Amazon and steamer Medea left Macao, for the protection of British subjects, and by their presence to give countenance and support to the Portuguese authorities. A French and two American vessels of war were at Macao for similar purposes. About sixty British marines were stationed on shore, and a party had charge of the Francisco fort. Marines from the American and French vessels had also landed.

It is to be lamented, for various reasons,—on political grounds as well as for the sake of humanity,—that the Portuguese should have resorted to acts of reprisal scarcely less cruel than the assassination of Senhor Amaral. The plain and proper course to have pursued was to represent the facts to the Chinese authorities, and demand justice. Instead of this, assuming that the government of China had prompted and justified the murder, they commenced hostilities, and even were guilty of a barbarous attack upon an unoffending woman. They have, in short, committed themselves, with an army of 450 men, and not a single ship, to a war with the Chinese empire, under circumstances which must weaken the sympathies, and even revolt the feelings, of other nations

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. col. M'Leod, H.M.'s 61st.

BENGAL.—Capt. S. G. Tabor, 7th L.C. at Jullundhur,
Aug. 21.

MADRAS.—Ens. Alfred Buchnill, 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, Aug. 17.—1st Lieut. George Scott Elliott, H. art. at Jaulnah, Aug. 21.—Ens. James Watt Freeling, 33rd N.I. at Jaulnah, Aug. 13.—Lieut. Stewart Scot H. Freese, 33rd N.I. at Jaulnah, Aug. 22. Ens. R. A. Wyse, 43rd N.I., at Malliapooram, Aug. 27.—The Hon. Capt. C. A. Butler, dep. assist. com. gen. at Jaulna, Aug.

Bombay.—Maj. gen. J. P. Dunbar, Bombay estab. at Torquay, Devon, Oct. 9.—Lieut. col. J. Brooks, 2nd L.C. at Naples, Aug. 28.

#### BENGAL.

#### THE ATTORNEY AND THE BARRISTER.

A squabble has taken place at Calcutta betwixt Mr. Cochrane, official assignee to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Newmarch, attorney-at-law, agent for the Maharanee late of Lahore. Mr. Newmarch and Sir Thos. Turton reside in the same house, and the former called on Mr. Cochrane, desiring to receive from him Rs. 5,000 claimed by Sir T. Turton as executor for the late firm of Palmer and Co., to be made over to parties who were creditors of the house. Mr. Cochrane declined to make payment without the presentation of probate and trust deeds; and Mr. Newmarch, conceiving this unsatisfactory, desired to know whether he would not do so by order of the Court, when Mr. Coclirane became warm, and said he would not trust Sir Thos. Turton, using an epithet much more correct than complimentary; adding, that no man associating with Sir Thomas could be considered a gentleman. Mr. Newmarch asked if he knew that he and Sir T. Turton occupied the same house, and if the remark was meant to apply to him? Mr. Cochrane assented, when Mr. Newmarch retired, and sent a friend to demand an explanation. -with the alternative, of course, of apologizing or fighting a duel. Mr. Cochrane declined either mode of satisfaction, and was straightway posted by Mr. Newmarch in the Town Hall and elsewhere as "a coward and an insolent bully," the society of whom gentlemen were to awoid. Mr. Cochrane's character is perfectly well known in Bombay: he is a vehement and warm mas, but as far as possible from being passionate or violent unless when provoked exceedingly; and the most impatient and worsttempered man in the world could not have flown out as he is reported to have done without much more provocation than he is made appear to have received. Of course, we think it was extremely undignified in Mr. Cochrane, as it is under any circumstances in any dignified public officer, to lose his temper with any man, under any provocation, who comes to him on a matter of business. Mr. Newmarch appeared before the official assignee as Sir Thomas Turton's agent, not as his friend, and Mr. Cochrame should have met the agent as assignee. The "head and front of his offending had this extent, no more." We can easily imagine a man of the most spotless integrity and utmost warmth of heart, with evidences presented to him every hour of the day of the villany of his predecessor, and the agonizing sufferings occasioned by it to the widow and the fatherless, the poor and the helpless, feeling such repugnance to the criminals or their associates as to shudder at and loathe their very presence: whatever Mr. Cochrane may have felt, the official assignee had no right to proclaim his feelings. Mr. Newmarch pursued the approved course of a man of the world: he sent a friend for a retraction of an offensive expression used in heat and haste,which he must have felt to be true not the less,-with the alternative of pistols. Of course, had both parties proceeded to the field in the company of friends, and fired their pistols in the air, both would have been pronounced, by the usual code, men of honour and gentlemen; had the one shot the other, the triumph of high principle would have been so perfect that Sir Thomas might have considered his foot once more on the first step for admission into the threshhold of society which his friend had entered. Mr. Newmarch boasts that he never turns his back on an old friend in trouble—that he had known Sir T. Turton in his prosperity, and clings to him in his adversity. It is not Sir Thomas's misfortunes, but his guilt, that has made the world turn its back upon him: we have no right to persecute or punish each other even for our mutual misdeeds. Mr. Newmarch would be only acting the part of the good Samaritan in relieving the miseries of his fallen friend: to give him his countenance or company, or do more than assist him as a detected criminal, is to lead the world to imagine the existence of a sympathy with want of virtue, which virtuous men will not pardon. Were Sir To Turton to demand "the satisfaction of a gentleman," he would assuredly be refused it: why should his friend expect a greater privilege? Mr. Newmarch, we are bound to suppose, believed Sir T. Turton an honest man in the days of his prosperity; now he knows him to have been a knave,-and there all connection ought to end. A woman who kept company with another denounced and proved to have been a courtezan, on the plea of intimacy before her guilt was exposed, would be refused access to society: how then is the intimate friend of a detected swindler to expect the treatment of a gentleman? - Bombay



#### THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

We have been given to understand that a large body of the Bombay civil service has under consideration an application to the Court of Directors relative to the annuity fund. bay civil annuity fund was placed on its present footing by the Court of Directors twenty-five years ago. The pension was fixed at 1,000l. a year after twenty-five years' service. One-half this sum was a free service pension; the other half, or 500l. was to be paid for by the annuitant, by a monthly contribution from his allowances, amounting in the aggregate to Sic. Rs. 50,000. It was calculated at the time by the Court of Directors, that a deduction of four per cent. from the monthly salaries of their servants at compound interest, and at the favourable rate allowed them, would realize the sum of Rs. 50,000 within the prescribed period. There has now been twenty-five years' experience of the working of the fund and the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find and the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find and the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find and the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find the result is the total and shearly dispersion to find the result is the total and shearly dispersion. fund, and the result is the total and absolute disappointment of the hopes which were based upon it. Owing to the reduction of offices and of salaries, and the slowness of promotion, men belonging to the Bombay service who have recently retired after completing a period exceeding that required for the pension, instead of finding that the monthly deduction from their allowances has made up the sum of Rs. 50,000, have been required to pay from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. We understand that there are many who have completed their term of service, but from the want of private means are unable to pay the large sum required of them for the annuity. There are others, from fifteen to twenty years' standing, now holding subordinate appointments, with little prospect of reaching the head of an office within the prescribed period of their service in this country, and who have not paid up a fourth or a fifth of the requisite sum of half a lac of rupees. Nine annuities are now without a claimant.

We believe the same may be said of the Bengal civil service. A large proportion of its members will not have paid up the full amount, by the usual deductions, in the twenty-five years of service, and will find it very difficult to make good the sum which entitles them to the pension. And, it is made good with a heavy heart, for the continuance of the pension is entirely dependent on their own individual existence; and their families may cease to derive any benefit from it at any moment. More-over, the sum they contribute for the 500L would in any insurance office purchase them, we believe, about 630l. a year. But it is to the impossibility of the great body of civilians paying up the full amount of contribution under the altered circumstances of the country, that we would direct attention. civilian who passes through the usual grades of magistrate, collector and judge, will be found to have contributed by the deduction of four per cent. from his salary, less than Rs. 20,000 towards the sum of Rs. 50,000 which he is expectd to make up. Nor must it be forgotten that the tendency of circumstances points to the probability of a reduction of the present scale of allowances, rather than to its remaining untouched. Mail announces a deficit of a million sterling a year in the income of India—and that in the first year of peace. If popular report be entitled to credit, this is rather under than above the actual deficit; and it now appears inevitable that the East India Company will be obliged to meet Parliament at the close of the present charter with the exhibition of an awkward annual deficiency, and that the question of a very material reduction in the expenses of the public establishments will be forced on the consideration of the home authorities. In the event of any such reduction, the civil service cannot expect to be exempted from the operation of the financial shears. It appears, therefore, evident that the capacity of the members of the service to make good the whole sum required under the existing rules for the pension, will be rather diminished than increased with the progress of time.

If we have not been misinformed, there is a clause in the letter of the Court constituting the fund, that this sum of Rs. 50,000 shall be open to adjustment at the end of twenty-five years. That period has now arrived, and the members of the Bombay civil service propose to address the Court on the subject, in the hope of obtaining such a modification of the annuity rules as may appear to be adapted to the altered circumstances of the times. If, through the reduction of allowances, a civilian is unable to purchase the 500l. annuity, ought he to forfeit the 500l. pension which he is entitled to for twenty-five years' service? If the sum of Rs. 50,000 is found to be an erroneous calculation, ought he not to obtain an annuity equal to the sum which has been actually accumulated by his subscription of twenty-five years,—in addition to the pension of 500l, which the Court grants after a quarter of a century of services? This appears to be both equitable in itself, and calculated to benefit the service. Those who have been enabled to pay up the full

amount would receive the unbroken annuity of 1,000L a year. Those who choose to remain in the service after twenty-five years' service with the view of completing the contribution of Rs. 50,000 will be at liberty to do so; while those who, from failure of health, or spirits, or from motives of family convenience, are anxious to retire with the pension their contributions entitle them to, will be enabled to quit the service, generally, with 750L a year. We would, therefore, recommend a combined effort on the part of the services at the three presidencies, to bring the subject under the consideration of the Court of Directors at the earliest period, with the view of obtaining a more equitable settlement of the question, and a modification of the rule, that no man is at liberty to enjoy the pension of 500L a year to which his service entitles him, unless he has been able to contribute the value of another annuity, of equal amount, from his own exertions.—Friend of India, Sept. 6.

#### THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

A special General Meeting of the Subscribers of the above Fund assembled in the Town Hall yesterday, for the considera-tion of a special question. What this question was, was, at first, matter of dispute between the Subscribers and Directors present. It appears that the Fund has lost £2,918 by the failure of Cockerell, Larpent, & Co., of London, and the officers of the 18th N.I. have proposed that the Management should submit the circumstances connected with the loss, to the Army at large, with a view to determining the point, whether or not, Major Doveton, the Home Agent of the Fund, is to blame for the loss, in having failed to recover the amount from Cockerell, Larpent, & Co., who held it as a cash balance to the credit of the Fund for above fifteen months. Prior to the proposed reference, it is necessary, under the 39th Rule of the Fund, that the subject, and the correspondence and documents connected with it, should be published twice a month in each of the daily newspapers of the Presidency. The papers connected with the loss in question are very voluminous; and the Managers, seeing that their publication would involve considerable expense, dethe expediency of suspending, for this particular case, the operation of the clause in the rule requiring publication. The Directors, it seems, subscribed to a written requisition to this effect; but, somehow or another, an advertisement was published in the newspapers stating that "the President and Dinisned in the newspapers stating that "the President and Directors of the Military Fund conceived it necessary to submit to the general body of subscribers at or near the presidency, certain circumstances connected with the loss, &c." When the meeting was opened yesterday, none of the newspapers happeded to be in the room, and Captain Bracken contended that the only question the meeting had to consider, was, whether the clause in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication, should be had a leave in Rule 20th preparating publication. clause in Rule 39th respecting publication, should be held in abeyance in this particular case:—while the others insisted that according to the published advertisement, the conduct of Major Doveton, as regarded the loss, was also matter for present discussion. One of the newspapers was sent for, and Captain Bracken, upon reading the advertisement published, agreed in this view, and the following were the resolutions which, after very stormy and very lengthy discussions, were submitted to, and disposed of by the meeting :-

"Proposed by Colonel Sage as follows—It appears to this meeting that Major Doveton received charge of the home office from Messrs. Cockerell and Co. in December, 1845. In July, 1846, having previously stated that he had been refused the papers and books, he said he had not got the cash from them, and he hoped the Directors would take steps to coerce the balance of 2,9184. 9s. 9d. to be paid to the Court of Directors. The Directors did not reply, but noted that it would be time enough to take steps when their accounts from the Court of Directors showed the money had not been paid. Messrs. Cockerell & Co. failed in September, 1847; but it does not appear that within this period of fifteen months any other measures were taken by Major Doveton; and the meeting cannot therefore acquit him of indifference, if not indolence, in conducting the affairs of the society. The meeting are further of opinion that, in a pecuniary point of view, the onus is removed from Major Doveton to the President and Directors of that day, whose

names are as follows:—
Major Wroughton.

Rev. Mr. Fisher. Rev. Mr. Ruspini. Rev. Mr. Eteson. Rev. Mr. Charles. Major Boscawen. Major Wintle. Major J. Ramsay. Major Marshall. Major Rutherford,—

Captain R. Ramsay.
to whom the army must look for the sum lost—viz. 2,9181. 9s. 9d.
This motion was not seconded, and fell to the ground.

Proposed by Captain Thuillier, seconded by Captain Bracken -- That the immediate cause of this meeting having been called, consisting in certain letters from Lieut. Col. Mackenzie and the officers of the 18th Regt. N.I., these documents be read to the meeting."

The correspondence was read.

Proposed by Capt. Bracken, and seconded by Dr. Montgomerrie—" That the expense of carrying out the wishes of the officers of the 18th regiment, as to the circulation to the army of their proposition, with the whole of the papers connected with the subject, would be very enormous; and, as the provisions of Rule 39 would throw the expense upon these officers, the said provisions be suspended in the present instance."

Moved as an amendment by Col. Sage, that the printing of the papers on the subject he deferred, until the army have the opportunity of seeing in the public papers the several resolutions of this day, when, should the 18th regiment still desire that they should be circulated for the votes of the army, the Directors will take the necessary steps to meet their wishes; the provisions of Rule 39 being suspended, to save expenses; and that the Secretary be directed to communicate this resolution with the proceedings of this meeting to Col Mackenzie and the officers of the 18th regiment-Carried by a majority.

Proposed by Col. Sage, and seconded by Capt. Gaitskell-That at all meetings, whether of directors or subscribers, special and ordinary, of the Military Fund, reporters from the several

newspapers shall be admitted.

Moved as an amendment by Capt. Bracken, and seconded by Col. Handscombe—That it be left to the discretion of the directors to decide whether at their ordinary meetings they admit

reporters or not.-Carried by a majority.

Proposed by Capt. Thuillier, seconded by Capt. Fraser-That the documents relating to the part taken in this matter by the agent of the Fund in England having been considered, this meeting desires to record its perfect confidence in Major Doveton, and approves of his conduct throughout,-Carried by all, except three, among whom was Col. Sage, who put in the following protest against the resolution :-

"I protest-because the last line of the resolution is not borne out by the record-i.e. from July, 1816, to September, 1817, in which he did not, according to the record, do any thing to save the balance of 2,918/.

WM. SAGE."

The meeting would not allow the protest to be put upon record.—Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 29.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Expanss, with English news to July 24, reached Calcutta on September 1, and the steamer with the mails on the following

day.

The Punjar. - There appears to be a general impression among the officers employed in the Punjab that the strength of national opposition in that country is broken; that the hope of successful resistance, which so soon decays in India, has already begun to die out, and that it will be our own fault if we allow any nucleus of rebellion to be formed by the old Khalsa soldiers, or if we fail to conciliate the great body of the people, and enlist them on our side by the justice and moderation of our administration. The papers announce that the Governor-General has sanctioned, or is about to sanction, the construction of roads and canals upon a large scale. We have reason to believe that the information is perfectly correct, and that we shall at no distant period hear of improvements which will raise the envy of the residents in Bengal. It is a noble beginning of our career in the Punjab, to emulate the Romans in the construction of roads; and it is wise to make so beneficent an appropriation of the revenues of that country before they come to be incorporated with the annual "ways and means" of India. Whenever that may be the case, there will probably be just as contemptible a spirit of parsimony exhibited regarding the expenditure of revenue on improvements in the Punjab, as we have to lament in reference to Bengal and Behar, where the British Government expends the magnificent sum of about onequarter per cent. per annum of the revenues on local improvements. - Friend of India.

GLOSTER MILLS. - The Gloster Mills Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared a dividend of nineteen per cent. per annum, after putting aside five per cent. for the improvement of

the machinery.—Eastern Star, Aug. 18.

AGRA BANK.—At the last half-yearly meeting of the Agra Bank a dividend of eight per cent. was declared. The operations of the past half year would have allowed of a dividend of ten per cent. and a fraction, but the surplus amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees has been judiciously added to the reserve.

SIB CHUNDER MULLICK, who has so long succeeded in eluding the police, has surrendered himself; he was bound over by Mr. Hume in his own recognizances of Rs. 20,000 to appear and answer the charge of forgery on an appointed day.

LORD DALHOUSIE has, it is said, determined upon the abolition of the export duties, but the question must be referred to the decision of the home government.

Superintendent of Stamps - An investigation is going on into certain alleged malpractices in the office of the superintendent of stamps; Mr. E. Currie, of the C.S., is conducting the inquiry with closed doors.

A FAST PASSAGE. - We observe the Minden reported from Gravesend the 5th June, or in eighty-six days only! This we believe to be the fastest passage on record. The Medusa frigate arrived here some years ago in eighty-four days from Ports-mouth, and the Wellington, coming a singular route, viz. eastward of the Cape de Verds and up the Mozambique channel, arrived, in 1829 or 1830, in eighty days from the Land's End; but neither of these seems to be so good a passage as the Minden's. - Hurkaru, Sept. 1.

TROOPS FOR ALLAHABAD.—The Government vessels Lord William Bentinck and Soane, Hoorungotta and Luckia, proceeded yesterday morning from Prinsep's Ghat with a detachment of the 75th for Allahabad. The troops that came out in the Lord Dalhousie also proceeded by steam yesterday morning for Chinsurali. The depôt there will, when these men arrive, be tolerably full, we suppose. - Hurkaru, Sept. 1.

A BATCH OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES were sold on the 1st September, averaging Rs. 537.

THE PILOT SERVICE.—Capt. Rogers's proposed modifications in the pilot service are approved by the Court of Directors. This will abolish the monopoly, and throw the pilotage of the river open to private enterprise.—Englishman.

Tigens are so abundant in Singapore, that the authorities

have made a requisition to the Bengal government for a few

professional tiger-killers.

A JESSORE CORRESPONDENT says, that Jessore has never known such a favourable season for indigo as the present; that almost every factory has averaged 25 per cent. beyond its usual out-turn; and that all the Bengal Indigo Company's concerns in Kishnaghur have done wonders.

DR. GOODEVE. -- If we are to judge from the tone of various meetings of the members of the medical service up the country, there is very little chance of this gentleman's claim for a pension

being granted. - Hurkaru.

GRAVEVARD AND MONUMENT OF CHILLIANWALLAH. - The sum of five thousand rupees has been subscribed and paid for the construction of a graveyard and monument on the battlefield of Chillianwallah.

A Govindghur letter mentions an extraordinary accident; Lieutenant Bowles, of the 61st N. I., fell out of the window when asleep, on to a heap of round shot, and broke his right

leg. - Englishman.

THE POLICE. - Mr. B. W. McCannah, who has recently been officiating for Mr. McCann, has been removed from that post by Mr. Law, and a Mr. Campbell, late a lieutenant in the army, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. McCannah still retains, however, his appointment of a deputy-superintendent of one of the three divisions of the town. It is rumoured, that Mr. Wylie will succeed Major Birch, as senior magistrate, and that Mr. Reddie will take Mr. Wylie's place in the Court of Requests.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.—The following resolutions by the management of the Military Orphan Society are in circulation to the army for its approval:

" Proposed by Dr. Mouat and seconded by Captain Bracken

"The general management having heard of the death of their late secretary, the Rev. John McQueen, desire to place on record the high sense entertained by them of his zeal and ability during the long

time he served them.
"Also that the Rev. T. Wood be appointed to the office on the full salary of Co.'s Rs. 500 (five hundred) per mensem from the date

of the decease of the late incumbent.

"Also that all privileges heretofore attached to the office, in regard to the farm and other matters not included in the salary above-mentioned, cease at once—and that the adjustment of all questions respecting the resumption of the farm be referred to the special committee now engaged in investigating the affairs of the Orphan Gunge. Likewise that the appointment be published in the usual manner and communicated to Government, and that the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Wood to the appointment of secretary to the Lower Orphan School be notified to Government in accordance with former piecedents-which resolutions having been adopted by the meeting,

Ordered to print and circulate them for the information of the subscribers to the fund.'



THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS held a private inquiry on Satur-They examined the wife of Inspector Purney, but the examination was understood to be private, and reporters were not present. It is said that Mrs. Purney made some statements concerning Mr. Farrell. During the remainder of the sitting, the Commissioners were engaged in examining records, accounts, and other documents bearing upon the matters that come within the scope of their inquiry. It may be mentioned that, although the Commissioners do not see the necessity of continuing their public examinations, they are still ready and willing to accept, with open doors, the statement of any party who has information to tender that is germane to the nature and object of their commission.—Hurkaru, Aug. 20.

TAMPERING WITH THE ARMY OR NAVY .- An Act has passed the legislative council for the punishment of persons endeavouring to stir up mutiny and sedition among the forces of the East-India Company, or to seduce them from their allegiance and duty, by which it is enacted, "that every person, who maliciously and advisedly endeavours to seduce any person or persons, serving or engaged to serve in the military or naval forces of the East-India Company, from his or their allegiance to Her Majesty, or duty to the Company, or who endeavours to stir up any person or persons belonging to either of the said services, to commit any act of mutiny, or to make or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly, or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, shall, on conviction, suffer transportation for life, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term, not longer than seven years, as the Court shall adjudge;" and that "any person charged with any offence, punishable under this Act, may be committed by any magistrate within the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and shall be tried by the Court of Sessions, or if the offender be not within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions, by the Supreme Court of Judicature, established by royal charter within the presidency in which he is in custody.'

A detachment of H.M.'s 75th foot, landed from the Nile on Monday morning, August 20, and marched into the fort.

THE MOOLTAN PRIZE MONEY will not, it is now said, amount to more than fourteen lakhs of rupees in the aggregate. The ransom of the town has been altogether remitted.

AT THE OPIUM SALE held Sept. 4, Patna averaged Rs. 1,005, and Benares Rs. 1,006; this is an increase of Rs. 21 on Patna, and 14 on Benares over the last sale. The proceeds of the sale were about thirty and a half lakhs.

THE ARMY of the Punjab will, the Calcutta paper states, get six months' batta.

THE RELIEF may be expected out immediately, and it is said that it will remove from the Punjab every native corps now in that province. The relieving regiments are not to receive the extra allowances hitherto issued to the troops who went into the country as on foreign service; and thus the government will be saved an expenditure of, it is said, thirty lakhs a year, and the danger of a further display of insubordination will be averted. Our contemporary of Delhi remarks, that if these allowances had been curtailed from the time at which the Punjab became a province of our empire, something would have been saved to enable the government to grant a batta donation to the army, for which he fears there is under present circumstances but little reason to hope.—Hurkaru.

THE PUNJAB .- We have intelligence that six corps of infantry and two of cavalry, each of 1,000 Punjabees, are to be raised in the civil department. They are, we are told, to be commanded by a commissioned officer, with a warrant officer as an adjutant, to be in fact on the same footing as the police battalions of Lord Ellenborough in these provinces. We have also heard of some intention to form a horse battery, of which Lieut. Bowie is to have the command, but are not so sure on this point.—Delhi Gazette, Aug. 25.

PESHAWUR. - The hill tribes do not seem at all inclined to follow the peaceable line of conduct they professed themselves anxious for, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the local authorities will have thought it necessary to recommend their being chastised during the ensuing cold weather, and compelled by force to abandon their present predatory habits and inclinations. Lieut. Pollock had been shot at on his way to his district, Bunnoo, and the baggage of Lieut. Dansey, on the way up from Mooltan to Peshawur, was plundered when within thirty or forty miles of the latter place. A party of irregular infantry and cavalry, sent out to watch the plunderers, were attacked; the infantry got in rear of the enemy, and the result was that the party sent in, on the 10th August, two heads, one man severely wounded in four places, and two prisoners .- Delhi Guzette, Aug. 25.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THUGGER.

August 16, 1849.—The Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction a redistribution of the jurisdictions of the officers in the department for the suppression of Thuggee, in the Patna and Moorshedabad circles, and to vest those officers respectively with the powers of a joint magistrate in the following districts, viz. :-

Patna Circle.—Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Champarun, Tirhoot, Behar, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Beerbhoom, Malda,

and Dinagepore.

Moorshedabad Circle. — Moorshedabad, Rajeshye, Bograh, Rungpore, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Tipperah, Noakolly, Chittagong, Backergunge. Furreedpore, Dacca, Pubna, Jessore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs and Baraset.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS TO PASS AN EXAMINATION IN HINDUSTANL.

Simla, Aug. 21, 1849. - The most noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct, that veterinary surgeons of the armies of the three presidencies shall be required to pass the colloquial examination in the vernacular language of their men, as directed for subalterns and assistant-surgeons, in G. O. G. G. in council, No. 60, of the 23rd of February, 1844.

Veterinary surgeons now in the service, who have been in India more than sixteen years, are exempted from this rule.

#### BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Fort William, Sept. 1, 1849.—The directors of the Bengal Military Fund having represented that, notwithstanding the provisions of the regulations noted in the margin\*, arrears due from subscribers have accumulated to a great extent. honourable the president in council is pleased to direct that the presidency paymaster and deputy paymasters, as well as authorities, who disburse the salaries of military or medical officers in civil or political employ, shall, in compliance with periodical requisitions from the secretary to the fund, for the time being, make such deductions from the pay and allowances of sub-scribers as may be stated by the secretary to be due as dona-tions, subscription, or on any other account, under the regula-tions of the Bengal Military Fund.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

#### ASSIST .- SURGEON EDWARD EDLIN, M.D.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 4th August, 1849 .- At a general courtmartial assembled at Secrole, Benares, July 16, 1849, Assist.-Surg. Edlin, M.D., dep. apoth. to the E. I. Co., and opium examiner, was arraigned on the following charge: - For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Benares, on May 15, 1849, in the presence of several gentlemen, addressed Capt. C. G. Fagan, dep. paymaster at Benares, in highly abusive language, accusing him of "lying and cheating;" in having several times repeated the same abusive expressions, although remonstrated with by some of the gentlemen present, and treated with great forbearance by Capt. Fagan; and in having, when left by that officer and other gentlemen, called out to Capt. Fagan—"remember, you have been publicly insulted," or used words to that effect. Finding-Guilty.

Sentence-To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) C. J. NAPIR C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C. Head-Quarters, 28th July, 1849.

The sentence of suspension is to have effect from the date of its publication at Benares. Assist.-Surgeon Eldin is to be released from arrest.

#### LIEUT. JAMES WILLIAM ECCLES, 2ND EUR. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 4, 1849 .- At a general courtmartial assembled at Lahore, July 16, 1849, Lieut. J. W. Eccles, of the 2nd Eur. regt., was arraigned on the following charge:-For unbecoming conduct, in having, at Lahore, on May 9, 1849, without having received any provocation, struck Shaik Furreed, in the employ of Nubbeebux and Company, native merchants, a violent blow on the face.

Finding-Guilty.

G. G. O., No. 189, dated 29th August, 1805. G. G. O., dated 4th March, 820 G. G. O., No. 118, dated 18th June, 1827.



Sentence-To be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C. Head Quarters, July 28, 1849.

Remarks-I consider that Lieutenant Eccles has made a very weak defence-so weak that it amounts to none at all, and he is sentenced to be reprimanded. He is therefore reprimanded accordingly, and admonished not to break the peace in future.

Lieutenant Eccles is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

LIEUT. FREDERIC VALENTINE DE MOLE, 2ND EUR. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 4, 1849.—At a general court-martial, July 19, 1849, Lieut. F. V. De Mole, 2nd Eur. regt. was arraigned on the following charge:—For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:-

1st. In having at Lahore, on May 9, 1849, without having received any provocation, repeatedly struck with a whip and with his clenched fist Nubbeebux, native merchant.

2nd. In having on the same occasion, without any provocation, struck with a whip Gungapersaud and Nuzzera, servants of Nub-

beebux and Company, native merchants.

Finding-On the first instance of the charge, Guilty, in having struck, as charged, the person commonly called "Nubbeebux," but whose proper name is "Ghoolam Moortuza;" on the second instance of the charge, Guilty, with exception of the words "and Nuzzeera," of which the Court acquit him; and the Court is of opinion the blow inflicted on Gungapersaud was unintentional.

And the Court is further of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the preamble of the charge

Sentence—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for three calendar months.

Confirmed.

C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C. (Signed)

Head-Quarters, July 28, 1849.

The sentence of suspension from rank, &c. passed upon Lieut. De Mole, is to have effect from the date of its publication at Lahore, and the Lieut. is to be released from arrest.

#### CIVIL.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, G. dep. coll. in Sunderbuns, prom. to 1st grade, Aug. 21; to be dep. coll. in Midnapore, Aug. 27.

BROWN, J. dep. coll. transf. fr. Monghyr surv. to Behar, to be emp. under coll. of dist. Sept. 1.

CAMPBELL, C. H. to rec. ch. fr. R. P. Harrison, and offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad, till arrival of T. B. Mactier, Aug. 21.

CARNAC, C. F. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensingh, with power of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Aug. 27.

CASPERSZ, C. P. to be dep. coll. in Sunderbuns, Aug. 27.

CRAWFORD, J. H. agent to gov. gen. S. W. frontier, rec. ch. of office. Aug. 16.

office, Aug. 16.

FORBES, A. to be mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, Aug. 20. FOWLE, F. C. to offic. as mag. of Rajeshye dur. abs. of A. A.

Swinton, Aug. 27.

HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as coll. of Purneah dur. abs. of

T. Sandys, Aug. 21. HARRISON, R. P. mag. of Moorshedabad, made over ch. of his off. to C. H. Campbell, Aug. 28.

to C. H. Campbell, Aug. 28.

LANCE, G. E. rec. ch. of mag. of Mymeusingh fr. C. F. Carnac.

LEYCESTER, G. P. to cont. to offic. as coll of Rajeshye, Aug. 21.

LOCH, G. to be coll. of Bhaugulpore, Aug. 21.

LONGMORE, W. J. off. princ. asst. at Akyab, rec. temp. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to com. of Arracan fr. Lieut. F. W. Ripley, July 26, and made over same to Lieut. W. F. Nuttell, of Arracan loc. bat.

LUKF, W. to be coll. of Rajeshye, and to cont. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore dur. abs. of Mytton, Aug. 21; to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Midnapore. Aug. 27.

mem. of ferry fund committee of Midnapore, Aug. 27.
LUSHINGTON, F. A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancorah.
MACKILLUP, J. R. asst. to coll. of Budaon inv. with spec. powers.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. to be coll. of Burdwan, Aug. 21.

MACTIER, J. T. to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad dur. abs. of Harrison, Aug. 21.

MONEY, A. asst. com. for aff. of Punjab, pl. at disp. of dep. gov.

Bengal, June 23.

PAXTON, G. A. rec. ch. of mag. of Tipperah, fr. E. Sandys, Aug. 30. RAIKES, R. C. rec. ch. of coll. of Mymensingh, fr. G. E. Lance. RAIKES, H. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, vested with pow. of jt. mag. and coll. Aug. 27.

RICHARDSON, R. J. to be ex-offic. post mr. at Bar, in Patna dist.

RICKETTS, M. asst. to coll. of Banda, inv. with spec. pow. Aug. 23. STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Sylhet, res. ch. of his off. STEER, C. to offic, as add. jud. of Behar, dur. abs. of W. Quinton. STURT, R. R. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, app. to Noa-

kolly, joined stat. Aug. 22.
YULE, G. U. to offic. as coll. of Dinagepore, dur. abs. of Steer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, C. 2 mo.

BARNES, G. C. 1 mo.
BAX, J. H. to Europe, on m. c.
BLUNT, Geo. civ. and sess. judge of Allyghur, 1 mo.
BRAMLEY, W. J. off. jt. mag. &c. of Putteealee, 1 mo.
BREWSTER, James, off. jt. mag. &c. to Nov. 15, in ext. m. c.

CATHCART, J. F. in ext. to Jan. 1, on m. c. Edwards, R. M. 1 mo.

LIND, F. M. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, 1 mo. in ext. McChlery, W. 1 mo.

Noney, W. add. princ. sudder ameen of Purneah, 3 mos.

Reily, J. H. dep. coll. in Backergunge, 1 mo. pr. aff.

Sutherland, J. M. dep. coll. in Backergunge, 1 mo. pr. aff.

SWINTON, A. A. mag. of Rajeshye, 1 mo. WATSON, W. C. to England, m. c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, 12 days in

WYLLY, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly, 1 mo.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. Y. to act as jun. chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral canc. Aug. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. chapl. of Juliandur, Aug. 16. MALTBY, Rev. R. B. chapl. of Lahore, Aug. 16. WINCHESTER, Rev. W. app. chapl. of Penang canc. Aug. 31.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. Ashe, 2nd Lieut. St. G. art. to rank fr. June 8. BAILEY, Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. qual. as interp.
BARKER, Ens. G. D. to rank fr. June 8.
BARLOW, Lieut. W.J. P. 63rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani. BEST, Ens. Hon. F. B. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. at Lahore. BOILEAU, Lieut. T. T. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani. BRERETON, Ens. J. A. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. to be post mr. at Peshawur. BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. June 8. CADELL, Ens. R. to rank fr. June 8. CALLANDER, Ens. A. 58th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

CARNELL, Ens. W. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

CARTER, Adjt. 5th reg. Scindiah's inf. cont. to make over his off. to Capt. Richardson, 2nd in com. Aug. 14.
CAULFELLD, Ens. H. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Cawnpore.

CAULFEILD, Ens. H. posted to 1st Eur, fus. at Cawpore.
CAWERS, Ens. J. L. posted to 37th N.I. at Jullundur.
CHAMBERLAIN, Adj. C. F. assu. com. of 5th Punjab cav. the
com. and 2nd in com. not having joined, May 28.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. to rank fr. June 27.
CLARKSON, Lieut. J. P. 44th N.I. passed in Hindustani.
CLRPHANE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. June 8.
COURT, Maj. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Putteealee,
dur. abs. of W. J. Bramley, Aug. 22.
CUBBERLAND, Ens. R. 61st N.I. qual. as interp.
CUBBER Ens. A. A. to rank fr. March 2.

CURRIE, Ens. A. A. to rank fr. March 2.

DARBAH, Ens. H. Z. to rank fr. June 8.

DAY, Maj. E. F. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. H.A. to continue to command

art. at Ferozepore.

DAY, Ens. H. W. posted to 13th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.
Debude, Lieut. F. R. 5th batt. art. to act as asst. gar. engr. at

DEBUDE, Lieut. F. R. 5th batt. art. to act as asst. gar. engr. at Labore, temp. Aug. 14.

DE BUDE, 1st Lieut. F. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DE TEISSIER, Lieut. H. P. offic. adjt. 1st brig. H.A. to offic. also as adjt. to the art. div. at Loodianah, Aug. 7.

DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. fr. 3rd co. 5th to 2nd co. 6th batt.

DARIN, Ens. A. 68th N.I. qual. as interp.

ELLIOT, Ens. G. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. at Lahore.
FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. June 8.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. to act as adjt.
FREELING, Lieut. W. T. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GARBETT, Maj. H. fr. 1st to 3rd brig. H. A. GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. art. to rank fr. June 8. GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Wuzeer-

GRAHAM, Ens. J. posted to 14th N.I. at Berhampore.

GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani. GRAVES, Ens. R. S. to rank fr. March 2.

GREEN, Lieut. to rec. ch of adjt.'s off. 5th Punjab cav. till. arr. of M'Neill, July 2. GRIERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. M. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 48th N.I. at

Benares. GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. qual. as interp

GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. oth L.C. qual. as interp.
HAMILTON, Ens. G. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. posted to 2nd co. 9th batt. Aug. 10.
HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. dep. agent. to gov. gen. S. W. provinces, res. ch. of office, Aug. 16.

HAWARD, 2nd Lieut. T. N. art. posted to 2nd co. 8th batt. HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. to rank fr. June 27. HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. to rank fr. June 8. HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. to rank fr. June 8. JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. S. engs. to join hd. qu. of sap. and pioneers, at Loodianah, Aug. 14.

KEMP, Ens. F. C. to rank fr. June 8.

KENNEDY, Lieut. E. S. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

KING, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

LEVEN, Ens. J. 62nd N.I. qual. as interp.

LEWIS, Ens. E. D. F. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 15th N.I. at Wuzeer-LLOYD, Ens. G. C. to rank fr. June 9.

MACANDREW, 2nd Lieut. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. qual. as interp.

MACHEAN, Lieut. G. S. 74th N.I. qual. as interp. MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. G. S. 74th N.t. qual. as interp.

MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to rank fr. June 8.

MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. to rank fr. June 8.

M'DOWGALL, Ens. C. A. to rank fr. June 8.

M'LEOD, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. posted to 4th co. 1st. batt. Auz. 10.

M'NEILL, Lieut. to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to adjt. to the Punjab cav. dur. Lieut. Green's com. of reg. July 2.

MELVILL, Cornet H. cav. to rank fr. April 12.

MERRICK, Eus. T. C. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MOORE, Ens. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MOSELEY, Ens. R. S. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. H. art. to rank fr. June 8. NELSON, Lieut. F. J. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. NELSON, Lieut. F. J. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. NICHOLL, 2nd Lieut. T. art. to rank fr. June 8. OGILVIE, Ens. J. S. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. OGILVIE, Ens. C. S. W. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. ORCHARD, Ens. J. F. to rank fr. Mar. 2. PALLISER, Eos. C. H. 63rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. PARSONS, Ens. J. E. B. fr. 2nd Eur. reg. to 1st Eur. fus. at Cawapore. PEILE, Ens. W. B. posted to 38th L.I. at Lucknow. PEILE, Licut. F. W. engs. to join hd. qu. of sap. and pioneers at Loodianah, Aug. 14 PETRIE, Lieut. M. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. PHILLPOTTS, Ens. H. to rank fr. June 9. PIERSON, Eos. W. S. to rank fr. June 8. PONTET, Ens. J. to rank fr. June 26 QUIN, Ens. T. posted to 22nd N.I. at Rawul Pindee. RATERAY, Lieut. T. commandant of irreg. cav. Ramghur, to cont. to perf. duties of adjt. pending arrival of Lieut. Alexander, Aug. 6. RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. rec. ch. of off. of princ. asst. to com. of Arracan, at Ramree, fr. Lieut. J. P. Briggs, Aug. 4. SHAWE, Ens. W. B. to rank fr. June 8. SHEBBEARE, Ens. R. H. to offic. as adjt. 60th N.I. as a temp. arrange. SMITH, Ens. O. L. 48th N.I. to be adj. v. Taylor, dec.; passed colloq. exam. SMITH, Licut. R. M. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; posted to 46th N.I. at Loodianah. SPARKS, Capt. T. P. made ov. ch. of dist. Mergui to Capt. H. Berdmore, Aug. 7.
St. George, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. qual. as interp. ST. GEORGE, lat Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. qual. as interp.
STOTHERT, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
STUBBS, Lieut. W. H. 33rd N.I. qual. as interp.
TAYLOR, Ens. R. T. to rank fr. June 9.
TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut, A. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
THOMSON, Ens. W. B. to rank fr. June 8.
THOMPSON, Ens. J. inf. to rank fr. March 2.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. qual. as interp.
THURBURN, Lieut. F. A. V. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani. tani.
TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. art. posted to 1st co. 8th batt. Aug. 10.
TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. art. posted to 1st co. 8th batt. Aug. 10.
TURNER, Ens. F. Mc C. 29th N.I. qual. as interp.
URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
VANRENEN, Ens. J. A. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
VINCENT, Ens. J. 4. 54th N.I. qual. as interp.
WAIKER, Ens. L. posted to 2nd N.I. at Umballah.
WEALE, Ens. C. J. posted to 53rd N.I. at Wuzeerabad.
WHISH, Ens. H. E. to rank fr. June 9.
WHITING 1st Lieut. F. engs. qual. as interp. WHITING, 1st Li-ut. F. engs. qual. as interp.
WILKINSON, Ens. C. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L. C. to be adj. v. Harvey, prom. WISE, Cornet D. W. cav. to rank fr. April 14.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE. ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. 53rd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to

Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. Birch, Brev. maj. F. W. 41st N.I. fr. July 21 to Oct. 15, to remain at Calcutta, and to enable him to join his regt. FARMER, Brev. maj. G. 66th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 15, 1850, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe.

FOWLES, Lieut. J. 7th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to March 31, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

GARBETT, Lieut. col. H. b. art. July 31 to Nov. 1, in ext. to

Simia, on m. c. Gawan, Col. G. E. art. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to pres. and hills near Sim!a.

GILMORE, 1st Lieut. R. S. art. fr. Sept. I to March 15, to pres

DILMUNE, 1St Lieut. R. S. art. fr. Sept. I to March 15, to presprep, for app. for furl. to Europe.

GREEN, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 1 year fr. Oct. 15.

HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. regt. to Calcutta fr. Aug. 15 to

Nov. 15.

JAMES, Capt. T. com. Kotah Conting. 6 mos. to Deyrah and Simla, on m.c.

NAMB, Capt. W. Sept. 2 to Oct. 30 to Simla, &c. pr. aff.
PHILLIPS, Ens. W. H. 59th N.I. fr. May 25 to June 23.
POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. Aug. 11 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

REPTON, Capt. W. W. 3rd Sikh local inf. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 25

SAUNDERS, Capt. S. J. 41st N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. 1850. to Presidency, prep. to submitting an applic. to retire fr. the service

SCOTT, Brig. J. C.B. fr. Jan. 8 to April 8, 1850, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe.

for furl. to Europe.
SIDDONS, Brev. maj. H. engrs. to Europe, m.c.
SMYTH, Maj. W. M. engrs. 1 year to Europe on furl. on m.c.
TWREDALE, Capt. W. H. 8th L.C. is perm. to visit Umballah on
the leave granted him in furl. Aug. 25 last, in view to his appearing before a spec. med. com. for the purpose of being trans. to
the invalid estab. Aug. 9.

WHITE, Lieut. M. J. 26th L.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
AINGER, Asst. surg. M. 4th L. C. to aff. med. aid to sick of 1st

European fus. remaining in cautonments at Cawupore.

BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. to cont. to do duty with H. M.'s

80th reg. at Dinapore, as a tem. arrange, to proceed and join the Trans Ravee circle, to which he stands posted, as soon as his services can be dispensed with.

CHEVERS, Asst. surg. N. to med. ch. of detach. of 28th Madras

N.I. at Chittagong. GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. to rank fr. April 11. HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. to rank fr. Feb. 4.

MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. to rank fr. March 20.

LECKIE, Surg. T. M.D. fr. 50th to 9th N.I.

PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. and B.A. under orders to proceed to the Trans Ravee circle, to rem. and do duty with 1st Eur.

Beng. fus. at Cawopore dur. the time the corps may rem. in camp; to proceed and join the circle to which he stands posted as soon as his services can be dispensed with.

as soon as his services can be dispensed with.

PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. to rank fr. June 26.

PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. on furl. rem. fr. 42nd L.I. to 41st N.I.

RIND, Surg. M. McN. 28th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 29th N.I.

STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. fr. 9th to 50th N.I.

STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. to rank fr. May 5.

WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th L.C. at Mcerut.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

#### BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. to Eur. on furl. on m.c. KEAN, Dr. A. civ. surg. of Moorshedabad, 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

9th lancers. Lieut. W. R. N. Campbell to Oct. 15 to Simla on m. c.—15th hussars. Cornet Goldfrap to be Lieut. v. Glancy.

INFANTRY. 61st. Capt. Vicars to be Major v. Stephens, dec. ; Lieut. Fleming to be capt. in succ. to Stephens, dec.; Ens. Moore to be licut. in succ. to Stevens, dec.—80th. Assist. surg. Murphy 1 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.—84th. Ens. Barwell to be licut. v. Garner.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARBER, Mrs. F. B. d. at Chinsurah, Aug. 29. BROWNE, the wife of Lieut. Col. B. art. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 25.
CAVENAGH, the wife of Lieut. Orfeur, 32nd N.I. s. at Dum Dum, Aug. 27.

CHATER, the wife of A. M. d. at Mymensing, Aug. 24.

DESSA, the wife of J. P. d. at Purneah, Aug. 16.
DIAPER, the lady of Asst. surg. H. d. on board the Luckia flat,

off Cutwa, Aug. 20. EALES, the lady of Capt. E. D. O. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH, the wife of S. d. at Runjpere.
FERRIS, Mrs. Samuel, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
FRASER, Mrs. H. s. at Cossipore, Aug. 31.
GARSTIN, the wife of the Rev. A. d. at Cherra Poonjee, Aug. 23.
GRANT, the wife of W. d. at Blangulpore, Aug. 30.

HALPHIDE, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
HAMMILL, the wife of Wm. s. at Garden Reach, Sept. 2.
HEATLEY, Mrs. S. G. T. d. at Garden Reach, Aug. 23.
HOLROYD, the lady of Lieut. G. 43rd N.I. d. at Snajchanpore, Aug. 22.

HOWARD, Mrs. C. d. at Cuttack, Aug. 22.

JOHN, the lady of David, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 25. KEMP, the wife of Francis B. c.s. at Chuprah, Aug. 15.

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LITTLER, the lady of Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir J. G.C.B. d. at Chowringhee, Aug. 27. NIXON, the wife of Robert, s. at Delhi, Aug. 23. Onraet, the lady of P. s. at Bhaugulpore, Aug. 13.
Park, the lady of Capt. A. 29th N.I. d. at Noorpoor, Aug. 18.
RAINEY, Mrs. W. H. S. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.
RALPHS, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23. RALPHS, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
REDDIE, Mrs. R. M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.
REED, Mrs. Wm. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 25.
ROBRRTSON, the lady of D. c.s. d. at Barcilly, Aug. 11.
SHANK, the lady of Alexander, c.s. d. at Benares, Sept. 1.
VINCENT, the lady of William, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
WADE, the wife of M. T. d. at Sulhea, Sept. 4.

#### MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, D. A. to Miss Catherine Concannon, at Jubbulpoor, Aug. 11.
Cullen, T. to Ellea Augusta, d. of Apoth. J. Beale, at Calcutta,

Aug. 27.

FERNCOMB, Qr. mr. serjt. John, 43rd N.I. to Catherine, d. of Mrs.

FERNCOMB, Qr. mr. serjt. John, 43rd N.1. to Uatherine, u. of Miss. Sheels, at Shahjehanpore, Aug. 20.

GAMMIE, Surg. P., H. M.'s 61st, to Mary, widow of the late Capt. Hollinsworth, H. M.'s 10th, at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

HOSMER, George, to Georginia Frances, d. of the late George Hoare Swaine, at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

WELLER, Capt. J. A. engs. to Alice, d. of the late W. Oldfield, at Landon. Oct. 20.

Landour, Oct. 22.

DEATHS.

ARRATOON, Mrs. S. C. at Calcutta, aged 21, Aug. 21.
BARTLETT, J. E. s. of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 22, Aug. 17.
BURGESS, L. L. at Tirhoot, aged 54, Aug. 30.
BUTCHER, Mary Ellen, iof. d. of G. H. B. at Calcutta, S.pt. 4.

CHILL, Henry Spencer, s. of the Rev. H. at Chandernagore, aged 4, Sept. 4.

DENHAM, the inf. s. of J. at Eya, Aug. 17.

IRVING, James P. M'Millan, inf. s. of Capt. J. 1st L.C. at Mussoorie, aged 1, Aug. 17.

JOHANNESS, Mrs. T. relict of the late John, at Agra, rged 87,

Aug. 22.

JOHNSTON, J. M. at Calcutta, aged 28, Aug. 26. McLEOD, Lieut. col. H. M.'s 61st.

MERRETT, Mary Ann, wife of H. A. at Calcutta, aged 21, Aug. 20. NASH, Major Sebastian, late 4th L. C. at Calcutta, Aug. 22.
OMAN, John, at Calcutta, aged 35, Sept. 2.
SAVEDRA, J. Raymond, inf. s. of J. A. at Calcutta, aged 6 mo.

Aug. 21.

Aug. 21.

SCHUMACHER, Hermann, at Calcutta, aged 28, Sept. 4.

STREET, Arthur R. inf. s. of the Rev. A. W. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

TABOR, Capt. S. J. 7th L. C. at Juliundhur, Aug. 21.

TEMPLER, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 33, Aug. 21.

WALL, Elizabeth, wife of T. at Calcutta, aged 44, Aug. 23.

WATKINS, R. W. at Calcutta, aged 30, Aug. 19.

## SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

ABRIVALS.

AUG. 21. Isa, Shepherd, Akyab.—23. Anne and Jane, Smith, Liverpool.—24. Jenny Lind, Westgarth, Point Pedro.—26. Concordia, Stephenson, Boston; Eneas, Saunders, Singapore; Clarissa, Audree, Madras.—27. Loodiannah, McDonnell, Liverpool; Sophia, Cloughton, Muscat; Queen, Glasgow.—28. Lahore, Liverpool; Ann Nelson, Liverpool; Sir George Seymour, Millman, Sydney; Paragon, Bennett, Mauritius; Cohota, Gerry, Penang.—29. Amiral Duperre, Cotineau, Bourbon; Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Mauritius; Dalhousie, Butterworth, London; Duke of Argyle, Scott, London.—31. Paragon, Boxley, Penang; Bangalore, Arnold, Liverpool; Nonpareil, Brown, Madras; Minden, Crawford, Gravesend; Fullah Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Shree Suteclingo, Nacoda, Coringn.—SEPT. 1, Allahabad. Durham, Singapore; Canada, Williams, Bimlipatam; Allahabad. Durham, Singapore; Canada, Williams, Bimlipatam; Islay, Cazein, Bourbon; Nonaulum, Whitney, Boston; Allahabad. Durham, Singapore; Canada, Williams, Bimlipatam; Islay, Cazcin, Bourbon; Nonautum, Whitney, Boston; Cowasjee Family, Durham, Macao and Singapore; Haddington, Field, Suez; Rob Roy, Francis, Hong-Kong and Singapore; Shawo Inshaw, Nacoda, Juddah and Alleppee.

3. Alire, Nacoda, Muscat and Alleppee; Rose, Mahe, Island Reunion; William Money, Buckley, Mauritius; Zaphnath Panca, Towle, Singapore.

4. Sea Witch, Waterman, China; Joseph Manook, Hicks, Penang; Le Jacques Gabriel, Pion, Isle de Reunion; Regulus, Defoy, Pondicherry; Faneutl Hall, Foster, Bombay; Carthage, Hotchkiss, Madras; Mantandecert, Lepetit, Pondicherry,

6. Thomas Lee, James, Liverpool; Nile, Balderston, Liverpool; -6. Thomas Lee, James, Liverpool; Nile, Balderston, Liverpool; Alexander Baring, Wilson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Concordia, from Boston.—Mr. O. Gasset Mr. H. Goodwin, supercargo. Per Eneas, from SINGAPORE .- Mr. R. E. Burpe, missionery,

Per Anas, from SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. E. Burpe, missionery, and J. G. McKoight, mariner.

Per Sir George Seymour.—Messrs. McCullum, J. Murphy, E. B. Renny, merchants from Sydney; Mr. W. H. Miles and wife, merchant from Singapore.

Per Lahore.—Mr. W. H. Hollard.

Per Cohota.—Mr. and Mrs. Foy, merchant.

Per Duke of Argyle, from CORK.—Major Jardine and wife, Capt. Hickey, Licuts. Mason, Smith, Walsh, and Turnbull; Ens. Hardy; Troops, 75th regt. and Surgeon J. McD. Stokes, company's

Per Dalhousie, from GRAVESEND. - Capts. A. Murray and W. H. Taylor; Lieuts. A. Walshe, H. Fitzgerald, and M. Gregorson; 2nd Lieuts. J. Lucas and F. H. Gee; Asst. surg. C. Wraip; Troops, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Per Amiral Duperre.—Mr. C. Lebeau.
Per Tenasserim, from MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Peard, Mr. Abbott, Capt. Cope, Mr. Hedger, Mr. Leishmon, and Mr.

From ARRACAN. - Mrs. Brown and Lieuts. Brigge and

From Arracan. — Mais.

Pinkney.

Per Minden, from Gravesend.—Major St. George Stepney,
Brig. maj.; Lieut. H. G. Colvill, 29th regt.; Ens. W. Congreve,
29th regt.; Ens. J. Williamson, 80th regt.; Mrs. Stepney, Mrs.
Colvill, and Master Colvill; Troops, 29th regt.

Per Paragon.—Mrs. Boxley.

Per Nonantum, from Boston.—Mr. B. R. Wheelwright and D.
I. G. Trobesher. clerks.

Per Islay .- Mr. De Lusconbie.

Per Anne and Jane, from LIVERPOOL.—Miss Harriet Hassel. Per Jenny Lind.—Mrs. Westgarth.

Per Jenny Lind.—Mrs. Westgarth.
Per Sea Wilch.—Mrs. Waterman.
Per William Money.—Mr. E. French, seamen.
Per Joseph Manook.—B. N. Steuart, esq.
Per Jacques Gabriel.—Madame N. Pinn.
Per Haddington, from Suez to Aden.—Mrs. Stokes, Miss M'Intyre, Maj. Dalzell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. W. Bond, Mr. J. Perrott, and Dr. Davey's N. F. S. and Mrs. Sheils.
To Ceylon.—Mr. P. Adams, Mr. Saltmarsh, Mr. A. Stewart, Capt. Bagenell, Capt. Keane, Lieut. Keunedy, Mr. D. Richardson, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. A. Grace, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. A. C. Orr (1st engineer), W. Farrett, F. Byers, and T. Olive; W. Scott and J. Gurnell (2nd and 3rd engineers).
To Hong Kong.—Mr. A. Pereira, and E. M. S.; Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Bedet (2nd class), Mr. H. Hozell, Mr. R.

Smith, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Bedet (2nd class), Mr. H. Howell, Mr. R.

B. Forbes, and Senor Riaza.

To Singapore.—Mr. Gassep and Mr. B. Newton.

To Madras.—Capt. Blagrave, Capt. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. J.

H. Blackwell, Mr. H. Clogstown, Mr. Lucas, and Lieut. Harris.

To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Dallas's E. F. S.; Capt. Hamilton, Mr. E. Terrey, Mr. C. Nasmyth, Mr. E. Ripley (cadet); Hon. A. Chichester (cadet); Mr. C. Durrschmidt, Mr. G. Auckland, Mr. A. P. Lattey, Mr. W. Hollway, Mr. Fitzgerald, Capt. J. Mulock, and Lieut. O'Shea.

#### DEPARTURES.

AUG. 17. Repsima Anna Maria, Heckford, China; Gallant, Connew, China.—18. British Sovereiga, Harris, London; Diana, Pugh, London; Poppy, Cole, China; Ariel, Burt, China; Royal Albert, Scanlan, Singapore and China; Semilanta, Perrit, Bourbon; Rajasthan, Stewart, Clyde.—21. Tanjore, Pearse, Mauritius; Colonel Burney, Taylor, Singapore; Hamoody, Binle,——; Emily, Anderson, Mnuritius; Jenny Wren, Varian, Mauritius; Faizel Rohomany, Middleton. Mauritius.—22. Gattmeer, Nacoda, Mauritius; Isle of Bourbon.—23. Mermaid. Leslie. Mauritius.—24. Middleton, Mairitus.—22. Gattmeer, Nacooa, Mauritus; 1ste of Bourbon, Follen, Bourbon.—23. Mermaid, Leslie, Mauritus.—24. Sophie, Tahit, Bourbon; Francis Ridley, Hudson, London.—25. Tartar, Colley, Boston; Mazagram, Daudy, Bordeaux.—26. Pauline, Roget, Bourbon.—27. Akbar, Williamson, Mauritius; Duke of Wellington, Hargraves, Liverpool; Lord Auckland, Bacon, London; Paradise, Clare, London.—29. Hindoo, Kelly, Liverpool.—Tenasserim, Pearse, Sydney, Adelaide, &c.; Norderow, Krunse, Falmonth. Falmouth.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck, for GALLE, CEYLON .- Sir William and Lady Gomm; Capt. Yates; 2 European female, 3 European male, and 2 native servants; Mr. Hogg, Mr. Kilburn, Capt. and Mrs. Sall, Mr. Hedger and native servant. Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Mr. Poe. For SOUTHAMPTON. — Mrs. Forsyth, Dr. Corbett, Dr. Butter, Col. Begge, Maj. Siddons, Licuts. Kaye and M. White, Messrs. Bax, Laslett, Potter, Penny, Murphy, and A. Stevens, and Maj. Smyth.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1849.

	Gove	ernmen	t Secu	rities.	Se	ıı.		Buy	<i>i</i> .
Transfer Stock Pape	r 5 per	r cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.				disc.	0	15	• •	1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	ding to	Nos.		do.	1	0		1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	••			do.	0	2		0	4
Third Sicca 4 do.		••		do.	15	0		15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.				do.	14	0	••	14	8
		Bank	Shares	i.					

prem. 1530 to 1580 Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ... 10 .. do.



# BANK OF BENGAL. Discount on government acceptances (3 months) Do. on private bills and notes do. . . . 7 per cent. Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper. . . . . . . . . 5 per cent. Do. on cash credit accounts . . . . . . . 6 per cent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2		16	9	lner es wt
Gold Dust	13	0		13	8	f per sa. we.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		<b>2</b> 20	14	l ner 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	6	f per 100.
Sovereigns	10	7		10	9	1
Sovereigns Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	2		21	3 1/2	J

#### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations are for Bills at 6 months' sight. 1s. 103d. to 1s. 103d. Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 94d. American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s. 103d. to 1s. 104d.

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 41. 5s. to 41. 15s. 6d. To Liverpool, 41. 5s. to 41. 10s.

#### MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.—A good demand for nearly all descriptions of the more useful Manchester Cloths. Grey Shirtings of all sorts have sold largely, but demand has been chiefly for best kinds. White Shirtings and Jaconets, in fine qualities, have been in good request, but common makes are somewhat lower in value. Prints and Coloured Goods generally have been doing well; some of the lighter Glasgow fabrics, being scarce, realized high prices, whilst others continue much neglected. Mule Twist has not shown much alteration; 30s. and common 40s. are, however, a shade lower in value, and not easy to sell, while 50s. and upwards are in good demand at former rates. The improvement noticed respecting Metals was of very short duration, and at the present time the market is dull for all sorts.

#### MADRAS.

#### DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Trichinopoly, Aug. 22.-A circumstance of an alarming and very fatal kind occurred here yesterday, which deserves to be recorded. It being the celebration of the annual Hindoo festival of Pooleyarchouthy, or Belly god feast—as it is vulgarly denominated—thousands of deluded votaries, of both sexes and of all ages, ascended the rock in the fort about four o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their poojah and break coco-nuts before the filthy idol, whose temple stands on the summit of the rock. At 6 P.M. or thereabouts, from the dense masses ascending and descending, some confusion and jostling appears to have taken place, when in an instant a column of the topmost worshippers fell on those immediately below them, and these again on others occupying a lower position on the rock, until from confusion and running, and pressing and suffocation, upwards of 200 individuals lost their lives in the vicinity of the shrine of the idol; who, as it proved, had not power enough, or wit enough, to interpose and save them. The appearance of the rock from below represented that of a hive of bees, only that the swarms of men were not collected for purposes of industry, so much as from motives of idle curiosity, superstition, and fanaticism. Whilst we will not attempt to give a reason for this terrible and destructive Providence (God's paths are in the sea and his footsteps in the great deep), may we not indulge in reflecting on the utter impotence of idols-the work of men's hands-to do their admirers any benefit even at a season of the most fatal calamity! Whilst we are assured that though clouds and darkness are round about him, yet justice and judgment are the habitation of Jehovah's throne, may we not pause and wonder at the infatuation of our fellow-creatures, in persisting to rob the lord of his glory, and to lavish their unmeaning worship on an ugly and disgusting looking dumb idol! Ye intelligent Hindoos that read this be amazed and cover your faces with shame. May we not go a step further, and without pretending to explain the providence, affirm that this was a righteous rebuke of the wretched multitudes, who by their conduct on that fatal evening were render-ing themselves very gross and stupid and vile! From the time of the calamity happening, till long after midnight, the whole fort was one scene of confusion, of horror and dismay. It was a night long to be remembered at Trichinopoly. The authorities from the cantonment were soon on the spot rendering assistance and restoring order. The main guard were stationed at the entrance of the rock to prevent any further ingress or egress of hordes of natives who were collected around it.

Those from without were yelling and inquiring at the pitch of their voice after the safety of their companions on the rock, whilst a few voices from within responded to their yells. And what was the Belly god doing all this while? Why, like Baal of old, he was talking, or pursuing, or perhaps was sleeping with his long proboscis quietly resting on his protruding stomach. He heard little, and cared less about what was going on around The living men on the spot rendered more assistance to the unhappy sufferers than the dead, dumb idol, whose own helplessness appeared to his confusion. The lascars of the arsenal. under the able direction of Conductor Beamont and Serjeant Fox, were actually engaged in removing the dead into the street, who, as they were brought out, were carried away by their relatives for the purpose of burning. Some corpses were so fearfully mangled and disfigured, that they could not be recognized by their surviving relatives. In two hours, viz., from ten to twelve at night, nearly 150 bodies are said to have been counted, not reckoning those that had been carried away before, and those that still remained to be brought down from the fatal rock. For hours together nothing was heard but lamentation, and mourning and woe. The night resembled that when the destroying angel swept over Egypt and slew all the first born of that devoted land.

Up to ten o'clock this morning the dead were being carried away in carts, and so great was their number that bratties sufficient could not be found to burn them. The ascertained number of corpses from the collector's office is said to be 250, but the more probable amount is between 300 and 500, at the lowest The cause of this serious loss of life is attributed reckoning. by the people to the police ameen and his department, who, contrary to usual custom, permitted the people to ascend and descend indiscriminately, and used some violence towards those on the top of the rock, which terminated in the disaster we have here recorded. But this officer, it appears, has been fully acquitted by the collector, and the melancholy catastrophe rests with the multitude themselves. If we are to believe a few enthusiasts, a little deity in the corner of the temple was in high dudgeon with the crowd for seeming indifference manifested towards him, and hence the series of calamities that followed. It was not the vulgar only that suffered, but Brahmins also, and high caste men in abundance fell victims to their ill-directed zeal. We have often been up this rock ourselves, and, from the place where these dismal deaths occurred being a narrow, dark, and nearly perpendicular avenue, are not surprised at the shocking occurrence we have been relating. The only marvel is that the number of deaths did not prove greater, the confusion being so great, the crowd so numerous, and the Belly god so unable to afford assistance .-Athenæum August 28.

The following is a later account, dated Trichinopoly, Aug. Independent of those who met with serious accidents, upwards of three hundred lives were lost in a certain obscure part of the passage up the rock, in less than fifteen minutes, from suffocation and violent collision. The loss of life would have been still greater but for the timely closing of a door at the place where the accident happened, which was the means of saving from destruction several hundreds, who would otherwise have forced their way through, and endangered their lives. The 21st August was the day on which the Hindoo festival, Pillayar Chautty, was celebrated; and according to a custom which has existed from time immemorial, people of all classes indiscriminately were allowed on the occasion free access to the summit of the rock, where an offering of plaintains, coco-nuts, &c. is usually made by the Hindoo portion of them to the Pillayar, or Elephant-headed-god; the other natives availed themselves of the opportunity to go up the rock, to gratify their curiosity, as well as to enjoy a panoramic sight of the town and its suburbs. Owing to the oppressive state of the weather on the day, and conscious of the disagreeableness of walking barefoot part of the way on the heated surface of the rock, most of the people deferred going up until after 4 P.M. This of necessity increased the density of the crowd in the evening, and rendered the ascent a task of no easy performance. Although fully sensible of the very great inconvenience of ascending the rock in company with the mob on a day like the one in question, yet, we could hardly perceive how the accident had occurred. Surely some mystery hangs over the origin of this most grievous affair, notwithstanding the various stories that attempt a solution. The report of the accident was no sooner spread than it excited a general alarm—the whole town was up -people thronged to the foot of the rock—whole families repaired thither, yelling out heart-rending cries, anxious to know the fate of such of their members as had gone up. The main guard turned out, sentries were posted at the gate of the rock and in other parts to prevent the mob ascending; the field officer of the day and

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the collector came up with all possible haste; in a few minutes afterwards, they were followed by the brigadier and some doctors-but, alas! human efforts availed nought. The dead were found heaped on the steps, grappling each other, and in frightful attitudes! In a family, consisting of six persons, but one child survived to tell the tale; in another, the husband, wife, sister, brother, have all perished; in a third, mother and child; in a fourth, father and his son, and so forth. From five in the evening of the 21st and all next day, the interior of the fort and its immediate vicinity presented a sad, gloomy, and dismal spectacle. In whatever direction we turned our eyes, we saw dead bodies carried like dead sheep, in carts and litters, surrounded with relatives and friends, absorbed in grief.

#### AFFRAY WITH THE MOPLAS.

We regret to learn that a sad affair has taken place on the western coast, between some Moplas and a detachment of the 43rd N I., in which Ensign Wyse, of that corps, lost his life. The particulars of the occurrence are as follow:

On the 27th ult. thirty fanatics of the above caste, who had been committing murders and other enormities at Malliapooram, the scene of a former mishap of a similar nature, when part of the 5th N.I. came into contact with some of these desperadoes, betook themselves to a strongly-built stone mosque, and bade defiance to the police. Upon this, the civil authorities called for the aid of the detachment of the 43rd at Malliapooram, under the command of Captain Watts, who accordingly sent out a party of sixty men, under Ensign Wyse, with the view of dislodging them; he himself following with another party of equal strength. When the first of these detachments approached the mosque, fifteen of the men within it issued forth; five being armed with knives fastened to their wrist, five having spears, and five carrying matchlocks, and proceeded to march down the hill on which it is situated, for the purpose of meeting the advancing force. As they drew near, the sepoys fired ineffectually, without receiving orders, and then, shameful to relate, turned and fled, leaving Ensign Wyse, who had stepped out alone to meet the foremost Mopla, with only a jemadar and a few faithful men-five, we believe, was their number-to encounter the fanatic band. The young officer cut down the man who first attacked him, but was wounded by a second, who in his turn succumbed to the bayonet of a sepoy. The number of the Moplas, however, gave them a fatal advantage, and poor Ensign Wyse and the six men with him, were speedily put to death. Captain Watts did all in his power to rally the fugitives, but without success, and he was eventually compelled to retire to the cutcherry, with the Assistant-Collector, for the protection of the treasury. Under these lamentable circumstances, it was thought advisable by the authorities to obtain the aid of European troops, and two hundred of H.M.'s 94th regiment, commanded by Major Dennis, having with them two guns, were to start on the afternoon of the 30th ult. for Malliapooram. - Spectator, Sept. 4.

The Athenæum, Sept. 13, states, that the Moplas were completely routed, and sixty-four of their number killed; the loss on the side of the 94th being only three killed and two wounded. Of the officers Major Dennis and Lieut. Vaughan were wounded.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Express with the London Mail of the 7th August reached Madras early on the morning of the 10th September.

ARTHER MACDONALD RITCHIE, Esq. was appointed, on the 1st September, to be sheriff of Madras for the remainder of the year, consequent on the resignation of R. Burgass, Esq.

THE MADRAS ADDITIONAL CLERGY SOCIETY, Instituted but a few months ago, has already secured its first clergyman, a proof of vitality which shows that the example of the Calcutta Society has excited a highly creditable emulation.

A Public Museum of Economic Geology is to be formed at Madras, under the sanction of the government, with a staff officer as curator, on a salary of Rs. 500.

MADRAS RAILWAY,-The affairs of our railway have reached that bourne to which the majority of Madras enterprises speedily arrive, and from which they too seldom return, the region of dormancy. A partial survey of the proposed line, from Madras as far as Poonamallee, a distance of thirteen miles, has been made at a very trifling expense; and this is the ultimatum of the labours of the Madras committee. We hope that none of our contemporaries will ask, for the next three months at least, what the committee of the Madras Railway are doing, because if they do, we shall find it very difficult to give them an answer. They have dismissed their surveying establishment, the cost of which was, at the outside, Rs. 500 monthly, and placed the

scheme entirely in statu quo for the next six months. We can fully acquiese in the propriety of delay so far as the organization of the company at home is in question, but why the local committee should not have availed themselves of the opportunity of fine weather to complete the plans and surveys for half the distance of the intended line, is a question which can only be answered by a reference to the history of former attempts in the way of public improvement. The cost of the work would be so very trifling that the projectors of the railway could hardly be expected to give it a second thought, and the necessity of keeping it continually in the eye of the public should have had no small weight with the enthusiastic gentlemen who got up the meeting at Government House in May last. In the meantime the ordinary lines of traffic continue in a deplorable state of neglect and inefficiency. - Athenaum, Sept. 13.

MR. SHERIFF BURGASS .- We are concerned to hear that Mr. Sheriff Burgass is compelled by the state of his health to make arrangements for going home by an early vessel. Mr. Burgass was thrown from his buggy in January last, and received an injury on the spine, from the effects of which he has languished ever since. He returns to Europe in the hope of getting increased medical aid, and if fortunate enough to obtain permanent relief, will no doubt come back again to this country, where fair opportunities of public employment properly await him. -Athenæum.

Suicide of H. C. Arrow, Esq.—The Spectator gives the following particulars of a tragical occurrence, as yet unexplained, which has ended in the death of H. C. Arrow, Esq., of Hyderabad. The unfortunate gentleman was coming down by water from Sooloorpett, and being in his palanquin, on the night of the 21st August, and when off Coromandel, he in some manner discharged a pistol, of which a brace were with him loaded, and mortally wounded himself in the body. His bearers and servants, who accompanied him on board the boat, heard the report of the weapon, and hastened to his assistance, but he was either dead or dying. The remains of Mr. Arrow were interred at Pulicat. Another version of this unfortunate affair is more confirmatory:-An inquest was holden on the body of the deceased gentleman, which arrived at the conclusion that he committed suicide during mental aberration. Information, drawn from other sources, has fully justified this verdict, as the deceased had long been subject to occasional fits of depression, consequent on hallucinations, which excited the alarm of his friends.

THE CHINGLEPUT POTTERY. - The Athenaum states that an offer has been made by a firm in Madras to take the Chingleput Pottery off the hands of Government at a fair valuation. It is hoped that Government will not fail to mark their sense of the talents and perseverance which have brought the establishment to its present state of perfection.

-The Athenceum considers that the present law of bankruptcy affords too many facilities to the contractors of dishonest obligations, and brings forward in support of the assertion the following facts. No less than sixty-two bankrupts have taken the benefit of the Act at Madras during the first six months of the present year, the aggregate amount of whose debts, as per schedule, was Rs. 2,20,059, against which, they showed nominal assets to the sum of only Rs. 37,680, and even of that, the assignee has realized no more than Rs. 360 0 6!

DOCTORS WIGHT AND HUNTER. - Dr. Wight has resigned the charge of the cotton farms to the acting principal collector of Coimbatore. The doctor memorialized the Court of Directors to sanction the continuance of his salary as superintendent of cotton farms until otherwise provided for, but Governme at has resolved to replace his services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, permitting him to draw the allowances of superintendent until he resume charge of his professional duties. -A correspondent in the interior states that Dr. Hunter expects to find coal in the neighbourhood of Chingleput, and is engaged in making diligent search for it.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Fort St. George, Sept. 11, 1849. - The privilege enjoyed by general officers commanding divisions of the army of being absent on leave during the prescribed periods, and within the limits of this presidency, without forfeiting any portion of their staff salaries, being, under the orders\* of the Honourable the Court of Directors, conditional upon no extra expense being, in consequence of such absence, entailed upon the state,-Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clauses for the first clause of paragraph 3, "Absence," section 9th, page 133, of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations :-

\* Vide G. O. G., No. 35 of 1835.



" General officers commanding divisions when absent on leave from their commands, but within the limits of this presidency, during the prescribed periods (vide section 1st) do not forfeit any portion of their staff salaries, provided that no additional expense to the state is occasioned by their absence : otherwise a deduction equal to the extent of such additional charge is to be made therefrom. The brigadier, or next senior officer in the division, on whom the temporary command may devolve during the absence of a general officer exempt from forfeiture of allowance under the preceding clause, is not entitled to any additional allowance beyond that for his permament command, which he does not relinquish."

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 11, 1849. - So much of the G. O. G., 21st August, 1819, as directs the movement of the 3rd regiment Palamcottalı light infantry to Madras, and the 43rd regiment native infan'ry from Cannanore to Aden, is cancelled; and the following movement is ordered:—3rd regiment light infantry, from Kulladghee to Aden, to embark from Vingorlah.

#### STAFF SALARY TO MEDICAL OFFICERS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Fort St. George, Sept. 14.- The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce for general information, that under instructions from the Government of India, the staff salary attached to the medical officers on the Neilgherries is to be reduced to Rs. 100 per mensem each, on vacancies occurring by the departure of the present incumbents; and also, that that is the allowance to be granted to the third assistant-surgeon authorized to be appointed.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ROBERT VILLIERS BRISCOE, H.M.'s 25TH REGT.

Bangalore, Aug. 14, 1849.—At a general court-martial holden at Fort Saint George, July 30, 1849, and continued by adjournment to August 1, Lieut. R. V. Briscoe, H.M.'s 25th reg. placed in arrest by order of the commanding officer, was arraigned upon the following charges :-

First charge.-For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Madras, on July 4, 1849, when a military discipline, in having at Madras, on July 4, 1849, when a guest at the mess of the 49th N.I. at dinner, made use of the following gross and ungentlemsnlike language, highly insulting to the officers of the said reg., namely,—"Who the devil would take wine with a native officer?" (meaning with an officer of the 49th N.I.). "I say, Nott, you——," addressing himself to Ens. J. K. Nott, of H.M.'s 25th reg. who sat next to him, "take a glass of wine with me," or words to the same effect.

Second charge.-For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place set forth in the first charge, when a guest at the mess-room of the 49th N.I., at dinner, been in a state of intoxication, so as to cause his being assisted out of the room by an officer of his own reg. before the cloth was removed from table.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.
(Signed) J. J. HOLLIS, Lieu

J. J. HOLLIS, Lieut.-col. Commanding H.M.'s 25th regt. of foot.

Finding .- Guilty.

Sentence.-To be severely and publicly reprimanded, and further to be reduced three steps of rank in the reg. to which he belongs, by being placed next below Lieut. W. G. Turner.

Confirmed. G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-gen. (Signed)

Remarks .- When an officer is tried and found guilty of charges of unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct, the sentence ought to be dismissal from the service. Upon that principle, I do not approve of the sentence pronounced in this case, but in consequence of the palliative nature of the evidence produced on the trial, more particularly as connected with the first charge, I confirm the same.

Lieut. Briscoe has much reason to congratulate himself, that he has met with a Court so mercifully disposed, and if he possesses proper feeling, will ever hold in abhorrence a vice that has made him commit himself in a manner so derogatory to his position in society, and which has been so nearly ruinous to his future prospects.

G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut .- gen.

Lieut. Robert Villiers Briscoe is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

LIEUT. CHARLES DANIEL POGSON, H.M.'S 25TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 14, 1849.—At a general court-martial holden at Fort St. George, July 30, 1849, Lieut. C. D. Pogson, H.M.'s 25th reg. placed in arrest by order of the commanding officer, was arraigned upon the following charges :-

First charge.-For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Madras, on the night of July 4, 1849, in the verandah of the mess-house of the 49th N.I. struck in the face with his clenched hand Lieut. W. T. Potts, of H.M.'s 25th regt.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the time and place set forth in the first charge, returned to the place where the aforesaid Lieut. W. T. Potts was sitting, and taking a tumbler off the table before him, pushed it in the face of the said Lieut. W. T. Potts.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. J. Hollis, Lieut.-col.

Finding-Not guilty.

Remark by the Court .- Although the facts averred in the charges did occur somewhat in the manner therein stated, still the Court, under the circumstances of the case, consider that the prisoner's conduct, although open to censure, was not so criminal as to render him subject to the severe imputation, reflecting upon his character, contained in the preamble to the charges, and therefore the Court has recorded an acquittal.

Confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut .- gen.

Remarks.-The Court has no doubt been guided in its judgment in this case by the consideration that the slight blow which reached the person of Lieut. Potts, from the open hand of the prisoner, if not purely accidental in an attempt at a practical joke, as urged in defence, is proved in evidence to have been given in no angry manner, and under such circumstances as showed it was neither intended to insult or hurt that officer, but a mere retort for a remark made by him of too familiar a nature. The subsequent act of Lieut. Pogson also appears to have been committed in the same feeling, under similar circumstances, on a re-

petition by Lieut. Potts of his former observation.

Lieut. Potts's own acts, and his own admissions in evidence, show, that although nettled at the prisoner's conduct, he did not deem it intentionally offensive, and the prisoner's early apology, when he found Lieut. Potts was irritated, shows that it was not so. Had the particulars of the case, therefore, been more fully developed by searching inquiry by the officer commanding the regiment, before it was submitted to head-quarters, and officers, in giving their statements, had been more explicit in furnishing particulars, I consider this case might have been disposed of otherwise than by a court-martial.

Under this view of the case, I have confirmed the finding of the Court, although I am of opinion it should have convicted the prisoner of a breach of order and discipline; for it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the officers of the army, that rude and boisterous conduct in their intercourse with each other, and what are called practical jokes, being calculated to produce disorders and quarrels, cannot be tolerated in the military profession. The opinion of the C.-in C. of H.M.'s forces upon this subject is too well known to be repeated, and I trust I shall hear no more of similar unbecoming conduct on the part of any officer in future.

Some remarks on the evidence rejected in this case will be made hereafter.

G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-gen. (Signed) Lieut. Charles Daniel Pogson is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D. to act as sub. jud. of Bellary, dur. abs. of

ARBUTHNOT, HOU. D. to declared and Madura, del. over ch. of the court to C. H. Woodgate, Aug. 21.
FRERE, H. sub jud. of the zillah of Salem, res. ch. of the court fr. R. J. Sullivan, Aug. 25.
LUSHINGTON, T. D. to be prin. asst. to coll. and mag. to gov. in Caniam Sept. 11.

Ganjam, Sept. 11.

MATHISON, A. S. to act as civ. and ses. jud. of the zillah of Chicacole, dur. abs. of Glass on leave, Sept. 4. SULLIVAN, R. J. del. over ch. of off. of sub jud. of the zillah of Sa-

lem to H. Frere, Aug. 25.
SUTHERLAND, A. M. to be head asst. to acct. gen. v. J. W. Cherry, Sept. 14.

THOMAS, J. F. res. ch. of office of chief sec. to govt. Ang. 30.

TWEEDIE, A. G. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, Aug. 30.

WOODGATE, C. W. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and ses. jud. of Madura.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLARD, G. A. 2 years to sea, on m. c. CHERRY, J. W. to Europe on furl. for 3 years. GLASS, E. B. 1 mo. to Presidency.

MALTBY, F. N. 1 mo. to Trichinopoly and sea coast.

MINCHIN, J. 1 mo. to Presidency.

Мокенело, W. A. 3rd judge of Sudr. &c. Adalut, 14 days to Masulipatam, pr. aff. Shubrick, C. J. prin. asst. &c. to gov. in Ganjam, to England,

3 years, on m. c. STORY, E. sub. jud. of Bellary, 1 mo. WOOD, H. sub. coll. &c. S. div. of Arcot, 10 days to pres.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bull, Rev. J. V. B. A. to offic. as chaplain of Fort St. George's cathedral.

BULL, Rev. J. V. B.A. to be an asst. chaplain fr. Aug. 30, 1849. POSNETT, Rev. R. B.A. leave to Aug. 31, 1850, in ext. Neilgherry hills, on m. c.

#### MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEACHTROFF, Capt. M. 28th N.I. brig. mag. in Malabar coast fr.

Aug. 31.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. C. A. 40th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.

BLOUNT, Ens. W. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, in suc. to

Penny, ret. BOYD, Cornet W. B. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 27, v. Whitlock,

dec. CAMPBELL, Capt. A. M. 16th N.I. acting sub-asst. comm. gen.

to be sub-asst. comm. gen. Aug. 24. CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. G. G. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 21, v. Elliott, dec.

CATTLEY, Lieut. A. J. 1st M. fus. ex. in Hindustani; qual. as interp. Sept. 4.

CAVE, Ens. E. d.d. 15th, posted to 14th N.I. as 5th ens. to join Sept. 8.

CAVE, Ens. E. to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848.

CLAY, Ens. A. D. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 28. CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. H. M. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31. COOK, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. to act as sub-asst. comm. gen. Sept. 11.

CREW, Eus. R, P. M. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 30, v. Par-

tridge, dec. DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.

DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee. DYSART, Lieut. C. 47th N.I. ret. to duty Aug. 29. EDWARDES, Lieut. F. 38th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.

ELLIOT, Lieut. C. art. qual. in Hindoostanee, Sept. 4.
FORLONG, Lieut, J. G. R. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Tamil.
GORDON, Ens. A. C. 32nd N.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp.
GROVE, Ens. W. G. d. d. 52nd, posted to 32nd N.I. Aug. 28; to
rank fr. Dec. 20; to cont. to do duty with 52nd N.I. till further
orders Aug. 20.

orders, Aug. 29.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fas. ret. to duty, Aug. 29.

HARRISON, Ens. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 22, v.

Freese, dec. HART, Ens. W. H. S. 8th N.I. perm. to exch. corps with Ens. F. T. Pollock, 40th N.I. (at their own request), to rank next below Eas. W. H. G. Palmer, Aug. 25.

HARVEY, Capt. 2nd Eur. M. L. I. pl. temp. at disp. of govt. of

Fort St. George, Aug. 26.
HORNIDGE, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to rejoin his corps, Aug. 29.
HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. 28th N.I. to act as sub. assist.

com. gen. Sept. 11.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. 51st N.I. passed in Hindoostanee, Sept. 4. KEYSHAM, Ens. B. F. 13th N.I. passed in Hindoostanee, Sept. 4. MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

MAINGAY, Lieut. J. W. 38th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 29.

MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. nom. to brig. maj. and paym. of
Hingolie div. of Nizam's army, v. Lysaght, dec.

McNeill, Lieut. col. M. 7th L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and
to command Vellore; to discharge political duties formerly performed by paymr. of stipends at that station, v. Montgomerie,
ass. ch. of pol. du. at Vellore, Sept. 8.

MESHAM, Ens. W. R. d. d. 5th, posted to 43rd N.I. as 5th ens.
to join Sept. 8. to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848.

MILLAE, Ens. F. J. 31st L.I. posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens. to

MILLAR, Ens. F. J. 31st L.I. posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens. to

rank fr. Dec. 20. MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 2nd N.V.B. to be in ch. of pens. and holders of fam cert. at Rajahmundry, rem. to 1st. N.V.B. to

join at Chittoor, Sept. 3.

MONTGOMERIK, Brig. P. c.B. art. to commt. of art. with a seat at the military and clothing boards, fr. date of Derville's dept.

for Europe. MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindoo-

stance, Aug. 28. New, Ens. S. 15th posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens. to join Sept. 3; to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848.

NORRIS, Ens. H. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindoostance, Aug. 28.
OAKES, Lieut. T. G. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 31, v. Penny,

OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. to act as

dept. asst. comm. gen. Aug. 24. PEARSON, Eus. G. F. 33rd N.I. to act as int. and qr. mr. to his

corps, Sept. 4.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. art. passed exam. in Hindoostanee. POLLOCK, Ens. F. T. 40th N.I. perm. to exch. corps with Ens. W. H. S. Hart, 8th N.I. (at their own request), to rank next below Ens. J. E. Baillie, Aug. 25.
RAINEY, Cornet A. J. M. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 1, in succ.

to Wroughton, inval.
REMINGTON, Lieut. W. E. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. Sept. 1, v. Wroughton, inval.

SNEYD, Lieut. J. T. 8th L.C. to take rank fr. May 16, v. Christie, resigned.

resigned.
STIRLING, Ens. W. C. d.d. 15th, posted to 7th N.I. as 5th ens.
Aug. 31, to join; to rank fr. Dec. 27, 1848.
TAYLOR, Ens. F. C. 20th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 15th N.I.
WADDELL, Lieut. C. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustanee, Sept. 12.
WALKER, Capt. 30th M. N.I. to rel. Lieut. Dinsdale fr. ch. of
Balasore and Khoorda Paik comps. Aug. 22.
WALKER, Lieut. G. W. 1st asst. civ. eng. 3rd div. passed exam. in
Capacages. Sept. 4

Cannarese, Sept. 4.

WALKER, Ens. G. A. 4th N.I. to be adjt.
WATHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
WROUGHTON, Capt. N. 5th L.C. trans. to inv. est. fr. Sept. 1,
1849; posted to 2nd N.V. batt. Sept. 4.
YOUNG, Capt. A. G. 43rd N.I. app. to be mag. of brig. to have

effect fr. Aug. 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRIGGS, Capt. G. B. troop h. brig. perm. to proceed to E. coast, and eventually to sea on m. c. until Sept. 1.
BURROUGHS, Lieut. W. M. 2nd N.I. leave cancelled.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 38th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 20, to Bangalore.
CHURCH, Capt. W. J. 17th N.I. in ext. fr. Aug. 31 to Nov. 30, to

Neilgherries, on m. c. CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. 2nd L. C. in ext. to Oct. 31, 1849. CONSIDINE, Lieut. col. D. H. to Presidency, to apply for leave to

Europe on m. c.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. P. S. 3rd M.L.I. leave cancelled.

DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. Sept. 7 to Nov. 30.

DICKINSON, Ens. H. G. 45th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. Aug. 21 to Nov. 30, Cuttack.

FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. to Dec. 15.

GARBETT, Mai. W. M. art, perm. to rem. at Simla and hills 1

GABBETT, Maj. W. M. art. perm. to rem. at Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c. till May 31.
GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. T. com. S. div. of the army, to Neilgherries,

3 mo.

HILLYARD, Capt. H. T. 14th N.I. 2 yrs. to sea and Cape, on m.c. HOLLAND, Adj. L. H. H. 37th gren. to sea, Cape, and New South

Wales, on m. c.

HUNTER, Ens. A. K. 37th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. 1 mo.

MACKINTOSH, Ens. H. 52nd N.I. to Feb. 28, 1850, to Cuddalore,

MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 8th N.I. fr. July 21 to Sept. 9, to Banga-

lore, on m. c.; to Jan. 31, 1850, in ext. to pres.

MARSACK, Capt. E. B. 13th N.I. to Europe.

MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52ad N.I. fr. Sept. 10, to pres. to apply

for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

Mobbelley, 2nd Lieut. F. J. eng. leave canc.

Nelson, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.1. to Dec. 31, to sea, m.c.

Nelson, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.1. to Dec. 31, to sea, m.c. NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Dec. 31, to sea, m.c. OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. 1 mo. to Jaulnah. PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, 1849. PINDER, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, m.c. PLACE, Capt. T. L. 44th N.I. to Eur. on m.c. PRENDERGAST, Capt. S. G. 3 mo. to presidency, to apply for leave to Europe.

PRENDERGAST, Capt. S. G. 3 mo. to presidency, to apply for leave to Europe, m.c. Ross, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. to Europe, m.c. Rossell, Capt. F. 22nd N.I. fr. July 23 to Oct. 23, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe.

SMITH, Ens. C. J. 27th N.I. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

TURNER, Capt. C. 1st N.V.B. May 24 to Dec. 31.

WETHERALL, Ens. P. J. P. 18th N.I. to Europe on m.c.

#### MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRCH, Surg. De B. M.D. perm. to ret. fr. service of the compy.

on pens. of rank, fr. Aug. 31.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. ret. to duty, Aug. 29; to do duty with 27th N.I. dur. abs. of Mayer, Sept. 7; app. to do duty with 27th N.I. canc. and he is app. to duty with 36th N.I. Sept. 11.

BRIGHAM, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, Aug. 29; posted to 14th

CAMPBELL, Surg. J. C. late prom. posted to 14th N.I. Aug. 31. DAVIS, Asst. surg. W. H. perm. to enter on general duties of the N.I. Sept. 7. Army, Aug. 31.

DORWARD, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Aug. 31, v. Taplin; posted to 1st N.I. Sept. 7.

DOWKER, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustance.

FULLER, Asst. surg. J. C. to be surg. fr. Aug. 31, v. Birch; posted to 27th N.I. Sept. 7.

GAGE, Lieut. E. 15th N.I. passed ex. and qual. as adj. Aug. 22.

HICHENS, Surg. J. rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 12th N.I. Aug. 31.

LADD, Surg. J. 39th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. Sept. 11.

LADD, Surg. J. 39th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. Sept. 11.
LOVELL, Surg. J. rem. fr. 14th N.I. to 5th L.C. to join, Aug. 30.
MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. fr. 1st to 45th N.I. Sept. 7.
MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. rem. fr. 3rd L.C. to C. troop H.A.
NEILL, Asst. surg. A. c.B. 21st N.I. to act as surg. of 4th dist.
dur. abs. of Cope, or till further orders.

OGILVIE, Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. pl. at disp. of sup. gov. for emp. in the Nizam's army.

O'NEILL, Surg. T. 43rd N.I. to be med. storekeeper at pres. v.

Taplin, res. Aug. 31.

PEARSE, Licut. J. L. 5th N.I. passed exam. and qual. as interp.

PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. passed exam. and qual. as interp.

ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. 2nd bat. art. rem. to do duty with 25th foot, Sept. 14.

SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. passed the Hindootanee language.
TAPLIN, Surg. T. perm. to res. app. as med. store keeper at pres.
fr. Aug. 31, 1849, and to ret. fr. the service fr. the same date on

pension.
WALTON, Ens. C. S. B. 28th N.I. passed in Hindoostanee. WIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. supt. of cotton farm at Coimbatore, repl. st disp. of C.-in C. Aug. 22.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLE, Surg. R. 4th district, to sea and the Cape, on m. c. for 1

HADWEN, Asst. surg. H. E. 30th N.I. fr. Aug. 8, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c. MACKINTOSH, Surg. A. M.D. fr. 2nd to 30th Sept.

STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. to sea and Cape, on m. c. with leave to April 12, 1851.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLAN, the lady of Capt. J. S. 47th N.I. s. at Ellore, Aug. 19. BRICE, the lady of Capt. E. h. art. s. at Secunderabad, Sept BURBRIDGE, the wife of qr.mr. Thomas, Nizam's art. s. at Hingo. lee.

CLARKE, the lady of Licut. W. C. 2nd L. C. s. at Ootamacund, Aug. 26.

DEAN, the wife of Apoth. J. d. at Sirce, Aug. 15.

DICKSON, the wife of Licut. F. s. at Bellary, Sept. 2. DUFF, the lady of Asst. surg. C. Murray, M.D. s. at Hoonsoor, Sept. 4.

GORDON, the lady of Adam A. M.A. d. at Nungumbaukum, Aug.

LANE, the wife of G. E. 25th reg. (King's Own Bora), d. at Fort St. George, Aug. 29.

MATHEWS, the wife of M. d. at Madras, Sept. 5.

ORR, the lady of Capt. S. G. G. Niz. cav. d. at Ootacamund, Aug. 18.

POPE, the wife of the Rev. John, s. at Masulipatam.

RATLIFF, the wife of John, c.s. s. Madura, Sept. 6. ROGERS, the wife of Asst. surg. C. J. s. at St. Thomas's Mount,

Aug. 20.

Aug. 20.

SAMPSON, Mrs. A. P. d. at Bellary, Sept. 1.

SERLE, the lady of W. A. s. at Madras, Aug. 27.

SHEPHERD, the lady of Maj. 20d Eur. L.I. d. at Madras, Aug. 28.

SMITH, the wife of Maj. J. T. engs. d. at Nungumbaukum.

Webber, the wife of the Rev. P. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 25.

WHEELER, the wife of Serg. maj. D. d. at Whallajahbad, Aug. 24.

WILMOT, the wife of T. s. (still-born) at Madras, Sept. 6.

BALLARD, Joseph, to Matilda M. d. of Robt. Bennett, at Cochin, Aug. 25.

CAMERON, Spencer, 37th gren. to Maria, d. of the late Capt. A. K. Spicer, 12th N.I. at Secunderabad, Aug. 21.
FOULIS, Asst. surg. David D. 44th N.I. to Frances, d. of the late

Capt. G. O. Connell, at Madras, Aug. 39.
FRANCIS, Lieut. P. M. cogs. to Emma, d. of the late James
Thomas, c.s. at Octaca:nund, Aug. 22.

MACFARLANE, Art. serjt. James, to Anne, d. of Wm. Bennett, at Madras, Sept. 5.

#### DEATHS.

ALLAN, Georgiana Catherine, wife of Capt. John S. 47th N.I. at Ellore, Aug. 29. BIRD, Edwin Robert, at Pursewaulkum, aged 22, Aug. 28.

Brown, Catherine, the wife of Josiah, at Royapooram, Oct. 25. BUCKNILL, Ens. Alfred 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, Aug. 17. CRAWFORD, Harriet, the wife of Hugh Crawford, at Cochin, aged

26, Aug. 28. DONNELLAN, Elizabeth, d. of W. at Bellary, Aug. 25.

ELLIOTT, 1st Licut. George Scott, horse art. at Jaulnah, Aug. 21. FREELING, Ens. James Watt, 33rd N.I. at Jaulnah, Aug. 13. FREESE, Lieut. Stewart Scot H. 33rd N.I. at Jaulnah, Aug. 22. GUSTARD, Harrict, wife of Capt. Henry F. 6th N.I. at Madras, Sept. 4.

LYNCH, Henry, at Secunderabad, aged 3, Aug. 25.
MARTIN, Samuel A. s. of J. T. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 26.
STEVENS, Jane, inf. d. of Corporal James, at St. Thomas Mount, aged 1, Sept. 10.

UPPLETON, Dr. J. at Madras, July 26.
YATES, John William, s. of Capt. 28th N.I. at Madras, Aug. 3.
WYSE, Ens. R. A. 43rd N.I. at Malliapooram, Aug. 27.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Lady Sale, Caster, Singapore, Penang, &c .- 29. P. and O. S. N. Co,'s steam ship Haddington, Field, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—30. Seringapatam, Turner, London; Emerald, Batta, Coringa; Colombo, Richie, Tranquebar and Pondicherry; Equater, Balmour, Bordeaux; Bright Planet, Cousens, Pondicherry.—31. Windsor, Pryce, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. Millon, Harlow, Boston.—2. H.C.'s Pryce, Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Milton, Harlow, Boston.—2. H.C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Point Pennar; Dauntless, Putt, London.—3. Fullay Salam, M'Clure, Mauritius.—7. Enigma, Stavers, Calcutta; Janel, Chalmers, London.—8. Johannes Sarkies, Gillam, Calcutta.—10. Zuleika, Williamson, Port Louis.—11. Charles Dumergue, Leete, Vizagapatam; Constantine, Burrows, London.—12. Eleanor, Hughes, Mauritius; Elise, Pacilly, Bordeaux and Pondicherry; Caroline, Freywer, Colombo.—13. H.M.'s ship Cambrian, Plumridge, Trincomalee; James Hall, Jarvis, Vizagapatam .- 14. Steamer Bentinck, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Sale. - E. Smith, esq.
Per steamer Haddington, from Suez to MADRAS. - Capt. Blagrove, Capt. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Clogstone, and Lieut, Harris.

From Suez to Calcutta .- Mr. Dunschmidt, Lieut. O'Shea, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Nasmith, Mr. Ripley, cadet; Hon. A. Chichester, cadet; Mr. Lattey, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Auckland, landed at Ceylon; Capt. Mulock, landed at Ceylon; Mr. Lucas, landed at Madras; Mr. Holloway, 2nd class; and Mr. Dallas's servant.

From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Onslow and 1 child.
From Hong Kong to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Becom and 2 children, Miss Campbell and 2 servants.

From GALLE to CALCUTTA .- Mr. Jarrett, P. and O. Co.'s eng-Mr. Scott, ditto, and Mr. Olive, ditto.

Per Seringapalam, for MADRAS.—Rev. J. V. Bull, Rev. M'Glew, Rev. O'Donnell, Lieut. C. Dysart, 47th M.N.I.; Mrs. Dysart, Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, 28th M.N.I.; Mrs. Wother-

Dysart, Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, 28th M.N.I.; Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Fry and child, Lieut. Edwardes, 38th M.N.I.; Lieut. Maingay, 38th M.N.I.; F. Clarke, esq. asst. surg. H. M. 26th regt.; J. Brigham, esq. asst. surg. Madras army; — Traveller, esq. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Handfield, Miss Clarke, — Dampier, esq. B.C.S.; Ensign J. C. Robertson, H.M. 10th regt.; R. Nesbitt, esq., A. L. Denham, esq. Steerage—Miss Lissant, Miss Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Ivey, Mrs. Gunton, Misses Paperine, Page and Charles. Romaine, Ross, and O'Brien.

Per Windsor, for MADRAS .- Mrs. West, Miss Sheean. and Mr. West.

For LONDON .- D. Jenkins, esq. 2 children, and European female servant.

Per Milton .- C. H. Norton and M. Ritchie.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay .- Officers and crew of the Phabe.

Per Dauntless .- E. Phillips, esq.

Per Johannes Starkies, for Hobart Town.—Mrs. Gillam, Miss-Lloyd, Miss Fraser, Capt. Cruikshank, Mr. Turnhill, 8 European convicts, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 8 privates.

Per Charles Dumerque.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor, child, and 2 ser-

vants; Dr. Forster, and I servant; and 4 natives, deck.

Per Constantine.—Miss Cumming.
Per Elise.—Mr. Dagassan, and Lieut. Crewe.
Per Caroline.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington, 2 children, ayah, and 2 servants, Miss L. Minor, Rev. Spaulding and servant, Rev. Mr. Percival and servant, Mr. S. Percival, Rev. — Phillips, Mr. W. Ferguson and servant, Monsieur Aubert, Monsieur Boisel, Mr. Manitty, Mrs. Cheriman, H. Rollin.

Per James Hall--Col. and Mrs. Lauric, and 4 native servants; Capt. and Mrs. Gerrard, child, and 3 servants; Capt. Green, 18th regt. N.I.; Ensign Weathrall and 3 servants; and Rev. Mr. Gun,

and servant.

#### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22. Ann Miln, Thomas, Bimlipatam .- 25. Bernicia, Arnold, London; Ludlow, Adams, London.—26. Nonantum, Whitney, Calcutta.—27. Reliance, Burgoyne, Mauritius, via Coringa.—29. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Haddington, Field, Calcutta; H. Co.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Point Pennar; Augustine, Du Broqua, Bourdeaux, via Pondichery.—30. Nautilus, Ellis, Cape, Du Broqua, Bourdeaux, ria Pondichery.—30. Nautilus, Ellis, Cape, ria Colombo and Point de Galle; Carthage, Hotchkiss, Bordeaux, ria Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Penelope, Scaddan, Liverpool, via Mauritius.—4. Equateur, Balmour, Calcutta; Colombo, Ritche, Coringa; Emerald, Batta, Colombo.—5. Futlay Salam, McClure, Calcutta; Carnatic, Nelson, Cape and London.—6. Windsor, Pryce, London, ria Cape.—8. Enigma, Stavers, Mauritius; Julia, La Croix, London, via Pondichery.—11. Lady Sale, Castor, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—13. Constantine, Burrows, Calcutta; Seringapatam, Furaell, Calcutta; H. Co.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Masulipatam. —14. Eleanor, Hughes, Calcutta.—15. Steamer Bentin ck, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Penelope .- James O'Neill and W. B. Wells.

Per Carnatic, for the CAPE.-G. A. Ballard, Esq. c.s. For LONDON.—Maj. and Mrs. Roberts, 2 children, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Lockhart, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. Nicholls,

M. 25th reg.; A. Kerakoose, Esq.; Lieut. J. Stone, 2nd M.E.L.I. and Ens. W. G. D. Hands, 18th M.N.I.

Per Windsor, from MADRAS.—Mrs. Derville, Mrs. Moberley, Brig. T. Derville, Lieut. col. Moberley, R. Burgass, esq. and 3 children of Capt. Leaders.

Per Lady Sale.-Mrs. Frye, and child, C. P. Melitus, Esq. and M. Anthony, Esq.

Per Seringapatam, from MADRAS.-Lieut. col. Lucas, Lieut. and Mrs. Wotherspoon.

Per H.C. steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Sub-conductor Croker, wife, and 4 children, and W. Morehead, Esq.

Per steamer Bentinck, from MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs.
Capt. Whitlock, 2 children, 1 native female and 1 native male servant.

From MADRAS to SUEZ.—J. W. Cherry, Esq. From MADRAS to SINGAPORE. - J. Barton, Esq.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Sept. 15, 1849. Government Securities.

	me occurrence.	
5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	to 1 p	er cent. dis
1829-30	🛊 dis.	do.
1841	3-16ths	do.
4 per cent 1832-33	161	do.
1835-36	15	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transact	ion.
Tanjore Bonds	15} per cent.	dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	9 per cent.	

#### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs.	10 to 15-9 to 11
	10-14 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars

#### BANK OF MADRAS. Rates of Interest-in Loans.

On d	leposit	t of Government Paper	6 p	er Ct.
On	ďο.	of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel,	٠	
		Quicksilver, &c	8	**
On	do.	of Indigo	8	"
On.	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		••
		and other Goods	9	
In co	ish Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	"
		Discount.	•	••

On Government Acceptance	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	81,,

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-91 to 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, do. do. do. do.

#### PREIGHTS

Our quotations to London are 31. 15s. per ton of 20 ewt.

#### BOMBAY.

#### NAVIGATION OF THE NERBUDDA.

Capt. Fenwick (late of the Nizam's service) started with ten boats laden with coal from below the Dharee falls, in the Nerbudda river, on the 5th April, 1848, under instructions from the Resident at Indore, and noted in his journal all the difficulties and obstructions he met with. As there is ample information regarding the river from the Dharee falls to Hirunphal, and as no absolute obstruction to navigation exists in the lowest portion, from Tulluckwarrah to the sea, it will suffice to notice chiefly the portion between the Burkhery rapids, just below Hirunphal, to near Tulluckwarrah, by far the worst part of the river to navigate.

Between Dharee and Alliagaum, at some of the places,-narrow passages, with difficult turnings, and rapids studded with rocks,—Capt. Fenwick thought, during the monsoon, no boat could live. Farther on, the falls, rapids, rocks, and narrow channels ((in some places 8 feet wide, with 2 feet water), were dangerous. In several places the water was very shallow, in one (below Oordunna), where it was only 9 inches, a channel had to be made by removing the loose stones from the middle and piling them on each side, for 150 yards, to deepen the stream, when the boats were dragged over. He reached Chikuldah on the 20th April, and thence proceeded to examine the Hirunphal ghat, which he describes as "a fall of 6 feet in 30, passage 8 or 10 feet, with projecting pointed rocks on each side, very bad and dangerous; 100 yards rapid."

He did not leave Chikuldah until July 29th. After the Bhurkery rapids, a very difficult navigation (in which one of the boats was dashed on a rock and completely lost), in about 20 miles, the river widens, but then came, at Kalee-Kuraee, "a high barrier of rocks across from bank to bank, 30 feet channel near the right bank." Farther on, bad rocks, in midstream, under water, very dangerous; current very rapid; dangerous rapids; the river studded with low rocks, from bank to bank; the boats let down by ropes, knocking upon the rocks, and in some places dragged over. At the Beytana ghat barrier, rapids and falls; the passage about 18 feet wide between pointed projecting rocks for 300 yards on the right bank. Some of the coals taken out of the large boats and carried over the rocks. On the 31st July, the distance traversed about two miles! Next day, rocks and rapids at Sirkurree and Nanka. At this last place, the largest channel was fearfully obstructed with rocks, rapids, and rushing currents, waves peculiarly high, and little whirlpools or eddies. On the following day, after serious impediments, at a mile from Hanep, two of the boats were awamped and went down bodily, with 61 maunds of coal, the crews narrowly escaping with their lives. The three succeeding days similar obstacles, rocks, rapids, and whirlpools, constantly occurred. At Mokree barrier were rocks all across the river, and farther on "river studded with rocky channels, current rushing through them with sluice force—all very bad." Capt. Fenwick says, "I consider this Mokree barrier to be one of the worst in the Nerbudda; it certainly looked quite frightful."

Three-quarters of a mile below, the main channel on the left is studded with destructive rocks, the waves raging over them. "A quarter of a mile farther worse than ever; nothing could live in it. A little below there is a fearful whirlpool; it embraces the whole bed of the river, and I think we have scarcely encountered any thing so awful and terrific. The boats were let down with ropes along the rocks on the right bank, still with much apprehension, for had they come within its influence nothing could have saved them." Close to Emrio, one of the boats struck on a rock in the middle of the river, filled, and stuck

They reached Baroach on the 9th August.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

· The Chief Justice has intimated from the INSOLVENTS. Bench that the Court have determined hereafter to refuse the benefit of the Act to those insolvents who voluntarily apply for it without the preliminary of incarceration .- Bombay Times, Aug. 22.

Overland Mails .- The H. C. steamer Feroze, Lieut. W. Balfour, commanding, was signalled at ten o'clock this forenoon. She left Aden on the 27th, at a quarter past 8, r.m., and brings the mails from London of the 7th August, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Archer, H. M. 78th highlanders; Mr. Pollexien, merchant.

This is the quickest passage ever known, the mails having left London on the 7th August, at 8 r. st., were delivered in the Bombay Post Office at half-past 12 o'clock on the 3rd September.—Gentleman's Gazette, Sept. 3.

LIEUT.-Col. LEESON. - An order elsewhere appears, directing Lieut.-Col. J. S. Leeson to relinquish his present command of the artillery in Scinde, and repair to Poona to join the head-quarters of the horse brigade.—B. Times, Sept. 5.

Mortality.-As August may be set down as " Cholera month," the table deserves closer examination than usual. total number of deaths appears to have been 1,104-a good deal above the monthly average; and of these 970 were natural, and 7 violent, leaving 127 coming under the head of "epidemic." Now, cholera is the only epidemic at present prevalent; and the whole 127 may therefore be considered as having been cut

off by that disease. It may be of interest to look at the proportional mortality from cholera in the different classes of

Christians (including nati	ves)	•••	26
Mahometans	•••	•••	None.
Parsees	•••	•••	33
Hindoos not esting forb	•••	•••	None.
mindoos eating flesh.	•••	•••	··· 1
Cuinese	•••	•••	••• 67
•••	•••	•••	None.

Total ... The most notable thing here is the non-occurrence of a single death from cholera amongst the Parsees. The Jews and Chinese are each a small class, and we wonder little at their contributing nothing to the general mortality; but considering the numerical strength of the Zoroastrian body in Bombay, it really is odd that, during an entire month, while 127 persons of other castes and countries have died from the prevalent epidemic, not one of their community should have been cut off by it. We wish the authorities would so far improve the Bombay mortality returns, and introduce into them a classification (like that in the London tables) of the diseases from which people die, as well as a state-ment of the districts where the deaths take place. With the aid of these particulars, and Captain Baynes's population returns (when reduced and tabulated), we should be able to form a much more definite idea than we can at present arrive at, in regard to the classes which suffer most from disease, and those parts of the island where particular maladies most prevail.—Telegraph and

#### MILITARY.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Авн, Capt. J. art. to Sept. 30, in ext. ASH, Capr. J. art. to Sept. 30, in ext.

BROWN, Capt. G. S. 27th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.

OWEN, Capt. C. J. 1st L.C. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.

THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to rem. at

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA, the wife of A. F. d. at Matharpacady, Sept. 1.

#### MARRIAGE.

PALLISER, G. to C. L. W. d. of the late H. W. R. Beyts, at Bom-

## COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Sept. 5, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 5 5 4 4	per cent. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	transfer lo do. do. do. do. do. do.	1825-26 1829-30 1841-42 1832-33 1835-36	Rs. 117 a 118 per 100 Sa. Rs. 106 do. Rs. 105 do. Rs. 105 do. Rs. 2 a 4 as. prem. Rs. 90 a 90 per 100 Sa. Rs. 86 a 86 p. 100 Co.'s. Rs. 86 a 86 do.

#### BANK SHARES.

D 1	DANE SHARES.
Oriental Bank Commercial Bank Agra Bank	1, 1,000 each 500 do. 17 per cent. dis. 1, 500 each 500 do. 20 per cent. dis.
Back of Madras Apollo Press Com Colaba Press Com Colaba Land Com Bombay S. N. Com. Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	prem. (with div. to purchaser)  1, 1000 each 1,000 do. 12 per cent. pm.  1, 12,500 each 12,500 do. 14,000 nom.  10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000  10,000 each 500 do. 71p. ct. dis. nom.  50 each 5 deposit. Par.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	
Sovereigns, each Bank of England Notes, per £  Spanish Dollars, per 100	Rs. 10 15 to 11
GCIMAN CPOWNS	) 44 ZZO+
Sycee Silver, per 100 tales	213
Gold Leaf, per tolo	1041 to 1045
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 16 14 as.
be touch, per tola	,, 17 to 17}

#### EXCHANGES.

ı	On Lone	don, at	;		CHANGES.		
	6 months' 6 6 3 2 1 day's On Calcutt	a at 60 30	days's days's	ls. ls. ls. ls. ls. ls. ight, I	10 d. 10 d. 10 d. 10 d. 10 d. 9 d. 9 d. 9 d.	For document For credit For bank Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. to 12 as. per ct. 1 per cent. prem.	do. do. do. do. do.
	On China a		ays 81	gnt per	r 100 dirs.	Rs. 210.	

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.

#### CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

Sansoni, Mrs. J. s. at Negombo, Aug. 13. CLARK, Mrs. R. C. d. at Mattacoolie, Aug. 21.

#### DEATHS.

WINKLER, Sarah E. d. of J. at Cochin, aged 14, July 1. HOLGATE, infant s. of R. B. at Trincomalee, Aug. 19. PRESTON, W. S. of the firm of Vaun, Preston and Co. Colombo.

## SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

HENWOOD, G. E. at Singapore, aged 38.

## CHINA.

# MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

On the morning of the 23rd September, an express boat from Macao brought intelligence of the assassination of the Governor by a party of Chinese the previous evening.

Mr. Amaral, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, went out on horseback at his usual hour in the afternoon. On returning, within 150 paces of the Barrier gate, a Chinese boy presented him with a flower on the end of a bamboo. He accepted the him with a flower on the end of a bamboo. He accepted the flower, when the boy struck him with the bamboo; on the blow being repeated, he stooped forward to rebuke the lad. While thus engaged he was attacked by five Chinamen armed with swords; they stabbed him in the side and back. Having lost his right arm many years ago in battle, Mr. Amaral took the bridle in his teeth, raising the left arm to take a pistol from the holsters, but before he could effect his purpose the murderers. holsters, but before he could effect his purpose the murderers bore him to the earth and despatched him with many wounds. The head was cut off, leaving the lower jaw and part of the tongue attached to the trunk; the left hand was also taken away. The aide-de-camp was wounded severely by a cut on the head and a stab in the thigh. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were carried to Macao in the carriage of Mr. Forbes. This daring atrocity was committed at an hour when most of the foreign residents take exercise in the campo. Several gentlemen spoke or bowed to the Governor within a few minutes of his assassination, and two witnessed the attack from a short distance, being unarmed they could render no assistance. murderers escaped in a boat waiting near the barrier, taking with them the head and hand of their victim.

On receiving the intelligence, H. M. S. Amazon and H. M. Steamer Medea immediately prepared for sea. The American schooner Dolphin was in Macao harbour at the time, and the frigate Plymouth has since dropped down from Whampoa; the French corvette La Bayonnaise has also arrived from India; these, with the two English ships, form the squadron now at Macao, the Portuguese having no men of war in this part of the

Since the murder there has been much excitement, and no small apprehension of an attack. The presence of several foreign men-of-war in some degree restored confidence. The government, so far, acts boldly; but it will be questioned whether it was prudent to provoke a savage war by capturing a Chinese fort, killing upwards of three score of the Chinese soldiers, and sticking their captain's head on bamboo in the public streets of the city. In short, Macao, with an army of 450 men, and no fleet, has made war upon China without waiting to hear the result of an application to Seu for redress and the condign punishment of Governor Amaral's murderers. They have assumed, and no doubt justly, that the Chinese authorities sanctioned the murder; but Macao is almost defenceless, and prudence dictates a conciliatory tone. An attack on Casa Branca is also talked of; but the destruction of a small fort, and the slaughter of some of its defenders, is an insult which no concession can easily atone for. It is to be feared that, so far from receiving the Portuguese mission favourably, Seu will demand terms which it is impossible to grant, and that the destruction of Macao will be determined on.

On the 25th, the troops demanded that their chief be removed and another officer appointed to the command; this was complied with, an officer being selected in whom the soldiers have confidence. The senate resolved upon taking possession of the barrier, and in the forenoon a detachment was despatched on that service. On nearing the gate they were fired upon by the Chinese, who had mustered in some strength. With the exception of a few guards, the whole military force (regulars and militia) and six pieces of artillery were marched to the barrier, which they carried after some slight resistance. A Chinese fort about half a mile inside the wall, commanding the path leading to the Casa Branca opened fire, but without injury to the Portuguese troops. Lieut. Mesquita offered to storm the fort, and with a squadron of thirty-five volunteers it was carried in good style. Seventyfour Chinamen were killed, including a military mandarin of small rank. The mandarin's head and left hand were cut off and taken to Macao. At first they were hung on a pole in front of Government-house, where the body of Governor Amaral still lies, but subsequently they were removed to the Monte fort.

That day an application was made to Capt. Troubridge of H.M.S. Amazon for assistance; about 1 o'clock the flags at the forts, which had previously been half mast, were hoisted to the mast head, with the crown of Portugal reversed. Boats from the Amazon immediately landed a party of marines on the Praya Grande.

Messrs. Paiva and Pereira carried a strong remonstrance from the members of the Government, addressed to Commissioner Seu, but on the evening of the 27th they had not returned from Canton. The foreign ministers accredited to China, now residing in Macao, have also expressed their indignant reprobation of the crime.

The Portuguese have been guilty of an act of unpardonable cruelty; a repetition of such outrages will weaken if not destroy the sympathy felt for them by foreign residents here and at other places. While the fighting was going on on the 25th, an armed lorcha belonging to a man named Antonio Grande was stationed near the barrier. A boat with a crew of women was attracted to the place by the firing and the unusual excitement. On coming near the lorcha they were hailed, and, returning no answer, the lorcha opened fire. Two women were killed,—one had her head literally blown to pieces. There is, of course, a great excitement among the tanka boat-women; and the Chinese generally will be deeply incensed on hearing of this act of barbarity.

On the 27th the members of council applied to Mr. Davis, the American commissioner, to know whether in the event of an attack by the Chinese, the American ships of war Dolphin and Plymouth would aid in defending the town. They were informed that the American ships would preserve a strict neutrality, the United States being at peace with both Portugal and China, but that they would protect all who sought refuge on board.—Friend of China, Aug. 29.

The Malla, with the London mail of June 25, reached Hong-Kong Aug. 18.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HILLIER, Mrs. C. B. s. at Victoria, Aug. 10. RAWSON, Mrs. S. s. at Macao, Aug. 5. SMITH, Mrs. J. W. s. at Victoria, July 14.

DEATHS.

FERGUSSON, J. Esq. of Perthshire, at Shanghaie, July 1.

FRANKLIN, A. P. s. of W. H. at Victoria, aged 2, July 25.

MACDONNELL, Lieut. F. T. F. A. Ceylon rifle regt. at Victoria,
Aug. 24.

PARKINS, Capt. J. W. of the barque Grindlay, at Whampoa Reach, Aug. 11.

TETLEY, J. L. C. at Victoria, July 11.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JULY 21. Water Witch, Man, Calcutta; Lanrick, White, Calcutta.—23. Menzies, Theswell, Bombay.—28. Henry Winch, Harris, Liverpool. 29. Tartar, Webber, New York.—Aug. 2. Brillante, Madrigal, Manila.—4. Sunda, Brown, Singapore; William, Loadman, London; China, Fergusson, Bombay.—5. William Parker, Wilson, Bombay; Sir T. Gresham, Boyce, Bombay.—6. Erin, Plum, Calcutta.—9. Countess of Seafield, Leah, London.—7. Sophia Moffatt, Poole, Bombay.—10. Chalco, Brown, Sydney; Bahamian, Hawkins, Liverpool.—12. Camerlonian, Oliver, Bombay.—15. Magellan, Sproule, Liverpool.—17. Eagle, Lovett, Calcutta.—18. Malla, Potts, Bombay.—20. Mohawk, Morrison, London; Mor, Alston, Calcutta.—26. M. Dyaram, Church, Bombay.—28. Mermaid, Anderson, Bombay; Marion, Ryrie, Bombay.—29. Walter Morrice, Morrice, Calcutta.—30. Canton, Cowie, London.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brillante .- Mr. F. Wolf.

Per Sunda .- Messrs. W. M'Farlane, and R. Rolla.

Per Malta.—Messrs. W. H. Babington, A. Bird, Olmstead, and D. Loor; Dr. Brassey and servant; Revs. Halot, Plet, and William.

#### DEPARTURES.

JULY 23. May Queen, Butler, London.—26. Pekin, Baker, Bomhay.—29. Land O'Cakes, Grant, London; John Wickliffe, Daly, London.—30. Sir Robert Sale, Brown, London.—31. Joseph Bushby, Sparks, London.—AUG. 1. Valparsiso, Lockwood, New York.—3. Sullimany, Monk, Bombay.—14. Mary, Fleury, California.—15. Eliza Moore, Aldridge, Liverpool.—16. Water Witch, Man, Calcutta.—17. Mary Soames, Naylor, London.—18. Helen Stewart, Franklyn, California.—23. Menzies, Thorwell, Liverpool.—26. Schan Jehan, Johns, London.—21. Crown, Chandler, London.—24. Clarendon, Eastbrook, New York.—27. Samuel Russell, Palmer, New York; Ganges, Dees, London.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tartar .- C. W. Bradley.

Per Helen Stewart.—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Larkins, Biggs, sen. Biggs, jun. Martin, Adnams, Hart, sen. Hart, jun. Lane, Kines, Moor, Prudon.

Per Malta, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore and servant, Messrs. G. Wetmore, N. L. Ingols, R. Gibbs, J. Rogers, Lieut. Kent, R.N.

#### JAPAN.

The American papers contain a narrative of the imprisonment and ill-treatment of the crew of a United States whale-ship, wrecked on one of the Japanese islands. They were confined for more than a year in prisons and cages, and subjected to rigours which it is said caused one of them to commit suicide. A similar case occurred with an American whale-ship in 1846, and as the fishing-grounds in the Japanese seas are frequented every summer by hundreds of these vessels, it is argued by the mercantile interests in the States that the time is come when a demonstration against Japan is absolutely essential. The object of this would be, not to enforce any regular trading communication, but simply to procure a convention for the opening of the principal Japanese ports to all American ships driven to them by stress of weather or needing refreshments. The casus belix would be far more justifiable than in the case of our opium-war with Chins.



#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices, which are to the 23rd August, state that the excitement of the settlement respecting the convicts expected by the Neptune continued, and resignations of offices were going on. The Zuid Afrikaan charges Sir Harry Smith with having embarrassed the question. "We should never lose sight of the fact," it says, "that this colony was proclaimed a penal settlement by the instrumentality of Sir Harry Smith. If he had not promulgated the Order in Council, but delayed its publication until Her Majesty's pleasure was ascertained, he would not now find himself in such a fix. There would have been no law in pursuance of which convicts arriving here could claim to be liberated. The Supreme Court could not compel the Governor to promulgate the Order in Council, but it can compel the Government to land the convicts who come here with tickets of leave or conditional pardons. The Governor's declaration that he will not land them is no law; and no court of justice dare for a moment entertain it."

Letters from the emigrant settlement at Magaliesberg mention that the yellow fever had been raging at Origstad and Zoatpansberg, the former of which places has been deserted, and a new settlement formed at some distance, at a spot which the emigrants hope will prove more salubrious.

The Graham's Town Journal of August 11 states that the accounts of the state of the settlement at Natal are very gloomy. There prevailed an entire want of public confidence; the treasury was empty; all public improvements were at a dead lock, and private enterprise so discouraged, that many undertakings had been given up in consequence of the very unsatisfactory nature of every thing connected with the public affairs of that country. Lieutemant-Governor West was dead.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

A large public meeting was held at Sydney on the 18th June, at which the following resolution was passed: "That, considering the arbitrary and faithless manner in which this colony has been treated by Earl Grey, this meeting most humbly prays Her Majesty to remove that nobleman from Her Majesty's Councils." This resolution was embodied, with others, in an address to the Queen.

#### SULU.

The following particulars of what took place on the visit of Sir James Brooke to Sulu will show that the Sulus are well disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the British. The Nemesis arrived at Sulu on the 27th May, and on the following day Sir James, accompanied by Capt. Wallage and other officers of the Nemesis, paid a visit to the Sultan, by whom he was cordially received. After the usual greetings, Sir James addressed the Sultan and the Datus present in the Malay language, which they all more or less understand, and informed them of the purpose of his visit. He then delivered to them the treaty he proposed to conclude, and advised them to examine it, and if it met their approval to sign it. He shortly afterwards retired. Sultan and Datus then proceeded to consider the treaty, one of the chiefs reading the Malay translation in an audible voice, and although, according to the Sulu custom, some hundreds of persons were crowded into the house, the utmost silence prevailed. They were asked whether they thought well of the treaty or not, on which the Sultan and principal Datus, without hesitation, and with one voice, exclaimed, "We are perfectly satisfied, and within the next twenty-four hours we will put our seals to it." Sir James went the following evening about seven o'clock, without any parade or ceremony, and after a great deal of friendly conversation, and partaking of chocolate, coffee, and sweetmeats, the treaty in duplicate was handed to Sir James, sealed with the two seals or chops of the Sultan, and Sir James having attached his signature to both, one of them was returned to the Sultan, and about two o'clock in the morning the sitting broke up. The Sulus were highly delighted with the visit, and the frank and straightforward manner in which Sir James conducted himself towards them. His name was formerly a terror in Sulu, but since they have come in contact with him in person, they have quite altered their ideas regarding him, and this result has been much helped by the ease with which he converses with them in Malay,

which, although not their own language, is well understood by them. From Sulu the Newsis proceeded to Samboangan, where the Spanish Governor was informed of the treaty which had been concluded. He protested against the non-alienation clause, and this will probably afford an opportunity to the Cabinets in Europe of discussing the respective rights and powers of England, Spain, and Holland in the Eastern Archipelago. The object of the clause in question is to prevent Sulu from making any alienation of territory to any power who would use the right to establish an exclusive commerce,-it does not interfere with the commercial intercourse between Sulu and any foreign power, but on the contrary leaves it free and unfettered. grounds on which the Spaniards protest against the clause above alluded to, are that the Sulu Government stand in certain relations of fealty towards the Spanish Government, and have concluded treaties with them, which have the effect of disabling the Sulus from entering into such an engagement as that recently made with Sir James Brooke. - Singapore Free Press, July 6.

INDIAN MARRIAGE-LAWS.—India stands (in respect to the law of marriage) in the following position:—The greater portion of the country has been obtained by cession, some compa ratively small portions by conquest. In those portions obtained by cession, the original Mahommedan law on this subject obtains, excepting where it has been altered by Parliament, whereas, in those portions obtained by conquest, the Mahommedan law has been abolished, and the English law was introduced into the several conquered parts at the dates when they were respectively conquered. India is again divided into three presidencies,-Bengal, Bombay, and Madras,-and Parliament has, during the last century, according to the practice of the English Courts of Judicature in India, introduced into each of these presidencies the English law which obtained on this subject at the dates when such law was introduced into each of these presidencies respectively. It is generally admitted that the statutes called the English Marriage Acts do not apply to India, so that the English marriage law which at present obtains is the common law of England; and this, according to the decision in the case of the Queen v. Millis, to which we have referred, requires the intervention of a person in holy orders to perform the marriage ceremony. A general impression prevails in India that no priest need intervene, and it is a common press. tice for the local magistrate to perform the marriage ceremony. The case of the Queen v. Millis shows this impression to be incorrect, and the sooner, therefore, that it is removed the better. — Colonial Mag.

Carnivorous Horses.—Dr. A. Campbell, in a recent visit to Sikim, in a conversation with the dewan of the raja, remarked that the bit in the mouth of a fine colt of the dewan's was too severe, as it was bleeding. "It is not his blood," replied the dewan; "it is what he has been just eating—pig's blood and liver; he has it every morning in the cold weather!" Dr. Campbell was staggered at this; but a brass basin being brought half full of raw blood and bits of liver, the colt ate the horrid mass with evident pleasure, and seemed quite used to it. "This is always done in Tibet," Dr. Campbell says, "while the horse is growing, by those who can afford it; and it is said to greatly increase the fire and enduring power of the animal."

There are at present two branches of the Parsees, whose chronology differs one month in the year, namely, the Kudmees, and the Shaenshoyees. The present scheme embraces the Parsee æra of Yezdezerd, commonly styled Kudmee or Dureeayee Nowroz, or sea-reckoning, the same being made use of in all nautical calculations among the Asiatic mariners, the new year of which always commences on the first day of Furverdeen. The Kudmees reckon the new year and the Dureayee Nowroz to fall on the 28th of August. The Shaenshoyees' new year (also embracing the Parsee æra of Yezdezerd) commences from the 27th of September.

Dr. Hooker suggests that a predisposing cause of goitre, in mountainous countries, may be the use of the head strap, or belt, across the forehead, in carrying loads, by inducing congestion of the laryngeal vessels, it being proved that the disease is most prevalent in the mountainous regions of both the old and new world, where the practice of supporting enormous loads by the cervical muscles is prevalent. It is also found in the Himalayan sheep and goats which accompany the salt-traders, whose loads are supported in ascending by a band passing under the throat.



## LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 16th August, a specimen of the "stone shell," used by Moolraj in the defence of Mooltan, was presented by Col. G. P. Le Messurier. This shell is symmetrically hewn out of a greenish soft micaceous sandstone, which can be scratched with the nail; it is eleven inches in diameter, with a vent of two inches.

The following communications were read: "Observations on two silver Coins from the Embankments of an old Tank near Sewthur," by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson; and "Further Observations on Cave-Temples, made in a Journey to the Dekhan, and Inquiries respecting certain Excavations which have not been visited

by Europeans," by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Respecting the two coins, which were found in the embankments of an old tank near Sewthur, Dr. Stevenson states, that each weighs about 4 grains; that on one side they have "Om," the symbol of the Hindu Triad, and on the other the figure of a man with a bird's head, which can only be meant to represent the Garud of the Hindu mythology. The Om is written in the the Garud of the Hindu mythology. The Om is written in the form of a monogram; the principal letter of which will at once be seen to be the Telinga and Canarese o, with the mark over it, to show it to be long, as it generally is considered in Sanskrit works. The inscribed figure is the M of the cave inscriptions, and of what is called in the Madras provinces the Grantha cha-It would, therefore, seem most probable, that these fanams belong to the currency of the Vijayanagara sovereigns, who reigned from the eleventh century over the west regions of the Dekhan, and extended their sway as far as Gujarat in the beginning of the sixteenth century of our era. This, however, Dr. Stevenson states merely as a supposition, not being well acquainted with Madras coins.

Dr. Wilson, in his communication above mentioned, states, that, with a view to accuracy and completeness in the general memoir of the cave temples and other antiquities of Western India, which he has prepared for the Society, he has revisited, in a journey to the Dekhan, certain caves, and has made further inquiries respecting others which have not been seen by Euro-peans. A Peon, whom Vishnu Shastri, at the request of Dr. peans. A Peon, whom Vishnu Snastri, at the request wilson, had sent to the north of the Baor Ghat, had stated, that he had discovered a new series of caves near Kondáná: the Shastri had visited them. They consist, according to the Shastri had visited them. ribbed with wood, and various Buddhist figures of good execution, but much injured, a short legible inscription, and a few cells for monks. The Shastri had heard of another set of caves near them. Dr. Wilson visited the Karli caves, the Bhaja caves, the caves of Bedsa, and revised his former notes concerning them; also two small Buddhist caves on a hill near Sailarwadi; of the Braminical Shiviti caves near the Sangam at Puna, and of many other new sets of caves, Dr. Wilson had received authentic information, but on account of the commencement of the rains he was prevented from visiting them.

The Asiatic Society of Ceylon held a conversational meeting on the 27th June, at the residence of George Steuart, Esq., Colpetty, when a number of Ceylon coins, both ancient and modern, were laid before the members, being contributions to the Society's Museum, as also several Persian and Malabar The attention of the meeting was chiefly directed to these in connection with a paper recently read at a general meeting relative to Ceylon currency. The Dutch, as well as the ing, relative to Ceylon currency. Portuguese before them, introduced into use in that island the coins current in their several Indian possessions; neither of these powers appearing to have had any especial coinage for Ceylon. It remained for the English to effect this; for, although the rix-dollar was a value of Dutch origin, it had no real existence as a coin until 1808 or 1809, when half-dollars, dollars, and double-dollars were coined, in a very rude fashion, which coinage, however, was supplanted in 1821 by the dollar known in the present day, though this is rapidly disappearing from circulation. When the English became possessed of Ceylon, they found the currency almost entirely of copper, and it appears to have remained so jointly, with a small note circulation, until 1821, four years after which period, a Minute and Regulation were issued, fixing the currency upon the English standard, and ordering all Government accounts to be kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, at the same time fixing British silver coins as the only legal tender in payment of duties or for debts. The dollars and dollar notes, however, still remained in circulation. Eleven years later, namely, in 1836, the Ceylon Government put rupees, half-rupees, and quarter-rupees in circulation, at 2s., 1s., and 6d. The effect of this has been that very little, if any, British coin

remains in circulation; neither is the rix-dollar often to be met with; for whilst the rupee contains but 165 grains of silver, two English shillings, for which it passes current, have in them 177 grains: the dollar weighing rather more than an English shilling and sixpence. By every rupee, therefore, which has been exchanged for two English shillings, a gain of twelve grains of silver has been effected, and this has evidently been availed of by coast traders and silversmiths. It is, therefore, a fact, that there is scarcely any of that coin which has been declared to be the only legal tender in the island. The Kandians had silver coins, besides the coco ridi, or hook money. A very neat coin was struck by them during the administration of Governor Falck, and previously there had been silver and gold coins, though not in any quantity; they are accordingly extremely scarce in the present day. The dollar notes have long since disappeared, and one of them would now be a great curiosity, as well as the silver doits and stivers of the Dutch.

Dr. Hooker, in an excursion from Darjiling to Tongho (a mountain on the confines of Sikkim and Nepal, 10,079 feet high), visited, and was hospitably entertained at, the Lama Monastery at Simonbong, of which he has given in his Notes (Journ. As. Soc. Bengal) the following curious description :

"Simonbong is one of the smallest and poorest gumpas (or monasteries) in Sikkim.\* Unlike the better class, it is built of monasteries) in Sikkim.\* Unlike the better class, it is built of wooden beams only, and has no monuments, except the chaits mentioned on our way up the mountain. It consists of one large room, with small sliding shutter windows, raised on a stone foundation, and roofed with shingles of wood; opposite the door, which is at one end (the east), the altar is placed, of wood, chequered with black, white, and red, diagonally; to the right and left are shelves with a few MS. books, wrapped in silk; a model of Symbonath at Nepal, in wood; a praying cylinder, and some implements for common purposes, bags of juniper, &c. On the shelves are English wine bottles and glasses, with tufts of Abies Webbiana, Rhododendrons, and peacocks' feathers. On the altar seven little brass cups are ranged, full of water; a large shell, carved with the sarred lotus; a brass jug from Lhassa, of beautiful design; and a human thighbone, hollow, and perforated through both condyles. The shelves a orass jug from Luassa, or occating design, and annual state bone, hollow, and perforated through both condyles. The shelves above contained various trifles, clay ornaments and offerings, and little Hindu idols brought from the Hurdwar fair. Facing the altar is a bench and chair, and on one side a huge tambourine, with two carved iron drumsticks. The bench was full of mysterious implements, bells handsomely carved with idols, censers with juniper ashes, the dorge which the priest holds in his hand during service, ashes, the dorge which the priest holds in his hand during service, and verious weeks weeks! and various water vessels; on the stool or chair was a large platter, with a brass egg-cup inserted in it. Of these the human thigh-bone with a brass egg. cup inserted in it. Of these the human thigh-bone is by much the most curious; it is very often that of a Lama, and the longer they are the more value is put upon them. As, however, the Sikkim Lamas are burned, these relies are generally procured from Tibet, where the corpses are said to be cut in pieces and thrown to the kites, or thrown into the water. The Lama was consecrated to the kites, or thrown into the water. The Lama was consecrated at Chungachelling, one of the oldest Sikkim convents (three centuries), and unfortunately was not an educated or intelligent fellow. Two boys usually reside in the temple, and their beds were given up to us, which, being only rough planks laid on the floor, proved clean in one sense; but contrasted badly with the springy couch of bamboo the Lepcha makes in your tent, and which renders carrying a mattress or aught but blankets superfluous.

"May 24th.—We were awakened this morning by the discordant orisons of the Lama: these commenced at sunrise by the boys coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for coming in an additional complex coming in an additional complex coming in an additional complex coming in a complex coming coming in and beating the great tambourine close to our ears for several minutes; then blowing the conch shells, and finally the thigh-bone, each as long. Shortly the Lama entered, clad in scarlet, shorn and barefooted, with a small red silk cap. He walked along, slowly muttering and groaning his prayer to the end of the apartment, whence he took a small red bag in which were a house held lond dear he control to the contro of the apartment, whence he took a small red bag in which were a brass bell and dorge. Sitting down he commenced matins before the chair with the brass cup, which he filled with water and placed again in the platter,—took off his beads and continued counting them or beating the bell, uttering the most dismal prayers in a very deprecatory tone, of which 'Maliva oh Maliva,' was the burthen. After various disposals of the water-jugs, cups, and platter, which were filled and refilled, rice added and sprinkled about, a large bell was violently rung for some minutes, himself snapping his fingers and uttering most unearthly sounds. Having put away those instruments, incense was brought, of charcoal with juniper sprigs. This was muffled about, and put through many evolutions, and finally, with the water, thrown out of the window, when to our great relief the morning service was concluded, for the noises were quite intolerable.'' rable."

<sup>•</sup> There are upwards of twenty Lama establishments in Sikkim, numbering 800 monks. Many of these are of excellent masonry. Chinese in architecture, gorgeously decorated, and, for so poor a country, richly endowed. During my more recent travels in Sikkim I have visited many, been an inmate in the monasteries, and met with the greatest kindness and hospitality from the good fathers. As the first European who has ever lived with the monks, this was the less to be expected. Dr. Campbell, who afterwards joined me, and in whose delightful society I visited others, records the same opinion of these good-humoured people.



He pays the following tribute to the character of the Lepchas, one of the aboriginal tribes:—

"It is always interesting to roam with an aboriginal, and especially a mountain people, through their thinly inhabited valleys, over these grand mountains, and to dwell alone with them in these forests, however gloomy and forbidding. No thinking man can do so without learning much, though slender be the resources at his command for communion. A more interesting and attractive companion in this respect than the Lepcha I never lived with; cheerful, kind, and patient with a master he is attached to; rude but not savage, ignorant and yet intelligent; with the simple resource of a plain knife he makes his house and furnishes yours, with a speed, alacrity, and ingenuity that steal away that well-known long hour, when the weary pilgrim frets for his couch. In all my dealings with them they have proved scrupulously honest. Except for drunkenness and carelessness, I never had to complain of any of the merry troop, some of whom, bare-headed and bare-legged, with absolutely nothing but a cotton garment and long knife, followed me for three months (on a recent occasion, from the scorching plains to the everlasting snows); ever foremost in the forest or bleak mountain, and ever ready to help, to carry, to encamp, collect, or cook, they cheer on the traveller by their unostentatious zeal in his service; and are spurs to his progress, for who would not go forwards where such followers are behind?"

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

MONDAY, October 29, 1849.

Ir any one nation has more than another a direct interest in abstaining from war herself and preventing war betwixt other nations, it is England; her enormous debt and heavy taxation, the dependence of a large portion of her population upon commerce, her numerous colonies, dispersed over both hemispheres, and her vast possessions in the East, which a war in Europe might place in jeopardy, are all substantial pledges given to the world of the sincerity of her desire for peace. Yet, strange to say, there are Englishmen who profess to believe that our Government are ever upon the watch for a pretext to commence hostilities, and that it is necessary to bind them to forbearance by a stringent vow of abstinence, like that imposed upon themselves by men whose self-command is too feeble without it to restrain them from excess in strong drink.

The recent misunderstanding betwixt the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, upon the subject of the extradition of the Hungarian insurgents who have taken refuge in the Turkish territories,—men whose characters, acts, and aims disentitle them to any extraordinary sympathy,—whilst it has excited apprehensions of a war in which England would probably be forced to take part, has given an impulse to the anti-war movement in this country, the leaders of which have, however, been betrayed into what is termed a false position.

That the Governments of Russia and Austria are not justified in demanding the surrender of the refugees at Widdin, by virtue of special engagements on the part of the Porte, has not yet been demonstrated. That the Government of the Sultan would, in the eyes of the world, violate the laws of humanity by delivering up to certain death these unfortunate men, who have thrown themselves upon Ottoman hospitality, no one can doubt. Under these circumstances, a compromise, short of unlimited compliance on the part of the Sultan, which would leave intact the honour of either party, cannot be difficult. The incident is invested with too little political dignity to become, without aggravation, a casus belli. The interposition of

other powers could soothe and banish feelings of irritation on the part of the disappointed state, and could proffer frank and disinterested advice, in firm but friendly language. This is the kind of arbitration which has, of late years, been constantly employed by the great European powers with general success; but upon this occasion, the peace party appear disposed to obstruct this wholesome intervention, and to desire an appeal to the arbitrement of force. Their inconsistency in this respect has not been prominently noticed by the journals which have commented upon their proceedings; whereas it tends to expose the folly and futility of the whole scheme of anti-war agitation.

At the public meeting convened at the London Tavern, on the 8th of October, to consider the matter of the loan proposed to be raised by the Austrian Government, to meet an expenditure caused chiefly by the Hungarian insurrection, Mr. Cobden, as a peace-congress leader, attacked this loan, not because it was for war purposes (for it cannot be termed a war loan); his resolution dissuaded lenders from trusting Austria with their money because she could offer no valid security! It was scarcely worth while to call a public meeting for such a trivial object as this, and Mr. Cobden got into a stiff slough of inconsistency in venturing, as a strenuous free-trader, to interfere with the employment of capital. The inference, therefore, is, that the real aim of the meeting or of the speakers was different from the ostensible one.

In the course of the discussion the conduct of the Austrian Government in the Hungarian insurrection, and that of the Emperor of Russia in demanding the extradition of the refugees at Widdin, were stigmatized in terms which might lead one to suppose that the advocates of peace meant, in the words of Cicero, though in another sense, that "the laurel must give way to the tongue," but that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Cobden and his confederates exempt them from so humiliating a suspicion. Their sentence is, like Moloch's, "for open war."

Lord Dudley Stuart considered that the Sultan should resist the demands of Russia by force, and he called upon the British Government "to give to Turkey all the support in its power in resisting the demands made upon her. He could not believe," he said, "that the Government of this country would shrink from giving most energetic support to the Sultan in this matter; and when the Czar found that the Government of this country, supported by the people, were determined, if need be, to resist his force by force, he would not be in a hurry to encounter even a single squadron of the ships of Great Britain; he would retire from his demands; the unfortunate refugees would be saved; the independence of Turkey would be maintained, and the honour of England would be preserved." This, it is said, elicited "loud cheers" from the meeting. Mr. Cobden "could not help expressing his cordial concurrence in what had fallen from his noble friend (Lord D. Stuart) in reference to the present affairs of Turkey and Russia;" adding that we might hermetically seal the ports of Russia; that, "as England and Russia could not come into collision by land, the only question was, what naval force would be required by England to blockade Petersburg, Archangel, Odessa, and Riga for six months of the year, and the frost would keep up the blockade for the other six months." This, again, was hailed by the crowd of votaries of peace with tumultuous cheering!

More bellicose speeches we have rarely read, or more calculated to rouse a warlike spirit throughout the nation. They breathe a war-whoop. Nothing is hinted at about arbitration, or peaceful mediation; there is a direct invocation of force; we are to blockade the ports of Russia with our fleets, prepared, of course, if need be, to fight: and this suggestion comes from a man who has been wearying Parliament and the nation during a whole year with adjurations to disarm, to dismantle our dockyards, to disband our soldiers and seamen, and (as he told the people of Manchester in the beginning of this year) to save ten millions a year by relying upon the forbearance of other nations, and "trusting to Providence."

What do we infer from this inconsistent course on the part of Mr. Cobden and his followers? That they are knaves, propounding a doctrine which they know to be false, with some covert design of their own? Certainly not. They are only enthusiasts, the dupes of an illusion, striving to reduce to practice a theory of which their own conduct proves, to all but themselves, the utter impracticability.

ONE of the legacies which, it appears from the papers brought by the last mail, Sir Charles Napier intends to bequeath to the Indian army is the scheme of a Register, wherein the characters and qualifications of officers are to be recorded, in order that the Commander-in-Chief may be able to judge of their claims and fitness for the staff, and other departments of the public service. A suspicion had crept abroad that the reports from commanders of corps, whence this Register is to be compiled, were to be "secret and confidential;" but the Englishman, which seems to have been instructed upon the subject, denies that there is any secrecy in the matter, and states that officers are not to be debarred from knowing what their "figure" is. According to this authority, the returns which are to be transmitted to head-quarters will embrace the nature and length of the services of each officer, his general qualifications, including his merits as a linguist; how long he has served with his regiment, or with local or irregular corps, or on staff or civil employ; his absences on sick or private leave; the number of campaigns and actions he has been engaged in, the wounds he may have received, and the distinctions he may have acquired. The strictly military qualifications are to be denoted by figures, 4 denoting the highest degree of efficiency, and zero the lowest.

A scheme of this kind, which is not new in the public service at home, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. If such a record could be rendered strictly accurate and impartial, it would be valuable; and with reference to the mere statistics,-length of service, absences, actions, wounds, decorations, &c.,—there is no reason why it should not be so; but the difficulty is to secure impartiality and accuracy in the most important feature of the record, namely, an estimate of general and military qualifications. Is the return of the commanding officer to be final upon this point? Or is the individual to be permitted to question the appreciation of his military talents and qualifications, and to assert his claim to a higher number? Will not a knowledge of the grade assigned to each officer in the Register,—which must transpire if the record be open to the inspection of the individuals concerned,-sow jealousies and engender bickerings in corps,-inspiring No. 4 with inordinate hopes and expectations, and dispiriting the unfortunate cipher? These are considerations which should be weighed with a degree of care and deliberation proportioned to the possible effects of such a measure upon a very sensitive body of men.

A Mofussil journal, commenting playfully upon the scheme, supposes that, in India, the characters of everybody in the service, civil and military, are familiar to everybody; that officers in the Indian army know when each came out, how much each is in debt, and to whom, whether he is married and how many children he has got; and thence infers that, as far as statistics go, a Register is surperfluous. But upon the more vital point, the qualifications, the writer observes: "Suppose the Commanderin-Chief should ask some notorious gambler, in command of a regiment, what was his opinion of the officers under him: why the most meritorious person in his eyes would be the subaltern who, after receiving his pay, has no objection to go to his quarters, take a hand at cards, and lose and pay his ten or fifteen gold mohurs like a man." No one will assert that such a case is impossible, or, perhaps, very

Upon the whole, then, this scheme, so far as regards the registering of graduated qualifications, ought, in our opinion, to be most warily carried into execution. Viewed theoretically, it seems to realize that most desirable of objects, the distributing of rewards according to merit; but there is othing more hazardous, in such cases, than a blind pursuit of theory.

WE understand that a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, in favour of Mr. Bourne's scheme of Indian river navigation, has been forwarded to the East-India House, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Fairbairn, the engineer, addressed to the Chamber, in reply to a request for his opinion, in which he approves of the undertaking. A memorial from the Commercial Association of that town, to the same effect, was soon to follow. Memorials have likewise been prepared at Aberdeen (signed by twenty or thirty of the most influential merchants and shipowners, headed by the Lord Provost) and at Greenock. The subject, we further learn, is engaging the attention of the India and China Association at Liverpool.

We are told that, A.D. 1346, Mohammed III. projected a plan for the encouragement of husbandry in India; that he appointed an inspector for the regulation of all that related to the art; that he divided the country into districts of sixty miles square, and appointed deputies to each division, who were answerable for its cultivation and improvement, and that seventy lakhs of rupees were issued out of the imperial treasury for the carrying out of the work; that his immediate successor, Feroze III., who founded Ferozepore, diverted the course of one of the tributaries of the Sutlej for the purpose of affording facilities for irrigation to the province of Sirhind, and employed fifty thousand labourers on the work.

The Madras Government have just published a very valuable paper by General Cullen, Resident at Travancore, on the effects of vegetation on the humidity of the climate; the amount of rain which falls at different localities in the same season, and at different seasons in the same locality; and the amount of water that is discharged from the ground,—affected, as these appear to be, by the state of vegetation.

The Poornockundrodoy affirms the existence, in Burdwan, of a Brahman who can devour any number of rupees, and disgorge them whenever he likes.

Quantity is one thing, and quality another. "Give me," says Sadi, "one Arab steed, rather than a stableful of asses."



#### THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Report of the Committee on the Contract Packet Service contains the details of the various contracts entered into by the Government with the three leading ocean steam-navigation companies, viz., the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company, and the Cunard Halifax and Boston Company.

The duty originally performed by the Company now known as the Peninsular and Oriental Company was the conveyance of the mails to Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, the contract for which was entered into on the 22nd of August, 1837. The second branch of the service performed by this Company is the monthly conveyance of the mails between England, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. This contract was entered into in 1840. The vessels employed were to be of not less than 400-horse power, and capable of carrying four of the heaviest guns used in the navy. The terms were 37,000l. for the first year, 35,000L for the second year, and a subsequent diminution of 1,000 a year down to 32,000%. A further reduction of 3,500% a year was also made on the abandonment of a portion of the service, consisting of a fortnightly mail to Corfu. This contract was for five years, but it continued up to 1849. A new advertisement was then issued. In reply, two tenders were received -one from the Peninsular and Oriental, and the other from the India and Australia Company. The Peninsular and Oriental tender was to perform the service for 27,500l. a year, with reductions of 500l. a year so long as the contract might continue, the vessels to be two of 450 and one of 250 horse power. The India and Australia tender was for 25,650l., with two vessels of 400-horse power and one of 250. The Peninsular and Oriental Company pointed out that the contract should not lightly be removed from a Company that had embarked so much capital and had performed past services so satisfactorily, and at the same time they offered to concede to the Government all profits above 10 per cent. The Admiralty, however, found upon an examination of the books, which they made with the concurrence of the Directors, that no advantage to the Government was likely to arise from this, the shareholders having never received a dividend of 10 per cent., and there being no prospect of such a division. The Admiralty then made an offer to the Peninsular Company founded on the mileage rate paid to them for the Lisbon line. This was declined, but the Company subsequently signified they would be willing to take 24,000l. for the first year, with a diminution of 500l. for each subsequent year. The India and Australia Company also made an amended offer, and the Government, finding the existence of competition, resolved to advertise again. In reply, the Peninsular Company sent in a tender higher than their offer by private contract. It was for 26,750l., diminishing 500l. for the first four years. But the India and Australia Company's tender was for 18,450L, and the Treasury directed it to be accepted. Although, however, they were allowed till the last moment for raising their capital, they were unable to do so, and the former private offer of the Peninsular Company was then agreed to. This contract will expire in 1853, upon twelve months' notice.

The third contract of the Company is for the line commencing at Suez and terminating at Hong-kong. This commenced in January, 1845, and is for seven years. The allowance is 160,000l. per annum, 90,000l. of which is paid by the Government, and 70,000l. by the East-India Company. The requisite vessels are three of 500-horse power, two of 400, and two of 250. The contract is stated to have been well performed, no avoidable breaches having taken place, and no serious complaints having reached the Admiralty, except a memorial of the merchants of Hong-kong regarding late arrivals, which is still under investigation, the recurrence of the evil having, meanwhile, been

in some degree provided against by the appointment of a special agent at Singapore.

The following table will show the total service now performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company: -

Mail Service.	Number of Miles per Annum.	Annual Pay- ment.	Rate per Mile.	
Peninsular	91,656	₽. 20,500	s. d. 4 5	
Alexandria*	70,944	24,000	6 9	
India and China†	219,360	60,000	14 7	
Total number of miles	381,960			
Total payment per annum		104,500		
Average mileage rate			10 81	

Times.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE WITH INDIA. - The usual comparative statement issued by the East-India and China Association of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September in the years 1848 and 1849, shows a total decrease of 7 in the number of the vessels entered inwards, though the tonnage presents a slight increase; the great deficiency is in the port of Liverpool, where the entries were 166 ships, 75,463 tons, for 1848, and 144 ships, 67,876 tons, for 1849; a decrease of 22 ships, 7,387 tons. The entries at the port of London were 450 ships, 208.561 tons, in 1848, and 464 ships, 222,550 tons, in 1849; an increase of 14 ships. 13,989 Bristol and Hull show an increase of 6 vessels, 2,896 tons, the gross numbers being, for the respective years, 18 ships, 6,338 tons, against 24 ships, 9,234 tons. The Clyde and other ports present a decrease of 5 ships, 3,157 tons, the comparison being between 38 ships, 15,344 tons, in 1848, and 33 ships, 12,187 tons, in 1849. The increase in entries inwards occurred in vessels from Calcutta and New South Wales, and the decrease in vessels from Bombay and the Philippine Islands. The clearances outwards present a gross increase, for the period, of 80 ships, 35,456 tons, the number for 1848 being 739 ships, 314,949 tons; and for 1849, 819 ships, 380,405 tons. The increase for London is 24 ships, 11,005 tons; a difference between 405 ships, 199,384 tons, for 1848, and 429 ships, 210,389 tons, for 1849. The increase for Liverpool is 30 ships, 22,238 tons, the difference between 191 ships, 84,785 tons, for 1818, and 221 ships, 107,023 tons, for The increase for the Clyde and other ports is 25 ships, 2,310 tons, the difference between 131 ships, 51,870 tons, for 1848, and 156 ships, 57,180 tons, for 1849. The Bristol and Hull return shows the difference between 12 ships, 5.910 tons, for 1848, and 13 ships, 5,813 tons, for 1849. The clearances outwards have chiefly been to Calcutta, New South Wales, and the South Seas. The increase in Calcutta is 36 ships, 15,935 tons, and in New South Wales 44 ships, 24,959 tons.

THE AFFAIR AT MACAO. - The following letter has been addressed to Lord Palmerston by the Peace Congress Committee of London, relative to the dispute now pending between the British and Portuguese Governments, on the subject of the forcible release of Mr. Summers at Macao : - " Peace Congress Committee, 15, New Broad Street, Sept. 29, 1849.-My Lord, We have learnt with deep regret that a misunderstanding has arisen between the British and Portuguese Governments, in consequence of the death of a Portuguese soldier, killed at Macao by a party of English marines who were engaged in forci-bly releasing a British subject from confinement. Whilst this bly releasing a British subject from confinement. transaction justly demands the most searching investigation, we beg to express our earnest hope that it will not be permitted for one moment to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, and that, should any obstacle arise to prevent its amicable adjustment to the entire satisaction of both parties by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, your Lordship will at once exert your high influence to secure the settlement of the dispute by friendly negotiation."

the contract continues.

† The cost of coals, wages, and working expenses generally in the India and China seas is at least double the cost in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.



This is the maximum rate, and the payment diminishes £500 every year

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. - An intimation has been given by Lord Grey to parties interested in emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, that the plan of sending convicts to that colony has been withdrawn.

SOUTH-AFRICAN COTTON .- The Manchester Guardian states that the Commercial Association had received from Port Nata a consignment of thirty-seven bales of cotton, the growth of that colony; two, raised from Sea Island seed, were of a very superior quality, and fetched 13d, per lb. The bulk of the cotton was indigenous to the country; the staple is fully as long as the New Orleans, and it is of good quality. Some is considered worth 61d. to 61d. per lb.

COTTON FROM INDIA .- The Indian cotton ex-George Buckham, consigned to Mr. Hugh Fleming, of this town, by the East-India Company, met with so brisk a demand that only 100, out of the 670 bales of which the cargo consisted, remained unsold. The great bulk of the cotton from Broach sold at 51d. per lb.; some parcels brought as much as 5½d. The lowest qualities—we believe, the cotton from Kandeish—sold for 4½d. The cotton has been sold for general consumption. It is considered to be of fair average quality. The sample is fair, both as to length and fineness; and although not so clean as usual, it is of a clear, bright colour. - Munchester Guardian.

THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE. - A portrait of this nobleman, by Richmond and Robinson, presenting a most accurate likeness, has been published by Hogarth.

CURRY AS IN INDIA. - Messrs. Payne and Son, of 324, Regentstreet, have recently succeeded in manufacturing an excellent curry powder; the almost insurmountable difficulty of introducing the flavour of the green fruits and roots of India has been entirely overcome. This condiment is the best we have ever met with in England, and must be esteemed a boon by those who have resided in the east. Messrs. Payne have also just introduced a picquant novelty, which they call " Indian Curry Sauce." It is intended to supply in a measure the place of a curry for those who cannot succeed in making one. As a sauce it is a great improvement to, and peculiarly adapted for steaks, chops, game, and hashes. Both kinds of condiments referred to, deserve our unqualified recommendation.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS .- La Belle Alliance has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta; the Ostrich, for ditto to Madras; and the Hindostan, for ditto to Bombay.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

OCT. 4. Salsette, Monro, Van Dieman's Land; Hero, Donald, Port Phillip; Bussorah Merchant, Edwards, Bombay; Edward Robinson, Leyland, Ceylon; President, Melhuish, Bombay; Countess of Yarborough, Bennett, Manila.—5. Poictiers, Beale, Ceylon; Arabian, Snowdon, New South Wales; Deogaum, Evans, Beagal.—6. Thomas Henry, Jury, New South Wales; Ariel, Collie, Ceylon; Pakenham, Boyce, South Australia; Tasmania, Tucker, New South Wales and Rio Janeiro; Helen Augusta, Henderson, Akyab.—8. Sobraon, Nicol, New South Wales; Devon, Langley, Bengal; Ina, Darke, Maulmaia; Rainbow, Baillie, Ceylon; Hampshire, Beattie, Bombay; Mary Somerville, Johnson, Bengal; Atlas, Gerdes, Sourabaya.—10. Caledonia, Bond, Bombay.—11. Potentate, Phillips, Van Dieman's Land; Lady Colebrooke, Hamilton, Bombay; Boyne, Vincent, Bombay.—15. Templar, Brown, Bengal; tate, Phillips, Van Dieman's Land; Lady Colebrooke, Hamilton, Bombay; Boyne, Vincent, Bombay.—15. Templar, Brown, Bengal; Twenty-ninth of May, Godel, Ceylon; Sarah Metcalfe, Yorsten, Madras and Demerara. 19. Water Witch, Machan, South Australia; Phillip Dean, Dean, Algoa Bay.—20. Stag, McKerlie, Port Phillip and New South Wales; Julindur, Burn, New South Wales; Princess Royal, Adamson, Bengal.—22. Indian, Perchard, Bengal; Maryaret West, Baumann, Batavia.—23. Edmonstone, Sayers, Bombay; Mercy, Pezzack, South Australia.—24. Persia, Stevens, Ceylon; Lady Flora, Eagles, Madras.—25. Gunga, Braithwaite, South Australia.—26. Malabar. Noaks. Bengal: Traoje. Robert. South Australia.—26. Malabar, Noaks, Bengal; Tropic, Robertson, New South Wales; John Wood, Sheddings, Bombay; The Duke, Atkinson, Bengal; Taglioni, Joliffe, New South Wales; Dudbrooke, Smith, Bengal.—27. Walmer Castle, Thorne, and Euphrosyne, Barnes, Bengal; Alliance, Campbell, Bengal; Anne Cropper, Morton, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Hindoostan.—Nov. 1. Lieut. Nicholson, R.N.;

Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore and servant, M. G. Wetmore, Mr. J. C.

Rogers, Mr. N. L. Inglos, Lieut. Kent, R.N.; Mr. R. Gibbs,

Sen. Pulgar, Mr. R. Dalgeish, Mr. J. Cennett, Capt. Hoskins,

Sen. L. E. Riaza, Lieut. M'Logan, Mrs. Forsyth, Col. Bigge, Dr.

Corbett, Mr. Potter, Dr. Butter, Mr. Laslett, Mr. A. Stevens,

Lieut. White, Maj. Siddons, Lieut. Kayr, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penny,

Maj. Smith, Mrs. Whitlock, 2 children, and servants; Mrs. Shubrick, Mr. Forsyth, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Lillie, Mr. G. W. Cherry,

Mr. Lane, Mrs. Poole, Mr. Poole, Mr. Poole, jun.; Miss Walsh,

Capt. Young, Mrs. Young, 3 children, and servant.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. 8. Elizabeth Thompson, Betts, Launceston.—6. Hannah, Cape and Port Natal.—B. B. Greene, Miller, Mauritius ; Lucille, Benson, Algon Bay ; Sadak, Scarbrow, Cape ; Orient, Cory, Newport and Hong Kong.—7. Berkshire, White, New Zealand.—8. Iceni, Hutton (from Hartlepool), Madras.—5. Inconstant, Wilson (from Newcastle), Aden and Bombay.—8. Robert Clire, Doxford, Algon Bay; Devonshire, Brows, Cape and Mauritius. Clire, Doxford, Algoa Bay; Devonshire, Brows, Cape and Mauritius.

—6. Acasta, Robertson (from Hartiepool), Ceylon.—16. Asia, Roskell, Adelaide and Port Phillip; Borderer, Thompson, Bombay;
Jane Glassin, Pickering, Cape and Bombay; Duke of Bedford,
Thornhill, Cape and Madras; Indian Chief, Noble, Ceylon;
Thomas Arbuthnot, Heaton, Sydney; Nimrod. Atkins, Bombay.—
19. Duilins, Maxton, Hong-Kong; Jane, Pallot, South Australia;
Flora Macdonald, Provid Bengal, Formers, Ripon, and Larg Clay. Thomas Arbuthnot, Heaton, Sydney; Nimrod. Atkins, Bombay.—
19. Duilins, Maxton, Hong-Kong; Jane, Pallot, South Australia
Flora Macdonald, Proud, Bengal; Empress, Ripon, and Lara, Claydon, Algoa Bay; Union, Grainger, Habart Town; Brothers, Eilley
and Sibella, Coleman. Adelaide; Achilles, Mackevie, Sydney; Balmoral, Pryde, Sydney; Martin Luther, Hutton, Bombay; Token,
Nourse, Bombay; Duke of Norfolk, Broadhurst, St. Helena; Lord
Stanley, Mackay, Adelaide.—19. Lyme Regis, Mansfield, Madras.
Strath Eden, Turner, Adelaide and Port Phillip; Jamas Turcan,
Turcan Rombay: David Luon. Marsh. St. Helena.—21. Jane Turcan, Bombay; David Lyon, Marsh, St. Helena.—21. Jane Frances, Brown, Launceston; Thomas Blyth, Davidson, Mauritius. —22. Tartar, Rudge, and Castle Eden, Thornbill, Madras.

From PLYMOUTH .-- Oct. 6. Panama, Thomas, New South Wales.—2. Maitland, Henry, Port Phillip.—13. Diadem, Underwood, Port Phillip; Bolivar, Murray, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—16. Cornwall, Crouch, New South Wales.—19. Agincourt, Cumberland, Adelaide.—24. Asia, Roskell, Port Adelaide and Port Phillip; Duke of Bedford, Thornhill, Cape and Madras.

Phillip; Duke of Bedford, Thornhill, Cape and Madras.

From Liverpool.—Oct. 3. Anjer, Purss, Manila.—4. Dundee, Patricksen, Cape.—6. Anne Mary, Hilton, Calcutta; Anna Mary, Forrest, Cape.—7. Amelia Mulholland, Forrest, Cape and Algae Bay.—8. Herculean, Overend, Bombay.—11. Duncan, Parry, Calcutta; Syria, Simmonds, Bombay.—13. Jeremiah Garnett, Duly, Shanghai; James Alexander, Cottier, Calcutta; Tigris, Patricksen, Calcutta (after putting back); Eliza Pirrie, Darley, Bombay.—14. Teazer, Wainwright, Cape and Algoa Bay.—15. Lady Raffles, Martin, Calcutta.—16. Heroine, Tomkins, Cape and New South Wales; Asia, Newlands, Calcutta.—17. Condor, Daly, Port Phillip.—18. Ayrshire, Brown, Bombay.—19. Endymion, Withycomb, Calcutta. Giaour, Putt, Ceylon.—20. Otterspool, Hughes, Shanghai; Emperor, Day, and Socrates, Supple, Calcutta; Gertrude, Campbell, Bombay.—22. Regina, Deas, Calcutta.

From the CLyde.—Sept. 30. Tadmor, Dowie, Bombay.—Oct.

From the CLYDE. - SEPT. 30. Tadmor, Dowie, Bombay. - Oct. 4. Hope, Grange, Aden.—5. Corinna, Bray, Batavia and Singapore.
—6. Neptune, Forrest, Batavia and Singapore; Somnauth, Lawson, Bombay.—12. Tinto, Hicks, Bombay.—14. Ormelie, Dallas, Calcutta.—22. Oriental, Connell, Calcutta.

From HABTLEPOOL .- OCT. 17. Fleur de Lis, Robson, Ceylon .-19. Alexander, Eagle, Calcutta.

From SUNDERLAND .- OCT. 16. Cresswell, Brown, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE .- OCT. 23. Strabane, Anderson, Aden and Bombay .- 24. Reliance, Robertson, Penang and Singapore; Brahmin, M'Enchern, Bombay.

From SWANSEA .- OCT. 5. Richardson, English, Adelaide.

From BRISTOL .- OCT. 7. Batavier, Java.

From NEWPORT .- OCT. 7. Nehalennia, Burt, Manila.

From HULL.-OCT. 1. Halifax Packet, Garrick, Bombay.

From CARDIFF. - Oct. 4. Sally, Bell, Ascension.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Erin, from Southampton, Oct. 15.

For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Bovill, child, and 2 servants; Mrs. Bradish; Mrs. Bowie, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mr. J. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, jun.; Capt. Pakenham, Lieut. colonel Hartley, Mrs. Hamid and sister, Miss Bradstock, neice, and servan; Lieut. gen. Ellica, Mrs. Ellice, 2 daughters, governess, 2 female and 1 man servant; Mrs. M. A. Owen, Mr. R. C. Capel, Mrs. Binmore, and 2 children and 2 children.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20, to proceed per steamer Haddington from Suez.—For Malta.—Dr. and Mrs. Dods, Lieut. Hon. A. Bury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beveridge and 2

For Aden.—Mrs. W. Lodwick, Mrs. J. C. Stewart and native servant, Major Shuldham, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Col. Smee, Mr. Sperling, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. E. Langley, Capt. Morris.

For CALCUTTA .- Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. col. J. U. Taylor, Mr. A. Hammond, Major Ramsay, Mrs. Cumberlege, Mr. D. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, 2infants, and servant; Miss Bagshawe, Mrs. Col. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, 2ndants, and servant; Miss Bagshawe, Mrs. Col. Jones, Miss Borradaile and female servant, Miss Warren, Miss A. Warren, Mr. Wintle, Capt. Cheere, Mr. C. Lowdell, Mr. R. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Apthorp, Miss Nott, Mr. R. Garrett, Capt. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, infant, and servant; Mr. Morris, Mr. Bird, Mr. G. U. Adam, Mrs. Adam, Mr. Brachen, Miss Brachen, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Tennant, Miss Tennant, jun. Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Begg, Mr. Nichol, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Plumb, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. H. W. Hammond, Miss Henderson,



Mrs. C. B. Saunders, Mr. W. S. Kelly, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Hogg, Mr. E. Johnson, Sir J. Hill, bart. Hon. R. Drummond, Mr. D. M. Probyn, Mrs. Craigie, Capt. Hon. J. Bourke, Mr. Dick, Mr. F. B. Elliot, Mr. Whyte, Capt. Fitzsimon, Mr. C. J. Arabath. buthnot, Capt. Jones.

For MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Cochrane, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. J. Breeks, Mrs. Ford, Miss Kutzleben, Mr. Emerson, Miss Glass, Mr. T. Boileau, Mr. Northey, Mr. Forrester, Mr. M. Wilson, Mr. Baker.

For CEYLON.-Mrs. Long, Mr. J. L. Keir, Mrs. Keir, Mr. W. Morriss.

For SINGAPORE. - Miss De Wind, Mr. R. V. Grahame, Mr. Spottiswood, Miss Spottiswood, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis.

For PENANG. - Miss Counter.

For Hong-Kong .- Mr. Preston, Mr. G. Gibb, Mr. Ryrie, Capt. Parker, R.N.; Master Parker.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

DUNBAR, the lady of Capt. 21st fusileers, of Sca-park, Morayshire, N.B. s. Oct. 8.

FORSTER, Mrs. B. s. at sea, on board the steamer Ripon, Sept. 29. LOCH, the wife of Thomas C. Bengal civil service, d. at Portobello, near Edinburgh, Oct. 9.

MACLEAN, the lady of Col. d. at 11, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, Oct. 24.

ROBERTS, the wife of Arthur A. Bengal civil service, s. at Ravensbourne, Lewisham, Oct. 6.

VIGNE, the wife of Rev. H. s. at the Vicarage, Sunbury, Oct. 12. WALKER, the lady of W. H. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, d. at Brighton, Oct. 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

Andrews, Capt. E. 7th Bom. N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of the late William Rudd, at Cockermouth, Oct. 11. BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th Ben. N.I. to Augusta E. d. of J. G.

Moyle, late President of the Bombay Medical Board, at Cheltenham, Oct. 18.

BASELEY, Capt. C. Ben. army, to Marian, d. of the late Charles H. Hodson, at Brompton, Oct. 18.

BLAIR, David A. to Helena H. d. of the late Sir W. Rough, Chief Institute of Carlon, at Navy Morrhobose Church

Justice of Ceylon, at New Marylebone Church, Oct. 4.
Bowne, Alexander G. to Georgiana St. Clair, d. of A. Millar, at

BOWIE, Alexander G. to Georgians St. Clair, u. of A. Leiller, Edinburgh, Oct. 3.

Browner, Capt. S. 66th Ben. N.I. to Sarah E. d. of the late James Benton, at Edmonton, Oct. 17.

CHAMBRES, William, to Louisa, M. d. of the late Lieut. col. Maddock, Bengal estab. at Bromfield, Cumberland, Oct. 2.

COOK, Walter W. to Helen L. d. of J. F. Intreld, at Batavia

CROFT, George A. to Mrs. Oakes, widow of the late Thomas A.

CROFT, George A. to Mrs. Oakes, widow of the late Thomas A. Oakes, Madras civil serv. at Paris, Oct. 20.

DEANE, Rev. William J. to Sophia A. L. d. of the late Paul M. Wynch, Bengal civil serv. at Chelsea, Oct. 16.

FERRYMAN, Lieut. col. 89th reg. to Jane, d. of the late W. Sinclair, at Malta, Sept. 20.

FOWLER, Alexander, to Catherine, d. of the late Col. Thomas Thatcher, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Kinerton, Gloucestershire, Oct. 17.

GORDON, Capt. John, to Amelia C. d. of the late Sir Herbert Compton, chief justice of Bombay, at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone. Oct. 10. lebone, Oct. 10.

LIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th Madras N.I. to Agnes F. d. of the late

LIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th Madras N.I. to Agnes F. d. of the late C. Baker, at Eling, Hants.

OLIPHANT, William H. to the Hon. Charlotte Murray, 4th d. of the late Right Hon. Lord Elibank, at Edinburgh, Oct. 9.

OTTEY, Lieut. col. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Sophia, d. of the late Rev. T. F. Ottey, at Bridstow, Ross, Oct. 25.

PINDER, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Madras European L. I. to Emily, d. of W. Tentch at Aden. Aug. 20.

W. Trutch, at Aden. Aug. 20.

SEAWARD, John, to Mary E. d. of the late E. Wyburd, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Milton Church, Kent. Oct. 17.

SHEWAN, A. surgeon, Madras Army, to Jane M. d. of the late Dr. H. Mackenzie, at the Manse of Caull, Aberdeenshire,

WEBSTER, Thomas B. 15th Bombay N.I. to Julia R. S. d. of B. Price, at Paris, Oct. 6.

WEDDERBURNE, Charles F. W. to Ann, d. of the late W. Helyar, Oct. 9.

ANDERSON, Anne, relict of Capt. R. Hon. East India Co's maritime service, at Brighton, aged 84, Oct. 8.

Bonnon, Henrietta, wife of Major T. late of the Ceylon rifles, at

Hammersmith, Oct. 19. BROOKS, Lieut. col. J. 2nd Bombay light cavalry, at Naples,

Aug. 28.
DUNBAR, Major general, J. P. Bombay establishment, at Torquay, Oct. 19.

LINDSAY, George, late of the Bengal civil service, at Blackheath, aged 49, Oct. 25.

MORRIS, Emily, wife of J. H. at Peckam, Oct. 12.

NISBET, Richard, formerly of the East India Company's maritime establishment, at New Brompton, aged 80, Oct. 19.

RANDALL, Henrietta, relict of the late Col. C. of the Madras army, at Tamerton Folliot, near Plymouth, Oct. 22.

READ, Alexander, late of the Madras civil service, at 2, Dorset-square, aged 72, Oct. 8.

REMMETT, Capt. H. G. Ceylon regt. at George-street, Portmansquare, aged 32, Oct. 24.

SCHNEIDER, Robert N. of the Indian navy, at Bombay, on board

the E. I. Co.'s ship Hastings, Aug. 21.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th, 1849.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward J. C. Richardson. Madras Estab.—Mr. R. C. Lewin.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab .- The Rev. R. K. Hamilton.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. E. K. Money, artillery. Lieut. H. Yule, engineers. Lieut. J. C. Paterson, 2nd Europ. regt. Lieut. Felix V. B. Jervis, 56th N.I. Surg. R. Phillipson.

-Capt. A. R. Thornhill, 5th cav. Madras Estab.-Lieut. G. R. Pinder, 2nd Europ. reg. Lieut. col. R. Alexander, 2nd N.I. Lieut. col. R. Alexander, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. A. C. Silver, 4th N.I.
Brev. mej. H. Griffiths, 11th N.I.
Capt. J. C. Giffard, 12th N.I.
Lieut. C. P. Y. Triscott, 43rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Charles F. Jackson, 2nd cav.
Capt. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I.
Capt. E. C. Beale, 22nd N.I.
Lieut. P. C. Wright. 20th N.I.
Lieut. P. C. Wright. 20th N.I.

Lieut. P. C. Wright, 29th N. I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. Taylor, Indian Navy. Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. W. Foord, pilot service.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIAIL Bengal Estab.—The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond. Mr. Henry M. Reid, in Nov.

Madras Estab .- Mr. R. S. Garratt.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Lieut. William P. Waddy, artillery. Lieut. col. T. M. Taylor, 5th cav. Cornet Charles Wyndham, 9th cav., overland, Jan. Capt. William J. Martin, 9th N.I., overland, Nov.

Lieut. E. P. T. Nepean, 38th N.I. Capt. H. H. Say, 45th N.I.

Maj. P. Hay, 54th N. I. Madras Estab. — Lieut. H. E. Hicks, artillery.

Lieut. John C. Monckton, 2nd cav., overland, Jan.

Lieut. C. H. Middleton, 8th cav. Lieut. H. Acton, 2nd N.I. Lieut. W. J. Jones, 4th N.I. Maj. C. T. Le Hardy, 14th N.I. Lieut. R. Hughes, 16th N.I. Ens. R. S. Baker, 17th N. I. Lieut. Alexander H. Peill, 32nd N.I., per Lady Flora. Capt. J. Kitson, 45th N.I.

Surg. John Richmond, overland, Feb. Assist. surg. C. W. Pickering.

Bombay Estab. - Lieut. col. Frederick P. Lester, artillery, overland, March.

Maj. A. Rowland, artillery. Capt. James Kilner, engineers. Lieut. Henry G. H. Reid, 2nd Europ. reg. Maj. E. P. Lynch, K.L.s., 29th N.I. Surg. J. Don. Assist. surg. G. M. Ogilvie, M.D.
Assist. surg. Henry S. Moore, overland, 29th

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Comm. G. B. Kempthorn, Indian Navy. Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Childs, pilot service.

## GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. Mark B. Thornhill, 6 months.

Oct.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. W. Hore, 25th N. I., 6 months. Lieut. W. O. Harris, 32nd N.I., do. Capt. H. Lyell, 43rd N.I., do. Lieut. Andrew G. Reid, 47th N.I., do. Capt. J. Macdonald, 50th N.I., do. Lieut. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N. I., do. Madras Estab.—Capt. W. S. Ommanney, 2nd cav., do. Bombay Estab. — Maj. R. Blood, 11th N.I., do. Capt. C. H. Morse, 14th N.I., do. Assist. surg. C. R. O. Bloxham, do.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. R. W. Leeds, Indian Navy, 3 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab .- The Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D., Archdeacon of Calcutta.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. Frederic Moore, invalids. Surg. William Gordon, M.D. Bombay Estab .- Capt. Henry Creed, artillery. Capt. Gillanders, 2nd Europ. regt. Vet. surg. J. S. Stockley.

#### LIST OF RANK.

(No. 4 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

The Hon. Francis Algernon James Chichester, Hindostan, 20th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John Innes Robinson, Marlborough, 9th Aug. To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by

the overland route, and in the following order, viz. James Stevens Shepherd, Hindostan, 20th Sept.

Charles John Hunt, do. do.

#### For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

Adrian Denys Vanrenen (abroad), para. via Marseilles, 7th July.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.-

Edward Pitches Wilson Ripley, Hindostan, 20th July. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-Thomas Herbert Maddock, Monarch, 28th July.

Henry Paul William Wynch, do. do. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.-

George Cleland Rowcroft, Alfred, 10th Aug. Thomas Carnegy Anderson, Prince of Wales, 27th Aug.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

Robert Chalmers (abroad), para. via Marseilles, 7th Sept.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.

William Alexander Battine, Hindostan, 20th Sept. Frederick Moffat, do. do.

John Paton Martin, do. do, Thomas Norris Baker, do. do.

#### (No. 4 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

George Alexander Arbuthnot, Ripon, 20th Aug. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the

ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Septimus Hodgson, Gloriana, 9th Sept.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

William Henry Whitlock, Hindostan, 20th Sept.

Memo. —Mr. Ernest Ulysses Bowler, declining to accept the appointment, his name is to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1849.

#### (No. 4 of 1849.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Richard Surtees Sherwood, Hindostan, 20th Sept.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.

Francis Charteris Davidson, Ripon, 20th Aug.

#### (No. 3 of 1849.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz .-

David Morgan, Marlborough, 9th Aug.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.-

Frederick Corbyn, M.D., Hindostan, 20th Sept.

#### (No. 4 of 1849.)

#### ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

George Whitaker Walter, Duke of Bedford, 12th Oct.

#### (No. 3 of 1849.)

#### ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

James Welsh, Dartmouth, 31 st July.

#### (No. 3 of 1849.)

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 18th July, 1849).

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked :-

William Thomas Crockett, per Owen Glendower, sailed

21st July, 1849. To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the

ship on which he embarked, viz .-Edward Charles Forbes, per Ripon (st.), sailed 20th

Aug. 1849. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked, viz.-

Thomas Henry Bowman Barron, per Earl of Hardwicke, sailed 20th Aug. 1819.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship on which he embarked, viz.

Roger Beckwith Leefe, per Earl of Hardwicke, sailed 25th Aug. 1849.

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#### (No. 2 of 1849.)

## VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL FILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List, dated 4th April, 1849.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.-Edward Worthington, per Dalhousie, sailed 21st April,

Edward John Pitfield Jones, per Southampton, sailed 21st July, 1849.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship on which he embarked, viz .-

James Stevens Lewin, per Southampton, sailed 31st July,

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked, viz.-

Pearce Nugent Nixon, per Alfred, sailed 10th Aug. 1849.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 181H SEPT. 1849.

Bengal, 80th Foot .- Lieut. John Cumming to be capt. without purch., v. Tyler, dec. Dated 10th June, 1849.

Ens. Donald Maclean Fraser to be lieut., v. Cumming. Dated 10th June, 1849.

Ens. William Whitehead, from 62nd Foot, to be ens., v.

Ens. william whitehead, from ozna root, to be ens., v.
Fraser. Dated 18th Sept. 1849.
98th Foot.—William Henry Lance, gent., to be ens. by
purch., v. Farrington, prom. Dated 18th Sept. 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. John Richard Harvey, from 77th
Foot, to be ens., v. Maunsell, who retires. Dated 18th Sept. 1849.

51st Foot. - Francis Charlesworth Kennedy, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Mason, prom. Dated 18th Sept.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH SEPT. 1849.

Bombay, 8th Foot. — Ens. George Fuller Walker to be lieut: without purch., v. Dowse, dec. Dated 13th Sept. 1849. Ens. Frank McPherson, from 17th Foot, to be ens., v. Walker. Dated 25th Sept. 1849.

## WAR OFFICE, 2ND OCT. 1849.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags. - Cornet Frederick Ellis to be lieut. by purch., v. Atkinson, who retires. Dated 2nd Oct. 1849.

18th Foot. - Lieut. col. Charles James Coote, from 69th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Dillon, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Oct. 1849.

29th Foot.-Lieut. Carey Handfield to be capt. without purch., v. Fraser, dec. Dated 30th April, 1849. Ens. George Augustus Ferris to be lieut., v. Handfield.

Dated 30th April, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Reg. -- 2nd lieut. Charles Cliffe to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Pearson, who retires. Dated 2nd Oct. 1849.

WAR OFFICE, 5TH OCT. 1849.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Lieut. William Hicks Slade, from 3rd Drag. Guards, to be lieut., v. Chaplin, who exchanges. Dated 5th Oct. 1849.

29th Foot.—Ens. De Vic Valpy to be lieut. by purch., v. Ferris, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled. Dated 5th Oct. 1849.

Ens. Thomas Hood Gordon, from 74th Foot, to be ens., v. Valpy. Dated 5th Oct. 1849.

## WAR OFFICE, 12TH OCT. 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Qu. mast. serj. Thomas Madden to be qu. mast., v. Price, dec. Dated 12th Oct. 1849. qu. mast., v. Price, dec. Dated 12th Oct. 1849. 61st Foot.—Capt. William Henry Vicars to be maj. with-

out purch., v. Stephens, dec. Dated 28th July, 1849. Licut. William Edward Durand Deacon to be capt. without purch., v. Vicars. Dated 28th July, 1849.

Ens. John Henry Lukis, from 3rd Foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Deacon. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.

Ens. Thomas Edward Gordon, from 4th Foot, to be ens.,

v. Parks, dec. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. Henry Dundas Maclean, from half-pay unattached, to be maj., v. John Temple, who exchanges. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.

Capt. William Fanshawe Bedford to be maj. by purch., v. Maclean, who retires. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.
Lieut. George Waldegrave Bligh to be capt. by purch.,
v. Bedford. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.

purch., v. Bligh. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Spring to be capt. without purch., v. the Hon. W. Gage, dec. Dated 15th July,

2nd-Lieut. Robert Wilmot Brooke to be 1st lieut. by

Ens. Wm. Hall to be lieut. without purch., v. Spring. Dated 15th July, 1849.

Ens. Edward Meurant, from 46th Foot, to be ens., v. Hall. Dated 12th Oct. 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 19TH Oct. 1849.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.-Lieut. Octavius Henry St. George Anson to be capt. by purch., v. Bsev. maj. Campbell, who retires. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

Cornet Edmund D'Arcy Hunt to be lieut. by purch., v. Anson. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

Alfred Hives, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Ellis, prom. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

Madras, 84th Foot .- Ens. Richard Stanshead Barwell to be lieut. by purch., v. Garner, who retires. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Henry Semple, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Brooke, prom. Dated 19th Oct. 1849.

86th Foot.—William Knipe, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bennett, appointed to the 30th Foot. Dated 19th

# EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Castle Eden, for Madras, from Gravesend, Oct. 18, 255 Company's troops; Capt. J. G. Revand; Lieuts., J. Jones, R. Hughes; Assist.-surg., C. W. Pickering. Per Tartar, for Madras, from Gravesend, Oct. 18, 110

Queen's troops; Major Griffiths; Capt. Baher.

#### BOOKS.

Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India. By H. M. Ellior, Esq. In Four Vols. Vol. I. General Histories. Calcutta, 1849.

We have already slightly noticed (p. 471) this very valuable work, which was undertaken by the author preparatory to the execution of a grand design, that of lithographing a uniform edition of the native historians of India. Want of funds to complete so expensive an undertaking has caused it to be laid aside for the present; meanwhile, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Elliot has compiled what he modestly terms an Index of the various MSS., their titles, authors, localities, &c., accompanied by extracts from some of the MSS., in the original, with translations, summaries of the contents of others, critical remarks, and copious refethe MSS. have been given. He has likewise added occasional biographical sketches of some of the most distinguished personages.

Sir Henry has not betrayed the ordinary weakness of authors, in exaggerating the value of the work which has cost him so much labour. He confesses that the intrinsic value of these native histories is small; they can hardly claim a higher rank than that of annals:-

"They comprise, for the most part, nothing but a mere narration of events, conducted with reference to chronological sequence, without speculation on causes or effects; without a reflection or suggestion which is not of the most puerile and contemptible kind; and tion which is not of the most puerile and contemptible kind; and without any observations calculated to interrupt the monotony of successive conspiracies, revolts, intrigues, murders, and fratricides, so common in Asiatic monarchies, and to which India unhappily forms no exception. If the artificial definition of Dionysius is correct, that 'History is Philosophy teaching by examples, 'then there is no native Indian historian; and few have even approached to so high a standard. Of examples, and very bad ones, we have ample store; though even in them the radical truth is obscured by the hereditary. official, and sectarian prepossessions of the narrator; hereditary, official, and sectarian prepossessions of the narrator; but of philosophy, which deduces conclusions calculated to benefit us by the lessons and experience of the past, and offers sage counsel the of the ressons and experience or the past, and offers sage counsel for the future, we search in vain for any sign or symptom. Of domestic history also we have in our Indian annalists absolutely nothing, and the same may be remarked of nearly all Mubammedan historians, except Ibn Kaldún. By them society is never contemplated either in its constituent elements of the constituent elements. plated either in its constituent elements or mutual relations; in its established classes or popular institutions; in its private recesses or habitual intercourses. In Indian histories, there is little which enahabitual intercourses. In Indian instories, there is little which enables us to penetrate below the glittering surface, and observe the practical operation of a despotic government and rigorous and sanguinary laws, or the effect upon the great body of the nation of these injurious influences and agencies.

44 But though the intrinsic value of these works may be small, they will still yield much that is worth observation to any one who will attentively examine them. They will serve to dispel the mists of ignorance by which the knowledge of India is too much obseured, and show that the history of the Muhammedan period remains yet to be written. They will make our native subjects more sensible of the immense advantages accruing to them under the mildness and equity of our rule. If instruction were sought for from them, we should be spared the rash declarations respecting Muhammedan India, which are frequently made by persons not otherwise ignorant. Characters now renowned only for the splendour of their achieve-ments and a succession of victories, would, when we withdraw the well of flattery, and divest them of rhetorical flourishes, be set forth in a truer light, and probably be held up to the execuation of man-kind."

The number of works recorded in the four volumes (the last volume consisting entirely of original extracts) is 231. general histories (to which the first volume, now before us, is devoted) amount to 67; the particular histories, to 67; the histories of the House of Timur, to 97.

The resources which this work will afford to Oriental students, and which they alone can duly appreciate, are great. We hope it is but a step towards a similar undertaking upon a still larger scale. A copious Bibliographical Index of Oriental MSS. upon all subjects, indicating their authors, their contents, and the libraries where they are deposited, would be an inestimable

Free-Trade a Bunya's Owl; to which is added, a Literal Version of the Original Hindee Satire of Meerza Rufee-oos-Souda. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE story of the Bunya's Owl, as related by the poet Souda, is this: -A Delhi bunya, or dealer, had long dunned in vain a sharp-witted debtor, who hit upon an expedient to get out of the bunya's books. He called upon him with an owl, which he represented to be a goshawk falcon, a "bird of birds,"—a present for a king. The bunya, having a commission to buy a hawk for a great ameer, thought the opportunity an excellent one to get his bill paid; and being assured by the debtor that the bird was not an unclean animal, that it fed not on flesh, but on bread, milk, and rice, he strikes a bargain, whereby the debt of Rs. 200 is extinguished, and the cunning debtor gets Rs. 100 cash in hand. The simple bunya runs chuckling with his prize to his wife, who, better versed in ornithology, calls him a blockhead, and tells him

> That is no falcon, but an owl, Of habit, as of omen, foul.

This tale, which the Hindu poet applies satirically to "a pedant, prig, and pettifogger" of his own time, is by his translator employed to expose the theory of free-trade, by adopting which, he supposes, Sir Robert Peel, the bunya, has mistaken an owl for a falcon.

We believe this to be the first instance of the successful adaptation of Hindu poetry to the purposes of European satire.

The Revelations of an Orderly, being an Attempt to expose the Abuses of Administration by the Relation of Every-day Occurrences in the Mofussil Courts. By PANCHEOURER KHAN. Madden.

THESE "Revelations," as they are termed, were originally published in the Benares Recorder, an Indian newspaper which has recently expired for want of support. The writer professes to state facts which had come under his own observation, in the course of a long experience in different Government departments, with the view of exposing abuses in the subordinate administration of the Mofussil Courts, and the arts employed by natives to "throw dust into the eyes" of their European superiors. He relates the incidents in the avowedly fictitious character of "an Orderly."

We have no doubt that, amidst much exaggeration and caricature, there is some truth in the pictures he has drawn of the characters that flourish in these Courts, and in his representations of the success with which native villany poisons the very fountains of justice. Unhappily, India is not the only country where law is perverted into an instrument of oppression; a recent case in our Palace Court would, without much dressing up, form a parallel to some of the most spicy chapters of the "Orderly."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1850, will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1849.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th Sept. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL. Secretary.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE PILOT STATION FOR THE RIVER HOOGHLY IN THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

DIRECTIONS for APPROACHING the PILOT STA-TION for the RIVER HOOGHLY during the S.W. MONSOON.

Experience of the New Pilot Station off the South Channel having established that it can be made by vessels from False Point with the greatest facility, and that pilots can also be readily supplied, and the same causes existing which originally rendered necessary the removal of the Pilot Station from off Point Palmyras to a position about fifteen miles S.W. by W. of the Outer Floating Light in lat. 20° 56 N., long. 88° 03′ E., and in from 17 to 22° fathoms water, Notice is hereby given, that this latter station will in future be continued during the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the 15th March to the 15th September.

No difficulty can possibly be felt in passing from False Point to the present station, if common attention be paid to the lead and the following directions, prepared by Capt. Lloyd, late Officiating Marine Surveyor General, after a careful survey of the ground between the two points:—

"False Point Light House is in lat. 90° 194′ N. and long. 86° 47′ E., and the

"False Point Light House is in lat. 20° 19½ N. and long. 86° 47′ E., and the South Channel Buoy in lat. 20° 59′ N. and long. 88° 4′ E., and bears from the lighthouse N. 61° E. true, or N.E. by E. ½ E. by compass, distant 83 miles, and is laid in 15° Channel Buoy in lat. 20° 50° N. E. by E. ½ E. by compass, distant 83 miles, and

South Channel Buoy in lat. 20° 59° N. and long. 80° 47′ E., and the South Channel Buoy in lat. 20° 59° N. and long. 80° 4° E., and bears from the lighthouse N. 61° E. true, or N.E. by E. ½ E. by compass, distant 83 miles, and is laid in 12 fathoms.

"A bank of soundings extends from off Point Palmyras in a direction towards the tail of the Western Sea Reef, and the nature of the bottom (as distinguished from that of the Hooghly deposit, which is sand and mud, with shining specks) is a gravelly substance composed of sand, shells, and small pebbles discharged from the 'Kunka,' and other rivers near Point Palmyras, the lighter material of which, being carried farther out, is deposited, and forms what is called the 'Pilot's Ridge,' which, in crossing to the N.Wd., shows a littless water than on either side. In coming from seaward, you shoal rather suddenly from 28 to 23 fathoms, upon its eastern edge. It is composed of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown colour.

"The best guide, therefore, to enable a vessel to direct her course from False Point to the pilot vessels at the present station, will be to run down the edge of the 'Pilot's Ridge,' which can readily be done by making the Light House, and bringing it to bear about W.S.W. or S.W. by W., distant by computation from 10 to 15 miles, then steering to the E.N.Ed., and having gradually increased the depth of water to 23 fathoms upon the eastern edge of the ridge, regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course, and distance run from the light house, it is almost impossible to miss the pilot vessels if the above limits are kept within, either by getting too far to windward or falling to leeward, for the soundings increase or rapidly to seaward from the present station, that 28 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the southward of it, and 23 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the southward of it, and 23 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles t

olive-coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it."

Vessels approaching the station during the day are required to show the usual signal for a pilot, and by night to give as early and as much warming as possible by firing guns, burning blue lights, and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen; but commanders are strictly enjoined to avoid as much as possible making the station during the night.

Ships have been lost from running for the station in dark, or threatening, or actualty bad weather. In such weather, the pilot vessels cannot be made out, and if fallen in with, cannot board the inward-bound vessel, nor could the pilot take her in, if he was on board. No advantage, then, is gained by attempting toget a pilot in such weather, while the danger is imminent. It is strongly recommended, therefore, to commanders, under such circumstances, to put their ships under snug canvas while well out in deep water, and keep to sea.

To mark the station, one of the pilot vessels will show during the day a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the main top gallant mast head, and a good mast head light during the night, and will burn a blue light and a maroon alternately every half-hour, and fire a gun at 8 P.M., at midnight, and at A.M. Vessels approaching the station, and while there, as well as when approaching the light and buoy station vessels, are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day; and in communicating with either of the above vessels, either at anchor or hove to, when it is necessary to cross her, to pass under the stern; several instances of serious damage have occurred during the sow, monsoon, whereby the outer floating light was more than once compelled to leave her station for repairs, to the great inconvenience and risk of vessels entering and quitting the river.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Fort William, 18th August, 1848.

- \* The only alteration made in the above admirable directions of Capt. Lloyd, is that of substituting the expression" present station" for "proposed new sta-tion," which, as more than five years have elapsed since the change so indicated was adopted, might mislead.—J. S.
- † The light vessels are directed, when another vessel is approaching during the night, to show a light at the gaff end, to mark the way they are riding.

Published by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

JAMES C. MELVILL. Secretary.

East-India House, London, the 10th October, 1849.



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20	19 4	,, 23 ,,
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40 50	9th of May,	1,000 1,000	31 10 0 42 15 0	18 2 3 24 11 7				
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# DESPATCHES, MINUTES, & CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K.G.,

DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

Revised by his LOEDSHIP.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Auckland, with a mail, left Bombay on Sept. 17, and reached Aden Oct. 7 (13 hours after the Hindostan had left for Suez). The Acbar, with another mail, left Bombay Oct. 3, and arrived at Aden Oct. 11.

Both the mails were forwarded on Oct. 12, and reached Suez on ct. 18. They arrived at Alexandria on the 21st, by the Medusa, Malta on the 25th, and Marseilles on the 26th, per Medina.

# DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of Wednesday, November 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, November 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or it marked via Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday November 24. if marked via Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, November 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 2.)

# DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta ... .. Sept. 22 | Madras .. Sept. 25 Bombay .. .. Oct. 3

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay mail, although its arrival follows so close upon that of the Calcutta mail, only four days intervening, puts us in possession of nearly a month's intelligence from Bombay, and a fortnight's from Calcutta. speaking, this copious supply adds little to our stock of news, except a confirmation of the statement in our last Summary, that peace and quiet reign throughout India. Of domestic and local incidents, however, there is no dearth.

The Mopla affair, of which some fuller particulars are given in another column, was, as reported in our last issue,

terminated by the death of the insurgents, who, like frenzied enthusiasts, preferred being bayoneted to surrendering. It appears from the official report made by Major Dennis, of her Majesty's 94th regiment, in command of a detachment of parties from that corps and the 39th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, that they came up with the Moplas, who had taken post in a pagoda near Teermanam Coonettoo, and, on the approach of the troops. the desperate men rushed out upon the detachment. armed with matchlocks, spears, swords, and war knives. and, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, a sanguinary conflict ensued, ending, as we said, in the destruction of the 64 Moplas, with comparatively few casualties on the part of the troops. Three European soldiers were killed,-the Moplas directing their attack chiefly against this portion of the detachment,—and about a dozen men were wounded. The wounds of Major Dennis and Lieutenant Vaughan, of the 94th, were slight. It appears that these fanatics formed part of a mischievous band, who, some time since, attacked a Bombay officer on his way to the Nielgherries, and severely maltreated him.

The great topic of this mail is the heavy fall of rain with which the western and southern parts of India have been visited, and which have suffered greatly. The season may be said to have been one of almost unexampled severity, extending over an unusually long space of time. "Certainly," observes the Bombay Courier, "there has been none such in Western India for the last two-and-thirty years." The rains began at Bombay with a heavy fall on the 1st September, when 5 inches were measured in six hours, and the total fall for the season has been 118 inches. On the 17th the fall was general throughout the country. At Compta (on the coast) a tremendous hurricane accompanied the rain, beginning on the 16th of September and lasting until the evening of the 18th, committing great havoc, and destroying eighteen out of twenty-three native pattimars in the harbour. The storm was felt at Hydrabad (in Scinde), Cambay, and Malligaum, on the same day, the rains occasioning dreadful damage, causing the rivers to rise, and damaging many of the crops. At Surat, on the 18th ult., the rise of the river first began to occasion alarm. and on the following day it burst everywhere into the town, rising at one time 20 feet above the highest high-water mark. The cut intended to lead the waters of the Taptee by a direct course to the sea, and so save the city from a flood, was not able to accomplish the object. The loss of property occasioned by this calamity has been very great. At Goozerat the rains poured incressantly during the 17th, 18th, and 19th, and the Nizam's dominions had been deluged by the overflow of the swollen rivers. The September burst of storm seems to have extended itself all over the hills to the north, east, and south of Bombay—to have been experienced to a moderate extent at Madras, and more severely at Calcutta.

But the severest and the most remarkable calamity inflicted by the storm and rain was at Mooltan, where they effected what it cost the British army severe toil and heavy loss to accomplish. It would appear that the burst of storm, which occasioned the flooding of the rivers of the Punjab, occurred when the weather was open and fine over the greater part of India. On the 28th August, the celebrated fortress of Mooltan was converted by the rains and floods into a mass of ruins. Owing, it is supposed, to some neglect of the people in charge of the bund up the river, the waters broke through and deluged the whole surrounding country; the water which surrounds the fort forced its way through the counterscarp into the ditch; a tremendous rush of water suddenly brought down the outer wall and pendalls of the men. In a few hours the whole of the outer wall was flat, and the water undermining the towers, they and the guns on them were all hurled into the ditch. Next day (26th August) the second principal wall fell in in several places, the citadel wall and several of the domes having before come down.

At Shahpoor, a mishap occurred very similar to that which befel Mooltan. The British cantonment has been "swept clean away" by the Jelum.

The effects of the season had begun to show themselves among the troops in the Punjab as well as in Scinde, where (in Upper Scinde) the Indus had attained an unusual height. A considerable amount of sickness prevailed at Peshawur, Attock, and Wuzeerabad, at which latter place, on the 13th August, upwards of two dozen Europeans were struck down with apoplexy. Sickness had broken out at Mooltan on the subsidence of the waters, almost all the Europeans being laid up with fever.

That dreadful scourge of the East, and which has recently been permitted to lay only a lenient hand upon the British islands,—the cholera morbus,—has had many victims in Western India; amongst them are the old Mahjee, the last representative of the Holkars, who died at Indore, on the 9th September, and Dajee Kristna, the Dewan of Kolapore, on the 11th. During the month of September, according to the Bombay Times, upwards of 700 persons had been cut off in Bombay by this epidemic.

Letters from Lahore state that all was tranquil in that capital, and that the expectation of field operations in the next cold season had subsided; though the mountain train of artillery in that place was ready, as well as that at Ferozepore, and some artillery had been practising mountain warfare in the neighbourhood of Kussolie. A fort named Shumkurghur, eighteen miles from Peshawur, which commands the approach from Cabul, was to be reinforced, in order that we might be prepared for any inroad of marauders during the winter.

The Mofussilite mentions that Sir H. Lawrence had postponed his visit to Cashmere; Goolab Sing, it is said, would shortly come to Jummoo, and Sir Henry would probably meet him there.

The Delhi Gazette was informed that the ruler of Herat, Yar Mahomed Khan, had arrived at Cabul, across the Western Hazareh mountains, summoned by Dost Mahomed Khan to consult on the best means of relieving himself, by the recapture of Peshawur, of the great expense incurred in maintaining the Peshawur chiefs, their families and adherents, who, accompanying Dost Mahomed in his ignominious flight through the Khaiber, have since remained dependent on his bounty. The information is, however, not credited.

A letter from Lucknow, of the 12th September, represents that everything is in a wretched state in Oude; "all the troops, and even the King's relations, are months in arrears; the King has only left his palace once for many months. There is little chance of the country improving under the present misrule. A change must take place shortly, or we may expect a mutiny among the troops, which will compet the interference of the British Government." Nor are affairs much better in the dominions of the Nizam, who, it appears, has determined to be his own minister. The Madras Spectator, of September 19, says—

"Hyderabad letters inform us that General Fraser waited on the Nizam recently, with a translation of the instructions received by him from the Supreme Government, in answer to his communication touching the dismissal of Shums-ool-Omrah. The conference is said to have been prolonged, but strictly private, so that, although much is rumoured of its purport, nothing certain can be known beyond what is to be gathered from the fact of Rajah Ram Bux's re-appointment, either actual or contemplated, to the office of peishkar. Report adds, and with every appearance of probability, that the Resident urged on his Highness the nomination of a dewan, but was met by a declaration that dewans had occasioned the embarrassments of Government, over whose affairs the Nizam himself intended to preside. As no minister has been named, we presume that his Highness adheres to this resolve."

The Hyderabad correspondent of the Englishman furnishes an outline of the measures adopted by the Nizam to remedy his financial difficulties. The plan amounts simply to this, to sell jaghires as far as possible, and supply the remaining deficits by direct spoliation, upon the principle which Napoleon adopted towards his contractors.

It is still affirmed that Sir Charles Napier was to leave Simla about the 20th October for the frontier, to Peshawur on a tour of inspection—travelling, it is said, "in very light marching order." The Governor-General would descend the hills, and move, with greater state, in the track of the Commander-in-Chief, about the 10th of November. Lord Viscount Gough is reported to have declined an invitation from the élite of Simla to an entertainment, proposed by a deputation, "upon a principle and for motives which he thought it unnecessary to enter upon; and begged that the deputation would inform the gentlemen who had now come forward upon the eve of his departure how greatly he regretted being unable to accept the honour they wished to do him."

The programme for the annual relief of the army had not yet been made public. The Bombay papers state that the authorities are waiting for a new general scheme of distribution, which is expected from Simla, and which will embrace the armies of all three Presidencies. It was generally understood at Calcutta that an order had arrived from home for bestowing a donation of six months' batta on the Army of the Punjab, in lieu of all claims for prizemoney, including, it is said, that of Mooltan, which would go to form part of the general fund.

The presidential intelligence supplies but few topics of a strictly local character. The police commissioners had closed their inquiry and sent in a report, the nature of which had not transpired. According to the *Hurkaru*, that investigation will be the forerunner of many others, "as it is currently reported that, in several departments of the Go-



vernment service, similar but less public inquiries have been ordered." Amongst the drafts of Acts published in the Calcutta Gazette, are two worthy of notice; one securing the estates of intestates against malversation by the ecclesiastical registrars at the presidencies; another, to enable a judge to superadd a fine to the other punishments of theft, as a means of reimbursing the owner of the property stolen.

At Bombay, the Governor had returned from Panwell. The Commander-in-Chief was still in the Deccan, and it was expected he would visit Sattara, Belgaum, and other stationa, before returning to Bombay. The Bishop had again arrived at the presidency, after a somewhat long absence, during which he visited Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Poonah, and other places: at Sattara he consecrated a new church and burying-ground, and at Poonah he held a Confirmation, administering that rite to twenty persons. Sir E. Perry had intimated his intention of proceeding to Scinde and the North-West Provinces.

Our law intelligence under the Bombay head contains a report of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Richmond, which will be read with feelings of sorrow. The example of a merchant of respectable station, sentenced by the Insolvent Court, to which he applied for relief, to imprisonment for fraud, in the character of a trustee, is a melancholy one; but the sentence will have a wholesome influence. The firmness of the Chief Justice, in applying to Mr. Richmond's case the penal clause of the Act, does him honour.

The accounts from Ceylon, which are to the 17th September, furnish few topics calling for remark. Declarations were getting up by the friends of Lord Torrington, who seems to be in rather better odour with the European community, although the party adverse to him is strong. There had been a movement amongst the natives for the re-establishment of the ancient Gansabes—village courts of temperance. The whole island had been benefited by the rains; the coming crop, if not seriously affected by the blight, was expected to reach 400,000 cwts.

Intelligence from Borneo gives the result of the expedition against the Sarebas and Sakharran pirates. About 90 prahus were captured or destroyed, and from 600 to 1,800 Dyaks were killed. On the British side two whites were wounded, and four or five natives killed. The force consisted of her Majesty's ships Albatross and Royalist, the Company's steamer Nemesis, and the Ranee, steam-tender to the Meander, with Rajah Brooke's fleet of 50 to 60 prahus, averaging 30 men each. The Sarebas were the worst pirates on the coast, and their power is now considered to be annihilated.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. Stanford, H.M.'s 24th, at Wuzeerabad, Sept. 5.

Bengal.—Lieut.-col. C. H. Lloyd, Inv. Est., at Chunar, Aug. 20; Lieut. Horace Watson, 17th N.I., at Lahore, Sep., 9; Ensign H. D. A. D. Willan, 44th N.I., at Allahabad, Sept. 13.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Augustus V. Layard, 23rd L.I., at Kamptee, Sept. 8.

# BENGAL

# CALCUTTA POLICE INQUIRY.

At the last public sitting of the Commissioners of Police Inquiry, on the 4th September, they examined Mr. McCann, the deputy superintendent of the Calcutta police (respecting whose conduct much had been said in the course of the investigation), with reference entirely to the statements publicly made by others respecting him. We subjoin some portions of his examination as showing more palpably than any other evidence the state of the police in the very metropolis of British India:—

Mr Colvin (to Mr. McCann).—You received a warrant in February, 1846, from the late Mr. C. K. Robison, the magistrate, for the apprehension of one Sibeliunder Mullick, who was charged with having forged the name of Smith, Huffnagle, and Balfour, to a cheque on the treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, for

Rs. 2,000, and uttered it at the bank?

Mr. McCann.—1 did. It was delivered into the hands of Gunga Ram at the suggestion of Mr. Robison. It was subsequently taken out of Gunga Ram's hands, and transferred to a deputy superintendent. I believe it was the late Mr. Daunt to whom I transferred it. Knowing that Sibchunder Mullick lived in the northern division, I made it over to Mr. Daunt, who was the deputy superintendent of that division.

was the deputy superintendent of that division.

Mr. Colvin.—What became of the warrant after this transfer?

Mr. McCann.—Mr. Daunt reported to me that Sibchunder was not in Calcutta; on which I took the warrant from him, and gave it back to Gunga Ram, with instructions to make a strict search for Sibchunder, and to serve it on him the moment he found him. Gunga Ram never returned the warrant to me after I delivered it to him the second time. Nor could he execute it. Up to the latest day I believed that Sibchunder was not in Calcutta.

Mr. Colvin.—But we have it upon the authority of respectable inhabitants of the town, who have been examined by us, that Sibchunder Mullick had been going about publicly in Calcutta since the issue of the warrant. Indeed, Bissumber Law himself, a clerk in the police office, has said as much to us. Were you, the deputy superintendent of police, ignorant of Sibchunder's presence in Calcutta, when it was so notorious to others in the town?

Mr. Mc Cann.—I know nothing of Sibchunder's having been in Calcutta. Up to the latest day I understood he was at Benares. If I had known anything of his being in Calcutta, I should have had him apprehended under the warrant I brought to the police.

Mr. Colvin.—You were aware, of course, that the prosecution against Sibchunder Mullick was on the part of the Bank of

Bengal?

Mr. Mc Cann. - Most certainly I was.

Mr. Colvin.—Do you suppose that Gunga Ram, in violation of his duty, forbore executing the warrant although Sibchunder was in Calcutta, and that he deceived you in representing him to have left Calcutta? One of the two statements before us must be false—either that of certain respectable native inhabitants of the town, or the report of Gunga Ram to you?

Mr. McCann.-I do not suppose that Gunga Ram deceived me. I had every reason to believe that he would not fail to ex-

ecute the warrant, if he could find Sibchunder.

Mr. Colvin. — Did you never know that Sibchunder came to the police in January last—did you never hear that he had come?

Mr. Mc Cann.—Never. The first time I knew of it was from the report I read in the Englishman of one of the investigations held by the commissioners.

Mr. Colvin.-We have received two statements to the effect that you did hear of it. They are a written and an oral statement of Major Birch's, and an oral statement of Mr. Strettell's. Major Birch and Mr. Strettell do not agree with each other in certain respects; but they agree with each other in representing that you knew of Sibchunder's presence at the police in January Major Birch, in his written statement, says - "Mr. McCann did state to me that Mr. Robison's warrant was in existence, but that it was not to be found, and that he believed it had been given to one inspector Lee, who had died, but the warrant had not been forthcoming among his papers. I beg here to state that the senior and junior magistrates under the police system have never exercised any control whatever over the executive portion of it." When Major Birch was examined by us inperson, we asked him—"Did you ever apply to the superintendent, or deputy superintendent, or any other member of the police, to know whether a warrant had been issued against Sibchunder Mullick, and at whose instance?"—and Major Birch's answer was-" I did. I spoke to Mr. McCann about it and he told me he knew nothing about it-or rather that he will not knew

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what had become of it. I have a distinct recollection that he said it had been given to an inspector of the name of Lee, who is now dead." The statement of Mr. Strettell was, that, after Major Birch had discharged Sibchunder, he met Mr. McCann and told him what had been done, and that Mr. McCann replied—" I am sorry for this, as the warrant is not yet recalled. Major Birch will get into a scrape for this."

Mr. Mc Cann. -- I never had any communication with Major Birch, direct or indirect, with regard to Sibchunder's arrest or discharge. I knew nothing of Sibchunder's having been in the police office or released, until I read, in Commercolly, the newspaper reports of the police investigations. About Mr. Strettell, I recollect his coming down to my office and asking me if there was a warrant out against Sibchunder. He asked me if it was in force. I said "certainly." As he was an attorney, and not knowing what his object was in questioning me, I told him nothing more. He immediately went upstairs.

Mr. Colvin.—Then you mean to say you never had any such conversation with Mr. Strettell as he relates?

Mr. Mc Cann. I have we recollection of any such conversation.

Mr. Colvin (to Major Birch).—Do you recollect the time when, and the place where, you spoke to Mr. McCann?

Major Birch.—I spoke to him in my office in the police. sent for him into my office, and told him to stay the execution against Sibchunder, in consequence of Mr. Strettell's application, after he was discharged. I even think I spoke to him in the presence of Mr. Strettell.

Mr. Colvin.-Did Mr. McCann make no intimation to you, that the prosecution against Sibchunder was the prosecution of the Bank of Bengal?

Major Birch .- None whatever.

Mr. Colvin.—You fully and distinctly remember, that there was such a conversation between you and Mr. McCann on the

subject of this case, as you have related.

Major Birch .- Most fully and distinctly. I am at a loss to conceive how the conversation can have escaped Mr. McCann's My account of it seems to me to carry an appearmemory. ance of truth upon the very face of it. I stated, on a former occasion, that Mr. McCann named Lee to me as the inspector to whom he had ultimately transferred the warrant, adding that Mr. McCann informed me that Lee had since died. The moment I stated this, I asked Mr. McCann, who was present, to say whether such a person as Lee ever was inspector of the police, and whether he was dead. Mr. McCann replied in the affirmative to both questions. Now, I had no personal knowledge of either of these facts, and could not have McCann in connection with this case. I have said that Mr. Strettell was present when I spoke to Mr. McCann. I am not positive, but I have a strong impression that he was. He must have been, for it was on his own application that I ordered Mr. McCann to stay the execution of the warrant.

Mr. Colvin. - Do you remember on what day it was that the conversation between Mr. McCann and yourself took place, to which your verbal and written statements, just read by me,

refer? Major Birch. - I believe it took place the day on which, Sibchunder having been discharged by me, Mr. Strettell applied that the execution of the warrant issued against his client be staid. I believe I told Mr. McCann the same day, to stay the execution of the warrant.

Mr. Colvin (to Mr. McCann).—Have you anything to add upon this subject?

Mr. McCann.—I have nothing to add.
Mr. Colvin.—Was there such a men as Lee ever an inspector of police?

Mr. Mc Cann. - Yes, there was; but he did not belong to the northern division, in which Sibchunder resided, and where the warrant was to be executed. He belonged to the Mangoe-lane section, in the middle division.

Mr. Colvin.—We have found in the office certain records shewing that you transacted business in this office on the 15th of January, 1849, the day when Sibchunder was discharged by Major Birch.

Mr. Mc Cann. - No doubt I did. I was never a day absent, except on leave.

Mr. Colvin. — Do you think it possible that a party against whom you had a warrant; which ought to have been executed the moment he was seen, would have ventured openly into the police-office, and walked as openly upstairs, if he thought for a moment you would execute that warrant upon him ?- Can you, who have been an officer of this police for thirty years, think that this was at all likely—at all possible?

Mr. Mc Cann. - There are two gates to the police, and two staircases.

Mr. Dampier. - You had better reconsider your answer. What you have said is no answerall

Mr. McCann.-I don't think the man would have appeared at the police-office, unless he was sure he would be discharged when he came.

Mr. Colvin. - But the object of the discharge was to obtain liberty to go abroad again, free from the risk of apprehension. You say, however, that the warrant remained in your hands good for the purposes of execution, and that you fully intended to execute it, the moment you saw Sibchunder. The discharge by Major Birch, therefore, was merely nominal. It did not relieve Sibchunder from the liability of being arrested under the warrant. What then do you suppose gould be a labeliance of the liability of the control of the liability of the warrant. warrant. What, then, do you suppose, could have induced Sibchunder to obtain the nominal discharge, when he might still have been taken up, under the warrant, any time after-wards? We can only test the truth of your statement by probabilities; and we frankly tell you that your statement will not bear that test. The improbability is glaring. It stares one in the face

Mr. McCann.—I have been long enough..... The parties that Major Birch's discharge was no discharge. The parties that Major Birch's discharge was not the prosecutors. would have been executed. I fully intended that it should He; and I had every confidence in the proper discharge of his duty by Gunga Ram, who held the warrant; and am convinced he did not deceive me in reporting that Sibchunder was not in Calcutta.

Mr. Colvin.—All this but adds to the excessive improbability I have just been referring to. But to proceed. We have been informed in the course of this inquiry, that there have been no accounts kept here of property received by you as deputy superintendent of police, beyond a single receipt book for articles returned, commencing from May, 1816; and that the key of the police chest was exclusively in your keeping, except during one month, when you were sick, partly at home and partly on the the river, and when Mr. Maher, your son in-law, had charge of it. Have you any remark to make on this?

Mr. Mc Cann .- I kept no account of, and gave no receipts for, the property I received. The subordinate police officers who brought articles to me, put them in a parcel, on which they wrote the names of the parties to whom they had belonged, the names of the officers detaining them, a list of the contents, and the date, and put them into the chest, where they remained until claimed by parties who had a right to them.

Mr. Colvin.—How comes it there is no receipt book before

May, 1846?
Mr. McCann.—I think a writer of the name of Tulloo kept a book, but there was no regular book kept. The practice was to grant a receipt upon the back of the petitions for property. I believe the practice of keeping a receipt book such as that commencing May, 1846, was introduced by my instructions.

Mr. Colvin.- Was it you or Captain Hicks that desired section books should be kept in which property received at the sec-

tion-houses, should be entered? Mr. Mc Cann - I believe it was Captain Hicks.

Mr. Colvin.—The only sources of information that we can find respecting the property that came into the police from time to time, are some section lists of articles received in the section-houses, a list of articles sold in the police, a list of articles still in the police-chest, and a list of articles delivered to claimants. There is no list, or registry, or record of any kind, to enable any body to say what articles were deposited at the police; so that, if any property, received at the section houses, appears in neither the list of sales, nor the list of the police-chest contents, nor the list of returned goods, it is impossible to determine upon whom the responsibility is to be fixed. Now, these are official memoranda, furnished to us by the chief magistrate's accountant, containing extracts from the book of section F., middle division, which show that certain property was brought into the police, but not accounted for in the books of the office.

(Extract from the book of Section F. Middle division, read : first tem, "Aug. 22, 1846.—Rs. 300 in cash, belonging to Burgee Raur, deposited with Mr. McCaun by Inspector Barton, of Hummaum Gully Thannah.")

Mr. Colvin.-Look at the first item in the first memo. That item does not appear in the list of sales, -it does not appear in the list of refunds—and it does not appear in the list of the police-chest contents. What has become of the Rs. 800 mentioned in it as having been delivered by Inspector Barton to

Mr. McCann. - If Inspector Barton did deliver the amount to me, it must have been in the police-chest, and accounted for.

Mr. Colvin. - But Rs. 54 was all the cash that was found in the chest.

Mr. Mc Cann .- I can only repeat, that if Mr. Barton gave the money to me, it must have been in the police-chest, and accounted for.

Mr. Colvin. - But this is no answer. It only comes to thisthat if the money is in the chest, it is in the chest; but if it is not, who is the party that must be made responsible for the deficit? The absence of any receipts from you, makes it impossible for us to say who it was that dealt with any particular missing property. Here, for instance, is an entry in the section-book, charging you with Rs. 300. You cannot yourself say, with any certainty, whether the money was, or was not, delivered to you in fact; and there is no conclusive proof, one

way or the other, by which we can be guided.

Mr. McCann.—I never gave a receipt for what I received;
but I was all the time led to believe that the inspectors, who delivered property to me, preserved a memo, whereby to check such delivery. As to Rs. 54 only being found in the police-chest, the Rs. 300, mentioned in Mr. Swinden's memo, may have been paid into the police treasury.

Mr. Colvin.—This Rs. 300 is entered in the section-book as paid to you on August 22nd, 1846. You now say it may have been paid into the police treasury.

been paid into the police treasury subsequently. But here is a memo. of payments into the police treasury on April 30th, 1847:—
"Entered in sale-book.

"To miscellaneous cash, found on gamblers, bribes given to police officers, sale of unclaimed coats, cash found on prisoners not afterwards claimed, and loose cash found in treasury without labels.

Paid into the police treasury, April 30th, 1847 214 2 4 So that the aggregate amount paid into the police treasury, nine

months after August 1846, was far short of Rs. 300.

Mr. Mc Cann. - Of course, then, the Rs. 200 could not have been paid into the Treasury up to April, 1847. But if an inspector had property to deliver to me, he would have delivered it through the deputy superintendent of his division—not to me direct.

Mr. Colvin. - I observe another entry of a cow belonging to a deceased woman, whose property came into the police, being made over to you.

Mr. Mc Cann. - To me, sir? I have no recollection whatever of the beast.

Mr. Colvin (to Mr. McCannah).—Do you own the cow, Mr. McCannalı?

Mr. Mc Cannah,-Not I, sir.

Mr. Colvin (to Mr. McCannah).—Can you throw some further light upon the system of accounts that has been in existence with respect to public property coming into the police?

Mr. McCannah.—The section books containing entries of property received in the section were kept by the native officers of each section. There was a book kept by the inspectors of each section, but that was only an occurrence-book-not a book containing such entries as the native officers made in their own books. The books of the native officers were considered as private records for the information of the jemadar of the section; and neither the inspectors nor the deputy superintendent examined them.

Mr. Colvin. - This is quite new, and shews the system to have been still more defective than I had hitherto believed it to be. Why were the books of the native officers considered private? Why were they not treated as public records? Is this the first time you have heard of Rs. 300, belonging to a deceased woman, having been entered in the books of one of your own sections as delivered to Mr. McCann? Why really, if there was no regular registry kept by a responsible officer, of what was received in each section house, and Mr. M'Cann gave no receipts for what was deposited in the police, what system of check is there, in the name of common sense, by which a man can trace any particular property to any particular officer or officers, or discover the mode in which it has been dealt with. Mr. McCann is charged in the section book with Rs. 300; he has no recol-, lection of having received the money, but refers us to the police chest. We have heard a good deal about this same chest, but cannot get to the bottom of it. In this case, however, it is clear the money was not found there, nor does it appear to have been refunded to any claimant. What, then, has become of it?—and who is it that must be made answerable for the deficit? We cannot ascertain; for Mr. McCann. who never mone for this sum of money, cannot tell; and for all I know, Inspector Barton may repudiate the "private entry" of the mative officer of the section, and deny all knowledge or recolrelection of the aubject too.

Mr. Mc Cannah. -- If the money was ever paid to Mr. Mc Cann at all, it must have been paid to him through me. But I know nothing of any such payment. Mr. Barton never delivered the money into my hands; and it never passed through me. I have no knowledge of the entry respecting it, in the native section book, nor of any entry of that kind in other books.

Mr. Mc Cann; - I always understood that there was a regular memo, kept at the section-house by the inspectors of the pro-perty they received and delivered. Any petition that was presented to me for property I referred to the deputy superintendent of the division for report.

Mr. Colvin. - You talk about having always understood. Pray do not tell us what you understood to be the case. the deputy superintendent of the police, must and ought to have known whether a regular registry of articles received at the section-house was kept by a responishle officer there or not. You are not a man that does not understand business, and cannot but see that the system that has been going on under you with respect to these accounts is one that may be laughed at. Now, tell me, did you or did you not, make it a part of your duty to satisfy yourself that such a register, as I have mentioned, was kept up?

Mr. Mc Cann. - I always understood it was.

Mr. Colvin .- Upon what did that understanding rest?

Mr. Mc Cann .- I thought it the duty of the deputy superintendent of the division to keep such a registry.

Mr. Colvin (to Inspector Barton) .- I direct your attention to the first item entered in the extract from a book of section F., furnished to us by the chief magistrate's accountant, and ask you to state what you know of the Rs. 300 mentioned there as having been delivered by you to Mr. McCann?

Mr. Barton,-I do not remember having delivered this sum to Mr. McCann.

Mr. Colvin. - Then how came that entry there? There is no room for suspecting that it was fraudulently inserted; for we sent for all the section-books of a sudden, and Mr. McCannali immediately went down, and brought away at once all that he could collect. Can you account for the existence of the entry?

Mr. Barton.-I think I can safely say I did not deliver this money to Mr. McCann, or receive it myself. I was not in the division in 1846. I went there in May 1847, or thereabouts.

Mr Colvin. - Suppose you had paid the money to Mr. McCann, what proof would you now have had that Mr. McCann received it from you? How could you have proved the pay. ment now?

Mr. Barton.-I would have had no proof. I never got a receipt from Mr. McCann for what I gave him, and I never saw any police officer receive any receipt for property he delivered into the police. The section books were brought by inspectors every Monday morning, but they were not countersigned so as show whether property mentioned in them was deposited in the police.

Mr. Colvin .- Inspector King has told us that he brought the property of one Mr. Dixon, deceased, into the police in Aug. 1846, among which were 35 sovereigns, 5 half-sovereigns, and 6 rupees, in a bag, which he put upon your table, and went away; he also said he brought a quadrant. A label was put upon the bag of sovereigns five days afterwards, when the contents consisted of only 17 sovereigns, 5 half-sovereigns, and 6 rupees. We asked Mr. McCannah whether he knew anything about the matter, and he told us, that he did see Mr. King bring a quantity of sovereigns into the police in August, 1846, and that, judging from their bulk, he believed there were about 30 sovereigns-for he did not count them. Five days afterwards, 18 sovereigns, according to Mr. King's account, or 14 sovereigns, according to Mr. McCan-nali's, had disappeared from the bag. What became of them? nah's, had disappeared from the bag. What became of them?

Mr. McCann.—I believe certain demands against the estate

of the deceased were paid out of the sovereigns brought intothe police. The bills are in the police chest, and will speak for themselves.

A batch of documents was here produced from Mr. McCann's office. One of these papers showed that a bill for 6 sovereigns due by Mr. Dixon to one Mrs. Wilson, for board and lodging, was paid, but not within five days after the deposit made in the police, but nine months after. Mrs. Wilson, it appeared, had demanded her, money from Mr. McCann shortly after Mr. Dixon's death, and received a promise of payment, but not the money, which was paid May, 1847, when she renewed her appliention by letter.

Mis. Wilson's bill was also in duced, and there appeared this memo. across it, "Paid, May, 1847."

Mr. Co'tin.—It is clear from this, that the amount of the

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bill was not paid until nine months after the delivery of the sovereigns into your office.

Mr. Mc Cannah.—I fixed the label on the bag of sovereigns long after the bag was brought into the office, and antedated the date of the original entry. I am not quire sure of this, but I have a slight recollection that I did so.

Mr. Colvin.—Shall we say a slight recollection, or no recol-

lection whatever?

Mr. Mc Cannah. - I have some knowledge that I did what I state. It is so long ago, that I have no distinct recollection.

Mr. Colvin .- This is only the result of a system which makes it impossible for us to say whether the money was safely kept or -Well, what became of the other sovereigns? Admitting that there were 30, instead of 35, there still remain 7 to be accounted for.

Mr. Mc Cannah. - I know nothing about the rest.

Mr. Colvin .- What became of the quadrant, the property of Mr. Dixon, also delivered into Mr. McCann's room by Mr.

King?

Mr. McCannah .- I put it upon a shelf in Mr. McCann's room, and saw it there until a month and a half, or two months before Mr. McCann went away on sick-leave this last time; but after that, and when I took an inventory of the stock, I did not find it.

Mr. Colvin.-What do you say, Mr. McCann?

Mr. Mc Cann .- I have no recollection whatever of the quadrant.

Mr. Colein .- No! Why, Mr. McCannah says he left it on a shelf in your room when it came to the police, and that he saw it there until about two months before your departure from Calcutta on sick-leave, a period of very neary three years!

Mr. McCann. - All I can say is, I have no recollection about

Mr. Colvin.-We have heard from Mr. McCannah and Mr. Farrell, during the course of this inquiry, that you gave the former a gold Trichinopoly chain and a silver watch, and the latter a gold Trichinopoly chain-both watch and chains being the property of a deceased mariner named Carter. Mr. McCannah also produced the following memo., written by yourself:—
"Estate Carter, deceased. "Effects sold 7th May, 1846. See book .- Two gold Trichinopoly chains with Messrs. McCannah and Farrell, and a silver open-faced watch, No. 6,475, maker Lee, London." Now, what did you give away these articles for?

Mr. Mc Cann. - For public purposes.

Mr. Colvin. - Pray, Mr. McCann, remember you are speaking to persons of common sense, and do not insult them by saving that you gave a pair of Trichinopoly chains to two of your efficers for public purposes?

Mr. Mc Cann .- I lent the watches for public purposes, and I had no idea but that the chains were attached to the watches. I gave the chains that the watches might be hung by them.

Mr. Colvin .- But Mr. Farrell had no watch given to him. What public purpose was the Trichinopoly chain to serve in his

(Mr. McCann makes no reply.)

Mr. Colvin .- Now about the mint blanks. I will read a statement made to us by Mrs. Purney, Mr. Farrell's reply, and a note from Lieut. - Colonel Forbes, on the subject. (Read.)

Mr. Mc Cann. - I admit having given Mr. Farrell the blanks to keep.

Mr. Colvin .- On what authority did you do that?

Mr. Mc Cann .- By Capt. Hicks's orders. Capt. Hicks I believe gave those orders in consideration of Mr. Farrell having taken some trouble in the case. This must have been so, I think.

Mr. Colvin .- Thinking won't do. Remember you are making a statement of the utmost importance to a public officer, and be cautious in what you say. Do you distinctly remember having received the orders from Capt Hicks?

Mr. Mc Cann .- I must have spoken to Capt. Hicks, and got his authority to give the blanks to Mr. Farrell, before I gave them up.

Mr. Colvin.-My next question to you will be as to a clock stolen from the native chapel in South Colingah-street. Mr. McCannah, at one of our last sittings, stated that Mr. Farrell had received the loan of a clock from you, in the same way that he (Mr. McCannah) had received a watch from you, for use in his station-house, and that the clook bore the name of some Baptist mission church on the dial. Mr. Farrell denied receiving the clock from you, either as a loan or a present, but said that Mr. Shircore, who had bought the clock at Tulloh and Co.'s, had made a present of it to him out of your room. Mr. Law, who has made some further inquiry into this matter, has submitted to us the following memorandum. (Read.) Did

you, or did you not, give that clock to Mr. Farrell?

Mr. Mc Cann.—I never gave it to Mr. Farrell. I had nothing to do with it, after I had sent the case up to the magistrate.

Mr. Colvin. - But Mr. McCannah says you did give it to Mr. Farrell after the dismissal of the charge by the magistrate.

Mr. McCann.-I do not support that statement.

Mr. Farrell. - I reported to Mr. McCann that Mr. Shircore had given the clock to me, being unwilling to take it himself.

Mr. Coloin (to Mr. McCann). - What did you do with the clock? Here was a clock belonging to a church, and said to have been stolen by parties who were discharged by the magistrate for want of evidence: the immediate purchaser, for reasons assigned, declined asserting his claims: it is clear the clock ought, under such circumstances, to have been sent to the church, but, according to Mr. McCannah, you lent it to Mr. Farrell, and according to Mr. Farrell, you allowed him to take it out of your room, as a gift from Mr. Shircore.

Mr. Mc Cann. - I did neither, and I do not recollect that Mr. Farrell ever reported to me, as he says he did, that Mr. Shir-

core had made him a present of it.

Mr. Colvin.—I will read a statement on the subject forwarded

by the Rev. Mr. Wenger. (Read.)

Mr. McCann.—I repeat that I did not give or lend that clock to Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Farrell.—Was not the clock in Mr. McCann's room for six months after the investigation? Mr. McCannah can say that it was; and if it was, does Mr. McCann mean to say I could take it out of his room without his knowledge?

Mr. Mc Cannah .- It was for twenty days in Mr. Mc Cann's

room after the investigation, not six months.

Mr. Colvin. - What have you to say to this, Mr. McCann? Mr. McCannah says the clock was in your room twenty days after Mr. Robison had dismissed the case, and yet you say you had nothing to do with it after the dismissal?

Mr. Mc Cann.-I can only repeat, that I had nothing to do

with the clock after the investigation by the magistrate.

Mr. Colvin (to Mr. Farrell) .- Well, then you, Mr. Farrell, who expressed so much regret at the church having failed to recover its own through Mr. Robison, did you consider it the best mode of giving effect to your regret, by taking away the clock afterwards to your own house for your own use?

Mr. Farrell.—I did not take the clock. I beg to remove

that impression from your mind. I did not take the clock to

my own house.

Mr. Colvin.—Then how came it there? Did it travel to your house? But perhaps you mean you received it.

Mr. Farrell.-Yes, I did, as a present from Mr. Shircore, the

last purchaser.

Mr. Colvin.—But having expressed your opinion so emphatically to Mr. Wenger, that his was a clear case, and having stated to him your regret that the magistrate had not thought it right to put him in possession of it, do you not think it would have been more consistent, when Mr. Shircore gave the clock to you, to have restored it to Mr. Wenger, instead of receiving it for yourself?

Mr. Farrell.-Mr. Shircore offered the clock to me, and, satisfied that he had become legally possessed of it, I received it. I perceive that my answers here are taken with apparent doubt; but I mean to lay a statement before the public before

long, which will speak for itself.

Mr. Farrell (to Mr. McCann).-Could I have taken the clock out of your room without your permission?

Mr. Mc Cann. - You could.

Mr. Colvin (to Mr. McCann). - You have stated that you received Rs. 1,350 from Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, for the purchase of the site of the Puttledangali thannah. Can you state the precise date on which you received the money?

Mr. McCann.—It must have been in January, 1846, or ebruary, 1846; I do not remember the exact date. I sent the February, 1846; I do not remember the exact date. money to the police treasury, and the label must have gone with it. I believe that I sent the money up with its label just as I received it.

Mr. Harwood.-No rupees came up to our office in respect of the Puttledangah thannah. Bank-notes came up, under an envelope, without any label attached.

Mr. Colvin. - Did the numbers of the notes correspond with the numbers contained in the memorandum given in by Mutty Loll Seal as of the notes he paid for the site of the Puttledangah thannah?

Mr. Harwood.—They did not—I am sure they did not. numbers of the notes sent up to our office were different.

(Here the report in the Hurkaru, Sept. 5, breaks off.)



#### EXTRA ALLOWANCES TO NATIVE TROOPS.

Considerable misapprehension exists as to the nature of the increased allowances which the native troops in the Punjab have been and are drawing. We have been at considerable pains to procure correct information on the subject, and the result of our inquiries is as follows.

We must go back, a few years, to the time when Sir Charles Napier added Scinde to the British dominions in the East; at which the native troops in Scinde, when serving in the field, were allowed, in addition to pay and full batta, what are known in the service as "money rations,"—that is, the money value (whatever it might chance to be) of a native soldier's daily ration. When Scinde became a British province, Lord Ellenborough,-reasonably, according to European ideas, but most unjustly, according to the bigoted and short-seeing apprehension of the native soldiers, -put a stop to these "money rations;" and it was this act which, as is well known, produced the mutinous conduct by which certain Bengal regiments disgraced themselves in 1343-44. When the troops had returned to their duty, Lord Ellenborough fixed the Scinde allowances as follows: - Under all circumstances, in cantonments or in the field, the men were to draw full batta; in cantonments, should the cost of food rise above a certain standard, they were to receive compensation in money; in the field, or marching, they were still to enjoy the "money rations." Things remained thus until August, 1845, when Lord Hardinge, simultaneously with other advantages granted to the native army, revised the Scinde allowances, and placed them on the following liberal (or as many military men think absurdly extravagant) scale :-

	aba ara	•	Je d	ma	•	H	avil lars	<u>-</u>	Na	ick	<b>s</b> .	20	of ear	rs'	16	of year	rs'	Se u 16	nde year	B,
In canton- ments}																				

The following table shows the rates of monthly pay which the corresponding ranks are entitled to in the provinces:—

		u ba	:	Jema- dars.		H	lavi lare	l- •	Naicks.			Sepoya of 20 years' service.			Sepoys of 16 years' service.			under 16 years'			
In canton- ments } In the field .	67 82	0	0	24 32	8	0	14 19	0	0	1 <b>3</b>	0	0	9	0 8	0	8	0 8	0	7	0 8	0

Let it be observed, from the two foregoing tables, that the pay of a sepoy, under 16 years' service, serving in the field in Scinde, or merely marching from one post to another, is made equal to that of the non-commissioned officer (naick) serving in a cantonment in India; and that the pay of the latter is less by two rupees than that of the 20 years' sepoy in Scinde, which is equal again to a havildar's pay in these provinces.

After the battle of Sobraon, when the victorious army crossed the Sutlej, Lord Hardinge was so ill-advised (as we have always maintained) as to place the entire native portion of it upon these extravagant Scinde allowances. Doubtless, many excuses are to be made for a step so fraught, as it has since turned out, with inconvenience. Four of the severest battles which the Indian army had ever been engaged in had just been fought, and there was no prognosticating how much further resistance we might encounter; every means were clearly to be taken to encourage and conciliate the native soldiery, who formed so large and important a portion of the army; and no means of accomplishing the desired end could be devised so efficacious as increasing their pay. Besides, at the time Lord Hardinge's order was issued, a march to Lahore, and a speedy retreat across the Sutlej was all that was anticipated; so that the increase of pay seemed likely to be very temporary. But then came the arrangement that a garrison, of which native troops were to form a large part, should remain at Lahore, until at least the end of the year; and the last thing, of course, to be thought of, was to reduce the pay of troops about to be employed on a service so delicate, and requiring such perfect contentment on the part of the men with the Government they served. So the garrison of Lahore was continued on Scinde field allowances. At the end of 1846, the garrison of Lahore was relieved, and so much reduction was effected as that the relieving regiments were placed on Scinde cantonment allowances, as long as not actually marching or in the field. The Scinde cantonment allowances were continued to the succeeding garrison, with the like privilege of drawing Scinde field allowances, if called into the field, or required to quit their cantonmeuts. The same allowances were extended, by General Orders of the 19th November, 1849, to every regiment or detachment composing the Sutlej; and these Punjib," from the moment of its passing the Sutlej; and these nublicly recalled. We have not been able to ascertain exactly what portion of their allowances it was, the retrenchment of which occasioned the late outbreak in the 13th and 22nd regts. N.I. at Rawul Pindee. The Delhi Gazette affirms that those regiments refused their pay because the Scinde field allowance of Rs. 1. 8. per man was withheld. We should like to know, however, for what month the pay way tendered them at the reduced rate? The regiments in question have certainly been sent to canton at Rawul Pindee, and from the date from which they were permitted to discharge their marching establishments (if, indeed, they have been yet permitted), have not the slightest claim to the Scinde field allowances. Have they not, however, been retrenched the field allowance for a period when they were actually in the field, or at all events were required to retain their field establishments? The guilt or otherwise of the men, and the incapacity and folly or otherwise of Government and its advisers, must be very much determined according as this question shall be answered.

It is evident that not only must the Scinde field allowances be withdrawn eventually from the native troops in the Punjab, but they must be placed in every respect on the same footing with the troops in these provinces as regards pay. To say nothing of the enormous extra expenditure, it is highly impolitic to have two rates of pay current in the army. Moreover, the longer the Punjab troops are allowed to retain their over-grown allowances, the less willingly will they and the army generally part with them.—Englishman, Aug. 22.

A Peshawur letter, of the 26th ult, furnishes the following item:—"Yesterday evening and the evening before that, the 31st and 70th regts, paraded, in presence of Sir H. Dundas, to hear the order twice read, regarding Scinde allowances. The Scinde Field allowance is stopped from the 31st May last, although carriage has actually been kept up by those corps till August, owing to the obscurity of the meaning of the orders received. After the orders were read each evening, the Brigadier exercised the two regiments in brigade together. The Bombay troops, and the first cavalry parade to-morrow evening, to hear the same orders read. From the order it appears as if Government intended shortly to stop all extra allowances in the Punjaub, as it states that, though the troops have no more right to Scinde allowance than those in the provinces, it will be continued to them for a short time.— Delhi Gazette, Sept. 5.

# THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT FOR INDIA.

The draft of an Act has just been published for the establishment of municipal institutions throughout India beyond the limit of the presidency towns. The preamble declares that the first Act of the kind, Act 10 of 1812, for making better provision for the repairing, cleansing, lighting, draining or watching of any public streets, roads, or drains, has proved ineffectual, and is therefore repealed. That Act provided that whenever it appeared to the Governor that two-thirds of the householders of any town were desirous of making that provision, the Governor should establish a municipal committee, to whom these duties should be entrusted. Mr. Amos, who drew up the Act, is said to have taken no little credit to himself for having made it so tight that the Supreme Court could not drive the thin end of its wedge into it, and render it nugatory. But never was the vanity of human wishes more signally exemplified. In the very first instance in which a municipal committee was established under that Act, the Supreme Court at once upset the coach, and the Act became a dead letter. The great majority of the inhabitants importuned the magistrate for the establishment of the committee, and on his representation that two-thirds of the householders desired thus to make better provision for these objects, the Government of Bengal set up a municipal committee; the committee assessed the houses and levied a rate; but the patriots in the town refused to pay it, and when their property was seized, according to law, by the magistrate, brought an action against him in the Supreme Court, where he was fined Rs. 50 for a trespass, and condemned to pay nearly a hundred times that sum in costs. Of course, the occupation of that committee ceased from that instant, and the attempt to promote the health and convenience of the town, through the medium of a municipality, and a rate, was completely defeated. Mr. Bethune has now given us the draft of another Act, for the same beneficent purpose, and we sincerely hope he will be more successful than his predecessor in barring the interference of the Supreme Court, and preventing the Act being strangled in its cradle.

The Act is much more democratic than the last, but whether it will be more popular remains to be seen. The first commis-

sioners are to be nominated by Government, and they are to draw up rules for the election of their successors by the rate-payers. The constitution of the committee is, therefore, to be essentially republican. The first commissioners are also to be charged with the duty of drawing up a municipal constitution, and submitting it for the approbation of Government. They are likewise to be armed with more extensive and more stringent powers. The making as well as repairing of roads is committed to them; they are to prevent nuisances, and to make arrangements for improving the town and suburbs. They will ikewise be at liberty to impose reasonable penalties, not exceeding Rs. 50, for the breach of any rule made by them, or, in the case of a continued nuisance, to impose a fine of Rs. 5 a day.— Friend of India.

# THE RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.

We have recently heard sufficient to prove to us that the Marquess of Dalhousie had ample grounds for the inference made by him, it being, as lately mentioned, the Governor-General's earnest desire to enter at once on works of irrigation that "will readily supply the means of developing the resources of the soil," or at least in that portion of the Punjab comprised within the great triangle, of which the foot of the Himalayas, the Jelum, and the Beas, form the sides, and the junction of the Chenab with the Sutlej the southern spex. That triangle alone embraces, we are informed on data in which we are inclined to place considerable confidence, an area of between 24,000 and 25,000 square miles. Within this triangle are united, in a singular degree (we speak on the authority of keen observers who have made it their business to examine the country carefully), the essentials of productiveness; the soil is good, the face of the country is suited to cultivation, the supply of water is even now considerable, and the industrial tendencies of the agricultural population are such as are rarely to be found even within our own provinces. Considerable, however, as is the present supply of water, it is by no means adequate to the irrigation of the whole surface of the country, especially a large proportion, consisting either of hard clay or pure sand, which requires an abundant supply of moisture, for want of which it is now lying absolutely waste. The quantity of land at present cultivated it is, as yet, of course, impossible to ascertain with any degree of correctness; but more general estimate fixes that portion now under the plough, and the quantity that might be brought under cultivation, by extended irrigation, at about two-thirds of the whole surface, or somewhere about sixteen millions of acres. As to the feasibility of executing the plans which are, we are told, under consideration. the existence of one or two canals, and the remains of several others, constructed probably in the time of Jehangeer, who made Lahore his capital, prove beyond a doubt, that there will be no serious obstacles to encounter, while the fall of the country and the rate of the current of the rivers will certainly afford excellent data as to the velocity that may be requisite for the canal streams. We do not know what is the best rate for uniting all the advantages required, but as the triangle, of which we are writing, is not so great in its perpendicular height as the one along which the Ganges Canal is to flow, and the declination of the country must be pretty much the same, we presume they will be found to exist in the Punjab in the same degree as the Doab: and we believe that it is not surpassed in any part of the world. works for obtaining the requisite supply of water from the several rivers are not likely either to be more difficult than those constructed at the head of the Jumna for the use of the east and west Jumna canals, while we suspect the Hurdwar inlets are likely to be more costly and more difficult of construction than any in the Punjab; where, moreover, the supply of water from the three rivers Jelum, Ravee, and Chenab, which now, comparatively speaking, run to waste, is likely to be fully adequate to the demand. The Ravee is, we believe, the only one of these three important streams that has been examined with any thing like accuracy, but very fair deductions may be drawn from that measurement as to the others. The examination of the Sutlej, too, by Major Baker, as recorded in his published proceedings, while engaged in examining the feasibility of a canal between the Sutlej and Jumna, will be useful in confirming the accuracy of those deductions. He tells us that the first-named river discharged, in the neighbourhood of Roopur, 5,400 cubic feet per second. The quantity of water once ascertained, it is a mere matter of calculation how much land that water will irrigate. while the experience obtained in the construction of canals, in our own immediate neighbourhood, will enable the engineer officers, entrusted with these important works, to calculate the outlay to a nicety. The profits, too, afforded by our own canals, are such as to afford a fair criterion of what may be expected in the Punjab, where the capabilities are shown to be still greater than with us. Every thing, in fact, tends to prove that the

Governor-General has the most reasonable expectation of success in his present undertaking, and we trust that nothing may occur to interrupt his present intention.—Delhi Gaz., Aug. 8.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE DR. R. M. THOMSON.—The mural tablet, subscribed for by the friends of the late Dr. R. M. Thomson, has been put up in St. Thomas's Church, Free School-street, Calcutta.

THE REV. T. BOAZ has obtained the designation of dector of laws from the Aberdeen University.

Col. Brooke, C.B., commanding the artillery at Umbalish, has been appointed to a command at Dum-Dum.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to hear that during the squally weather of Sunday, an accident occurred on the river which ended in the death of two officers of the steamer Oriental. Mr. Spittal, the third mate; and Mr. Gilbart, the fourth, went out early in the morning for a cruise, in a yacht called the Rattlesnake. When off Budge Budge the boat was capsized and the two gentlemen were drowned. Every exertion has been made to recover the bodies, but up to the time at which we received our information without success.—Harkara, Sept. 18.

The Asiatic Society.—The Calcutta Star publishes a report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, from which it appears that that body is in debt to the extent of Rs. 2,500, and that the monthly expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 150 a month. Reductions to the extent of about Rs. 300 a month were presposed and agreed to, which will leave a surplus in the hands of the treasurer of nearly Rs. 150 a month. The Society, it appears, has now only 137 paying members.

Kumaon Teas.—The Delhi Gazette states that at the recent

Kumaon Teas.—The Delhi Gazette states that at the recent sale of Kumaon teas, the maximum prices obtained for black tea were still seven rupees per seer, the minimum Rs. 2.14 as., and the general average Rs. 4-14 as.; in green teas the maximum was six rupees per seer, the minimum Rs. 3-2 as., and the general average Rs. 4-7; a considerable quantity of the common kind (Bohea) was purchased by the Bhoteeas at 2 rupees a sere.

Administration of the Estates of Intestates. - A draft of an act has been published, making new provisions for regulating the administration of the estates of British subjects, dying intestate in the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, whereby it is enacted that, Act No. VII. 1849, shall be extended to those presidencies, subject to the alterations hereafter contained; that the Administrator-general at Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, shall not cease to be Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court there, and the two offices of Ecclesiastical Registrar and Administrator-general may be held at Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, by the same person; and it is declared to be a misdemeanour, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any administrator general, in any of the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, to trade or traffic for his own benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, unless so far as appears to him expedient for the due management of the estates administered by him, and for the sole benefit of the several pe soms entitled to the proceeds of such estates respectively.

TRAVELS IN TIBET. - Lieut. Henry Strachey, recently attached to the Tibet mission, has, we hear, succeeded in penetrating, under disguise, from Ludakh, through the Chinese territories, to Niti in Gurhwal, accompanied throughout his adventurous journey by one Bootees only. Those who know the ineffable filth of the race can alone appreciate the amount of such a sacrifice to the cause of geographical science!-let alone all considerations of the other necessaries of life to the civilized man. But the Bootea never washes from birth to death, though living amongst the crystal fountains of India and China, on the common principle that the most abundant blessings are the least set store by. We cannot but add, that with this experience of the habits and language of the people, this enterprising traveller would be a very proper person to explore the sources of the Ganges, of which, with an apathy and indolence quite Indian, but not very English, we are still ignorant, and with every probability that we shall know the sources of the Nile in the heart of Africa sooner than those of a river which cannot be more than a few days' journey beyond our frontier. Nor is it a very creditable circumstance to the successors of Rennell, that the identity of the Sanpo and the Brahmaputra, fiercely denied by the German literati, should be still a problem; and one, we humbly submit, the solution of which could not be entrusted to abler hands than Lieutenant Strachey's. Even the Chinese appear to be not insensible to the interest of such discoveries, and to us it is really wonderful that years are allowed to roll on and leave our knowledge on these points pretty much what it was at the epoch of the battle of Plassy.—Delhi Gazette.

SIR C. NAPIER AND COURTS MARTIAL -At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 10th of August, 1849, private Bartholomew Buckley, of the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, was arraigned on the charges of quitting guard without leave, insubordination to his sergeant, and disrespect to his commanding officer, proved guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to be kept in solitary confinement for twenty-eight days, is the third, fifth, and seventh months, respectively, of such imprisonment. The commander-in-chief confirmed: the sentence, adding—"I limit each portion of solitary confinement to fourteen days, in lieu of twenty-eight days. A court martial should not call upon an adjutant for the character of a prisoner, when there are officers of his company, which officers ought to know the characters of their men better than the adjutant."

MORTALITY AMONGST THE TROOPS AT PESHAWUR. Delhi Gazette states that the mortality among the troops stationed at Peshawur averages two per diem, chiefly among the Europeans. As Peshawur is always represented as a healthy station, we presume the sickness is produced by some local or temporary cause, which it may be in the power of Government to obviate. It is evident that as the Punjab has now been incorporated with the British dominions, Peshawur must be considered our principal frontier station, and any extra expense which may be required to make the barracks perfectly salubrious will be amply repaid in the end by the economy of life among the soldiery.

ROUGH USAGE OF GODS.—A letter from Benares states that the crops in that district had suffered very severely from want of rain. During the drought the Mahadeos enshrined in the temples of Bisheshur Nath, and Kedar Nath, were taken off their pedestals, and immersed in ponds filled with Ganges water; and their godships were threatened with all kinds of contumely, unless they caused rain to pour down plentifully. The Mahomedans assembled in large numbers in the Emambarah, near the celebrated hath of Bhyro, headed by the Shahzadas and Nawabs, and called loudly for the aid of the Prophet. Rain has since fallen, and each party, of course, claims the credit. - Mofussilite.

Moolras.-The commutation of the sentence passed upon the ex-Dewan of Moultan to "transportation beyond the seas" is thus commented upon by the Friend of India: "It is difficult to coincide in the justice of this sentence. To an Asiatic of high rank, banishment from the continent of India is regarded as the climax of all evils. It is viewed with much greater terror than that with which a Roman senator would have viewed an order for his removal to the "other world," of Britain, viz. as a punishment aggravated by its degrading character and the mysterious horror which enveloped it. His family and female relations are left without the protection of their head, and, therefore, in native estimation, without protection of any kind. But worse than all, his and their caste is violated, and their religious prejudices are wounded in the tenderest point. Suppose a sentence of death passed upon an English delinquent were, at the will of the Home Secretary, commuted for a punishment which involved abandonment of his creed, would such a mitigation be received as a token of mercy? Yet wherein would this differ from the doom now passed upon Moolraj, a Rajpoot, a man of the highest warrior caste? We have never failed to attack the absurd system of caste, and we are confident we shall not be suspected of a partiality for its rules, when we say that it is unjustifiable to infringe them by violence. The real force of the penalty falls upon the innocent, for all the members of Moolraj's family, to the most distant branch and the remotest generation are tainted, and can never again recover their standing among their own people, thus forfeited by no fault of their own. These considerations are of far more importance to Moolraj than the death to which he knew his rebellion rendered him liable, and which no native of India

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSICAL RA: DS.

Simla, Sept. 1, 1849.—1. The Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to lay down the following regulations for the establishment and maintenance of bands of music in the several regiments in the armies of the three presidencies.

2. All applications to establish bands are to be made, through the commanders-in-chief, to the government of the presidency to

which the regiments belong.

really dreads."

3. It is lest optional with officers to establish bands in native regiments, in which they do not at present exist; but those now established, and any which may hereafter be established, are to be maintained under these regulations.

4. Every officer borne on the solls of a regiment, whether on staff employ, on local leave, or on furlough (medical certificate to Europe alone excepted) is to contribute the following amount to the maintenance of the band of his regiment, viz. : - A donation of 30 (thirty) days' net pay of regimental rank on appointment, and a monthly subscription of 2 (two) days' net pay of regimental rank in support of the band expenses.

5. In all cases of promotion, each officer is to pay the difference, on the thirty days' pay, between the rank attained, and

that previously held.

6. Officers transferred from one regiment to another are not to pay a second donation, and their monthly subscription to the band of their new corps is to commence from the 1st of the month following their transfer.

7. All officers on the strength of regiments having bands, to the support of which they have not already contributed, are to pay the donation of thirty days' pay; and their monthly subscription is to commence from the 1st proximo.

8. Donations and subscriptions to bands are to be deducted by

pay-masters.

9. The affairs of the band are to be conducted by a committee, consisting of three officers, to be nominated half-yearly by the officer commanding the corps, in regimental orders.

10. The books of accounts are to be open at stated periods to the inspection of every officer in the corps, and the commanding officer and committee are held responsible that no undue expenditure is allowed on account of the band, and that its affairs are conducted with the greatest economy.

11. The establishment of a regimental band is to consist of one serjeant (in European) or one havildar (in native corps) per regiment, and two privates per troop or company. These men are to be included in the authorised establishment of the regiment: they are to be effective to the service as soldiers: to be perfectly drilled; and liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency.

12. Musicians may be entertained to supply vacancies in bands, notwithstanding the existence of supernumeraries in regi-

ments.

13. The bands of regiments of cavalry are to be dressed in clothing of the some colour as worn by their respective corps; the bands of infantry are to be dressed in white with the regi-mental facings; and commanding officers of corps in which bands are established will indent accordingly on the clothing

OFFICERS' COMPOUNDS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 4, 1849.—With reference to the general orders, dated the 13th April, 1806, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with the approval of the Most Noble the Governor-General, directs that the compounds of officers of all branches of the service within military cantonments are infuture to be limited to the following scale; viz.

831 by 50 yards. Field officers ... ••• • • • Captains ... 60 by 50 ••• ... ... 53 by 50 Subalterns ... ...

HEAD DRESS OF LOCAL INFANTRY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 4, 1849,—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the concurrence of the Honourable the Presidency in Council. directs that, in future, the head-dress to be worn by regiments of local infantry shall be, for such as wear red uniform, a dark blue Kilmarnock cap, encircled by a white band woven in the cap; the corps wearing green uniform will adopt a dark green band.

These caps are to be supplied as those now in use become

Each soldier is to provide himself with two white cotton cap covers, as articles of half mounting.

ALTERATIONS IN THE DRESS OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 10, 1849.—Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following alterations in the dress, appointments, and arms, of the officers and men of European and Native horse and foot artillery of this establishment, are ordered :-

Horse Artillery European Officers.

Dress. - Girdle, - Crimson barrelled Hussar sash, to be substituted for crimson and gold girdle.

Undress .- Shoulder Straps, - Gold platted and treble twisted; instead of scaled gilt, solid crescent.

Frock Coat.—A rolling, instead of a stand-up collar.

Foot Artillery Officers.

Dress.—Chako.—The new foot artillery chako, with white horse hair plume. The plume to be drooping 12 inches from an upright stem of 6 inches, including socket.

Sword Scabbard,-Steel, instead of leather.

Sash. - Crimson silk with cord and tassel to go twice round and tie; instead of erimson silk patent net with fringe ends.

Horse Artillery Men.

Undress .- Kilmarnock bonnet, blue with red band; instead of forage cap, with yellow band.

Foot Artillery Men.

Dress.-Coatce. To be assimilated in shape to that worn by the officers, and the skirts similarly turned up with red, and red beading round the outer edge; the cuffs to be pointed, and a brass grenade on each side of the collar.

Undress .- Forage cap. Kilmarnock bonnet, blue, with red band; instead of present forage cap.

Arms and Accoutrements.

Sapper's carbine and waist-belt, in substitution for the musket and cross belts.

Sword.-Of the pattern approved of.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

With the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, his Excellency the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following movements and changes of quarters of European corps to be carried into effect :-

H. M.'s 18th Reg. of Foot. - From Umballah to Cawnpore,to march when relieved by H. M.'s 75th reg.

H.M.'s 70th Reg. (one wing.)-From England to Fort William.

H.M.'s 70th Reg. (one wing )—From ditto to Dum-Dum.
H.M.'s 75th Reg. of Foot.—From ditto to Umballah.—to
proceed by water as far as Allahabad, and thence to march by
land to its destination. This Reg. is now on its voyage up the river.

H.M.'s 87th Reg. of Foot.-From Chinsurah and Berhampore to Meerut,-to proceed as far as Allahabad by water, as soon as the boats now employed in the transport of the 76th Reg. shall be disposable; and from Allahabad to march by land to its destination.

H.M.'s 97th Reg. of Foot.—From England to Ghazepore.

Already arrived.

H.C.'s 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. (right wing.)-From Cawnpore to Agra, to march on the 1st November next, to rejoin the left wing of the Reg.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN JOHN TURTON, 3RD Not.

At a general court-martial assembled at Juliundur, on August 20, 1819, Capt. J. Turton, of 3rd regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge: - For having, on April 20, 1849, quitted his regt. in camp at Boodee-kot, without leave, and in direct disregard of his commanding officer's orders, and proceeded to Hosheyarpore.

Finding.—Guilty, Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of (3) three months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen. C .- in-C. Head-Quarters, Sept. 6, 1849.

LIEUT. GEORGE JOHN ASHTON, H.M.'S 53RD FOOT.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 5, 1849 -At a general courtmartial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1849, Lieut. G. J. Ashton, H. M.'s 53rd foot, was arraigned on the following charge :-

For scandalous conduct in the following instances:

1st .- In having, at Rawul Pindee, on the afternoon of June 1, 1849, been in a state of intexication in the quarters occupied by himself and other officers of H.M.'s 53rd reg.

2nd - In having on that occasion violently assaulted and repeatedly struck Lieut. W. H. Grubbe, of H.M.'s 53rd reg.

Finding. - Guilty.

Sentence .- To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C .- in . C.

Head-Quarters, 30th August, 1819.

Recommendation.—The court beg leave to recommend the prisoner, Lieut. G. J. Ashton of H.M.'s 53rd reg., to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief .- There are few things that are more painful than to refuse mercy; but it is my duty to support discipline in the vast army of India, and discipline cannot be upheld if officers, who are by law the judges that try private soldiers for drunkenness, set an example of the crime! This Lieut. A-bton has done; and though it is by far the worst part of the delinquent's conduct, it is not all. The being intoxicated after dinner, however unbecoming and disgraceful it is to the character of a well-bred gentleman, may

still have the pretext of conviviality, for a thoughtless, but culpable, excess in a young man. This, however, is not the crime of the prisoner. His has been deliberate drunkenness; a glaring disregard of decency in the broad face of day; an act destructive to all society, all discipline, all moral feelings, and calculated to make the uniform of a British officer a byeword and a shame!

The court has recommended Lieut. Ashton to mercy, but it has offered no reason for this recommendation. The above are mine for refusing a recommendation which has no apparent foundation; and, therefore, while it adds much to the pain of performing a distressing duty, cannot divert me from the paramount object of a Commander-in-Chief,—namely, that of supporting the integrity of military discipline, and the high character of British officers. I will not pardon Lieut. Ashton.

Lieut. Ashton is to be struck off the strength H.M.'s 53rd regt., from the date of the publication of this order at headquarters.

LIEUT. HENRY FRANCIS HASTINGS PARKER, H.M.'S 53RD FOOT-

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 5, 1849 .- At a general courtmartial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1849, Lieut, H. F. II. Parker, of H.M.'s 53rd foot, was arraigned on the following charge :-

For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:-1st. - In having, at Rawul Pindee, on June 27, 1849, without provocation, made use of grossly insulting language to Assist.-Surg. G. K. Hardie, M. D., of the same regt. to the effect that if he did not mind his own business, he would use personal violence towards him.

2nd. - In having, at Rawul Pindee, on the same day, when urged by several brother-officers to apologize to Doctor Hardie for the offensive language referred to in the first instance, unwarrantably refused to do so, and added that Doctor Hardie was a damned coward; "that he, Lieut. Parker, had long wished for an opportunity of getting hold of him, and was glad he had now succeeded," or words to that effect.

3rd .- In having, at Rawul Pindee, on the fallowing day, without provocation, made use of grossly offensive and insulting language to Doctor Hardie, by calling him "a damned coward, a damned blackguard, and a damned brute."

Finding .- Guilty.

Sentence. - To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C .- in-C.

Head-Quarters, August 30, 1819.

Lieut. Parker is to be struck off the strength of H. M.'s 53rd regt. from the date of the publication of this order at headquarters.

# CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, J. Vans, rep. qual. for public serv. att. to N.W. prov. BEAN, J. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Monghyr, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws, Sept. 3.

BECOURT, M. C. F. de, app. consul for France at Calcutta.

BENSON, G. S. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div.

BROWN, G. S. vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Behar, for parpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws

CAMPBELL, J. F. asst. in the Allahabad div. transferred to Meerat div.

CARNAC, C. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensingh, joined his app. Sept. 4. CHEAP, G. C. judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of cur. duties to

the princ. sud. ameen, and proc. to hold sess. at Pubnah.

CLIFFORD, W. J. to be post mr. at Lahore, Aug. 27.

CRASTER, E. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coil. of Furreedpore, is vested with sp. powers, Sept. 3.

DENISON, C. B. to offic. as register of the court of Sudder Dewansy

and Nizamut Adawlut dur. abs. of Mr. Edmonstone (1 mo.) or till further order, Sept. 23. DIXON. G. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Sarun, for purpose

of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws, Sept. 3. DUHAM, J. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Bhaugulpore, for

purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws.

FIELD, G. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Shahabad, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws.

FOWLE, F. C. to offic. as mag. of Chittagong dur. abs. of O. W.

Mallet, Sept. 12. HEWETT, R. H. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Sarua, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws. HITCHINS, E. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Alliguage

Sewan, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws, Sept. 3.

KING, R. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Patna, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws, Sept. 3. LUSHINGTON, F. A. to offic. as asst. to coll. of govt. customs at Calcutta dur. abs. of Hughes, or till fur. orders, Sept. 4.



MACDONALD, E. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Sarun, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws. MACDONELL, E. vested with pow. as dep. col. in Sarun, to try

offences against the opium, &c. laws, Sept. 14. MACKENZIE, H. S. to be an asst. under the governor of the Straits

settlements.

MACKILLOP, J. R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Moradabad, and to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Sept. 1.

MARRIOTT, R. asst. to coll. and mag. of Goruckpore, to exer.
powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. fr. Aug. 10 till further orders.

METCALFE, T. J. to be an asst. in the Delhi div. Sept. 3.

OLDFIELD, R. C. qual. for pub. serv. att. to N.W. prov. Sept. 13.

PHELIPS, G. B. to offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allygurh dur. abs. of Hutchinson.

PRATT, H. to be a memb. of local com. of pub. instruction at

Hawrah, Sept. 13.

ROSE, H. asst. to mag. &c. Behar, rep. his return to station. SMYTH, C. P. C. to be an asst. in the Robilkund div. Aug. 28. SPANKIE, J. S. to offic. as mag. of Chittagong dur. abs. of Buckland.

STEER, C. coll. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of office to R. Scott. THORNHILL, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, till return of Mr. Denison, or till further orders, Sept. 3.

THORNTON, R. to offic. as sec. to Sudder Board of revenue dur. abs. of Mr. Muir (1 mo.) or till further orders, and to continue to disch. the duties of his own office at the same time, Sept. 4.

TURNBULL, A. H. vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Behar for

purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws. URQUHART, W. H. vested with powers of a dep. coll. at Tirhoot, for purpose of trying offences against the opium and Abkarry laws, Sept. 3.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNAND, A. S. 2 mo. on m. c. BLUNT, W. 10 days on m. c. BRAMLEY, W. J. 1 mo. in ext. BRUCE, J. G. leave cancelled. BUCKLAND, C. T. 2 mo.
DA COSTA, E. dur. Dusseerah vac. Sept. 11.
DICK, R. K. 1 mo. EDMONDSTONE, G. F. 1 mo. FRASER, S. 1 mo. Gubbins, C. 1 mo HUTCHINSON, J. R. 2 mo. HUGHES, R. H. 1 mo. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe. JOHNSON, J. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 18. LIMOND, C. 2 mo. on m. c. MACWHIRTER, J. P. 1 mo MALET, O. W. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1. Muir, W. 1 mo. SUTHERLAND, J. secy. to superint. of Marine, 25 days. TIMMINS, W. R. 1 mo.
TWEEDIE, T. 1 mo.
WATSON, W. C. to Oct. 7, in ext. WYATT, A. 6 wecks.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. GARSTIN, Rev. A. to act as jun. chap. of St. Paul's Cathedral, fr. Sept. 21, until fur. or.

# MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. d. d. with 1st Assam L.I. is, at

his req. pl. at disp. of the c.-in-c.

Bratson, Lieut. W. L. 1st L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr.

Brooks, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. to be postmr. at Peshawur, Aug. 27.

Brooke, Lieut. c.l. G. c.B. fr. 2nd brig. to 9th batt. at Dum Dum.

BROWN, Lieut. col. P. fr. 29th to 6th N.I. BROWNLOW, Lieut. F. C. J. 1st L.C. to be posture. at Wuzeerabad.

BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. posted to 49th N.I. at Nakodah.

Bush, Capt. J. T. to offic. as comdt. of Kotah contingent.
CAUTLEY, Lieut. col. P. T. art. fr. 9th to 1st batt.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 8th irr. cav. to be adj. to 1st Oude

CROMMELIN, Licut. G. A. 35th L.I. qual. as interp.; to act as interp. and qr. mr.

DANSEY, Licut. E. 2nd in com. to act as adj. to 1st regt. Punjab inf.
in add. to his duties as 2nd in com. till arrival of Keyes, Sept. 1. DENNYS, Lieut. and adj. J. B. to act as 2nd in com. to the Kotch

cont. fr. Aug. 15, and perf. duties of adj. dur. such time as Capt. Rush may offic. as commandt.

Donovan, Ens. J. to be qr. mr. of regt. of Loodianah.

Eden, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to resident at Indore, to offic. as pol.

agent at Bhopal; ass. ch. of duties Aug. 15.

ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. to offic. as dep. commr. 1st class at Saugor,
fr. April 19th last, v. Hamilton.

FORBES, Cornet, 1st regt. Punjab cav. to act as 2nd in com. until arrival of Nutball.

FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22ad N.I. to be post mr. Rawal Pindee.

FYTCHE, Lieut. A. princ. asst. to com. of Arracan, rec. ch. of dist. of Sandoway fr. Lieut. F. W. Pinkney, Aug. 20.
GRAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to

detach, of 2nd batt, at Lahore.

GERMON, Licut. R. C. 13th N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Wilson, pro.

GODBY, Eas. R. F. posted to 30th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.

GORDON, Licut. W. F. sub-asst. com. gen. to remain attached to

staff of Mooltan garrison.

GRAHAM, Cornet W. S. to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore. HAILES, Ens. H. W. posted to 44th N.I. at Allahabad. HEATH, 1st Lieut, A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani. HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. fr. 6th to 29th N.I.

HILL, Ens. G. E. fr. 49th to 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore.

LAWRENSON, Lieut. col. G. S. C.B. art. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd brig. at Umballah.

LUMSDAINE, Ens. W. L. R. fr. 26th L.I. to 55th N.I. at Now-

LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. 60th N. placed at disp. of executive eng. MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. adj. of 1st reg. Oude local inf. to be adi, to 8th irr, cav.

MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. H. H. art. to com. detach. of recruits at Dum Dum.

MILLS, Ens. C. E. 28th N.I. to be post mr. at Hoshiarpore.
MULCASTER, Lieut. W. E. 64th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 7th irr.
cav. fr. 16th May, 1848.

MURRAY, Lieut. J. J. to continue to offic. as adj. to 1st Oude local inf.

PARSONS, Ens. J. E. B. 1st Eur. fus. passed colloq. exam. PERKINS, Lieut. E. W. 14th N.I. to be adj. v. Adj. J. H. H. Lukin, dec. Aug. 21.

PHILLPOTTS, Ens. II. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares. RUSH, Capt. J. T. to offic. as commt. of the Kotch cont. dur. abs.

of James, Aug. 15.

SHAW, Ens. C. 57th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SISMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. to be post mr. at Jhelum, Aug. 27. SMITH, Ens. H. C. admitted to the serv.; to do du. with 48th N.I. at Benares, Aug. 27. SMITH, Ens. H. C. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1848, and stand below

Eas. C. J. Wedle in list No. 1 of 1849. STRACHEY, Lieut. H. 66th N.I. to be capt. from July 19, 1848, in

suc. to Buller, retired.
TERNAN, Lieut. A. H. to offic. as dep. commis. 1st class, at Nur-

singpore, fc. April 16th last.

Singpore, ir. April 10th last.

TRONSON, Capt. R. N. 21st Eur. reg. to act as brig. maj. to troops at Lahore, v. Lieut. J. Silver, m. c. Aug. 21.

TURTON, Ens. J. P. fr. 55th N.I. to 26th L.I. at Barrackpore.

TYTLER, Ens. J.A. 66th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. July 19, 1848, in suc.

to Buller, retired.

VINCENT, Ens. W. 49th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. WAKEFIELD, Capt. J. H. 17th N.I. to ch. of sudder bazaar, and Abkarry at Anarkullie, to conduct duties of cantonment jt. mag. dur. the time his reg. remains at Lahore.

WELD, Lieut. G. offic. adj. and qr. mr. Eur. invalids, to offic. as fort adj. of Chunar.
WELLER, Capt. J. A. eng. pl. at disp. of C. in-C. with a view of

his being appd. to com. corps of sappers and pioneers. Wise, Cornet D. W. to do duty with 4th L. C. at Cawnpore.

WRENCH, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to perf. du. of adj. Cornet J. A. Ross being on m.c. Aug. 21.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BANKS, Capt. J. S. 33rd N.I. 18 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Simlah and

hills N. of Desrah.

Beaty, Capt. H. 62nd N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

Blair, Lieut. col. C. D. 10th L.C. fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 10, to

Kussowlie.

COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 14, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe. DUNDAS, Ens. E. T. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Jan. 31, to Calcutta.

ELLICE, Lieut. W. G. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
Gossett, Lieut. F. R. M. 38th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta prep. to app. for fuel. to Europe for 1 year without pay. GWATKIN, Capt. C. R. inv. est. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Calcutta, prep.

to app. for furl. to Europe

HARINGTON, Brev. maj. T. L. 5th L.C. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to Calcutta.

HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. 2 mo. fr. July 29, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L. I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Calcutta.

LATTER, Lieut. T. 67th N.I. fr. Nov. 22 to July 15, to remain at Calcutta.

MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 22, to Simla, on m.c.

MILLER, 1st. Lieut. W. art. fr. July 25 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

OLPHERTS, 1st Lieut. H. A. art. 4 mo. fr. July 23, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

PEMBERTON, Col. G. R. 62nd N.I. Oct. 10 to March 10, 1850, to pres. prep. to Eur. Aug. 21.

RAINSFORD, Capt. E. 67th N.I. Oct. 10 to Feb. 10, 1850, to pres. prep. to Eur.

REMMINGTON, 1st Lieut. F. F. art. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres.

prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c. OBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. C5th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to pres. prep. to ROBERTSON app. for furl. to Europe.

SCOTT, Capt. C. C. J. inv. est. to residency, to draw pay and allowances fr. pres. paymr.

SILVER, Adj. J. 2nd Eur. reg. Aug. 5 to Nov. 1 to Simla, m. c. SMITH, Licut. G. S. 48th N.I. Aug. 18 to Nov. 18, to proc. on the river, m. c.

SMYTH, Brev. maj. G. C. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. April 22.

STURT, Capt. A. A. 2 mo. Tullon, Lieut. T. 33rd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. fr. May 16 to July 31, to Simla. WARD, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. fr. Aug. 18 to Jan. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to New South Wales, on m. c.

# MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. ALLAN, Asst. surg. J. made over ch. of med. duties of the station of Purneah, Aug. 25; to be civ. asst. surg. of Bhaugulpore; to med. ch. of hill rangers, v. Diaper, Sept. 6.
BEALE, Asst. surg. A. 54th N.I. to med. ch. of 63rd also, cons.

on rem. of T. Atcheson, Aug. 20.

BERWICK, Surg. G. J. art. to offic. as civ. surg. Benares, Aug. 27.
BOND, Asst. surg. H. R. to be surg. fr. Sept. 11, v. Llewellyn, dec.
BUTLER, Surg. D. in ch. civ. duty at Benares to assu. ch. of off.
and offic. as superint. surg. v. W. Watson, dec. Aug. 21.

DELPRATT, A.st. surg. W. to proc. to Uumballah and aff. med. aid to 9th N.I.

EATWELL, D. W. C. to be civil asst. surg. of Ghazeepore, Sept. 8. GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum; to attend the Bishop of Calcutta dur. his visitation.

GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. ret. to duty, Sept. 11. GRANT, Surg. J. W. to med. ch. of detach. of recruits at Dum-

Dum.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 2nd irr. cav O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. to proc. to Berhampore and ass. med. ch. of 14th N.I. pend. arr. of Surg. K. M. Scott, Aug. 21; to offic. as dep. apoth. to E. I. Co. till further orders, to join the

dispensary, Sept. 17.
RANSFORD, Sury. J. art. to rec. med. ch. 47th N.I. fr. Asst. surg.

R. Cockburn, Aug. 21.

SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. art. to med. ch. of reg. of Loodianah.

SIMPSON, D. A. pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal, with a view to his being app. civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, Sept. 3; app. to be civ. surg. of Ghazeepore is cancelled; to be civ. asst. surg. of Sarun.
Thompson, Asst. surg. T. m.d. fr. 28th N.I. to 4th batt. art. at
Umballah, Sept. 6.

WOOD, Asst. surg. J. 56th N.I. to aff. med. aid to H.M.'s 98th regt.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. HANSBROW, G. Sept. 12.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARER, Asst. surg. J. 2 mo. to Cherra Ponjee. SPRENGER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. fr. Aug. 26 to Sept. 8. WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. 2ad irr. cav. Aug. 5 to Nov. 5, to Simla, on m. e.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Lieut. col. Brooke, to act as dep. adj. gen. dur. abs. of Havelock on leave; Major Napier, a.-d.-e. to C. in C. 1 yr. to Eug-

-3rd Lt. Drag. Cornet White, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to remain at Meerut.—9th Lancers. Lieut. Bird, 3 yrs. fr. Dec. 1, to England; Lieut. King, Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, to remain at Meerut on m. c.; Lieut. Humbley, to Oct. 31, in ext.—10th Hussars. Cornet Dimsdale, to Sept. 30, to Bombay, and to England; Lieut. T. S. Little, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Mahabuleshwur Hills.—14th Lt. Drags. Cornet Holliday, to perform duty of qr. mr. during abs. of Shenton.

INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. F. D. Lumley, to be major, fr. Aug. 4, v. Holmes, dec.; Lieut. J. H. E. De Roebuck, to be capt. fr. Aug. v. Holmes, dec.; Lieut. J. H. E. De Roebuck, to be capt. fr. Aug. 4, in suc. to Holmes, dec.; Ens. G. F. Walker, to be licut. fr. Aug. 4, in suc. to Holmes, dec.—18th. Brev. major Kennedy, Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to Simlah and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Lieut. Abbott, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 9 mo. to Van Diemen's Land.—22nd. Major. D. R. Smith, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Blackall.—1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. on m.c.—24th. Ens. J. C. W. Kippen, to be licut. fr. Sept. 6, v. Stanford, dee.; Lieut. Woodington, 3 mo. to Calcutta.—29th. Lieuts. Onslow, Simmons, and MadDonnell, 1 mo. to Ferozapore; Lieut. Levinge, 1 mo. to Edmbay, and 2 yrs. to England.—32nd. Ens. J. Birthwhistle, to be licut. fr. Sept. 3, v. Stewart, dec.; Lieut. Maunsell, 1 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Colls, exam. in Hindustani.—60th. Capt. Palmer, to Oct. 1, in ext. to rem. at Bombay on m. c.—61st. Maj. J. Campbell, to be licut.

col.; Capt. C. C. Deacon, to be major fr. Aug. 19, in succ. to M'Leod, dec.; Lieut. W. E. D. Deacon, to be capt. fr. July 28, v. Vicars; Lieut. F. Huson, to be capt. fr. Aug. 19, v. C. C. Deacon, prom.; Ens. T. Gabbett, to be lieut. in succ. to C. C. Deacon, prom.; Ens. T. Gabbett, to be lieut. in succ. to C. C. Deacon, prom.; Ens. H. Brackenbury, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 19, v. Husoa, prom.—64th. Lieut. col. Wilson, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 30, in ext. to rem. in Bombay; Lieut. J. T. Twining, to be capt. and Ens. W. D. Shipley, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 20, in succ. to Errington, dec.; Ens. Hood, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 17, to Bombay; Ens. Applewhite, 2 mo. fr. Sept. 13, to Bombay, on m. c.; Lieut. Burne, fr. Sept. 17 to Nov. 1, to Bombay; Lieut. Bell, to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Burne; Lieut. Morphy, Sept. 3 to Oct. 31, to Bombay; Lieut. Johnston, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 18, to Bombay, on m. c.; Capt. C. Pattison, to Oct. 17, to Bombay; Capt. Stirling, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Bombay; Lieut. Cotton, to Oct. 14, to Bombay; Lieut. Twemlow, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Aurungabad.—70th. Capt. Muloch, to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at Ceylon, on m. c.—78th. Lieut. Bouverie, Sept. 24 to Oct. 31, to Poona.—83rd. Lieuts. Mainwaring and Baumgartner, Sept. 1 to Poona.—83rd. Lieuts. Mainwaring and Baumgartner, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Bombay.—84th. Ens. B. Sandwith, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Leahy, dec.—86th. Asst. Surg. Bain, 2 mo. to Calcutta; Ens. R. F. G. Lewis, to be lieut. fr. July 30, v. Creed, dec.

# PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

NATHANIEL MORGAN, formerly a surg. in the service of E.J., Company Bengal estab. to registrar, Supreme Court.

OLIVER MAUGER, formerly an asst. surg. in the service of E.1. Company, Bengal estab. Ditto.

GEORGE PENRICE, late a brev. capt. of art. in the service of E.P. Company, on Bengal estab. Ditto.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, late a lieut. in 37th Bengal N.I. in the

Service of E.I. Company. Ditto.

JOHN CALDER, late of Calcutta. Ditto.

CONSTANTINE WILLIAM COWLEY, late a maj. of inv. in the service of E.I. Company. Ditto.

JOSEPH PEBL, late a lieut. in 37th Bengal N.I. Ditto.

JOSEPH DEANE BARRETT, formerly of Calcutta, master ma-riner to Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, of Calcutta, the widow. Grant and Remfrey, proctors.

ELIZA SULLY, late of Calcutta, widow, to the registrar, supreme

court. Frith, Sandes and Watts, proctors.

GRACE CAREY, late of Scrampore, in province of Bengal, widow, left unadministered by Edward Templer to Charlotte Venis,

widow, left unadministered by Edward Templer to Charlotte venis, of Serampore, widow. Grant and Remfry, proctors.

SAMUEL SPURGEON, late a British subject, and an ensign in the military service of E.I. Company, qu.-mr. of regt. of Loodeannah, to Mrs. Mary Ann Spurgeon, of Cawnpore, in the East Indies, widow. Smelt, proctor.

EDWARD GEORGE GERARD CRUIKSHANK, late of Lahore, bettered and the Carlotter of Roydon.

heretofore an ensign of 50th regt. of Bengal N.I. to George Gordon, of Hoshearporo, a capt. of the said 50th regt. of Bengal N.I. Frith, Sandes and Watts, proctors.

# DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of W. S. C.s. s. at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 10. BEEK, Mrs. J. Vander, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 16. BLANEY, the wife of R. E. d. at Howrab, Sept. 16. BLYTH, Mrs. W. E. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23. BODRIE, Mrs. Louisa, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

BODRIE, Mrs. Louisa, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

BROWN, Mrs. J. d. at Serhampore, Sept. 17.

CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 10.

COCKBURN, the lady of Lieut. 18th N.I. s. at Kussowlee, Aug. 24.

COLE, Mrs. H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 19. CORFIRLD, the lady of Lieut. Henry R. 9th N.I. d. at Umballah, Sept. 9. Cowen, the wife of Surg. Charles, H.M.'s 98th, s. at Lahore, Aug. 29.

DAVIS, the wife of John H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 14. D'CRUZ, Mrs. Primrose, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.

D'SOUZA, Mrs. A. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 6.
GLOVER, the lady of F. A. civil service, s. at Nagode, Aug. 24.
GREGORY, the wife of Thomas, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.
HALLIFAX, the wife of Lieut. col. com. H.M.'s 75th, s. at Fort William.

HAWKES, the wife of Capt. H.M.'s 80th, s. at Dinapore, Sept. 30. HESSELTINE, the wife of J. A. s. at Rajpore, Sept. 18. HILL, the lady of Capt. G. M. 17th N.I. d. at Juliundhur, Aug. 31. HOWARD, the lady of Lieut. E. W. Eardley, 4th L.C. d. at Cawa-

pore, Sept. 15. HUME, the lady of Lieut. B. J., H.M.'s 80th, s. at Dinapore, Sept. 12.

HUMPHREY, the lady of Christopher, d. at Moradabad, Sept. INGLIS, the lady of J. D. c.s. s. at Naine Tal, Sept. 6. KILLWICK, the lady of F. A. s. at Purneah, Aug. 28.
LANDALE, Mrs. J. O. s. at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 14.
LASCELLES, the lady of the Rev. H. s. at Cawapere, Aug. 28. LEAN, the lady of James, c.s. s. at Naine Tal, Aug. 26. LEECH, the wife of J. d. at Kiederpore, Sept. 13.

LEMARCHAND, the lady of J. s. (twins) at Ghazeepore, Sept. 10.

LOCK, the wife of G. c.s. a. at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 4. M'CORMICH, the wife of J. R. s. at Calcatta, Sept. 20. M'NAIR, Mrs. W. N. s. at Sealdah, Sept. 13.

aged 3, Aug. 23.

MENTEATH, the lady of Capt. W. Stewart, 69th N.I. d. at Mussoorie, Aug. 23. MICHAEL, Mrs. J. H. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 13. MIDDLETON, the wife of J. s. at Agra, Sept. 13.
MISPELAAR, Mrs. Rodney, s. at Agra, Sept. 2.
Money, the wife of H. c.s. d. at Jubbulpore, Aug. 30. NICOLL, the lady of Lieut. 50th N.I. s. at Delhi, Sept. 2. NORMAN, the wife of J. s. at Scharunpore, Sept. 13.

OWEN, the wife of G. T. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 21.

OWEN, the lady of M. S. s. (twins), at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

PAUL, the lady of P. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 26. QUENEA, the wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5. QUENEA, the wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
RAYSON, Mrs. s. at Cossipore, Aug. 31.
RENNY, the wife of R. d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 1.
ROHERTS, the wife of J. W. s. at Howrah, Sept. 17.
RYLEY, the wife of J. C. d. at Delhi, Aug. 25.
SCHALCH, the wife of V. H. c.s. s. at Midnapore, Sept. 7.
SHIRCORE, Mrs. Anna G. M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 6.
SIMPSON, the wife of the Rev. T. C. d. at Howrah, Sept. 5. SMITH, the wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 13. STREET, the lady of the Rev. A. W. s. at Calcutta.
TERRANEAU, the lady of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 11. TERRANEAU, the lady of W. H. S. at Chicutta, Sept. 1. TWIDALE, Mrs. M. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 16. VANDERBECK, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15. Vos, the wife of J. M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 12. WATSON, the wife of W. C. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAILEY, Rev. W. to Miss Eliza Pacher, at Calcutta, Sept. 18. BARBER, Lieut. Robert Thomas Hawksley, 63rd N.I. to Agnes Lucy Palmer, d. of the late James Price, at Agra, Sept. 17. BRADDON, Henry Edward, to Alicia Elizabeth, d. of John Chap-man, at Calcutta, Sept. 20. GALIFFE, John Frederick, to Miss Charlotte Campbell, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

HOPKINSON, Lieut. Henry, to Jeannie, d. of Dr. Montgomerie, at

Calcutta, Sept. 10.

INGELOW, George Kilgour, to Catherine, sister of the late Capt.
H. Henchman, 57th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 1.

JOHNSTONE, A. S. engs. to Louisa Caroline, d. of Henry Brown-

low, c.s. at Arrah, Sept. 4.

Kelly, William, to Isabella, d. of Thomas Spencer, at Ferozepore,

Aug. 29.
MILLER, Licut. T. S. 68th N.I. to Mary, d. of the late Senor Don

M. Castilla, at Meerut, Sept. 23.
PHEPPS, L'Estrange, to Charlotte Adelaide, d. of Thomas A. Ereth,

at Agra, Sept. 17.

PRESGRAVE, Ens. D. K. 59th N.I. to Mary Isabella, d. of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, at Bareilly, Sept. 10.

SANDYS, Edwin, c.s. to Elizabeth Mary, d. of the late Rev. R. B.

BOys, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

Boys, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

SCOTT, Lieut. William Augustus, 59th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of the

late Rev. M. Wilkinson, at Simla, Sept. 11.

VANRENEN, Lieut. D. C. art. to Julia, d. of the late J. S. Sullivan,

at Naine Tal, Sept. 12.
WILTON, T. C. to Miss Lydia Blemman, at Ferozepore, Aug. 24.

DEATHS. BANERJEA, Lall Mohun, inf. s. of the Rev. K. M. at Calcutta, aged 1, Sept. 10. BENNETT, Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 38, Aug. 31.
BRISTOW, Wm. at Agra, aged 71, Sept. 7.
BROWN, James A. H. inf. s. of Serj. 68th N.I. at Meerut, aged 1, Sept. 2. CATCHICK, C. at Calcutta, aged 19, Sept. 10.
CLARK, Esther, inf. d. of Serj. at Ferozepoor, aged 8 mo. Aug. 24.
CLINE, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 70, Sept. 8. CRONE, Caroline Olivia, d. of the late M. at Calcutta, Sept. 6. DEMERGUE, Mary Dors, the wife of J. c.s. at Agra, Aug. 28. DORIN, Florence Margaret J. inf. d. of Lieut. H. A. 27th N.I. at

Benares, aged 15 mo. Sept. 1.

EVAN, William Eldred, inf. s. of Mr. at Cawnpore, Sept. 13.

FERRES, Alfred Obeck, inf. s. of S. C. at Calcutta, Sept. 16.

HAMILTON, Charlotte G. the wife of Capt. G. 53rd N.I. at Loodians anah, Sept. 4.

HARDING, the wife of C. at Meerut, aged 23, Sept 11. HODGSON, Brinn, at Kangra, Aug. 31. HODGNAHAN, the wife of Serj. J. at Ferozepore, Aug. 23.

Hume, Edmund Kent, at Dacca, aged 40, Sept. 16.
Hume, Phennah, the wife of E. K. at Calcutta, Sept. 15. JACKSON, Maria, the wife of Lieut. Francis C. 12th N.I. at Um-

ballah, aged 26, Sept. 4.

Jones, Rev. Thos. at Calcutta, Sept. 17.

Jones, Thomas C. inf. s. of T. at Ballygunge, aged 1, Sept. 16.

Lish, Mrs. Elizabeth, reliet of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 75,

LLEWELLYN, Surg. Charles, 40th N.I. at Barrackpore, Sept. 11. LLOYD, Lieut. col. C. H. inv. cst. at China, Aug. 20. LOCH, Louisa, the wife of G. c.s. at Bhaugalpore, Sept. 4. MACAULIFF, Maria, d. of Lieut. R. h. art. at Moerut, aged 24, Aug. 20.

REES, Mrs. Haunah, at Caloutta, aged 61, Sept. 20. SAGE, J. W. c.s. at Rungpore, aged 65, Sept. 9.

SHABRATT, Serj. maj. 64th N.I. at Allahabad, Sept. 15.
SIMPSON, Jane Dorothy, inf. d. of the Rev. T. C. at Howrah, Sept. 5. SKINNER, W. at Lahore, aged 43, Aug. 24.
SNOOKS, hos. stew. Thomas, H.M.'s 9th lan. at Umballah, aged 30, Sept. 5. STANFORD, Lieut. H.M.'s 24th, at Wuzeerabad, Sept. 5.
STANFORD, Lieut. H.M.'s 24th, at Umballah, aged 5, Sept. 17.
STOWELL, R. P. at Agra, aged 41, Aug. 30.
THOMPSON, Dr. G. h. art. of apoplexy, at Labore, Aug. 28.
WATSON, Lieut. Horace, 17th N.I. at Labore, aged 32, Sept. 9. WELD, Sarah E. inf. d. of Geo. at Chunar, Aug. 10. WEMYSS, James, late of the C.s. at Mussoorie, aged 73, Aug. 22. WHEATLEY, Sophia, d. of Brev. maj. A. 5th L.C. at Mussoorie,

SALMON, inf. d. of Capt. art. at Lucknow, aged 1, Sept. 12.

WHARTON, Thos. Ramsay, s. of Lieut. col. Thomas, at Banbipore, aged 58, Aug. 19. WILLAN, Ens. H. D. A. D. 44th N.I. at Allahabad, Sept. 13.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 8. Mohussur, Darley, Mauritius.—9. Saddaban, Wingnte, Kyouk Phyoo; Sultany, Handly, Mauritius; Robina, Milford, Colombo.—10. Edmondsbury, Redpath, London; Laidmans, Walker, Liverpool; Fanny, Short. Bombay; Equaleur, Balmont. Bordeaux.—Blyhwood, Jemison, Glasgow; Delhi, Burnes, Boston; Mary, Tweedie, Liverpool; John Hepburn, Warne, Rangoon.—13. Ayrshire, Miller, Rangoon.—14. Winefred, Christie, Liverpool.—17. Jean D'Arc, Bamont, Bourbon; Meridian, Hobkirk, Bourbon; Constantine, Burrow, Madras.—18. Seringapatam, Furnell, London; Parland, Smith, Sydney; Nasaree, Nacoda, Muscat.—19. Mary Ann Johnson, Johnson, Liverpool; Fattle Oheb, Bumgarton, Singapore; Fattle Curreem, Nacoda, Muscat; Rohomany, Nacoda, Juddah; Pearl, Gardner, Moulmein.—20. Coromandel, Norman, Copang.—21. Vencata Scortoo, Pascal, Coringa. 21. Vencata Severloo, Pascal, Coringa.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Dido .- Mrs. Thompson. Per Dido.—Mrs. Thompson.
Per Seringapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Roc, Mrs. Handfield, Miss Clarke; H. L. Dampier, Esq. B. civil service; Ens. T. C. Robertson, Mr. Nesbett, Miss Lessart, Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Wotherspoon; A. S. Denham and J. Smelt, Esqrs. 28th R.M.N.I. Steerage passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ivey, Mrs. Ganton, Misses Somerville, Romaine, M. Ross, and M. O'Brien. From MADRAS.—Lieut. eol. Lucas, 28th R.M.N.I. and Mr. Montriou; Messrs. J. Moore and W. Wright, 2nd and 3rd officers; Capt. Hoodie, wrecked off Shallinger Sand, Eskapelly.
Per Constantine.—Miss Cumming. from Colombo.

Per Constantine.—Miss Cumming, from Colombo.
Per Edmondsbury.—Capt. Campbell, Mr. Dewar, Mr. Gibson,
Dr. Glover, H.M.'s Royal Irish fusileers (142 men).
Per Fanny.—Messrs. F. Collins and Marshall, clerks.
Per Delhi.—Messrs. R. S. Daniel and L. P. Parsons, merchants.

Per Winefred.—Mrs. Christie.
Per Coromandel.—Capt. and Mrs. Welnot, Capt. and Mrs. Garstin, and Capt. Middleton, 96th regt.; J. J. Davidson and F. Smith, Esqrs.; and Mrs. Alloway.

# DEPARTURES.

DEFARTURES.

Aug. 30.—Juliana, Barker, Bombay; Emily, Harvey, London.—
31. Ingleborough, Rea, Liverpool; Nordsrow, Krunse, Falmouth.—
Sept. 1. Cassebelannus, Armstrong, London.—2. Fairy Queen, Richardson, Dublin; Robert Pulsford, King, Liverpool; Rose Maria Louisa, Lemean, Nantes; Pierre François, Brion, Bordeaux; John Brewer, Brown, London; Constance. Barrass, Mauritius.—6. Moultan, Townsend, Lowdon; Dispatch, Owen, Cape.—7. Elizabeth Ainslie, Brown, Bombay.—Sir Henry Poltinger, M'Wean, Liverpool; Sultana, Mainland, London; Essex, Pixley, London.—9. Blorenge, Banks, Liverpool; steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Snez.—10. Paragon, Boxloy, Madras and the coast.—11. Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Madras; Thane, Crisp, Moulmein and Rangoon; Tenasserim, Dicey, Arraean and Moulmein.—12. Despatch, Owen, Cape; Moultan, Townsend, Penang.—13. Ann Gamble, Penang and Singapore; Northumberland, Parish, London; Eneas, Saunders, Mauritius; Queen of England, Cawkitt, Liverpool; Madagascar, Hight, London and Madras; Chine, M'Lean, London.—14. Plantagenet, Bird, London and Cape; Malabar, M'Cleur, Liverpool; Cowasjee Family, Durham, China.—15. Aulumnus, Maughan, Liverpool; Jane Perie, Booth, London.—16. Seawitch, Waterman, Singapore and China.—17. Punjab, Palmer, Mauritius; Benares, Brown, Liverpool; Amily, Solomon, Penang; Lady M'Donald, Gold, London; Rawillis, M'Cleur, Mauritius; Benares, Brown, Liverpool; Rob Rey, Francis, Hong-Kong; Reginald Huber, M'Farlane, Liverpool.—18. Harriet Humble, Bevis, Liverpool; Defiance, Serjeant, Mauritius.—19. Bengallee, Colebank, Bristol.



#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1849.

	Gover	rnment	Secu	rities.	Se	n.		Buy	۲.
Transfer Stock Paper	r 5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per cent.	••		••	disc.	0	15	• •	1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ling to	Nos.	• •	do.	1	0	••	1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	• •		••	do.	0	2	• •	0	4
Third Sicea 4 do.	• •	• •	• •	do.	15	0	• •	15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	• •	• •	• •	do.	14	0	• •	14	8
	F	Bank S	hares						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s	Rs. 4,0	00)		prem	. 1	530	to	15	80
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs	. 500)	•		do.		10			15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s R	s. 500)			nom.					
	BAN	KOF	BENG	At.					
Discount on governm	ent acc	eptanc	es (3	months)		••	4 pe	r cei	nt.
Do. on private b				do		• •	7 pe	r cei	nt.
Interest on deposit o							5 pe	r cei	nt.
Do. on cash cree	lit acco	uuts .				••	62 pc	rcei	at.
		-		_					

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2		16	9	1
China Gold Bars Gold Dust	13	0		13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	1 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	6	} per 100.
Sovereigns Madras Gold Mohurs	10	7		10	9	)
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3		16	0	ench.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	21		21	3 1	j

#### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations are for Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s.  $10\frac{5}{3}d$ . to 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s.  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s.  $10\frac{5}{3}d$ . to 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. To Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 5s.

#### MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.—The import market was closing rather heavily. This may be accounted for by the fact that goods purchased shortly before the vacation cannot be placed en route for the upper previnces until its termination, and the knowledge of heavy imports during the past fortnight of goods which are likely to be offered for sale when business commences, added to the probability of stocks being further increased by fresh arrivals in the interim, deter dealers from being active in their operations. A fair amount of business has, nevertheless, been done in grey shirtings and Manchester cloths. Some particular kinds of Scotch fabrics sell well, while others are difficult of sale. The higher numbers of mule twists are still in excellent request, with an upward tendency in price; the lower numbers are neglected, and have declined in value. Metals continue dull; copper has slightly improved; all kinds of iron are depressed, and lower in value; spelter may be quoted at 7-6 to 7-8; sheet lead has fallen to 7-3.

# MADRAS.

# AFFRAY WITH THE MOPLAS.

THE Madras Spectator publishes the following letter, dated Cannanore, 7th September, detailing the particulars of the Mopla outbreak:—

"The usual equanimity of this dull station has been most rudely broken, and the good folks stirred into a state of great excitement, by some events in South Malahar. It appears that several gang-robberies have of late taken place in that district, marked by more than ordinary atrocity, and some Moplas, brought to trial by the magistrate for this heinous offence, were, by one of the quibbles of the law, acquitted, much to the disgust of the magistrate. This impunity seems to have emboldened them greatly, and their religious passions, moreover, having been excited by a priest, supposed also to be connected with the robberies, a party of them, originally estimated at about thirty, most wantonly murdered seven or eight Hindoos, Nairs, and Teers, and took possession of the small pagoda of Munjerry, situated on the top of a low hill, a few hundred yards from the cutcherry. Here they found one unfortunate brahmin, whom they sacrificed on the altar. Intelligence of these doings having been forwarded to the collector, Mr. Conolly, he sent instructions to Capt. Watt, of the 43rd Light N.I. commanding a detachment of that regiment at Malliapooram, to proceed against these fanatics, and a reinforcement was also sent from Calicut, under Mr. Burn, of the same regiment. Mr. Collett, the collector's assistant, went also to the spot to aid the military. Capt. Watt marched to Munjerry, which is only a few miles from Mallia-

pooram, and on approaching the pagoda, detached Mr. Wyse, with about forty men, a little in advance, to try and allure the Moplas out of the pagoda. They required but little enticing, for on seeing the sepoys advancing towards the pagoda, a party of fifteen rushed down the hill, sword in hand, with loud cries and gesticulations. A few of the sepoys stood firm with Mr. Wyse, who cut down one or two of the Moplas with his own hand, but was almost immediately laid low and cut to pieces. A jemader and four sepoys shared the same fate, killing among them three more Moplas. The rest of the detachment then bolted at full speed, and, shameful to relate, communicated the panic to the main body of sepoys, who refused to obey their officers' orders, and by no threat or inducement could be led on against the victorious fanatics, who accordingly returned rejoicing to their stronghold. The sepoys were then moved into the cutcherry, and it was resolved to remain there; Capt. Watt hoping to bring the men to a sense of their duty shortly. Meanwhile, despatches were sent off to the collector, who immediately wrote here for some European troops, and also to Palghat for a detachment of the 39th N.I. Accordingly, two companies of the 94th regiment, viz., the grenadier and No. 1 company, under the command of Major Dennis, with Capt. Mercer, Lieuts. Vaughan, Walton, Lewis, and Ensign Wyatt, with Dr. Penny of the 43rd, in medical charge, started on the 31st ult., in great glee, for the holy war, as the men called it; the band accompanying them part of the way: our gollant old General Lovell rode out a few miles with them. Capt. Wilson and Lieut. James, of the 43rd, were alsoordered off forthwith to Calicut. Poor Mr. Wyse! He was much regretted by his own officers and by all who knew him, for a gallant blithe hearted Scot. It does not appear that his party were loaded; and I hear they had orders to take the Moplas slive. Under these circumstances, I perhaps might be tempted to excuse the advanced party of sepoys, who were disheartened by the immediate loss of their European officer and the jemadar, for being put to confusion by a set of determined ruffians, armed to the tceth, and resolved to die; but that the main body, who had not been engaged, should have behaved so badly, has surprised and grieved all, and has brought the whole sepoy army into discredit More particulars on this head I could not give. in this district. The officers of the regiment are distressed beyond measure at this untoward event. Major Millar, indeed, with praiseworthy motives, applied to the general for leave to proceed to Munjerry, and induce the men to retrieve their fame before the arrival of the Europeans; but it appears he did not leave Cannanore. The Moplas daily sent out a foraging party, killed a cow or two for provisions; they had abundance of rice, it was said, and returned unharmed to the pagoda. They daily sent taunting messages to the sepoys to come out and meet them on the plain (about 50 Moplas, for their numbers had increased, to about 140 sepoys!), and threatened, if they did not do so, to come out on the lst instant, and attack the cutcherry. The sepoys sent them back a polite answer, begging them to defer their visit for a day or two, till some European friends of theirs arrived. The Moplas also sent a message to the tabsildar that they were out of betelleaf, and unless they got some immediately they would come and burn down the cutcherry. The tahsildar, on consulting the authorities, found it advisable to comply with their indent, and accordingly sent them a cooly-load of betel-leaf. On the 2nd two companies of the 39th N.I. arrived, but I understand, at the collector's request, no attack was attempted pending the arrival of the Europeans. The detachment of the 94th arrived on that day, at the back water near Calicut, and the grenadier company, with Major Dennis and Lieuts. Vaughan and Lewis, were shipped off immediately in boats, to proceed by water to Arriacode, the other company marching to Calicut. The late heavy rains had swelled the river much, and there was consequently great delay, and the men were exposed to the full inclemency of a Malabar monsoon all that night, and the greater part of next day; and on arrival at Arriacode marched on to-Munjerry, where they arrived that evening. On the 4th it was discovered that the Moplas had vacated the pagoda. Intelligence of their movements, however, was speedily obtained, and the Europeans, with 200 sepoys, followed them, and came up with them at Argeeddipooram, where they had taken possession of another pagoda. They did not, however, wait to be attacked, but rushed to meet our men, directing their attention exclusively to the Europeans. A short but desperate struggle took place, which ended in the death of the whole party of Moplas, sixtyone in number. On our side, two Europeans were killed, and Mr. Vaughan, four soldiers, and one seppy wounded—one of the soldiers mortally it is feared. The major escaped with some contusions. It was impossible, if indeed it had been desirable, to take any of them alive. They fought like demons resolved to die, but the bayonet was found in our gallant fellows' hands a



better weapon than their long knives and swords. The sepoy was wounded by a knife hurled at him by a man lying on the

ground mortally wounded."

Another letter states that, in the first affair, "one of the rebels aimed a heavy cut at a havildar, which precipitated him into a nullah, by the margin of the ascent up to the hill. On this, Ensign Wyse cut down the rebel who had struck the havildar, after which he helped the latter out of the nullah. Notwithstanding this gallant conduct, however, the sepoys, instead of standing by and discharging their duty, precipitately retreated on observing a further handful of insurgents, about ten in number, and with only knives in their hands, rushing towards them. This of course caused confusion and disorder among the reserve and rear body, and poor Ensign Wyse was left to the mercy of the infuriated rabble, one of whom, taking advantage of a fall he had sustained in turning to call up the fugitive sepoys, inflicted a terrible gash upon him, which extended from the right side of the neck, a little above the shoulder-blade, up to the nose. The rascals then brutally backed him about the person, and they also cut down four of the sepoys. During the flight of the sepoys, the rabble succeeded in wrenching off Wyse's sword, by cutting his right wrist, and then carried the sword up to their stronghold as the trophy of their prowess. It is averred that, had not poor Ensign Wyse slipped his foot and fallen, he would have cut down some half-a-dozen more of the insurgents, and that, had the advanced party of sepoys stood boldly, and charged with their bayonets, the Moplas might have been repulsed without the least difficulty. The shameful conduct of the sepoys has made all our blood boil."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

BARRISTERS IN THE SUDR ADAMILUT. - A very important change has just been made in the practice of the Sudr Adawlut at this presidency. The Court have admitted barristers to plead orally before it, and on Monday next a case will be heard, in which Mr. T. S. Smyth appears on the part of the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. Norton for the defendant. The course hitherto adopted has been to confine the management of causes to a select number of vakeels, without reference to the legal knowledge of the parties engaged, and to the exclusion of the properly educated practitioners of the bar. - Athenaum, Sept. 8.

SHIPMENT OF COOLIES FROM PONDICHERRY -- A paragraph in yesterday's United Service Gazette has drawn our attention to a subject of some importance, connected with the welfare of the natives of these provinces. We allude to that wherein he speaks of the departure of a vessel from Pondicherry, bound for Bourbon, with 500 coolies on board. The parties in question must obviously have been drawn from the Company's territory, and even had this shipment stood alone of its kind, it would have well merited particular remark. That emigration, while prohibited at Madras, where every precaution was taken to ensure its voluntary character, and to secure proper accommodation, food, &c. for the emigrants, in ships of a suitable class, should nevertheless be found going on, surreptitiously as we may style it, from the port of Pondicherry, where no manner of securities exist against crimping, crowding in small vessels, ill-feeding, and otherwise mis-using, the unfortunate coolies, is a matter far too serious to escape animadversion. Even despite every care that could be taken, we must all recollect what happened at Calcutta, and how much greater does not the risk of cruel treatment become, in such a case as that of coolies shipped from Pondicherry !- Spectator, Aug. 15.

THE NACIONE PRETENDER.—The pretender to the throne of Nagpore has arrived at Hyderabad, and been delivered over from the custody of the contingent troops to that of the Nizam's military authorities. In his highness's presence he denied that he was an impostor, and referred plausibly to events and cir-cumstances to prove his identity. The Nizam ordered the sum of Rs. 100 to be given to him; and that he should be guarded

carefully .- Athenœum.

REV. MR. MAHON. - We regret to hear that the Rev. Mr. Mahon met with a severe accident the other evening. Whilst driving along the Mount-road, his carriage came in contact with another vehicle. The shock threw him from his seat, and the wheels went over his arm, breaking the small bones, and inflicting other considerable injuries, though fortunately none of a dangerous character. - Athenœum.

THE SHIP PHIEBE, Capt. Hodder, and Mr. D. Dunbar, owner, of Limehouse, was totally wrecked on the coast near Eskapelly, on the Shallinger Sand, on August 25. She went ashore while on her way from Coringa to Madras, whence she was to have sailed for the Mauritius. The crew and passengers were saved with the exception of one seaman, John Johnstone, who was drowned by one of the upsets of the boat on the surf.

Two of the passengers, Mrs. Warde and infant, suffered considerable personal inconvenience; they were landed a day after the wreck, after being immersed by the serf breaking over the stern of the boat. Mrs. Warde is relict of the late Lieut. Warde, Bengal army, who was killed in the battle of Chillianwallah.

# COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT, W. H. F. PARTRIDGE, 14TH N.I.

At a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1849, W. H. F. Partridge, lieut. in the 14th reg. N.I. was arraigned on the following charge, viz. :-

Charge. - For having at Bangalore, on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1849, when commanding the fort main guard, been drunk on duty under arms.

Finding.—Guilty.
Sentence.—To be cashiered.

I approve and confirm the sentence of the Court. (Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut. Gen.

C.-in-C. Bangalore, Aug. 29, 1849.

Recommendation of the Court .- In consideration of the deep contrition expressed by the prisoner in his defence, and relying upon his promise of future amendment, the Court begs most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks .- The sufeguard and the lives of hundreds -- nay, thousands, of their comrades, are in the keeping of officers and soldiers on duty, and drunkenness under such circumstances becomes a crime of the first magnitude, doubly inexcusable on the part of an officer. Therefore, much as I should wish to attend to the recommendation of the Court in favour of Lieut. Partridge, I feel it would be inconsistent with the wellbeing of the service to do so.

The Court have recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of deep contrition expressed in his defence, and a presumed reliance on his future amendment. As there were no stronger grounds for consideration, I was willing to ascertain how far, from past conduct, these were to be depended on. I find Lieut. Partridge is an officer of between six and seven years' standing, that it is not the first time he has been brought to notice for a similar offence, and that his general habits are such as to afford no reasonable expectation of improvement.

The recommendation of the Court has compelled me to bring these facts prominently forward, and also to declare that, while I have the honour to command the Madras army, nothing short of the most extenuatory circumstances will ever induce me to pardon the crime of drunkenness on duty.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut. Gen. C .- in-C. Lieut. Partridge is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bangalore.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
BLAIR, J. H. att. rank 5th class C.S. Aug. 6.
HORSLEY, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore, ass. ch. of court fr. D. White, Sept. 18.

NESBITT, W. S. att. rank 5th class C.S. Aug. 6. OGILVIE, A. att. rank 5th class C.S. Aug. 6. SANDEMAN, A. S. att. rank 5th class C.S. Aug. 6.

SIM, J. D. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, Sept. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
LIDDELL, W. Esq. cor. of Madras, in ext. to Sept. 39, 1850, Neilgherries, on m. c.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. G. eng. pl. at disp. of sup. gov. Sep. 14. CAVE, Eus. E. 14th N.I. exch. to 7th N.I. Sept. 20. CONSIDINE, Lieut. col. D. H. qr. mr. gen. of the army, res. his

appt. Sept. 18. GODFREY, Lieut. R. C. 31st. L. I. ret. to duty, Sept. 21. HARVEY, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. pl. tem. at disp. of C.-in-C. for

regl. du. Sept. 18.

KENWORTHY, Capt. E. W. 23rd L.I. ret. fr. serv. Oct. 2. LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 21. LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. W. art. qual. in Hindustance, Sept. 18.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. app. to act as qr. mr. and in-

terp. of 41st N.I. Sept. 18.
MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. 8th N.I. qual. in Teloogoo as interp, Sept. 20.

METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. to act as cantonment adj. at Arcot, Sept. 15.
MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 1st N.V.B. to ch. of pensioners, &c. at

Chittor, dur. abs. of Capt. Turner, Sept. 18.
PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. 43rd N.I. being no longer required for

eivil emp. in arraean, pl. at disp. of gov. fr. Aug. 20. STIRLING, Ens. W.C. 7th N.I. exch. to 14th N.I. Sept. 20.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. GAHAGAN, T. H. H. Sept. 20. HUDLESTON, W. Sept. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CADELL, Lieut. R. art. to Oct. 31.

CONSIDINE, Lieut. col. D. H. qr. mr. gen. of the army to Eur. on m. c.

COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. to June 1, 1850, to Bombay,

KENWORTHY, Capt. E. W. 23rd L. I. to Oct. 2.

MARDALL, Adj. F. 16th N.I. to March 1, 1850, to sea, on m. c.

MONTGOMERIE, Brig. P. 12 days to Veliore, Sept. 21.

PLACE, Lieut. A. F. 34th L.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

WHISTLER, Capt. T. K. dep. jud. adj. gen. S. div. 1 mo.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS. &C.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. rem. fr. 9th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. Sept. 13.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. app. to do duty with 36th N.I. canc. and he will do duty with 21st N.I. Sept. 13.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. app. in rev. dep. to be in med. ch. of estab. of coll. of Bellary dur. abs. of Asst. surg. R. Jopp, on m.e.

BRICE, Surg. H. S. rem. fr. 9th N.I. to 27th N.I. Sept. 13.

CHEYNE, Civ. Asst. surg. G. M. to aff. med. aid to 46th M.N.I. pend. arr. of A. C. Macleod, Aug. 20, FULLER, Surg. J. C. rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 9th N.I. Sept. 13.

JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. W. to be med. offr. in charge of Coonoor and

Kotagherry, Sept. 1.

LAWRENCE, Surg. J. art. ret. fr. serv. Sept. 30.

Plumbe, Surg. R. ret. fr. serv. fr. Sept. 30.

White, Surg. T. rem. fr. 45th N.I. to 9th N.I. Sept. 13.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOPP, Asst. surg. K. im med. ch. at Bellary 6 mos. to Neilgherries, m. c.

#### DOMESTIC.

Bullock, the wife of Capt. T. Henry, Niz. serv. d. at Jaulnah, Aug. 17.

DEWELTZ, the wife of John Henry, s. (still-born), at New Town, Sept. 15.

Sept. 15.

DYER, the lady of Capt. T. 36th N.I. d. at Samulcotta, Aug. 23.

FOWLER, the lady of Alpin G. d. at Neilgherries, Aug. 7.

GILL, the wife of Edward, s. at Madras, Aug. 5.

GREGORY, the wife of W. s. at Madras, Sept. 19.

Page, the wife of Conductor John, Niz. serv. d. at Hingolee, Aug. 28.

Aug. 20.

SOMERVILLE, Lieut. John James, 26th N.I. d. at Waltair, Sept. 2.

THORNHILL, the lady of G. c.s. d. at Masulipatam, Aug. 27.

WALKER, the lady of Edgar, 47th N.I. s. at Ellore, Aug. 16.

WESTERN, the lady of Capt. W. J. 33rd N.I. d. at Kamptee, Aug. 20.

MARRIAGES.

MAHONY, E. to Catherine W. d. of the late P. Boxley, at Madras, Sept. 6.

VINCENT, Edwin, to Edwardia Sophie Charlotte, d. of the late J.J. Wodschaw, at Madras.

#### DEATHS.

ELLIS, John, at Nursingapooram, aged 30, Sept. 13.

ELLIS, John, at Nursingapooram, aged 30, Sept. 15.

FREESE, Jessey Susanna, widow of the late Lieut. S. S. H. 33rd

N.I. at Aurungabad, Sept. 6.

KING, Thomas, s. of the late T. at Madras, aged 29. Aug. 29.

LAYARD, Lieut. Augustus Villiers, 23rd L. I. at Kamptee, aged 24, Sept. 8.

PACHICO, T. M. at Mangalore, aged 62, Sept. 3. STODDART, Claire Le Baron, inf. d. of Capt. commandant H. Niz.

scrv. at Hingolee, aged 1, Aug. 5.
Tower, Georgiaus, inf. d. of Francis, 45th N.I. at Trichinopoly,

aged 1 mo. Sept. 2.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 15.—French barque Mazagon, Autiboul, Pondicherry.—17.
Schooner William Forster, Salmond, Ceylon; H. C. steamer Hugh
Lindsay, Newman, Masulipatam.—18. Barque Ferris, Scott, Liverpool; barque Eliza Ann, Hazlewood, Moulmein. - 19. Ship Ellen-borough, Lambert, Portsmouth; barque Amelia, Maiden, Poondy-murka. - 20. Barque James Hall, Jarvis, Negaputam; abip Wellesley, Arrow, London; barque Chieftain, Robertson, London.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Eliza Ann.—Mr. A. Gouldin, asst. apothecary, 1 serjeant artillery. 4 gunners, 2 privates Mad. as fusiliers.
Per William Foster.—J. E. Black, Eq., and W. Black, Esq. Per Ellenborough.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss McMahon, and Lieut. Godfrey, 31st M.N.I.

Per Wellesley .- Mrs. Arbuthnot and 3 children; Mesdames H. awford, Foulkes, English, and Groves; 2 Misses Fraser; Misses Thomas, McDonald, Smalley, Hill, Hudleston, Thompson, Leslie, Hobbs, and Hansford; Messrs. Arbuthaot, Groves, E. Lawford, Gahagan, and Hudleston; Rev. G. English, Rev. T. Foulkes, 4

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 14. Barque James Hall, Jarvis, Negapatam.—15. H. M. Ship Cambrian, Plumbridge, Maulmain; French barque Mazagon, Autiboul, Coringa; barque Zuleika, Williamson, Eskapilly; Accerican ship Millon, Harlow, Boston, viâ Calcutta.—19. Barque La Belle, Rivers, London.—20. H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Masulipatam; barque Johannes Sarkies, Gillam, Sydney and New South Wales.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Milton.—C. P. Norton.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—2nd Lieut. Moberly, Lady, and child; Lieut. J. W. Maingay and W. A. Morehead, Esq. (cabin); Sub-conductor R. Davidson, Asst. apothecary Falloon, unpaid candidate R. Stewart, Conductor Wynne, wife, and child, and Archbald Jamieson (deck).

Per Johannes Sarkies .- Capt. Griffes, Mr. Board, Mr. Dawson, 6, European convicts, and 16 pensioners.

# BOMBAY.

# DESTRUCTION OF THE FORT OF MOOLTAN.

" Mooltan, Aug. 18.

"We have been visited here by one of the heaviest falls of rain remembered by the Mooltanese. The results have been melancholy; the town and fort, shattered by shot, and shaken by the terrific explosion of the 30th of December, 1848, have been greatly cut up, walls undermined, and several unhappy people buried under the ruins. The domes of the citadel are so unsafe, buried under the ruins. that the officers and Europeans are moving into tents, four of The men in the Kunner Kot are also. them having fallen in. moved into tents, as the ditch, being full of water, melts the mud wall, and it has slid down bodily in several places, as has also the counterscarp; and the inner brick wall is expected to go in a few days. The destruction to the fort has been very great, and we are at present on an island, all around being flooded. The 4th Rifles' lines are drowned, and under water, and the men are pitched on a small rising ground near the cavalry. 10 this morning we were all startled by what at first was thought to be an earthquake, but it was soon discovered that the enormous dome of the beautiful shrine of Bhawul Huk (injured by our shot), had fallen in, with a noise like thunder: fortunately the fakeers were all at a distance—it is now a perfect heap of ruins. Another fall of rain will lay the famous fort of Mooltan flat: being built on an old site, perfectly honeycombed in all directions, it is dangerous to ride about, the earth everywhere giving way. A major of artillery and his horse were nearly swallowed up in one of these immense fissures, and several small treasures have been discovered to the prize agent by the ground opening.

Mooltan, like Surat, seems this season destined to be the victim alternately of fire and water—of the British Artillery and the Naiads. What Whish was so long in effecting, and then and the Naiads. performed but imperfectly, the waters of the Chenab have accomplished noiselessly and without difficulty. On the 23rd ult. the river, breaking through all restraint, came pouring into the ditch, when the greater part of the bastions, a large por-tion of the wall, and the whole of the counterscarp, tumbled in. The fausse-braye was immediately filled with water, and nearly the whole of the huts in the Sepoy lines fell down. Two companies of the 9th Native Infantry have lost all their musical instruments, arms, and accountements. The Vizierabad Eedgah, where the Rifles were quartered, came tumbling about their ears, and compelled them to seek refuge in the On the fort, the only place for miles around not under water. evening of the 24th the flood at last made its way into the citadel and rendered Mooltan nearly as unsafe a place of residence as it was in December, though from a totally different cause. The horses of the artillery had escaped drowning by swimming and wading to an elevation some way off; and for miles around the whole country was one magnificent lake, studded with innumerable islands, on which the people and their live stock sought refuge, boats and rafts being the only means of communication. Serious apprehensions began to be enter-tained that if the waters of the flood did not subside immedistely, the severest privations might be apprehended, if fearful sickness did not ensue. We trust that some careful chronicler will be found to give us all particulars of the rise, duration, subsidence, and influence of this most memorable flood, and to determine whether, within the period referred to by history or tradition, any similar phenomenon was ever known to have occurred. The fact of stately structures being built within the reach of the overflowing water, and of these having remained for a long lapse of time uninjured, indicates that floods of this sort are of very rare occurrence. The swallow never builds on the sash window or opening casement, and mankind erect no structures where there remains any chance of their being washed away. A large overflow of water was said to have occurred some fourteen years ago, occasioned by the bursting of a bund, which continued ever after to be carefully attended to by Moolraj. There seems no reason to suppose that any such catastrophe was ever known in Mooltan as the present.

A letter from another officer at Mooltan says: " A change has come o'er the state of the weather the last few days. On the afternoon of the 16th August, after a roasting day, a large collection of heavy clouds was observed coming up from the south-east, and from four o'clock until the next morning we had an enormous fall of rain. I am told three inches fell during the night, which caused sad havoc amongst the mud edifices; and the celebrated domes could not stand it, for about midnight an awful crash, something like a clap of thunder, was heard, and this turned out to be no less than three of the highest domes in the fort coming down at once; a fourth followed shortly after. A sepoy of the 9th, who had taken shelter under some ruins, was nearly killed by a wall falling on him. A native was killed in the fort by a mud wall embankment falling on him. The fort, which is full of immense chasms, seems to have been built very badly, on the ruins of an old fort. The buildings are in a dangerous state, and if we have such another allowance of heavy wet, no doubt many more domes will give in. The four domes which fell contained grain belonging to the commissariat department; the next dome to the one that fell was occupied by the guard, but luckily that escaped. On the morning of the 17th August, the immense dome, &c. of the celebrated mosque 'Bawal Huk' fell in, with a tremendous crash; from the noise, dust, and smoke which arose immediately after the fall, it had the appearance of an explosion by gunpowder. You may judge the ss we are in when the brigade orders of yesterday directed a committee to assemble to report on the injuries done to the fort by the late heavy rains; also on the state of the lines of the 4th regt. N.I. Rifles, and 'the domes and other buildings in the fort not being considered secure during wet weather; com-manding officers are requested to take measures for pitching tents for the reception of their men with as little delay as possible.' Also, 'in consequence of the dangerous state of some of the buildings in the fort, the firing of the gun is for a few days suspended."

# LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, SEPT. 3.

In re Thomas Robert Richmond. - This insolvent was opposed by Mr. Howard on behalf of Major Dalzell, whose claim upon the schedule was Rs. 1,20,000. The circumstances under which the debt was contracted (the learned counsel said) were of a fraudulent nature, and never contemplated by the Major. In the end of 1844 Col. Pew (a gentleman of immense speculations) was the owner of 300 shares in the bank of Western India; of these 130 were standing in the name of the insolvent, and the remainder in that of his nephew, Mr. Sylvester Richmond. Col. Pew borrowed from Major Dalzell Rs. 1,20,000, on the security of these shares, which were left in the hands of Mr. Richmond, as the trustee of Major Dalzell, and a deed of trust was executed between them. The deed was dated January 1st, 1845. A similar instrument was executed between Mr. Sylvester Richmond and the Major, with the only difference of the altered name and number of shares. This loan was to be repaid in three years, and became due January 1st. 1848. It was stipulated between the parties, that if Col. Pew should find it requisite to dispose of the shares so bound as security, it should be competent to him to do so, upon the substitution of other security, subject to the approval of Major Dalzell. Mr. Richmond then agreed to deposit the shares in the bank of Western India, and wrote to Major Dalzell, telling him that he had done so; that " the scrip certificates, as desired, are all lodged in the bank." In the month of May following, the Bank of Western India was changed into the Oriental Bank, and the scrip of the old bank changed for new and different certificates. When the loan became repayable, the deed was renewed upon the same security, for which Mr. Richmond executed a fresh deed of trust. dated January 1st, 1848. At the very time of the execution of this trust deed by Mr. Richmond, he had not in his possession one single share of those for which he was trustee. He had pledged them without the knowledge of Major Dalzell, and, as he said, on behalf of Col. Pew, but, as it turned out, for his own use. Mentioning the transaction in his schedule, he put down Major Dalzell a creditor for Rs. 1,20,000, and said, "This amount is on account of Col. P. L. Pew. On my return from

England, at the end of the year 1847, I found heavy payments to make; price of shares dull; so made use of scrip of Col. Pew, pledged to this gentleman, and lying in my hands, credited to the Colonel; after which, further depression of shares, &c., prevented my redeeming them." It is not said that he took any pains to obtain any other security for Major Dalzell, and it is not even pretended that Major Dalzell knew any thing at all of the transaction. When he first petitioned for relief from the court, Sir W. Yardley, who presided, demanded a more explicit account of the transaction, and in his amended schedule a few more lines were added; he said that "the scrip was signed for transfor; this, however, was never required to be done." He added, that "the scrip remained in his book-case," while, in his letter of 21st January, 1845, he said that they had been deposited in the bank. He also says, "he never took any account of the numbers of the scrip, but kept a memorandum of the number of shares in his possession." Mr. Richmond was a large holder of shares of that bank, and did not keep those shares, of which he was especial trustee, distinct from the others, but kept them all mixed together. This (Mr. Howard added) was one of the grossest breaches of trust imaginable. The insolvent had solemnly declared himself the trustee of a gentleman's property, and had neverthenothing about the misappropriation of the money. He had been in possession of vast amounts of property belonging to different people, and yet had not even kept any account of the property so entrusted to him. He had pledged these shares and made them away otherwise, but could not tell where each particular person's property was gone to. It was as base and unprincipled a breach of trust as any mercantile man could be guilty of. Endeavours had been made to trace the property, but without effect. His examination before the master however, of importance, as showing the nature of his trans-actions and accounts. The learned counsel then strenuously called upon his lordship to put into effect the 51st clause of the act, assuring him that, if he declined to do so, this case would be taken as a precedent in the bazaar that a man might, with impunity, make away with things in his trust, without being being required to render a satisfactory account to the owners of that property. A case more imperatively de-manding the enforcement of the penal clauses of the act, had, he said, never been brought before their lordships.

Mr. Crawford then addressed the court for the insolvent. He alluded to the former examination of the insolvent before Sir W. Yardly. Notes taken at the former examination, were read

aloud by the Judge.

Mr. Crawford said that there were other explanatory facts and matters which then came out. It appeared that, notwithstanding the great losses sustained by Major Dalzell and others, through the insolvent, during the last few years, not one single rupee had been appropriated to his own private advantage.

Mr. Richmond was indeed, as he described himself to be, to all intents and purposes, an insolvent, his liabilities were eight lacs and upwards. Out of that 70,000 or 80,000 were to be deducted on one account alone, and other credits, &c., would reduce the amount to Rs. 2,00,000. The insolvent had also debts due to him to the amount of Rs. 4,44,451, of which Rs. 1,90,000 were considered bad, Rs. 1,28,575 good; and the remainder doubtful. The insolvent's opponents have made out more than a legal breach of trust. If the management of these immense funds has so turned out, that a total loss is the consequence, it has not been proved,-it has not been even insinuated, that the insolvent himself benefited one rupee. The greatest imputation against his character as a merchant is, that he has not properly kept those books and memoranda, which would have enabled his creditors to trace their property. For this he expresses his deep contrition and regret With respect to his moral character and reputation, there is not the slightest reflection cast upon it by these transactions. Col. Pew was a man of immense wealth, and was engaged in enormous speculations; he was, in fact, the greatest speculator of modern times in India. He was a shareholder in many Companies, and held two or three times the number of shares (in the names of others) that any single man was entitled to hold. Mr. Richmond had in his possession . large number of this gentleman's shares, with strict injunctions not to sell one, but, if necessary, to pledge them for the purpose of raising money on them as required. From these enormous speculations, enormous embarrassments arose. Col. Pew lost largely. The shares of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company of which he was a principal shareholder, fell ruinously; the sugar estate melted; the Benares Bank turned out disastrously; every estate menen; the Benares Bank turned out disastiously; every transaction proved a loss to him. Mr. Richmond has stated in his schedule, that at the time the shares were pledged by him, the Colonel had the money, and he (Richmond) had the ability and control over shares, to enable him to make good the sum

borrowed by Col. Pew, whenever it should be required by Major Dalzell. A breach of trust may be light and trivial, or it may be fraudulent and criminal, and that in several degrees; and if the circumstances attending this breach were such, that he had a conviction on his mind that the repayment of the money was as perfectly secure as it was before the shares were pledged, this was his most thorough conviction, that the moment he was told that it was necessary for him to pay to Major Dalzelll Rs. 20,000, it would be immediately forthcoming, and paid at once. Under these circumstances, considering that, if Colonel Pew's great wealth had seduced the insolvent into these faulty transactions, if nothing had previously occurred to give Mr. Richmond the right to predict the colonel's insolvency.—if it happened that, as usual, these embarrassments came upon the man suddenly and at once,—then that the portion of the 51st clause on which they rely is inapplicable to Mr. Richmond. It does not appear that Mr. Richmond has appropriated a single rupee to himself.

Sir E. Perry.-I may safely observe that I have never approached a case in this court with equal reluctance. The duties thrown upon a judge under the statute are very painful, and are unlike those devolving upon a penal judge in other There, a jury sits to decide upon the guilt or otherwise of those brought before the court, and the judge, in passing sentence, feels himself as merely the organ of the law, and is not acting upon his own discretion or conviction as to guilt or innocence. In this court no such assistance is available, and if he is asked in court to put the penal clauses into effect against an insolvent, he must depend upon himself alone for the justice and correctness of the sentence. As so many of the mercantile community are in court to day, I shall take the opportunity to point out a fact that should, I believe, be more generally know than it now is. It is impossible that judges of this court, who administer the Insolvent Act, can do justice to the commercial interests of the community unless some assistance to do so is given them. The Act gives the judge power to imprison upon proof of offences of the first class, without the same having been asked for by the creditors; but as regards the second class of offences, such as have been proved in this case, the court is only empowered to act when put in motion by the opposing creditors. Every one acquainted with the working of these courts can see that it is essential to the interests of commerce that there should be an enforcement of these clauses, and the court is only empowered to do so when moved to do so by the creditors; and we know that creditors seldom oppose an insolvent unless to establish truly their claims upon his estate; and they will not come forward on ordinary occasions when these frauds are committed. In my opinion, the only effect the Act can have, under these circumstances, will be to damage the commercial interests of the community, by a general demoraliza-

It is, as I said before, a most painful duty for a judge of this court to perform, and that without the assistance or interference of a jury. We are possessed of only the ordinary motives actuating mankind, and are reluctant to be severe, unless strenuously called on to be so. I make these remarks because I commenced by saying how painful and unpleasant our duty was. In our small community the character of every individual is more or less known to us all; and I am bound to state that up to the time of the laying of the present charges against Mr. Richmond, I always supposed him to be one of the most respectable gentlemen of the community, and always held the highest opigentlemen of the commonly, and always area to a more or mions of his worth and honesty. To-day a most serious charge is established against him in court; he is charged with having fraudulently contracted a debt to Major Dulzell,—fraudulently and by breach of trust. As to the latter charge, no one can for a moment doubt its having been clearly and incontrovertibly established. The other and more important question is, whether the debt was contracted fraudulently, and I am bound to say, looking at the evidence, the greater part of which came from Mr. Richmond himself, that it has been proved that a downright fraud was committed by the insolvent upon Major Dalzell. If the case were before me to sum up to a jury who were to decide upon the case, I should tell them that Colonel Pew and Mr. Richmond were concerned as principal and agent in business of a very great extent, and that Mr. Richmond, as agent, had the conducting of these transactions as related to Bombay, and of course made an agency of so much power a thing beneficial to his own interests. Colonel Pew had pre-vailed upon a friend, Major Dalzell, to lend him a large amount of money, and it was agreed that Mr. Richmond should pay the interest yearly to Major Dalzell, and some shares belonging to Colonel Pew were given over as security, and were left in the hands of Mr. Richmond, as Major Dalzell's trustee. I should then point out that the only connection between Mr. Richmond

and the Major was the declaration of trust executed by Mr. Richmond, and the letter which has been read; and I should then ask them whether this gentleman, Mr. Richmond, having executed this solemn declaration of trust, finding himself pressed for money, committed a fraud in pledging the shares of which he was the trustee? I should also point out to them, that, in considering the question of fraud, notice must be had to the particular duties belonging to the commercial man, distinct from other classes of The nature of an offence of this kind committed by a soldier, unacquainted with monetary affairs, must be considered in a different light when committed by one acquainted with the duties and interests of the merchant. We have to consider whether Mr. Richmond, in pledging these shares, did or did not commit a breach of those commercial duties which are recognized by the whole mercantile community. These duties and their performance are, as has been observed, the innermost principles of the merchant; and when we see how much depends upon this point, it is easily seen that this principle is in fact the basis of all commerce. When, then, these duties and Mr. Richmond's position were pointed out to a jury, and they were shewn Major Daizell resting in perfect dependence upon Mr. Richmond's trust, no jury could fail in coming to the conclusion which, I regret to say, I have come to. It is necessary, however, to listen to the arguments which have been adduced in extenuation. It has been said that he did not appropriate a single rupee of all this money to his own use. I am bound to say that this in my opinion affords no extenuation at all. It would perhaps have been a more vulgar fraud if he had done so, but when a merchant is conducting such a business as he did, and reaps the usual mercantile benefits from that business, the using of the money would be likely to turn out more beneficial to him than it would be to abstract it. It is said also that the certainty of Mr. Richmond of Colonel Pew's solvency completely removes from him any moral imputation of fraud or dishonesty. Here again the duties of a merchant suggest themselves. When we see a merchant like Colonel Pew speculating to so gigantic an extent as he did, the ordinary idea would be that these large transactions were of a dangerous nature, and to have pledged these shares appears to me to be one of the most reckless acts I have heard of in Bombay. Another case of a similar nature has been alluded to, but as it has not been investigated, we shall not take it into account. On all these grounds, it is my painful duty to state what I think is the least period of imprisonment which can in this case be awarded on the suit of Major Dalzell only. As to the other part of the charge, that will be investigated in due time. and punishment, if necessary, awarded. As to this part of the charge, the charge of Major Dalzell, I am of opinion that the smallest punishment I can, in justice to his creditors, award, is that when the final sentence is pronounced, it shall be ordered that the insolvent be not discharged Major Dalzell's suit, until, on that suit alone, he has undergone twelve months' imprison-

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 24 reached Bombay by the Victoria, Sept. 29th

SERJEANT BENNET.—The following letter was sent from the Commander in-Chief of India to Colour-Serjeant Bennet on his having been the first to mount the breach at Moolran:—

MOOLTAN PRIZE MONEY. A letter from Mooltan states, that the ransom of the town of Mooltan has been entirely abandoned. "The prize agents now say the Government must pay it, but I am afraid there is little chance of that: the Court of Directors are too pucka to do anything of the kind; for they won't even give batta unless they are in a measure compelled to do so. The ransom might have been in the prize agent's hands long ago, if they had only gone the right way to work about it. Fancy refusing 15 lacs!

AUDITORS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—The Bombay Times states authoritatively, that a plan for appointing public auditors of all joint-stock accounts, is now before the Legislative Council of India, in order to prevent the possibility of all underhand dealing on the part of the directors of those institutions.

Source of the Nile.—A report was current at Zanzibar that the traveller, Dr. Biaoblotsky, had discovered the source of the river Nile.

LORD F. FITZCLARENCE, a young Major-General, is stated by the papers as likely to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR, Family, and Staff, arrived at the presidency from Dapooree on the morning of Wednesday last the 12th September, and have taken up their residence at Malabar Point.



THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY has returned to the presidency. We regret to hear that his lordship finds it necessary to quit India for Europe for a couple of years to recruit his health, which has latterly began to fail him.

GANG OF FORGERS. - A regular gang of forgers has been discovered in the Bazar, who, like the celebrated Bunder Gang, have been in the habit of keeping regular books for the entry of their transactions, and to have carried on their infamous practices with the coolness and deliberation which might be expected from an honest partnership, established for legitimate commercial gains! A member of this flagitious confederation has "peached" upon his fellows; and some disclosures may now be expected, which will rival in interest those made in Calcutta before the Police Commissioners. We believe the existence of the gang has long been suspected in the Bazar: to many, no doubt, its operations have been fully known. Doongersey Nursey, one of the prisoners, was tried for forgery and conspiracy at the last Criminal Sessions, but discharged by direction of the Judge, on the ground that there was no official translation of the document alleged to have theen forged .- Telegraph, Sept. 17.

AHMEDABAD. - The Bombay Telegraph and Courier publishes some intelligence from Ahmedabad, by which it appears that a serious dispute has arisen in that city, through the determination expressed by the Magistrate to slay all such dogs as have no responsible owners. The Hindoos have determined that not one dor shall be slain, and have presented a petition to the Magistrate, signed by 8,000 persons, to rescind his obnoxious order. Mr. Bettington very properly intimated that he could not allow the dogs to endanger the lives of the poorer inhabitants, even though they themselves might have the folly to demand it. The mandate is therefore to be carried into execution, and the Magistrate has ordered the police corps to patrol the streets during the night, and prevent any disturbance on the part of the remonstrants.

"CALCUTTA, May 20, 1849. -- Serjeant-Major Bennet. -- When, in 1847, I presented the fusiliers with their new colours, I said that the men of our days were as good as those of former days. I was right; and Mooltan has proved every word! In former times Serjeant-Major Graham (if my memory serves me correctly), of the 1st Europeans, planted the old colours on the breach of Ahmedabad. He did a gallant action; and when you planted the British standard on the breach of Mooltan, your deed was as brave as his, and as renowned! The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 1st Europeans, in both presidencies, have sustained, and even, if possible, surpassed, by their valour in the present days, the glories of the past! Tell your comrades that I rejoiced when I heard of the fame which you have all gained for those new colours that I had the honour of presenting to the regiment in Scinde.-I remain, your sincere well-wisher, C. J. Napier, Commander-in-Chief. P.S.—I should have written to you long since, but delayed it till my arrival in India.'

THE ORIENTAL BANK .- The ordinary annual meeting of the Oriental Bank in Bombay was held on the 15th Sept.; and although it was expected that a large attendance of shareholders would have been present, we were sorry to observe that only a very small number assembled at the hour for business. The directors took occasion to revert to the position of the bank, and in doing so, to assure the shareholders that considerable progress had been made in recovering the balances on overdue bills and credits resulting from the crisis of 1847-48; and that the provision made from current profits had up to this time proved sufficient to meet all ascertained losses: also that the business of the bank is in a very bealthy state, and the reserved fund of 112,000l. (or Rs 11,20,000), still remains untouched as at last annual balance. It was further remarked by the directors in their address, that the liability of Col. Pew, Mr. Richmond, and others, and the presumed loss by those transactions were grossly exaggerated; and in evidence thereof, a statement of those accounts was laid before the shareholders, from which it appears that the amount due by Col. Pew is under four lacs of rupees (in place of ten lacs, as stated in the newspapers), and that the security held by the bank will in all probability fully cover the debt; while the sum due by Mr. Richmond (magnified into four and a half lacs of rupees) is no more than Rs. 12,000; and that the same was written off to profit and loss in September, 1848. At the suggestion of the directors, an add tional audit of local assets was resolved on, and two shareholders were named by the meeting for that duty. Mr. Henry Young, our respected collector of customs, was appointed a director in the room of Mr. Grant, who went out by rotation; and as no other native gentleman was put forward in the room of Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., whose time had also expired, that gentleman was re-elected.—Bombay Times.

SCINDE CAMEL CORPS. - The order for the disbandment of this corps has been cancelled, and the regiment is to be turned over to Bengal for service in the Punjab.

MARRIAGE IN INDIA .- In the case of Maclean v. Cristall, which in an action of crim. con. brought by Captain A. N. Maclean, 8th Bombay N I., a question arose as to the validity of his marriage with his wife, which took place at Surat, the plaintiff being of full age, she under age (but having her father's consent). both being members of the Church of England, and the ceremony was performed according to the rites of that church by Mr. Fyvie, a gentleman who had not been ordained episcopally, but belonged to a sect called Congregationists or Independents; and in the register of the marriage he described himself as "a minister of the gospel and a missionary." No person in holy orders was present at the marriage. There was at that time a small military force at Surat. Previously to the marriage, there had been a Protestant church erected at Surat, to which a chaplain of the Company, regularly ordained, had been regularly appointed to do duty. The last chaplain previously to the marriage, had been the Rev. R. G. Keays, who left the appointment in 1831. The nearest clergymen at the time of the marriage were then residing at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Bombay; though there was a Roman Catholic chapel at Surat, and priests living there. Mr. Jackson was, immediately after the marriage, appointed chaplain at Surat; he was a clergyman of the Company's service, and was of the Church of England, After the marriage, the parties cohabited as man and wife, and were received as such by their relations and friends. The judges of the Supreme Court took time to consider the point, after argument, and decided that the marriage was valid.

-We very much LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HAVELOCK, C.B.regret to learn that Lieutenant Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's Troops, has been suffering of late so much from sickness that his medical advisers have pronounced an immediate return to Europe indispensable. This gallant, able, and most amiable officer has been engaged in almost every campaign in India, Scinde and Coorg excepted, since 1827. He was a captain in the Burmese war in 1827, a major during the first Affghan war, when he was present at the capture of Ghuzni and fall of Caboul in 1839. He was lieutenantcolonel with the 13th during the various conflicts in which it was engaged in 1841, and was one of the heroes of Jellalabad, and the reputed writer of the admirable series of despatches which bore the signature of Sale. He was, for a time, Persian Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, was engaged in the Gwalior campaign, in the battles on the Sutlej, and for a time acted as adjutant-general of the Queen's troops in India. He advanced with the army under Lord Gough on Lahore in February, 1846, and in the close of that year was appointed deputy adjutant-general of Queen's troops at Bombay. During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Brook, he acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. The moment he had defined in the commander-in-Chief. ment he heard of his regiment being ordered on service, after the battle of Chillianwalla, he proceeded to join, and had reached as far as Meerut, when he was told his services were not required in the field. He returned to Bombay in May, but has never recovered from the fatigue his not very robust frame suffered from the journey, and the annoyance a sensitive mind naturally experienced from the most unbecoming character of Lord Gough's order on the occasion. He had refused to wield a servile pen in flattering the chief, and our Agamemnon persecuted the man who declined being the Homer of the China war. Lieut. Col. Havelock leaves India with the respect and affection of all who know him .- Bombay Times.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SCINDE CAMEL CORFS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26 .- The G. G. O. of the 14th July last, directing the reduction of the Scinde camel corps, from the 15th Sept, is cancelled; and the corps will continue fully embodied, as at present, until further orders.

#### CIVII.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bell, W. W. coll. of Dharwar, del. over ch. of his off. Sept. 14.

COURTENEY, W. retd. to duty Sept. 15; rec. ch. of the rev. and financial depts.; to res. ch. of the offices of Gov. director of Bank of Bombay and man. of mint committee.

Elliot, A. W. uncov. asst. to the coll. of customs, res. ch. of his

duties Sept. 15.

LUARD, R. D. coll. of continental customs and excise, res. ch. of his

duties Sept. 10.

REEVES, H. W. act. coll. of Poona, res. ch. of du. on Aug. 29.

ROBERTSON, J. W. 3rd asst. to coll. of Rutnagherry, pl. in cb. of the dist. of Augunmell and Soourdroog, Sept. 10.



SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, res. ch. of duties. WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, proc. into dist. on dep. Sept. 15.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bellasis, A. F. 1 mo. to pres. BETTINGTON, A. 1 mo. to pres. BLANE, G. J. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur. COMPTON, T. A. 1 mo. to pres. DAVIDSON, A. F. leave fr. Sept. 22. D'OYLEY, W. fr. Sept. 12. ERSKINE, J. M. to pres. fr. Sept. 8, to be exam. in Guzerattee. GILLETT, J. L. 1 mo. Hobart, Hon. G. to pres. for exam. in Hindustani. Ketterer, O. W. 6 mo. in ext. REEVES, H. W. fr. Aug. 22. WARDEN, J. 1 mo. Young, H. 1 mo.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

CARR, Rev. W. arr. and adm. an asst. chapl. Aug. 22; to offic. as chapl. of Colubah and the barbour, Sept. 5.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARR, Lieut. C. W. 20th N.I. to be adjt. of the Kolapore local inf. regt. Sept. 20.

BRETT, Brev. maj. W. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join bead qrs. at Ahmeonuggur, Sept. 12.

BRUCE, Ens. R. 1st gree, N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 19.
BURKE, Lieut. engrs. to perf. duty of engr. of dockyard dur. abs. of Capt. Hart, Sept. 26.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J. W. 27th N.I. to act as gr. mr. dur. abs. of Maclean on leave.

Maclean on leave.

DAVIDSON, Licut. W. to com. 6th co. 4th batt. art. Sept. 26.

DICKSON, Licut. W. D. 3rd N.I. to be an asst. to Gov. General's agent for states of Rajpootana.

ELDER, Ens. J. J. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 11.

FORD, Ens. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 14th N.I. dur. abs. of

L'eut. Houghton on leave, Sept. 25.

GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. to join his regt. at Bhooj, Sept. 28.

GEACH, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 13th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Scott on leave, Sept. 25.

GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. rem. fr. app. as lieut. of police in

Scinde, and pl. at disp. of c. in-e. Sept. 3. GRAHAM, Lieut. A. S. B. passed exam. in Guzerattee, Sept. 26.

HATCH, Lieut. W. to perf. duties of adj. and qr. mr. of art. S. D. A.

HESSMAN, Licut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. to be adj. fr. Sept. 1. HUNTER, Licut. F. 9th N.I. to be post mr. at Mooltan, Aug. 27. KANE, Licut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. N.

div. on dep. of Capt. H. Stiles on leave, Sept. 25. LAURIE, Lieut. 15th N.I. to act as fort adj. &c. &c. at Surat, pro

tem. Sept. 25.

LECKIE, Capt. G. A. 21st N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen. N. div. v. Lieut. Kane, ord. to proc. to Surat, and dur. abs. of Capt.

Stiles on leave, Sept. 25.

LEESON, Maj. J. S. art. to join head qu. of horse brig. at Poona.

LESTER, Ens. W. C. 2nd N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Bolton on leave, Sept. 11.

MACDONELL, Lieut. D. J. 2nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of

Bolton, on leave, Sept. 11.

MARK, Lieut. A. R. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 4th batt. art. v. Haggard, Sept. 15.

MELVILL, Lieut. col. ret. to duty Sept. 17, res. ch. of the military and marine depts.

MIGNON, Ens. E. P. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 26th N.I.
MORRIS, Capt. comdt. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, to be a mag.
in the Khandeish collectorate, Sept. 26.

NEWALL, 2nd Lieut. A. G. to join No. 3 lt. field batt. Sept. 8. PITMAN, 2nd Lieut. R. to join No. 1 field batt. Sept. 8.

PONSONBY, Capt. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 17th N.I. on dep. of Ens. Griffith on leave, Sept. 25
PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Lieut. R.

Richards, prom. to capt. date of app. Aug. 12.
ROTTON, Ens. F. 29th N.I. resigned the serv. Sept. 26.
SALMON, Capt. dep. asst. com. gen. to perf. du. of dep. com. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Whichelo on leave, Sept. 25.
SCHUIER, Col. F. com. of art. Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, Mahabulesh-

wur bills.

SINCLAIR, Maj. J. art. to com. art. in Scinde div. in suc. to Leeson. STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 10.
TAPP, Maj. T. com. Poona irreg. horse, to be an asst. mag. Sept. 5. THATCHER, Lieut. 11th N.I. to rec. temp. ch. of 2nd div. bag.

corps fr. Eos. Maude, on leave, Sept. 12. WAUCHOPE, Eos. S. 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 28.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. G. 1st Gren. N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 23, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

Battyr, Lieut. M. asst. to the resident at Baroda, 1 mo, to pres.

to be exam. in Mahraita. Вентном, Lieut. H. P. B. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

BLAKE, Cayt. E. S. art. furl. to Europe.

BONNER, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. fr. Sept. 28 to Oct. 28, to Sholapore.

Bowles, Ens. A. fr. Sept. 7 to Oct. 20, to Bembay, for exam. in Hindustani. BRETT, ELS. F. P. F. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 27, to Bombay, for

exam. in Hindustani.

Brown, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

BROWN, Maj. L. 1 mo.

BURGESS, Lieut. B. 1 mo

COLEBROOKE, Ens. R. H. fr. Oct. 1 to 18, to pres. to be exam. in Mahratta.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. art. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

Dods, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

Douglas, Licut. H. M. adj. and qr. mr. of art. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 8, to Bombay, on m. c.
FAIRBROTHER, Eus. J. 19th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at

Kurrachee.

GIBBARD, 2nd Lieut. T. B. art. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay. GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. art. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

GORDON, Lieut. R. 4th rifles, to Europe on furl. on m. c. GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 23, in ext. to remain at Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.

GRAHAM, Lieut. adj. Coolie police corps, leave cancelled. HALLUM, Maj. E., N.V. batt.. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay. HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. 1st batt. art. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

HART, Capt. eng. to dockyard, to Nov. 22, to Mahableshwur. HAWKINS, Lieut. J. S. h. art. fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 26, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

HOBART, Lieut. C. E. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

HUTCHISON, Ens. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe,

JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. 18th N.I. fr. Sept. 7 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta. KEMBALL, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. to Sept. 30. m.c.

KENNEDY, Lieut. executive eng. Surat, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 18, to

KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext. LEESON, Capt. C. P., N.V. batt. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. P. 22ad N.I. to Egypt for 2 yrs.

LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 30.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 17 to Sept. 30, to Vingorla, on m. c.

MIGNON, Maj. R. 1st Eur. fus. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

MUTER, Lieut. St. J. O. 2nd gren. N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. NAPIER, Ens. R. B. 3rd N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee

NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. fr. Sept. 12 to Oct. 12, to Bombay, on m. c.

OTTLEY, Maj. T. H., N. V. batt. in ext. to Neilgherry hills, on m.c. Palin, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to remain at Kurrachee. ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.1. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 5, to Bombay, on m. c. Shaw, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.1. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.

SOPPITT, Brig. M. fr. Oct. 25 to Dec. 10, to Bombay. THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext. to rem. at pres.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. sappers and miners, fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

VALLIANT, Brev. capt. A. 27th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.

WHICHELO, Capt. E. dep. com. gen. to Nov. 7, to Kurrachee.
WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 23, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani. Young, Ens. H. G. A. 14th N.I. fr. Sept. 23 to Oct. 23, to

Bombay.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURNES, Surg. gen. J. M.D. to be physician gen. fr. Sept. 17, 1849. CARNEGIE, Asst. surg. D. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. June 19, V. Ross, dec.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. D. to be surg. fr. S-pt. 17, 1849, v. Patch, retired.

Doig, Surg. to offic. as supt. surg. dur. abs. of Straker on duty in the Punjab.

EDWARDS, Surg. E. W. to be supt. surg. fr. Sept. 17, 1849. HARRIS, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. I. N. Sept. 21.

HUSSEY, Asst. surg. R. ret. to duty, Sept. 10.

KENNEDY, Asst. surg. app. next for duty in I. N. Sept. 24.

MACKENZIE, Surg. 1st batt. art. to rec. med. ch. of 7th N.1. Sept. 18.

MONTGOMERY, Supt. surg. A. to be inspector gen. of hospitals tr. Sept. 17, 1849.

SINCLAIR, Inspector gen. of hospitals J. A. to be surg. gen. fr. Sept. 17, 1849.

STYLE, Assist. surg. to do duty for civ. surg. at Broach dur. leave of Weihe, Sept. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. J. J. 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.
BABINGTON, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15. BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani. CALDER, Asst. surg. A. F. 1st Eur. fus. to Sept. 30 in ext. to rem. at Kurrachee. Downes, Surg. E. T. 7 days in ex. MONTGOMERY, Supt. surg. A. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20 to pres. WIEHE, Asst. surg. Broach, to Oct. 20.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT. CHILD, Mids. O. to be mate fr. Feb. 12, 1848, to join the Hastings.

DAVIES, Mate W. H. M. H. to be prov. lieut. Sept. 15. DROUGHT. Lieut. 1 mo. to pres. FARRER, Mids. C. H. to Sept. 30, in ext. HARDING, Mids. perm. to reside on shore HARRIS, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the I.N. HEATHCOTE, Mids. J. A. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 10, to Sattara, on m. c. JAMES, Lieut. H. H. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 6, to Deccan and Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c. LAKES, Mids. J. H. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 6, to Deccan and Mahabu-LITHGOW, Mate W. to Sept. 30, in ext. RENNIE, Lieut. to ch. of the Auckland. ROBINSON, Comm. G. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur Hills. STRADLING, Lieut. R. A. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. WILSON, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore. Young, Comm. perm. to reside on shore.

#### DOMESTIC.

#### RIRTHS

BURNS, the wife of Alexander, s. at Colabah, Sept. 7.
CARTER, the lady of Lieut. V. 12th N.I. s. at Kolapore, Sept. 22.
CLOUGH, Mrs. P. d. at Bycullah, Sept. 15.
CRAIG, wife of Sub-conductor W. d. at Colabah, Sept. 1. CRAWFORD, the lady of Capt. engs. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 5. DE VITRE, the lady of Capt. 26th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Sept. 19. FRASER, the lady of Capt. 29th N.I. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 8.
GREEN, the lady of Lieut. Edward S. d. at Deesa, Sept. 3.
HASELWOOD, the wife of N. W. s. at Bombay, Aug. 8.
HINDE, the wife of Capt. J. H.M.'s 8th foot, s. at Kurracheee, Aug. 31.

KIRBY, the wife of B. B. d. at New Town, Sept. 14.
LE GEYT, the lady of P. W. c.s. s. at Poona, Sept. 16.
MAYCOCK, the wife of Lient. J. H.M.'s 22nd, s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 22.

McDonald, the wife of W. H. s. at Girgaum, Sept. 6. MIRANDA, the wife of Luis de, s. at Callian, Sept. 7.
PITCAIRN, the lady of Surg. Wm. 8th N.I. d. at Rajcote,

Sept. 10.

RATMER, the wife of Wm. s. at Dharwar, Aug. 27.
SALMON, the lady of Capt. W. B. 19th N.I. s. at Bombay, Sept. 25. SHOWELL, the wife of H. d. at Colaha, Sept. 8.

TAYLOR, the lady of Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. d. at Sattara, Aug. 30. VEARS, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Sept. 29.
VINCENT, the wife of Capt. H. 10th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur,

Sept. 23.

WEAVERS, the wife of Joseph, s. at Khetwaddy, Sept. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

BALLARD, Joseph, to Matilda M. d. of Robert Bennett, at Cochin. Aug. 25. COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. to Miss Straher, d. of Surg. Straher,

at Surat, Aug. 27.

DROUGHT, Lieut. H. A., I.N. to Maria Helcua, d. of the Rev. R. B. Eyre, at Bycullah, Sept. 26.

NEAME, Lieut. Charles C., H.M.'s 8th, to Mary Anne, d. of Capt.

Hartley, at Kurrachee, Aug. 25.

RAWLINGS, Capt. Thos. Andrews, H.M.'s 86th, to Kate, d. of Brigadier Wm. D. Robertson, at Deesa, Sept. 4.

#### DEATHS

KIRBY, Wm. J. at Bombay, aged 3, Sept. 30. LECKIE, Emma, iuf. d. of Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. at Hursole,

Aug. 15. Ross, Dr. John, at Bagdad, June 19.

Ross, Dr. John, at Bagdad, June 19.
Scales, Emily, d. of George, at Bombay, aged 16, Sept. 7.
SIMPSON, Edward Bruce, inf. s. of Capt. 2nd L.C. at Rajcote, aged 1, Sept. 16.
St. John, Mary M. inf. d. of J. at Tannah, aged 2. Sept. 19.
WRAY, Ellen, inf. d. of Lieut. horse brig. at Poona, aged 2, Sept. 17.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 1. John M' Kenzie, Paterson, London. -3. H.C.'s st. Feroze, Lieut. Balfour, Aden; Centaur, Herring, Muscat .- 4. Salamitty, Hajee Hoosub Nacoda, Muscat; Pallas, Hopkinson, Hull; Nepaul, M'Lean, Hong-Kong.—5. Panthea, Glen, Liverpool; Sefinatulla, Abrabim Mahomed Nacoda, Jeddah; B.S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, Hazelwood, Kurrachee; Nassaree, Mahomed Hossein Nacoda, Mocha.—7. Surat, Graham, Liverpool; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 7. Sural, Graham, Liverpool; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Surat; Dum/ries, Green, Liverpool.— 8. General Sale, White, Liverpool.—10. Victory, Bulkeley, Liverpool; Hannibal, Crichton, Liverpool.—12. Shah Allum, Dumayne, China.—13. Regina. Quintom, China.—14. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—14.—Ellora, Turnbull, Port Glasgow.—17. Champion, Stevenson, Sandheads.—18. Bengal Merchanl, Lowen, Calcutta.—20. B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Sural, Bunks, Kurrachee.—21. Gilmore, Maw, China.—22. Lascar, Thompson, Shields.—24. Carnac, Beyts, Surat; Rohomany, Jatoonacodah, Muscat.—25. Prince Albert, Thompson, China; Victoria, Smith, Calcutta.—28. B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Kurrachee.—29. Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Clark, Surat; H. C. steamer Victoria, Lieut. Nisbet, Aden.—30. B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, Hazlewood, Colombo; Ontario, Watsoo. Glasgow.—Oct. 1. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta, Potts, Hong Kong. Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir J. Jejeebhoy, from Surat.—Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Curtis,
Miss Warden, A. B. Bettington, Esq., C. S., A. B. Warden, Esq.,
C. S., Major Rainsay, staff, Rev. R. Montgomery, and D. Weihe.

Per steamer Bombay, from COLOMBO and the Coast.—From CEYLON—Ellice, Esq. and Lieut. W. J. Wilson, royal arti lery.—From QUILON—Mrs. and Miss Wilkins.—From COCHIN—Mrs. From QUILON—Mrs. and Miss Wilkins.—From COCHIN—Mrs. Thornbury and 2 children; Mrs. McGrath and 1 child; James Oughterson, Esq. and Dr. Birch.—From CANNANORE—Mrs. Beachcroft, Capt. Beachcroft, 28th M.N.I., and Dr. Purvis, 94th foot.—From Goa—W. de Souza, Esq.—From Vingorla—Mrs. Scott and 3 children; Mrs. Brown and child; Lieut. W. Scott, 13th N.I., Lieut. Douglas, W. Barker, Esq. and J. Tanner, Esq., thirty deck presengers and fifteen servents. passengers and fifteen servants.

From Kurracher.—Lieut. col. R. St. John, clothing agent; Msjor D. R. Saith, and Lieut. R. Blackall, 8th foot; Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 26th N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Barton, artillery; Ensign F. P. F. Brett, 11th N.I.; Ensign A. R. Bayley, 8th N.I.; Ensign H. Gillaum, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; and Mr. Ross. Ross.

Per Multa, from Hongkong, &c.-Mrs. Goldsmid and child, Master Goldsmid, Messrs. Goldsmid, Walker, and Poe, and 2 servants.

Per Prince Albert, from SINGAPORE.-Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, and 7 convicts.

Per Dwarka, from KURRACHEE .- Capt. Fenning, Ensign W. H. Blowers, 29th N.I., Mr. Jackson, one 2nd class, and 12 natives. Per Champion, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Stevenson, and two children; one Ayah, and three natives.

Per Bengal Merchant, from CALCUTTA .- Mr. G. T. Compton,

clothier; Master Montriou, and a native servant.

Per Regina, from CHINA.—Mrs. and Miss Quintom.

Per Phlox, from SURAT.—Mesdames Rogers, Bannister, Briggs; Misses Pitts and Tucker, Mr. Bagshawe, and 115 natives. Per Carnac, from Subart.—Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. W. K. Kennedy, engineers; Lieut. M. Battye, 27th N.I.; Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Etheridge, 23rd N.L.I.; Ensign W. H. Beynon, 21st N.I.; Mr. H. Scott, and 100 natives.

Per Surat, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. W. Auchmuty, H.M.'s 98th foot, a.-d.-c. to Major-general S. B. Auchmuty, c.B. commanding Scinde division; Lieut. H. A. Drought, Indus flotilla; Lieut. the Hoo. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I.; Lieuts. H. L. and T. B. Gibbard, artillery; A. Coffey, Esq. postmaster at Kurrachee.

Per John Mackenzie, from LONDON .- A. E. Penny, Esq.; two

European women; and one native.

Per Centuar, from Muscar.—Mrs. Herring and child; Miss Duff; two Armenian priests; and ten natives.

# DEPARTURES

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31. Ship Glenelg, Bannatyne, Cape and London.—Sept. 1. Ship James White, Turner, Hull; H.C.'s steamer Ajdaha, Lieut. Grounds, Aden and Suez; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Surat.—2. Ship Charles Forbes, Wills, China; ship John Cooper, Were, Singapore and China.—3. Ship Oriental, Taylor, London.—5. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—6. Ship Charlotte, Thomas, Tulacorin; ship City of Palaces, Jones, Calcutta.—7. Barque Richard Cobden, Stewart, Liverpool; ship Forth, Noor Mahomed Sulliman Nacodah, Calcutta.—8. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat; barque Chance, Stephenson, Maulmalo; B. S. N. Co.'s steames Surat, Banks, Kurrachee; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, Haselwood, Coast and Colombo.—11. Ship Prince of Wales, Jones, Singapore and China; ship True Briton, Roe, Calcutta.—12. Barque Rojah Bassa, Sharp, Calcutta; barque Hosannah, Barnett, Calcutta.—13. Ship Java, Gilbert, London; steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Clark, Surat.—15. Schooner Pathel Wahab, Littlewood, Aden and Jeddah; ship Parsee Merchant, Edwards, Singapore and China; ship Centaur, Herring, Calcutta.—16. Ship Columbia, Ramsey, Liverpool.—17. H. C. steam-frigate Auckland, Lieut. Rennie,

Aden.—19. B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Kurrachee.—20. P. & O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, Baker, Point de Galle and China.—24. Ship John O'Gaunt, Macdonald, Liverpool.—27. B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Surat, Banks, Kurrachee.—29. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Beyts, Surat; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Surat, Banks, Kurrachee.—30. Ship Seitha, Hajee Rahim toola, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. French barque St. Martin, Laroche, Malabar Coast; ship Falcon, J. Poole, Glasgow; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, E. A. Fisher, Surat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

steamer Dwarka, E. A. Fisher. Surat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Auckland.—Capt. C. J. Owen, 1st Bo. Lancers;
Capt. H. Vaillant, 27th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. St. J. O'Neil Mutter,
2nd Bo. N.I.; R. Ayers, Esq.; A. Gabrielli, Esq., merchant; John
Patch, Esq., late physician-general, Bo. army; Douglas Fyfe, Esq.,
and Cornet H. F. Dimsdale, H. M. 10th Hussars.

Per Dwarka, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Palmer, Capt. F. R. Palmer, H. M.'s 60th Rifles, Dep. asst. com. of ordnance, H. Goodall.

mer, H. M.'s 60th Rifles, Dep. asst. com. of ordnance, H. Goodall, and 13 deck.

Per Pekin, to CALCUTTA. - Mr. Stapleton; to CHINA. - Mr. Lersching, Pestonjee Ruttonjee and servant, and Mamood Kur-

Per James While, to HULL .- Mrs. Crocket.

Per Charles Forbes, to CHINA.—Five natives.
Per John Cooper, to CHINA.—Ens. S. J. J. Burn, H. M.'s 59th foot.

Per Adjaha, to Suzz (in addition to those given in our last).—Capt. G. T. Sympson, 1st Bo. Fusiliers, and Mr. Patterson, 2nd

Per Seitha, to CALCUTTA.—Twenty-five natives.
Per Dwarka, to SURAT.—Fifty natives.
Per St. Martin, to the COAST.—Miss Schumaine, E. Schlegel, and W. Jackson, Esqrs.

Per Java, to LONDON.—Ens. Hutcheson, 2nd Bomb. E.L.I. Per Parsee Merchant, to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Laycaut, and 8

natives. Per Surat, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Palmer, Capt. F. R. Palmer, H.M. 60th Rifles; Ens. Bennett; one 2nd class, three deck, and

forty five men marine battalion. Per Centaur, to CALCUTTA. -Mrs. Herring and child; Miss

Per Centaur, to Calcutta.—Mrs. Herring and child; Miss Duff, two Armenians, and five Jews.

Per steamer Ackbur.—Mrs. Bell, and two children, with an European female servant; Mrs. Beachcroft and child; Mrs. Mengert and an infant; Mrs. C. H. Pitts, and an European female servant; Mrs. Curtis, Miss Bell, Lieut. col. H. Havelock, C.B. deputy adj. gen. Queen's troops, Bombay; Major D. R. Smith, H.M.'s 22nd foot; Capt. M. Beachcroft, 28th M.N.I.; Lieut. col. L. Messurier, 22nd reg. B.N.I.; W. Crisp, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Mengert; Dr. J. Patch, late Bombay army; Dr. Birch; Asst. surg. J. C. Qurvis; Exmo. Senhor J. B. de Souza, President de Relação de Goa, and an European servant; 2nd class, Mr. Morenas.

To ADEN.—Merwanjee Hermusjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Sapoorjee Byramjee, 2nd class.

Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Sapoorjee Byramjee, 2nd class.

# COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Oct. 3, 1849. Government Securities. 5 per cent. transfer loan ..

	Sovernment Securities.
o per cent.	
5 Do.	do. 1825-26 Rs.119 a 120 per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	
4 Do.	do. 1832-33 Pa 001 do.
4 Do.	do. 1832-33 Rs. 901 per 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36 Rs. 861 p. 100 Co.'s. do. 1842-43 Rs. 861 do.
Bembay Real	BANK SHARES.
Oriental D.	BANK SHARES. Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 27 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do 13 years y
Commercial Rank	Joseph Job do. 13 per cent. die
Agra Bank	77 100 OO. 14 non a 4 11
<b>.</b>	,, 500 each 500 do. 1 a 2 per cent.
Bank of Madras	uis. (with div. to nurch page)
Apollo Press Com	
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Colaba Press Com	7 000 each 12,500 do. 14,000 nom.
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Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 31. 5s. to 31. 10s.

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.—The transactions in cotton piece goods have been comparatively on a small scale, owing to the incessant fall of rain, and the consequent difficulty dealers experience in shipping their stocks off to the various ports on the coast, and into the intetheir stocks off to the various ports on the const, and into the interior. The prices given a fortnight ago have not been generally maintained. About 40,000 pieces of grey shirtings have been sold at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5½ per piece. The low qualities have secured former rates, but the finer descriptions have declined from 3 to 5 anas per piece. White shirtings of the coarser descriptions sold at unremunerating rates, and the finer qualities have declined in price. Saies of grey madapollams to the extent of 60,000 pieces, at fair rates. T cloths have been disposed of at barely paying rates, as have all heavy coarse cloths. About 80,000 pieces paying rates, as have all heavy coarse cloths. About 80,000 pieces of grey jacconets have been sold at from Rs. 1. 10as. to Rs. 3. 4as. of 3 to 4 ans. per piece. The low qualities have paid well.

# CEYLON.

Lord Torrington's friends have been very busy getting up Lord Torrington's iriends have been very busy getting up "declarations" of various kinds, the justifiable inference from the whole of them being that Lord Torrington, with all the appliances at his command,—civil power and troops,—was not equal to the quelling of a couple of riots. This established, it at once involves an acknowledgment of his lordship's incapacity to govern. There has been a great movement amongst the natives in the re-establishment of the ancient Gansabes, -village courts, combining with them the principles of abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and from those vices to which they are most prone. We trust much good may result from this movement,-it looks promising. Active preparations are being made to get the road ordinance into operation, but the result is still doubtful. The once-vexed question of the use of honorifics amongst Singhalese Christians has been revived, leading to a scene of much indecency in a church where the bishop delivered an address through an interpreter. An attempt on the part of the Singhalese Episcopalians to deprive the Dutch Presbyterians of their church has been finally defeated, the Governor having decided the question in favour of the Dutch.

The coffee crop, native and plantation, is variously estimated. If not seriously affected by the blight, of which there is much fear, the total out-turn is likely to reach 400,000 cwts. - Colombo

# DOMESTIC.

DRIERERG, the wife of Lambert W. s. at Colombo, Sept. 9. DE ROSARIO, the wife of A. s. at Ceylon, Sept. 4.
GRACE, the wife of Ebenezer, d. at Galle, Sept. 4.
HAYES, the lady of Lieut. d. at Ceylon, Sept. 11.

PLUMRIDGE, Commodore J. H. to Georgiana, d. of the late Lieut. col. Skinner, Royal Art. at Trincomalce, Aug. 28. VAN HOUTEN, Frederick P. to Jane Elizabeth, d. of the late A. J. Wontersz, at Kandy, Sept. 5.

DE MOTTE, E. B. at Colombo, Aug. 13.
PORTER, Thomas James, s. of J. at Colombo, aged 11, Sept. 12.
WILLIAMS, Edwin Isanc, s. of the late John, at Trincomalee, DEATHS.

# MAULMAIN.

The following, from a correspondent at Maulmain, dated the 30th August, gives a brief account of an attack on the commissioner: -" Yesterday the whole town was thrown into high excitement by the daring attempt on the part of a Burmese to murder our respected commissioner. It is asserted that the fellow, dissatisfied with an order passed by the commissioner, determined to revenge himself, to ensure which, he called on Major Bogle with a petition and armed with a bludgeon. The petition was presented, and while the commissioner was engaged in perusing it, he was felled to the ground with a stunning blow, which was repeated again and again; this done, the ruffin ran off (leaving the commissioner for dead) to the house of Capt. Impey, to whom he surrendered himself, saying that he had killed the commissioner. Capt. Impey, as soon as he had ordered the man to be seized, hastened to the house of the commissioner, whom he found still senseless, but attended by Dr.
Morton. Thank God the wounds inflicted are not dangerous and the commissioner is recovering."—Cul. Hurkaru, Sept. 23.

# CHINA.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO. Whatever may have been the original intention of the Viceroy of Canton, an open war is now all but unavoidable. He cannot blink the fact that a Chinese fortress was captured on the 25th, and upwards of seventy Chinamen slain; while it is notorious that the head of the Mandarin officer in command is blackening in the sun at Macao. Better a thousand times that the war be open and conducted upon the principles of modern warfare, than disguised and carried on by assassination and incendiarism. other Christian powers cannot take a share in the defence of Macao, they can at least compel the Chinese (so far as their forces are available) to conform to the usages of civilized warfare. Portugal has not the means to garrison the place, and keep a fleet in China for its defence, and it is doubtful how far the foreign vessels of war now in the roads will be available for protection. Even if they do agree to defend the city, it will be only a temporary defence. France, England, and America will not keep a squadron permanently before Macao; sooner or later they will be withdrawn, and the city left to the tender mercies of the Chinese. Concessions may be offered by the government, and this would be the easiest way of arranging the affair, but we fear the operations of the 25th and the slaughter of the Chinese, will bar any pacific settlement of existing difficulties. However, should the foreign ministers tender their services as mediators, it is possible that the further effusion of blood will be prevented at least for a time. Seu-if he does listen to proposals-will perhaps be unreasonable in his demands; but, if he is willing to agree to an arrangement, by which Macao is placed in precisely the same position with regard to China which she occupied before the arrival of Governor Amaral, the Portuguese will be fool hardy if they hesitate about closing with the terms. Failing all other arrangements, it is just possible that England may declare war against China and include Macao in the negociation for peace, but this is a chance which no prudent government will for an instant take into consideration, and the Macao rulers will err grievously if they do not accept any reasonable proposition for an immediate reconciliation with China. The danger is imminent and immediate-the chance of assistance slight and remote. This murder is disgraceful to China, but even supposing the nations of the west resolve upon punishing the perfidious race, the fate af Macao will be settled long before a single soldier can embark for its protection. People in Europe know little of the Chinese character; one writer follows another in the old beaten track, first entered upon by the Jesuits. Descriptions of character are given only applicable to the people of the north-and that two or three centuries ago, -but justice has never been done the people of the south,-for cunning, cruelty, dessimulation, and insolence, they have no compeers in the world's history. The murders of Kwangchu-kee (in December 1846) were planned and agreed upon by the elders of the confederated villages met in solemn conclave; Keying knew that these butcheries were determined upon, but that "enlightened statesman" gave no warning,—he knew that six unfortunate Englishmen were held prisoners by the villagers until their fate was decided upon, but he made no effort to save them. Seu was also aware that Governor Amaral was to be butchered by order of the vile populace of Canton (not the lower classes, but the gentry and elders), and he approved of the foul If such acts pass unpunished, and political quarrels are to be settled with the knife of the hired bravo, farewell to diplomacy in China. The representative of foreign powers must either bow submissively to the will of the Viceroy of Canton, or brook the stab of his hired ruffians .- Friend of China.

SMUGGLING.—The Chinese authorities at Canton have been adopting energetic measures to put a stop to smuggling, which is not confined to one class of foreigners or description of goods, and embraces alike exports and imports. Important seizures of contraband ginsing, the property of Americans, had been made, but to show equal rigour to other offenders, a formal application had been made to the British vice-consul by the Chinese, to seize a schooner with smuggled silks, teas, and other goods, belonging to a British subject. This the consul was obliged to do, under the treaty; and the schooner was seized. These proceedings had excited no little interest at Canton.

RETERICHMENT AT HONG-KONG. — Colonial retrenchment continues to engage the attention of Parliament, but in reducing the military establishment in Hong-Kong it appears to us as if the British Government were acting under an erroneous impression of the peculiar position of this colony, and the benefits the country derives from it. Hong-Kong is essentially a military possession; not one-fourth of the British merchants in China have branches in the island, and an expensive government is supported by a small European population. The civil establishment must

either be reduced considerably, or Parliament continue its annual grant in aid of the revenue. We apprehend that the public money will not be voted another year for the support of colonial sinecurists; and, however much it may go against the grain, the Executive must either break up some offices entirely, or greatly reduce the pay of the public servants, or both. readily be proved by mathematical demonstration that the revenue of Hong-Kong can meet the expenditure of such an establishment as the colony requires, though it is unable to support idle and useless office-holders. In 1818 the revenue was 25,0911. the expenditure being 40,3551. showing a balance of 15,2641, on the wrong side of the account. This is but a small sum considering the magnitude of the trade which is protected by the colonisation of the island; but it is a large amount as compared with the population, and no scheme of taxation can squeeze it from this greatly overburdened possession. Reduction is inevitable, and with an abstract of last year's revenue and expenditure before us, and six years' experience to regulate our judgment, we will again point out reductions by which the public will not suffer, -on the contrary, benefit-it being well known that the less people have to do the less likely is it to be done well. The Governor of Hong-Kong draws 6,000l. a-year for himself, 300l. for a private secretary, and 500% a-year is paid for his dwelling-house. These items aggregate 6,900%. It will be said that he holds the triple appointments of Governor, Superintendent of Trade, and Minister Plenipotentiary, and that 2,0001. attaches to each of these offices. We do not deny the fact; neither do we inquire whether the service would be best performed by three competent persons or by one. But the whole amount is charged against the colony, and, if the colony must support itself, assuredly it is not expected to defray the expenses of British diplomacy or support a consular officer for the protection of British trade. Retrenchment should begin at Government-house, or else no more than 2,000%, of Mr. Bonham's allowances be charged in the colonial accounts. It may be objected that 2,0001. is not enough to support the representative of the Crown; but colonial governors err greatly in believing that they merely represent the Crown; in point of fact, they serve the colony, and until they are paid by the Crown, they will continue in the service of those who support them. The Crown refuses to pay its representative in Hong-Kong, and the public demur at supporting an ideal dignity at the cost of one-fourth of the revenue. Positively they have not the means, even had they the will, and they require a less expensive ruler. Now, this difficulty may be overcome very easily by an amalgamation of the two appointments of Governor and Commander of the Military Forces serving in China. The two offices are quite compatible; the double pay would be a handsome ac-knowledgment of the services of some war-tried soldier; and the colony would have a perfectly efficient ruler at an expense proportionate to the revenue. The pay of a general officer is somewhere about 2,000*l*.; add to this 2,000*l*. from the colony, and the appointment will be 500*l*. a year better than that of Governor of the Mauritius. This arrangement is fair and reasonable; the Governor would not be underpaid, and the colony would save 4,000/. in salary, 500/. in house-rent, and 300/. for a private secretary-in all 4,900l. a year. The Colonial Secretary's office, consisting of the secretary and four clerks, costs 3,200%. What these gentlemen have been doing for the last half-dozen years, is a mystery to the uninitiated. Any ready penman could do the whole work of the establishment and not be overtasked. In this department reductions may be made to the extent of 1,2001. or even more. In the colony of New Zealand a similar department only costs 1,2451, while the labours are many times greater than in Hong-Kong. A revenue of 25,0911. is collected at an expense of 1,869/. The Treasury should be abolished altogether. The Commissary-General has offered to undertake all the duties with the assistance of one clerk in addition to his own establishment. There is here a saving of 1,500%. The appointments of Surveyor-General and Colonial Engineer are both superfluous incumbrances. 2,364/. cuts heavily into a small revenue, and, now that the public roads and streets have been made, it is unfair to burden the colony with either. Allowing 5001. a-year for the supervision of roads and public works (which is amply sufficient), there is a further saving of 1,864/. The registration of deeds cannot require the services of a registrar; building has nearly ceased, and the 3751. allowed that officer is sheer waste of money. The judicial department will bear curtailment. The salaries are excessive; but the labour is also great. As vacancies occur they will readily be filled up at more reasonable rates, and a gradual reduction of 1,500/. may be effected without sacrificing the public interest. Strictly speaking, the residents at the five ports are bound in equity to defray part of the expense of the law courts; it is rather hard that it should be thrown entirely upon a few colonists .- Friend of China.

# COCHIN CHINA.

#### FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

Thien Tri, son of the cruel Minh Mang, who died on the 3rd November, 1847, was buried with great pomp and ceremony. The coffin was a single piece of wood hollowed out, inclosed in another piece, both painted and varnished, and the lid closed it hermetically, so that the corpse could be kept a long time without being offensive. With the corpse were deposited in the coffin many things for the use of the deceased in the other world —his crown, tutbans, clothes, gold and silver, provisions, &c. When the body was deposited in the coffin, it was carried to a richly-ornamented house, made expressly for the purpose, and sundry buffaloes, swine, poultry, and other animals, were immolated, and meals were set out upon a table, made on pur-pose, near the coffin. The new king, son of the defunct, clothed in a mourning dress, came each day to prostrate himself before the body of his father, and to offer prayers to him. Every day, also, wax candles were lighted, or incense burned. or arcca nut, tobacco, &c., were prepared, and were all placed near the coffin. It was above all on the sacred days, declared such by the sorcerers of the kingdom,-amongst others, the 1st and 15th of each month,—that sacrifices were made with the greatest splendour. The body remained exposed thus in its lighted chamber until the 21st of the 9th moon, 1848 (21st June), a day indicated by the soothsayers and the astrologers as propitious to commence the funeral rites. Here nothing in regard to the sepulture of the dead is done by chance; it is necessary that the place of interment, the day, the hour in which a deceased person ought to be interred, should be indicated by the sorcerers and the astrologers, who choose the place by means of a compass, and read in the stars the propitious or unpropitious If all the formalities have not been fulfilled, and if what has been prescribed by the sorcerers has not been followed in everything, they predict to the children or parents of the deceased that they will have no more good fortune, but that all kinds of evils will unceasingly pursue them. It often happens that a deceased person is disinterred several times, in order to inter him in another spot, when a family sorcerer, to gain a little, throws them into a fright by announcing misfortunes, because their dead parent has not been interred in a proper spot.

On the 21st of the 5th moon, the coffin containing the body of the king was carried to a house built for the occasion near one of the gates of the city, not far from a stream. Upon the stream were collected all the vessels which were to act as a convoy. The rond which the corpse was to pass over, in order to arrive at the vessel, was covered with mats, carpets, and Indian tapestry of silk. The two banks of the river, on which the corpse was to be carried to the tomb, were also adorned with silks. An edict had commanded the mayors and old men of all the villages of the royal province to erect each an altur along the side of the river, to bring incense, to burn wax tapers, and, when the corpse passed before the altar, the mayor and the old men were to make three great cries.

Each bank of the river was also lined with soldiers. tomb is distant about a league from the city, but three days were allowed to arrive there, for they went very slowly, and they had three stations. At each station there was a very large altar, on which were burned wax tapers and perfumes; and the corpse rested there one day, in order to receive the sacrifices which were made to it. These sacrifices consisted of buffaloes, swine, and other animals, which were first strangled, and then offered entire. There were also prepared meats, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. When the offering was finished, the animals were divided and distributed to the mandarins and soldiers who accompanied the fune-The coffin remained then one day in a house placed near the gate of the city; and this day thirty-five large animals,oxen, buffaloes, and swine,-were sacrificed. On the next day they put themselves in motion to go to the boats. The coffin was carried by soldiers; at the rear came the new king, who conducted the mourning as chief of the family. He walked on foot, clothed in mourning robes,—that is, he wore a long dress of white cotton with large sleeves, upon his head he had a straw bonnet, and carried in his hand a stick of dry bambu. Then came the other children of the deceased king, and of his parents, wearing white dresses and white turbans, the mourning costume of these countries, and after them the attendants. When they had arrived at the river, the corpse was deposited in a magnificent bark, constructed expressly for it: no person went into this boat, the corpse was left by it itself, and the coffin conceal d in such a way that it could not be seen by any one. The journey upon the river then commenced. First was a boat, in which were the bonzes mounted upon a stage, which ten soldiers supported on their shoulders; and whether they went in a boat or

whether they walked, the nonzes were upon this, and they prayed, they shouted, eulogizing the defunct; but all in a manner ridiculous, even in the eyes of reusible Pagans. . These poor bonzes were obliged to remain upon the stage during the whole journey, and they were not allowed to descend on any account; however pressing. Three other boats followed, which had also three other stages; upon one was displayed a large pisce of white damask, fastened upon a wooden frame, and on this damask were written a number of large superstitious characters. This is, according to the Pagans, the abode of one of the son of the defunct. On another stage were rice, fruits, and eth meats; and upon the last stage were pesched ocetain mon banks, whose duty is to chase away the demons who withen to come and seize the soul of the defunet, or at least wer in in any manner they could. These innividuals had their bodies painted different colours,—some white, others black, others red, grablue, violet, brown. They had wooden swords, lances, or other howied, they sung, danced, made a thousand contestions, shorts their wooden arms of the state of their wooden arms or fire-brands,-all with the purpose of frightening the demons. After these barques came the bons which bore the corpse, towed by another book; and after it cantil the boat of the new king, who was alone with his women. Alie boat was also towed. Then came boats bearing the princes and the mandarins. There were also boats in which were soldiers carrying fire-brands and torches, besides other boats in which the soldiers had arms, muskets, sabres, and lances. Thus the proceeded on the first, second, and third days, observing all thes has been said before, and scattering throughout a large quantity of gold and silver paper. They slept during the night in the boats. They also ate in the boats.

At last, on the 11th, they arrived near the tomb, built is a mountain very near the river. On one side of the mountain an edifice had been built of beautiful stone, enclosed by a wall. In this edifice are the apartments which must serve as a prison to the wives of the defunct who have no children. They are perpetually shut up there to guard the sepulchre, and prepare daily the food and the other things of which they think the deceased has need in the other life. In the mountain a deep cavera has been excavated, the entrance to which is in the edifice, and is formed of a large stone. It is in this cavern, which is extended to the middle of the mountain, in a place unknown to the publica that the corpse is deposited. This place is only made known to the persons strictly necessary, for they fear that, in case of war, the enemy will try to profane the remains of the defunct king, as has already happened in this country; and this is regarded one of the greatest of misfortunes. From the river to the tomb a floor has been made, covered with beautiful mats; and over this floor the coffin was borne and the whole of the convoy marched, who also carried all the boats and the stages with great pomp. At the precise hour indicated by the astrologers, the corpse was deposited in the cavern, and with it were interred much gold and silver, precious stones, and many other valuable objects, and then the cavern was closed. This done, three large piles were constructed within the compass of the walls. These piles were composed of boats, of stages, and of everything that had been used in the funeral; and, moreover, of all the objects which had been in use by the king during his lifetime,—of cliessmen, musical instruments, fans, boxes, parasols, mats, fillets, carriages, &c. &c., and likewise a horse and an elephant of wood and pasteboard. There was also burned separately a magnificent boat, all gilt, in which had been placed gold, silver, and precious stones. This was the boat which had gold, silver, and precious stones. This was the boat which had been used by the king during his life; and further, another very magnificent boat was burned, which had been built for the express purpose of carrying the corpse. The young king applied the fire. During all the time of the burning, the mountebanks, who before had been mounted upon a stage, and whose duty it was to chase away the devils, conducted themselves in a very singular manner. They danced, leapt, brandished their wooden singular manner. arms or fire-brands, they sung, they shouted, menacing the demons with all kinds of misfortunes, in order to prevent thems from entering the cave where the corpse of the king had been When all was consumed, the new king and the maninterred. darins quietly returned to the city. In this ceremony, however, several mandarins lost their rank, the least mistake about the ceremonial being most severely punished.

Some months after the funeral, at two different times, there were constructed in a forest, near a pagoda, two magnificent palaces of wood, with rich furnishings, in all things similar the palace which the defunct monarch had imbalited. Each palace was composed of twenty rooms, and the most scrupulous attention was given, in order that nothing might be wanting more cessary for a palace; and these palaces were burned with group pomp.—Journal of the Archipelago.

# LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The journals of British India, brought by the last Mail, abound with antidotes to the cholera morbus, or remedies for that inscrutable disease. As the fungoid theory in this country has disappeared under the test of rigid investigation, we subjoin (under this, as the most appropriate, head of the Indian Mail) a report of three of the best authenticated of the Indian specifics.

Dr. W. G. Maxwell, surgeon, 3rd Light Cavalry, at Bowenpilly, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Madras Athemen (August 21), and "to all other editors throughout the world," announces the success which has attended his treatment of the disease with carbonate of sods, in the following form: "Carbonate of sods, one scruple; opium (common bazar) three grains; soap, ten grains; make a bolus, and give immediately, washing down with the following: carbonate of sods, two scruples; water, boiling, four ounces; to be drunk as hot as it possibly can. To children I gave, at first, the plain solution, and although some of them vomited a good deal, they all recovered. I now give it with the smodyne to children also from the \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \), and so on, according to the age) of a grain of opium with soap."

Of the efficacy of this remedy Dr. Maxwell speaks with "unabated confidence."

Dr. John Scott, of Madras, in a letter addressed to the same Sournal (September 6), states a simple mode of treating the dis-case, which, he says, he has "practised for the last years with the greatest success." It is as follows: "When a patient suffering under the ordinary symptoms of cholera is to be treated, I place a large dose of calomel on his tongue, and wash it down with about a spoon-ful of fluid. To an adult I give 20 grs.; to a child a dose in proportion. If the first dose be rejected, I give a second, and this, with a large mustard poultice over the abdomen, kept on till it thoroughly redden the skin, is all I generally and it necessary to do. I generally interdict all fluids for the first hour or two, till the medicine has been absorbed. I then give cold water or soda water in abundance. A larger dose of calomel acts as a pure sedative, while it at the same time unlocks the biliary secretion, and by relieving the spasm of the capillaries promotes the restoration of animal heat to the surface. I would enter my strongest caveat against the administration of epium with it, the effect of which is to arrest instead of to promote the biliary secretions." Dr. Scott states that the result of a number of cases, since his arrival at Madras, had fully corroborated his system. He says: "I was asked by a servant of mine, on Sunday evening last, to visit his brother, who was ill of chohera-he resided in Chintadrapet. I found him in almost a moribund state, and manifesting the worst symptoms of the disease, under which he had laboured for five hours. I gave a large dose of calomel, and ordered a mustard sinapism to the abdomen. was immediately solicited to visit a number of people suffering from cholera in that horrible and disgusting locality. I pursued the same plan of treatment, which was, I have since ascertained, in every case successful."

The Bombay Times (August 25) publishes "an infallible cure, in the most desperate cases," of the disease, communicated in a letter from Mr. John Barker, of Smyrna, agent at Aleppo, to Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, which his Lordship transmitted to the Medical Board. The treatment which, he says, had been applied in ninety cases without a single failure, is simply as follows: " As soon as possible after the reaching and diarrhoea commences, put the patient's legs up to the knees in water as hot as the hand can bear it: add thereto six or seven Let the legs be rubbed by two strong handsful of common salt. persons (each using both hands) for the period of half an hour, when the larger vein on the instep of each foot must be opened, and permitted to flow in the water from twelve to twenty minutes, according to the sex, age, and strength of the patient. During this time, fresh hot water must be used, every now and then, as the water in the pail cools. Natural animal heat all over the body, and consciousness, will soon after be restored; the patient will soon after speak, and ask for food; if a soldier, he will return to the parade in a few days, in perfect health. In some cases, the operation of bleeding as above will be repeated, and in a very rare case, the patient must be bled a third time. have said that the operation of bathing the feet and legs should commence as soon as possible; but as long as there is breath in the nostrils it must be adopted, for it has succeeded perfectly after six or eight, and even in one case after ten, hours had clapsed since the attack; and although I have had cases here of the worst kind, the patients always recovered their perfect health, and went about their usual occupations in the fields in two, or at most four days; in fact, the cure was perfected, in such cases, quite as soon as in those where more timely asssistance had been procured."

The benefits which attend printing, and the general diffusion of knowledge, by means of a periodical press, amongst the masses of the people, seem about to be appreciated by the natives of India, and may be expected soon to produce their sure results. We have collected the following announcements from recent Indian papers.

A new illustrated Bengali newspaper, styled Kowsloob Keeron, has just issued from the Sumachur Chandrica press, edited by Baboo Rajhurijun Mittre, author of the Kausto Koustab; it is a bi monthly publication, and the first number contains an elaborate account of the Pooranic theory of the earth. A scientific magazine, in Guzerattee, has just been started by the Parsees of Bombay. A mercantile gazette, called the Muhajun Durpun, printed in Bengalee, by some native merchant, containing notices of the arrival of goods, a price current, and a few remarks on mercantile affairs, is circulated in Bengal; and that such a production can find a sale among native merchants is no equivocal sign of improvement. Printed journals appear in all the presidencies to have nearly superseded the manuscript ukhbars, which were formerly so extensively circulated in the large native towns. Perhaps the most striking evidence of the effect already produced by the native press is to be found in the step taken by the Nuwab of the Carnatic, who has prohibited all good Mussalmans from reading the Jami-ool-Ukhbar, a native paper of an un-Mahomedan tendency.

The Journal of the Indian Archipelago for June contains a General Sketch of Sumatra, by the Editor, who mentions a circumstance which, in an ethnographical point of view, gives a peculiar interest to that island:—

peculiar interest to that island: "Asia has two great Peninsulas advancing into the southern ocean, the Indian terminating nearly in the same latitude where Sumatra begins, and the Indo-Chinese terminating in the Malayan above a degree more to the south, or about the latitude of the middle of Sumatra. The one lands-end, however, is about 3° to the westward of Achin, while the other is only separated from the coast of Kampar by a land-locked and calm strait thirty-five miles broad, covered with islets forming a series of stepping-stones, the widest interval between which is about four Whenever the inhabitants of the continent learned to use the rudest boat or raft, Sumatra became practically united to Asia at this point; but not until the art of navigation had made considerable progress in the Indian Peninsula,—not until its coasting trade had long flourished and extended, and its inhabitants reached the civilization which grows with such a trade, could it become connected with Sumatra, either by its navigators sailing round the Bay of Bengal, or boldly crossing the open The period, therefore, which separated the first colonization of Sumatra from Asia by the Malay Peninsula, from its first communication with the Indian Peninsula, was that which intervenes between the savage skill to make a cance and the civilized art of building a ship. What the condition of the Indian and Indo-Chinese people was before art was developed, we know from the numerous tribes that have remained from ancient times in every mountain range from the western chain of India to the eastern one of Anam, protected by the steeps and forests from the absorbing and exterminating powers of surrounding The fact which I wish to be kept in mind in our civilization. further inquiries is this,—that Sumatra, which must have been continually subject to the influence of Indian and Arab traders and emigrants from the time when the first voyage from Malabar or the Coromandel Coast, or from Ceylon, discovered its gold, camphor, and benjamin, has also, until now, during a period of about 2,000 years at least,\* preserved remants of the aboriginal Indo-Chinese people, and, amongst its Hinduised tribes, unequivocal vestiges of the ante-Hindu condition. From this point of view we may distinguish five principal social stages, although

a more enlarged view will comprise others.

"1st. The aboriginal, barbaric Indo-Chinese condition (the Polynesian condition has grown out of this, and in different places preserves more or less of its characteristica). Ex. The Abungs, and the southern tribes of P. Nias, who take human heads, and cannot marry till they have acquired one or more, like the Nagas of Assam; the Kukis, N.E. of Chittagong, &c. The Pagai, who, like the Nagas, &c., tatoo their bodies, adding fresh marks when they have killed an enemy, and, like the Mishmees, &c., expose their dead on stages till the flesh rots away from their bones, sacrifice fowls and hogs to avert calamities, &c. The Orang Engano are a cruel and barbarous race, divided into communities sometimes at war with each

<sup>\*</sup> Large ships of the Coromandel Coast are described as crossing the Bay of Bengal to Sumatra (Chryse) by an Alexandrian author of the first century (Periplus, of the Erythræan Sea). They appear to have belonged to Masulfatam, the first port from Cape Comorin where vessels can lie safely; and to navigators of that port the discovery of Sumatra was probably due.



other, and when better known will probably furnish many traits of this ethnic stage.

2nd. This condition, partially Hinduised, or a civilized condition, retaining some broad traits of the barbaric stage. Ex. The Batta', who preserve cannibalism, tatooing, shamanism, &c. One section of the Malay race, the Korinchi, still live in singlehoused communities in some places, like the Mishmees, Singhpoos, &c. On the other hand, the vestiges of Indian influence amongst the Battas are abundant, in their physical peculiarities, names of places and persons, titles and cognomens, days of the week, alphabet, architectural remains, &c.

"3rd. A higher civilization, produced either by a greater infusion of Indian influence, or, as seems probable, by a locality more favourable to the development of the Indo-Malay civilization. Ex. The Malays of Menangkabau. Not only are the ancient Indian influences still manifested in the same manner as with the Battas (excepting the calendar, which is now Mahamedan), and in a greater degree, but I think the very name of the people, and a peculiar mode of inheritance still prevalent to a considerable extent amongst them, enable us to determine from what part of the Indian Peninsula their civilization came. The females are considered the representatives of the family; they do not enter their husbands' suku or quarter of the clan (lara), but retain their own, and transmit it with their heritage to their children, the husband remaining a member of his own suku, his family (buaprut), which is represented by his sisters, considering their house as his proper domicile, and transmitting his heritage to their children, and not to his own. This extraordinary law of inheritance is the same as that of the higher families of Malayala, or Malaya (Malabar), and, there can be no doubt, has been introduced by Malayan or Malayalan colonists No rational explanation can be or emigrants. indigenous origin of such a custom amongst the Malays of Sumatra. † It arose amongst the Malayas of Malabar, from the circumstance of marriage being prohibited, or where customary never consummated, in the families of the chiefs. Sisters live in the same houses with their brothers, and manage their families, but the brothers' children do not represent their fathers. The children of the sisters, whose paternity is unknown or unrecognized, are the successors to the position and heritage of the family. I conceive, therefore, that adventurers belonging to noble Malaya families first discovered or settled on the western coast of Sumatra, and civilized the aborigines. The name Malaya was probably retained by all the families which these settlers founded by intermarriage with the women of the country; and hence, perhaps, the origin of the suku Malayu, several of which are found in the clans of Menangkabau. The first application of the general name Malaya to the coast and its inhabitants, and its extension to the people of the same race elsewhere, was, we may be sure, the act of the Malaya or Kling navigators and traders, and not of the aborigines, who always distinguish themselves by the names of the district which they inhabit. In the Maleala language, Malé signifies a mountain; Maleala, a mountain region or highland; and hence the name of themselves and their own mountainous country. discovered the mountainous west coast of Sumatra, they would naturally give the same name to it and its people when they found it had no native name, and that no national designation existed amongst its inhabitants. The Malayas probably introduced another peculiarity of Malayala into Menangkabau, - the custom of living in separate houses surrounded by plantations (desa, desam), instead of villages. The Malay dusun, which entirely resembles the Malaya desam, has doubtless derived its name from it also. The system of village government, prevailing in Menangkabau, was probably also amongst the reforms of the Indian settlers, as it strikingly resembles their own. the settlers were few, with reference to the number of the aborigines, we may gather from the facts that they adopted the vernacular of the latter, and produced no perceptible physical change in them.

"4th. The condition resulting from the uninterrupted conti-nuance of Indian influence. Ex. The Achinese.

" 5th. The condition resulting from the influence of intercourse with foreigners of different nations. Ex. The Malays of the seaports of Sumatra, and trading Malays in general."

#### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, November 2, 1849.

Our colonial possessions seem to be slowly, but surely, reaching a crisis in their fate which is pregnant with important consequences. There are no examples in history to justify the conclusion that, in the natural course of things, a colony, severed by a long geographical interval from the mother country, when it has arrived at a certain stage of maturity, - when it can protect itself, govern itself, and discharge its own expenditure out of its own local resources,-will claim a separation from the mother country, in order that its peculiar interests should not suffer by being mixed up with imperial interests; but such a conclusion is highly reasonable. A parent country and its colonies may not unaptly be likened to those polygastric animalcules which, naturalists tell us, propagate and multiply their species by detaching from the adult body portions intended to be distinct animalcules, when they have attained such a degree of maturity as to possess within themselves the organs requisite for independent existence. Signs, not to be mistaken, we think, are exhibited by some of our colonies, that they desire such a change, and it is wise not to shut our eyes against an event which it may be impossible to arrest, though we may retard it, and, meanwhile, provide against its evils, if any are to be apprehended.

We, of course, exclude the British possessions in India. from the category. These vast possessions are not colonies or settlements, nor is their administration of a colonial character. The crisis which they are approaching is a different one; the charter of the East-India Company is on the verge of expiring, and its renewal will not probably be granted without some struggle for changes. For the present we shall say no more upon this subject, than to express a hope that the misrepresentations which attended and disgraced the discussion of the existing charter, will in no shape be renewed. The commercial interest can desire no greater freedom of intercourse with India than they now enjoy; they have had time to reflect upon the folly of those who deluded them with vain hopes, and tempted many into speculations by which they have been ruined. But of this hereafter.

Recent accounts from the Canadas speak in no equivocal language of the separation of one or both of these provinces



<sup>\*</sup> The names of the days of the week are the same, allowing for dialectic changes, amongst the Batta', Javanese, Balinese, and Siamese; and these identical names, with two exceptions, are used by the Telugus of the Indian Peninsula to this day. The exceptions are, Monday (Mongal Telugu, Angara Batta', Java, Anghkan Siam) and Thursday, which follows the Britasputi-bar of Bengal, &c. (Braspati Batt, Raspati Jav. Bal. Prahat Siam), and not the Guru of the Telugu. It is the name for Sunday that enables us decidedly to refer the whole to Southern India. In Northern India its Rubbar; in Telugu Anditya, Batt. Haditya, Jav. and Bal. Diti or Daitya Siam, Athit. As far as I am yet informed, Anditya is at present peculiar to the Telugu on the east coast, the Tamil being Nayar. But the Mahamedans of Southern India seem to have preserved it in Ayathwar, and those of N. India in Etwar. On the west coast, although Nayar, or Naeti, is the name in common use, Aditi is also sometimes used. Angara, again, does not appear to be anywhere current in India, but it is in Ceylon, where it is further distinguished by the use of Eric (from Surya?) and Sandu (Chandu), for Sunday and Monday. The Siamese Chan seems immediately referable to the Singalese name. The days are, in all these cases, named from the same objects,—the sun, moon, and five planets, or their agents; but, as these have several names in Sancrit, there was room for difference in choice in different parts of India. The Adityas are the gods, the children of Aditt. The Daityas were the children of Diti. The sun god (Ravi, Surya) is called Aditya form his mother.

† Their traditions on the subject are full of absurdities and physical imposibilities.

† Maleur, a highland town, or town of the highlanders or Male neonle.

<sup>†</sup> Their traditions on the subject are full or absurances and physical impossibilities.

† Maleur, a highland town, or town of the highlanders or Male people. Marco Polo describes the great city Malaiur on Bentan, which was the principal Malay settlement in the Johore Archipelago before Singapore was founded. The Malayu Kolon of Ptolemy, which Mr. Crawfurd conceives to have been Sumatra, must, we think, have been the town of Kulom, on the Maleala Coast, so often mentioned by ancient travellers and geographers, and which Edrisi calls Kulam Malay, or Male, 4.e. Kulam in the Male country.

from Great Britain. The proposition seems to be put forward in no unfriendly spirit, but in a calm, philosophical tone, as if the question were admitted to be only one of time, and that the point to be considered was whether the moment of time was not arrived. Annexation to the United States is the scheme of a party of malcontents; that of independence appears to be advocated by men of sober views, and of principles not intrinsically disloyal, who think that the interests of the mother country and those of Canada are, in some respects, antagonistical, and that each party should be at liberty to pursue its own.

In the Cape of Good Hope the convict question has stirred up a spirit of resistance which, it may be apprehended, if not soothed by treatment which the unaccommodating temper of the Colonial Secretary is not likely to employ with the requisite degree of skill and discretion, will lead to a desire of separation. The colony might provide for its own expenditure and its own defence, and the principle upon which the convicts have been forced upon it against its will, is that the mother country has discharged a colonial debt: an argument which may direct the thoughts of the colonists into the channel of separation, as a means whereby they would be released from the chance of incurring such a dangerous obligation in future.

The Australasian colonies are rapidly attaining the strength and proportions of a full-grown nation. Even South Australia, the finances of which were once in a state approaching bankruptcy, we are told, has now a revenue more than double its expenditure, out of which the colonists have applied large sums to the encouragement of immigration thither. In the Australasian colonies generally, the system of management at the Colonial Office is highly unpopular. From New South Wales, as well as from the Cape of Good Hope, memorials have been sent home, praying for the removal of the Colonial Secretary, the head and front of whose offending is merely a leaning towards imperial rather than colonial interests.

In the approaching session of Parliament, the Government will propose a system of self-administration for certain of the colonies, which, in proportion as it shall content the colonists, will approximate the colonies the nearer to independent action. A dependency, self-supporting, self-governing, located some thousands of miles from the seat of empire, would be dependent no longer than it chose to be so

Would the independence of these mature colonies be a real loss to the mother country? The question may be regarded in a political, commercial, and financial view. Politically, this country could only be injured by those colonies being transferred to a rival power, and the question assumes that condition to be excluded. Commercially, it can scarcely be doubted that both parties would be gainers. The age of restriction and protection has passed away; free trade has been or must be extended to our colonies; what matters, then, whether these countries are called our colonies or not? Financially, this country would be relieved from an enormous burthen of taxation, in the army, navy, and ordnance departments, incurred solely on account of the defence of her colonies, and the maintenance of her authority there.

The result is, that we may contemplate with equanimity the approach of that period which shall divorce us from a portion of our magnificent colonial empire. The prospect should teach us, however, to administer our authority over them, while it lasts, with mildness and justice. A harsh and selfish system would precipitate the separation, under hostile and repulsive feelings; kind and just treatment would prolong the union, and render its dissolution, when unavoidable, a subject of regret to both parties.

In our present issue we give an extract of the evidence taken by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Calcutta police, purposely selecting that of the deputy-superintendent, who, indeed, appears to have been an embodiment, or a personification, of the executive police, which was, in a manner, represented by Mr. McCann. The notions we are accustomed to entertain of a police, from the accounts we have heard of the French system, and the knowledge we have of our own, are strangely contradicted by the picture given in this evidence.

He was first questioned as to the case of one Sibchunder Mullick, charged with forgery, for whose arrest Mr. McCann had a warrant, which changed hands in a very amusing manner, and during the time it was making its rounds from magistrate to superintendent, and from superintendent to inspector, the offender was at large, "publicly going about Calcutta," and he had even the confidence to come to the police. Mr. McCann knew nothing of all this. His simple answers remind one of the time when everybody in France knew that Napoleon was about to leave Elba, except the police; so that it became a standing joke, when a man appeared ignorant of what all the world knew, to say, "apparément vous étes de la police."

Then the custody of the money and other property in the charge of the police seems to have been under such slight checks, that we think it highly to the credit of the officers of that body that any of it was permitted to remain in the chest. "I kept no account of, and gave no receipts for, the property I received," says Mr. McCann; the "subordinate police officers, who brought articles to me, put them in a parcel, on which they wrote the names of the parties to whom they had belonged, the names of the officers detaining them, a list of the contents, and the date, and put them into the chest, where they remained until claimed by parties who had a right to them." It is, therefore, no wonder that sums disappeared no one knows how or where.

Generally, Mr. McCann's memory is at fault; he cannot remember; he has no recollection; but one matter is brought home so directly to him, that he cannot plead forgetfulness. A gold Trichinopoly chain and a silver watch came into the charge of the police, and these articles were given (or lent) by Mr. McCann to an inspector, Mr. Farrell, who was present before the Commissioners to vouch the fact. "Why did you give them?" is the question. "For public purposes," is the answer. "What public purpose was the chain to serve?" Mr. McCann "makes no reply." There is a similar story about a chapel clock, which likewise found its way, somehow, into the hands of the fortunate Mr. Farrell.

And this system, or rather want of system, seems to have been going on for years,—the Magistrates of Police receiving large salaries, and indolently suffering these men (for their neglect of strict supervision amounts to virtual permission) thus to abuse their trust!



The judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay have recently decided one of those nice questions of matrimonial law, to which the important judgment of the House of Lords, in the Queen v. Millis, has given rise. The validity of a marriage, solemnized by a person not in Holy Orders of the Church of England, between parties who were members of that Church, was questioned in an action for criminal conversation against the soducer of the wife. The judges determined, after some deliberation, that the marriage was valid; and their judgment will tend to dissipate, or mitigate, the alarm which is felt respecting the legality of uncanonical marriages in the East.

The argument against the validity of the marriage was, that the case of the Queen v. Milks had established that, by the common law of England, a valid marriage could only be solemnized, in the case of these parties, in the presence and by the intervention of a minister in Holy Orders. The Court decided that that portion of the common law which required the presence of an ordained minister at a marriage was never introduced, and did not now exist, in India; and it accordingly pronounced in favour of the marriage.

The effect of a contrary conclusion would, as Sir E. Perry observed, "be to pronounce a vast number of marriages that have taken place in India during the last 250 years invalid; to extend the stain of illegitimacy to many a pedigree hitherto deemed spotless, and, above all, to carry terror and dismay into numerous innocent and unsuspecting households."

The decision, however, rests upon the narrow basis of this single proposition, that the common law of England, as respects these contracts between Europeans, is not the law of India.

NATIVE OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—The system of native officers is a noxious excrescence, without a single advantage to recommend it, and it would be far more convenient to substitute a pension and dismissal for those who would under the present system attain those grades. It is not his fault, as belonging to the Bengal army, that makes the native officer a source of annoyance to his subordinates, and useless to his superiors. It is his fault as an Asiatic, and it arises from the peculiar domineering insolence and meanness of ideas which enters so largely into the oriental character.—Friend of India.

Mr. Little, the coroner of Singapore, after detailing several instances of appalling suicide amongst the Chinese settlers in that island, caused by opium-smoking, writes: "If the local authorities in Singapore would only lay before the Legislative Council of Bengal a plain statement of the evils resulting from the use of opium here, I feel sure that, for the sake of 7,500 dollars a month (the revenue obtained from the sale of the opium-farm last year), they would not by its encouragement physically deteriorate and demoralize so many thousands of the inhabitan's of this island."

Gambling amongst the Battas is carried to such a pitch of extravagance, that, when all their property has been lost, they will stake the liberty of their wives and their children, and lastly their own. Even when a Batta has lost his liberty, he will gamble away his food and, when he has an opportunity, the very clothes he receives as a slave.

It is related of the city of Pekin, one of the most populous cities in the world, that, though without sewers of any kind, no description of filth is allowed to offend the senses of the passengers in the streets. This remarkable cleanliness is, however, attributed to the scarcity of manure rather than the efficiency of the Chinese police. The same means of enriching the soil might be employed in this country, which would make the Chinese example, in this respect, not unworthy of the attention of our authorities.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S RETIREMENT. - The contingency of a new insurrection in the Punjab is at least matter of no unreasonable speculation; and the period seems hardly yet to have expired within which the developments of discontent or revenge might be fairly looked for. We have reason, however, to believe that Sir Charles Napier is neither blind to those liabilities, nor unwilling, in the interval, to devote himself to duties less imperative, though not less beneficial than those to which he was expressly called. No person knows better than himself the opportunities of organization and settlement which follow upon conquest, or the credit which is to be won in those fields of peace. But at the same time it is not to be denied, that although the actual exigency for which his intervention was bespoken no longer subsists, the stipulations on which it was lent remain vir-It is well known that uncontrolled freedom of tually in force. action in his legitimate sphere was made by him an indispensable condition of the compact in pursuance of which, at an advanced age, and under heavy responsibilities, he resumed the duties of his profession. As long as the fortunes of India were thought to be at stake this condition was likely to be observed, but now that the danger is past it is perhaps not wholly unnatural cont the dispositions which it induced should undergo a correspond-ing change. Sir Charles's services, whether for war or for peace, are given on conditions, and in the case of peace these conditions may appear less acceptable than in the case of war. Such a conclusion is much to be regretted, but the results, be they what they may, cannot be charged to Sir Charles Napier's decision. A reputation like his has its rights as well as its obligations, and he may reasonably desire to be released from a post of which the responsibility exceeds the authority, and in which the restraints imposed upon his action render it impossible to fulfil the expectations based upon his renown. - Times

The Isthmus of Panama.—For more than twenty years past, I have been questioned respecting the problem of the isthmus of Panama by societies that wished to employ their large pecuniary resources; but the simple advice I gave has never been followed. Every competent engineer knows that, under the tropics, even without corresponding observations, good barometrical measurements, may, by observing the hourly variations, obtain a certainty within seventy to ninety feet. It might be easy to establish, in a few months, two fixed barometrical stations at the two seas, and to compare between them and those of the fixed stations the transportable instruments employed in the provisional surveying.—Baron d'Humboldt.

# SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Lawrence, Salmon, Manilla; Trafalgar, Richardson, Bombay; Queen Victoria, Rouger, Ceylon.—29. Sisters, Smith, Maulmain; John Edward, Kell, Penang; Cressida, M'Fee, Bengal; Phillip Laing, Ellis, Bombay; Caledonia, Gavin, Batavia; Naomi, Cothery, Manilla.—30. Saghalien, Michael, Hong-Kong; Ann Martin, Martin, Bombay.—31. Gwalior, Elwards, Ceylon.—Nov. 1. Norden, Singapore: Alan Ker, Grey, Bombay.

## DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BATHURST, Mrs. W. B. s. Oct. 30.

LYALL, the wife of G. jun. d. at Nutwood Gatton, Oct. 29.

STEVENS, the wife of R. G. d. at Southampton, Oct. 30.

# MARRIAGES.

BLAKE, Henry, M.D. to Jane C. d. of the late John Hay, member of the Madras Medical Board, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Oct. 30.

MUNRO, Daniel G. Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Maritime Service, to Elizabeth, d. of N. Chester, at St. Mary's, Woolnorth, Lombard-street, Oct. 27.

PARDOR, Edward, to Harriet, d. of the late William Astell, M.P. for Bedfordshire, at Everton-house, Bedfordshire, Oct. 27.

# DEATHS.

DICKINSON, Frederic, at Stellenboch, Cape of Good Hope, aged 51, Aug. 11.

Line, Miss, at 20, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton, Oct. 20.

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ALGO BEARING

# EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 31st, 1819.

# ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Assist. surg. James H. Butler. Madras Estab.—Ens. Charles Adams, 10th N.I.
Lieut. Peter F. Ottley, 48th N.I.
Lieut, William D. Maclagan, 51st N.I.
Surg. William Gilchrist. 

Bombay Estab .- Capt. John Penny, retired.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. George F. Harvey, overland, 20th Dec. i Madrew Estab. -- Mr. Andrew Robertson, overland, 20th March, 1850.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. James Gibbs, overland, 20th inst.

Memo. - The permission to return granted to Mr. E. H. Anson, of the Bengal civil service, has been cancelled.

# $rac{\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{tree}}}{\mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{set}}}$ , Granted an extension of leave.

MILPTARY.

Madras Estab. - Lieut. Benjamin C. Hitchins, artillery, 6 months. Brev. capt. Samuel O. E. Ludlow, ensign, do. Bombay Estab.—Capt. Bentham G. Morrison, 24th N.1., 3 do.

# PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Thomas H. Hull, 1st Europ. reg. Capt. Francis J. Loughnan, invalids.

#### RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab. - The Rev. John Jessopp, assist. chaplain.

THE RELIGION OF THE CHINESE, so far as it is understood, is a tolerably pure system of morality. It differs from the faith of most pagan nations in two special essentials,—human sacrifices are not presented to their gods, and immorality is not deified. Licentious they may be in practice, but their mythology is pure, and not chargeable with the national sensuality, "No Venus or Lukshmi occurs in the list of Chinese goddesses; no weeping for Thammuz, no exposure in the temple of Mylitta, or obscene rites of Durga puja have ever been required or sanctioned by Chinese priests; nor are nautch girls as in Indian Temples, or courtesans as in Corinth, kept in their sacred buildings." In preaching to the Athenians, the wicked absurdities of their mythology was a powerful lever in the hands of St. Paul, but even he could not upset the temples built to unknown gods. Refined and intellectual as they claimed to be, they were not shocked at the revolting and disgusting amours ascribed to their deities. The religion of the Chinese is purity itself as compared with that of the ancients; and when we consider that the gifted Paul preached with but indifferent success to the worshippers of corrupt deities, can we wonder that modern missionaries labour in vain among the disciples of the great Chinese moralist?—Friend of China.

To the North-Western provinces of British India, at least, cannot be applied the taunt, that we have done nothing, compared with the Mahomedan emperors, with respect to roads, bridges, and canals. Even here, in the very seat of their supremacy, we have hundreds of good district roads where one never existed before, besides the 400 miles of trunk road, which is better than a road of similar arters in Function. is better than any mail road of similar extent in Europe. The scientific survey alone of the North-West provinces is sufficient to proclaim our superiority; in which every field throughout an 1 area of 52,000 square miles is mapped and in every man's poss ssion. It altogether eclipses the boasted measurement of Akbar, and is as magnificent a monument of civilization as any country in the world can produce. - Sir H. Elliot.

#### ADVERTED METERS

East-India House, 31st Oct. 1849,

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give motice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenous.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

# Enst-India House, 31st Oct. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock wiff be shut ou Thursday, the 6th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 17th January, 1850.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Monday, the 7th January, 1850, under the lith sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Oct. 1849.

# THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th of November, 1849, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coaf, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the southern coast of Azabia, yiz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 oclock in the foremon of the 14th of November aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Oct. 1849.

# THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th November next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PIG LEAD, SERGE FLANNELS,—also SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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From ADEN, on or about the 30th of every month.

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BOMBAY	
CEYLON	Forty two do
MADRAS	Forty five do
CALCUTTA	Forty sight de
HONG KONG	Piorty-eight dus
HUNG KUNG	······ r iity-iour ao.

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Friday, Nov. 2, 1849.



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# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

# BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS

The Haddington, with the mails, left Calcutta Oct. 9; Madras, 15th; Point de Galle, 18th; Aden, 30th; and reached Suez Nov. 6.
The Queen, with the mail, left Bombay Oct. 17, and reached Aden on the 27th.

on the 27th.

The Achilles, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 30;
Singapore, Oct. 8; and reached Point de Galle on the 18th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Nov. 9, and from thence were forwarded by the Ripon, arriving at Malta on the 13th.

The Marseilles portion was despatched the same day by the Medusa, and arrived on the 17th.

The Ripon, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 25th inst.

DEPALTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, vid Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 24.

A Mail for Bombay, vid Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Friday, Dec. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 22.)

# DATES OF ADVICES.

					~.		
Calcutta	••		Oct. 9	Bombay	••	••	Oct. 17
<b>Ma</b> dr <b>as</b>	• •	•••	Oct. 15	Ceylon	• •	• •	Oct. 18
		China		Sept	. 30.		

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have again to announce the arrival of a mail which, freighted with the journals of the three Presidencies of India, and those of Ceylon and China, is, nevertheless, barren of incidents of political interest. "For once," says the Bombay Times, "we have a cold season opening upon us

without even a rumour of a war." The Madras Athenæum apologizes for sending to Europe a Summary of five sheets instead of six, through "the impossibility of gleaning sufficient matter" to fill the customary space. The Calcutta editors, in a tone somewhat akin to lamentation, declare that they have nothing to record but "the monotonous chronicles of a country at peace in itself and with all around it." The prominence which was given to the Mopla affair at Malliaporam, is rightly regarded by the Hurkaru as the best illustration of the uneventful character of the present time; the noise it made served to show how profound was the stillness which it for a moment broke. From this state of things the friends of British India will derive joy and hope.

The event of most importance in this penury of intelligence is the arrest of those rebel Sikh sirdars, who, by an indiscreet indulgence, after their surrender, were suffered to be at large, upon the security of a kind of personal parole of honour, which they appear to have violated. Measures were thereupon promptly taken (in conformity with the intimation given to these chiefs when they received their qualified liberty) for arresting them, and on the 6th October, Sirdar Chutter Singh, and his four sons, were seized in the village of Attaree; Sirdar Lal Singh, his brother Mohtab Singh, and Sirdar Soorut Singh, were arrested at Umritser; and all are now in confinement at Lahore. The other traitor, Hakeem Rae, has probably shared the same fate. It was venturing too far, risking too much, to rely upon the word of these men; but as the trial of their trustworthiness has happily cost so little. their subjection in future to rigorous restraint will be the more justifiable, and will withdraw from them a sympathy which might otherwise have been dangerous.

The latest accounts from Peshawur report the opening of the passes from Affghanistan, and the commencement of commercial intercourse with that country. A kafila had arrived, the first of the season, an earnest that Dost Mahomed Khan was anxious to cultivate a profitable acquaintance with his powerful neighbour. Amusements were the order of the day at that station, where the sickness, caused by the hot weather, had greatly diminished. A letter from Peshawur, dated September 20, draws a most attractive picture of this station and the surrounding country.

"If you have ever ridden from Jumbooseer to Baroda, or from Baroda or Cambay to Kaira and Ahmedabad, you may, by comparison, form some conception of the fertility of this lovely valley. parison, form some conception of the fertility of this lovely valley. If you have never been in Guzerat, then I know not another district in the Bombay Presidency, except perhaps here and there patches along the principal rivers—as the Krishua or Godavery—that can be compared to what surrounds us here in every direction. When we reached Peshawur in March last, the whole valley was one green field of barley or bearded wheat—scarcely an acre of ground was uncultivated. In a few weeks these crops were removed into the stackyards, and for a short time in the end of May and beginning of June the ground appeared bare, brown, and burnt up; but gradually patch after patch of lively green began again to bedeck the landscape, and now I again, in smoking my cigar seated on the roof of my tackhana, look down on an almost unbroken tract of the richest crops, in which the whole of Shere Singh's army—horsemen, spearmen, pioneers and all—might have remained as effectually concealed as in the jungle in front of Russool. Indian corn in great quantities, bajree and jowarry in smaller quantities, various sorts of pulse, rice, cotton, and melon-beds, now cover the whole country; and the rich orchards—which have yielded a splendid harvest of mulberries, cherries, plums, the most luscious pomegranates, melons, peaches larger than cricket-balls, nectarines, figs, pears, and apples, and are still yielding in abundance the most delicious grapes, quinces, &c. &c., and with oranges and various sorts of winter fruits fast approaching to maturity,—stretch as far as the eye can reach in every direction before me."

The detachments on outpost duty at various places had been relieved; and everything seems settling down quietly in the southern districts beyond the Indus, Bunnoo, and the Derajat, the Mahomedan population of which districts remained faithful to us during the whole of the late Punjab campaign.

The devastation caused by the rains, which was the staple topic of our last Summary, appears to have been even upon a larger scale than we then anticipated. The torrents that fell in the hills from which the Jelum receives its waters, and in Cashmere, caused a very serious inundation in the plains below the Salt range. At Pind Dadun Khan a large quantity of salt, which had been stored for Government, was totally lost; at Shahpoor, a little further down, the cantonment of the Punjab infantry regiment located there was completely swept away, compelling the sepoys to encamp at a distance of five miles, while the bursting of the bunds, some eighty miles above Mooltan, caused the whole country in that neighbourhood to be flooded to an unexampled degree, the inundation extending into Sinde, the Indus at Bukkur rising to an unusual height.

An ugly rumour had found currency, having been mentioned in some of the journals, that a conspiracy had been formed in the 1st regiment of the Sikh frontier battalion to murder their officers. The Governor-General having ordered an inquiry, the result (which will be found recorded elsewhere) has been highly favourable to the corps, the Court declaring that, from the evidence given, and from the documents produced, "there did not at any time exist in the 1st regiment Sikh Local Infantry a spirit of disaffection either towards the State or towards their own officers."

Sir H. Lawrence had started from Lahore to Cashmere on the 19th September, for an interview with Maharaja Goolab Singh, to settle some boundary questions, and also on account of his health, which had suffered through application during the hot season. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Beecher, of the Engineers, and Dr. Cole. Several European visitors were already in Cashmere, and two, Lord Gifford and Major Fane, had returned to Bombay by Ladakh.

A report prevailed of the death of the Ameer of Bokhara, but it was not credited.

Much anxiety seems to be felt amongst the military in the Punjab and the old provinces, respecting the unusual delay of the customary relief. In connection with this subject, the movements of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, upon which the order is supposed in some degree to depend, are watched with curiosity and impatience. The Marquess of Dalhousie, according to the latest report of his intentions, would proceed early in No-

vember, vid Lahore and Mooltan, to Kurrachee, where he would embark for a cruise, which will, it is supposed, bring him to Bombay; the object of this voyage being, it is said, the re-establishment of his health. The visit of a Governor-General to Bombay would be a novelty. Sir C. Napier was to start from Simla upon his tour about the middle of October. It is still affirmed that he will return to Europe early next year,—the Mofussilite says "positively" in March. Lord Gough and his suite were to leave Simla on the 10th November, and proceed to England in the January steamer.

The native states of India present no unusual aspect. The affairs of Oude are becoming more and more disorganized, and it is the general belief that the British Government will, in conformity with an article in the treaty to that effect, assume, during the next season, the entire management of the country, paying over the surplus revenue into the treasury of the king. In the Deccan, the affairs of the Nizam are not satisfactory. His debt to the British Government remains unpaid, and no attempt is made to pay Another change of ministry had taken place, and Raja Ram Bux, who formerly held the office, is restored to it, and appointed Vakeel for English affairs. The correspondent of the Englishman says that Ram Bux takes office under greater disadvantages than before :- "The Nizam's treasury, which aided his administration, is nearly empty; there has not been a movement for nearly three years to pay the Sahookar's money, and whilst their capital has suffered diminution, and themselves almost impoverishment, the Government will not be able to renew its credit with them; the arrears of the troops have increased, and every department has deteriorated. During the Nizam's conference with the Resident, General Fraser, objecting to Raja Ram Bux's appointment, said he would write to his Government. The Nizam replied,— What need is there for your writing to Government, it is enough if you are satisfied." It is added that the Minister intends to transact business at the palace, and to give greater facility of access to the Nizam.

The Bombay Telegraph says :-

"A letter from Hyderabad alludes to a report that a paper had been affixed at the residency gateway, telling General Fraser that the princes and troops were starving; that the contingent only enjoyed the advantage of regular pay; and that unless matters mended, his (General F.'s) life would be taken, twenty-eight men having already been engaged, on oath, to assassinate him. Our correspondent adds, that the writer was supposed to be Prince Futteh Alee, the Nizam's brother! The paper was reported to have been sent by the Resident to Rajah Ram Bux and the Nizam, when the latter addressed a sharp reprimand to the prince, through his oostad or teacher (the interesting pupil being, by-the-bye, only thirty-five or forty years of age!)"

With the exception of these tainted spots, India throughout its vast extent seems to be enjoying content. The season has been an auspicious one, the crops being for the most part plentiful.

From the presidencies we have little to note. At Calcutta, since the termination of the police inquiry, similar but private investigations in other departments of the public service have commenced. The Hurkaru reports that "a commission, sitting at Calcutta and Patna, is inquiring into certain charges preferred against Mr. W. Blunt, of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and another is similarly employed here on certain proceedings of Mr. H. Palmer, the head of the Stamp-office." The Insolvent Debtors Court continues to be the scene of disclosures of the private affairs of public officers not very creditable to their prudence. In one of those cases, a strange statement was made by a subaltern of

a native corps, who came before the Court to be sworn to the truth of his schedule (which exhibited debts to the amount of Rs. 15,000 and upwards, and property, including wearing apparel, to the extent of Rs. 193), and was finally discharged, one-third of his pay being reserved for the benefit of his creditors. Towards the close of the proceedings, the following conversation passed between the Court and the insolvent :-

"Sir Arthur Buller asked Lieut. Conroy if he could say how many officers, belonging to his regiment, were indebted to the Agra Bank,

beside himself?

"Lieut. Conroy replied, that he regretted to say that the greater portion of the subaltern officers of his regiment were indebted to some joint stock bank or other: he could not say whether the Agra Bank, or any other bank.

"Sir Arthur remarked, that the facilities afforded by such institutions to young men for raising money were of very questionable advantage."

The Madras papers are singularly bare of local intelligence. The engrossing topic was the refusal of the Board of Control to sanction a railway guarantee. Sir Henry Pottinger had arrived at the presidency, and the Commander-in-Chief was expected from Bangalore on the 19th October.

i. At Bombay, much pleasure was felt at the prospect of seeing the Governor-General at that Presidency. The Bishop of Bombay (Dr. Carr) had left, on account of his health, for Europe.

The accounts from Ceylon are to the 15th October. The journals are, as we stated, bare of topics of interest. great event of the month had been the arrival of despatches from England with the proceedings of the Ceylon Parliamentary Committee, which appear to have produced a great sensation, and Sir E. Tennent, it is said, will go home in December.

The Maulmain papers contain some further particulars respecting the attempt to assassinate Major Boyle, the Commissioner, mentioned in our last issue.

The intelligence from China partakes of the general character. The communications between the Portuguese and Chinese authorities, respecting the murder of the Governor of Macao, had, up to the date of the latest advices, led to no result. Meanwhile, piracy seems to be attaining a formidable head in the China seas. Large fleets of piratical junks, under commanders, threaten destruction even to European traders. A well-appointed piratical fleet, of fifty junks, carrying each from eight to twenty guns, was sweeping the coast, from the Gulf of Tonquin and the island of Hainan to the entrance to the Canton river. We have inserted, under the appropriate head, an account of the measures adopted to put down these pirates, whose existence is an opprobrium to the Government of China.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLI-CATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Brigadier H. N. Douglas, 78th, at Hydrabad; Lieut. Alex. McLeod, 61st, at Peshawur.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Robt. Fergusson, 4th N.I., at Jullundur, Sept. 15; Lieut. Arthur Walker, Inv. Estab., at Cawnpore, aged 77, Sept. 20; Lieut.-Col. Rowles, E.I.C.'s service, at Richmond, Nov. 12.; Lieut. A. M'Leod,

H.M.'s 61st F. at Peshawur. MADRAS.—Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Bannister, 33rd N.I., at Jaulnah, Sept. 30; Lieut. John Hayter, 23rd L.L., at Kamptee, Sept. 8.

Bombay.—Lieut.-Col. John Brooks, 2nd L.C., at Naples, Aug. 27.

SEIZURE OF SIKH REBEL SIRDARS.

When Major Mackeson granted to the rebel chiefs, who surrendered beyond the Jelum, permission "to live at their own homes," the Governor-General ratified the act of his agent, though we have very good reason to know that he could not and did not approve it. His Lordship was, therefore, obliged to rest satisfied with laying down such strict rules for the conduct of those chiefs at "their own houses" as would tend to render such liberty as little harmless as possible. The rules laid down were subscribed and consented to by the chiefs, who were distinctly told that a breach of any of the conditions imposed on them would inevitably lead to a forfeiture of the liberty allowed them, and reporters were publicly placed at their houses to give notice of any such breach. In spite of the bribery and corruption which seems to have been extensively employed, it had lately been ascertained by the authorities at Lahore, and of course communicated to the Government, that almost all the principal insurgents were in the habit of constantly violating the instructions laid down for their guidance, and that frequent communication had again been established among them. vernor-General promptly, and most properly, determined to exact the penalty the chiefs had knowingly incurred, and issued instructions to the local authorities for the immediate seizure and incarceration of the defaulters. Accordingly, three surprisals were planned, to come off on the 1st of October; one at Attaree, the head-quarters of the rebellion, which is about 10 koss from the capital of the Punjab; one at the village of Sirdars Lall Singh, Morareea, and Soorut Singh, Majeeleea, situate at no great distance from Umritser, and the third at the dwelling of Dewan Hakeem Rae, at Seealkot. Nothing had been heard at Lahore, up to the evening of the 1st inst., of the result of the two latter expeditions, but the first was executed on the morning of that day with the most complete success. Mr. John Lawrence, Mr. R. Montgomery, the Commissioner of that Doab, Major Edwardes, Deputy-Commissioner, and Lieut. Hodson, of the Guide corps, with Capt. Skinner's regiment of Irregular Cavalry (14th), and a small body of Pathan horse, marched from Lahore about an hour after midnight. They reached Attaree just at day-break, first surrounded the village and fort, then effected an entrance without any trouble, and completely took by surprise Sirdar Chutter Singh, and his four sons, Rajah Shere Singh, Sirdars Goolab Singh, Aotar Singh, and Tej Singh, besides other inferior rebels. The whole were mounted on horseback without delay, and hurried to the high road, where a carriage-and-four received them, and whisked them into Lahore, where Dr. Login added them to his "rare collection of celebrated characters." Lieut. Hodson remained at Attaree to search for papers, and retained with him the whole of Capt. Skinner's Irregular Cavalry, and two companies of Native Infantry, with a detachment of pioneers, under Capt. Cafe, of the 56th N. I., who was charged to blow up the fort after the search of Lieut. Hodson should have been completed. The measures adopted for effecting this have been completed. seizure appear to have been most complete. Had any resistance been attempted, and as a provision against any possible contre-temps, a wing of a corps of Native Infantry and two guns, under Capt. Sissmore, were directed to follow the cavalry detachment at 2 A.M., and were much disappointed at learning that the last argument would not be required. The public mind, both on this and the other side the Sutlej, will be much settled by the removal from "their homes" of those rebel leaders whose presence, enjoying a considerable amount of liberty, gave a last resting-place for hope, and none but the chiefs themselves will regret the infatuation which led them into new intrigues, and deprived them of their mischievous liberty. The curtain is now fallen on the Sikh insurrection, and the last scene is, according to moral and practical justice, that of "the guilty punished."— Delhi Gaz., Oct. 6.

We have heard, this morning, that Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, his brother Mahtab Singh, Morareea (who commenced the Peshawur revolt), and Sirdar Soorut Singh, Majeeteea, were all arrested, without resistance, by Mr. C. B. Saunders, Deputy-Commissioner, at Umritser, on the 1st of October. The result of the move against Hakeem Rae, at Seealkote, is not yet known. - Ibid., Oct. 8.

TENASSERIM COAL -Since the abandoment of the works on the coal-beds of Mergui (owing to the large balance against the mining concern, and the tendency of the coal to ignite by spontaneous combustion), a new bed, of immense magnitude, of a superior description of coal, was discovered, which burnt well, and the general opinion was that they equalled the best Burdwan in quality.



#### BENGAL.

PRACTICAL DEDUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INWARD AND OUTWARD BOUND SHIPS AT OR NEARING THE SANDHEADS, WHEN A CYCLONE IS APPROACHING.

#### FROM MR. PIDDINGTON'S EIGHTEENTH MEMOIR.

THE great objects of all these researches are, first to develope the laws by which cyclones are governed, and then from such laws to deduce rules for every special class of cases, whereby life and property may be rendered more secure. In no part of the ocean are such rules more required than at the difficult access to the mouth of the Hooghly; and in no part, as far as I recollect, is there to be found a more perplexing combination of dangers at the approach of a cyclone. I have long contemplated the task of unravelling this complicated network of perils, but I have felt, hitherto, that our data were too insufficient to enable me to speak with confidence on many essential points, and to illustrate what I might say with undoubted and striking examples. In a word, if I may be excused the phrase, "we wanted a good cyclone with plenty of ships involved in it, to give us some clear and startling lessons;" and I trust, now that we have had one, the foregoing pages will prove that I have done my best to turn to account the materials which have been so liberally furnished, and that I shall not be found to have set down these rules without duly weighing the heavy responsibility of doing so.

Let us consider what are the various dangers in a cyclone to a ship at (within) or near the Sandheads where they invariably commence from between N.N.E. to N.E., E. or S.E.

- 1. The sands forming a lee shore from the western brace to the mouth of the Burrampooter, with narrow channels and indifferent holding ground, and a sea in which no ship can hope to ride with safety in a severe gale.
- 2. The land to the northward and westward, and from Point Palmiras to the southward.
- 3. The heavy set to the westward over the sands, and for some distance outside of the tails of the reefs.
- 4. The cyclone itself, with its uncertain track, and its attendant storm-wave and storm-current, one, or sometimes both, setting on to the sands or to the coast about Point Palmiras.

It is evident that in every cyclone these four conditions must be all taken into account; and as there is now no sort of doubt about their rotation, the usual tracks of the cyclones become the next consideration, for it is upon the track of the cyclone and its rate of travelling that the safe application of any rule must mainly depend. From all our investigations, up to the present day, it appears that at the Sandheads, and from thence to 8 or 9 degrees north, the tracks of the cyclones may lie from between E. by N. and S. by E., or S.S.E., to the W. by S., or N. by W. or N.N.W., and, as will be seen by the chart of tracks in the Horn Book, that the average may be about from the S.E. or S.E. by S. to the N.W. We can only lay down rules from the average, noting where they would be affected by any great deviation towards the extremes.

The rate of travelling is the next consideration, and this too varies very much, though it probably seldom exceeds 10 miles per hour, which we shall also assume as an average.

Taking first the inward-bound ships, whether from Madras, from Europe, or from the eastward, we have to consider their position, and then, if the cyclone is ahead, or astern, or abreast of them, and in what part of the bay its centre may be, for it is clear that all these cases will vary as this element also may vary.

The first case, in which the cyclone is ahead of the vessel, or, in other words, the ship is behind the cyclone, is simple enough; when convinced of its being a cyclone, the rule should indubitably be to heave to, and this on two accounts,—the first, to avoid running across or into the centre, or overtaking it, and the second because, even if a vessel got safe through or past the centre, she would not gain an hour of time on her voyage, since, as we see in many of the foregoing logs, she would on reaching the pilot station be ordered to sea, or if the pilot vessel had been blown off the station the stranger might find herself hampered off the reefs or braces, with twenty-four hours of heavy weather yet to go through, on a lee shore, the cyclones always ending at south.

The case in which the ship is abreast of the cyclone, which we may describe as having the wind north or south blowing a gale, with a falling barometer, so that the centre bears east or weat of her, is a double one. If the wind is south or between S.E. and S. W., it is clear that the ship is also safely to the eastward of the cyclone, and has only to heave to, if she has not a long run to make to the Sandheads. She will of course heave to on the star-

board tack, being on the right hand side, till her barometer rises; or if it be judged, say by the violence of the S. E. squalls and the fall of the barometer, that the centre will yet pass close to her, to stand off to the N. E., unless, indeed, the vessel be altogether hampered in the N. E. corner of the bay.\*

If, however, she has the wind between N.E. and north, it is clear that the cyclone is to the eastward or S. eastward of the ship, and is perhaps coming direct towards her at the rate of ten knots an hour, and she must now run back to cross in front of it; always remembering that every mile she runs, say to the S.S.W., after she has brought the wind N.N.E., is into safety, as her rising barometer will quickly show. The reason for this is obvious; she avoids the centre and avoids the farther danger of being hampered with, perhaps, a disabled ship, between the cyclone and the heads of the reefs or the coast of Orissa, as may be. She may always, as she brings the wind to the westward of north, haul to the eastward and run round the southern quadrants and "under the heel" of the cyclone, so as really to lose no time while running easily before it,† or with a quartering gale, so as to avoid the racking and straining of heaving to, or of carrying sail off a lee shore, or riding it out when dismasted.

For the outward bound ships it is clear, that supposing them to leave the pilot at the commencement of the cyclone, or to meet with its onset a few hours after getting to sea, say in 20 deg. north, their rule must also be the same, namely, to bear up so far as to cross in front of it, and not, which has usually been done, to stand close hauled into the very path of the track, and recollecting that from False Point the coast trends to the westward of S.W., and that in 20 deg. north on the meridian of the light vessel a ship is still 120 miles from the Black Pagoda, there need be no fear about making a little westing at first, for allowing the cyclone the very worst track we can suppose for a ship in this position, namely, one from S. by E., it is clear that a very short run to the S. W. will place the vessel at a distance from the line of the track and bring the wind to N. N. E., and gradually to north, so as to place her abreast of the centre; and if the track is from any point more easterly, as it probably will be, say from S. E. or E. S. E., then the distance to be made will be but short to a northerly wind. The intelligent mariner may easily, by means of a storm-card, see the truth of these propositions.

For the set over the Sandheads it may be safe to allow three and a half miles an hour at the onset of a cyclone at the light vessel, decreasing to two, and even one knot, by the time the vessel has passed the parallel of 20 deg., but also increasing both in breadth and velocity if the cyclone had lasted any time, and the careful mariner will duly take this into his account whether standing out or hove to.

We may further illustrate this by a reference to our diagram, No. I., upon which we will suppose, to put things almost at the worst, a cyclone like this of October, when its centre on the position marked for that of the 12th in lat. 17 deg. 48 min. N., long. 89 deg. 18 min. E., coming up on the same track towards False Point, but at the rate of ten miles an hour. This will place it in twelve hours about 20 miles a-head of the spot at which the centre of the 13th is marked, or say in lat. 19 deg. 17 min. N., long. 88 deg. 18 min. E., and leaves still a distance of something more than 80 miles between its centre at midnight and False Point. Now, though ships would probably be ordered to sea, say by the station vessel (lying outside of the light vessel) on the 11th, and certainly at daylight on the 12th, we will suppose a vessel so belated, or to have mistakenly run in so far that she can only start from the light vessel at noon of the 12th, so as to get 100 miles of run before midnight. It will be seen, by taking this in the compasses, that steering to the S.S.W. and S.W. by S. it will take her between the point and the centre, and at a distance of 45 or 50 miles from this last, and then enable her to bear away to the S.W., so that she will quickly run into moderate weather, and can gradually haul up to the southward, eastward, and northward, back to the light vessel again, if the weather is fine enough. Every seaman will of course see that this is a question of rate of sailing, and, above all, of steering so as to avoid broaching to; but that even if he should be disabled (which he might equally be in lying to), he will still here have northerly winds and a clear drift to sea, while on the northern side of the cyclone track, he would be drifting on to a lee shore with easterly and south-easterly winds. The examples of the Forth, which vessel I take to have been at one time within 20 or 30 miles of the centre, and of the Collingwood while overrunning the cyclone, are instances of what may be done by good steering ships,

<sup>†</sup> As in the case of the Forth, see p. —, which, though a forced manœuvre, was successful, and shows what may be done by a ship which steers well.

† No doubt to make southing and to get an offing from Point Falmiras.



<sup>\*</sup> I always assume sea room, as this is necessarily the sailor's first consideration.

even in the very height of these fearful tempests and close to the centre, and the *Fattle Rozack's* management is a good instance of passing a cyclone at a reasonable distance with a heavy sailing ahip.

In some instances, as in the Coringa cyclone of Nov., 1839, which forms the subject of Part II. of my second memoir ("Journal Asiatic Society," vol. IX.), it has occurred that a cyclone travelling from the Andamans to Coringa was so far felt as a heavy easterly and E.S.E. gale at the Sandheads, that for some days it was imprudent to approach the station, and all vessels were warned to sea. But in this and all similar cases of distant cyclones the barometer is the guiding indication, and in this instance the barometer was at 29 deg. 92 min. to 29 deg. 95 min. at the light vessel.

In my third memoir, also ("Journal Asiatic Society," vol. IX.), we have an instance which might appear to create a difficulty, i. e., a cyclone travelling across the bay from the Andamans, first towards the Coromandel coast, on about a N.W. by W. course, or towards that part of it lying between Ganjam and Bimilipatam, but on its approach to about the meridian of the light vessel curving to the N.W. by N., so as to "land" between the Black Pagoda and Juggernaut, giving the light vessel and ships at the Sandheads a heavy easterly and E. by S. gale, amounting at one time with some of them who were close to False Point or on the parallel of 20 deg. to a hurricane.

But in this case also there will be found abundant guidance for the judgment of the attentive seamen, who will see by placing his horn-card in the chart, that the wind at the light vessel is at E. by S. (showing that the centre is S. by W. of him already) from the first, and E. S. E. (centre bearing S. S. W.) by the time it is really blowing hard, and thus he will not attempt now to cross in front, but get an offing and heave to.

To sum up these rules then. For the ships to the northward (i. e. on the right hand side of the track) of the cyclone when the gale, with a falling barometer, is at S.E. to E.S.E., they may, if they have sea room, stand to the N.E. to allow it to pass them comfortably, heaving to, of course, on the starboard tack when far enough out of its way. Between E.S.E. and east they may, if the barometer be not too low, and they have sea room to give the shores of Orissa a wide berth, with a stout ship and good helmsmen venture to cross, or if this be not advisable, heave to on the starboard tack when they have made an offing, if in an outward-bound ship, or before they run too far in if inward-bound.

With the wind between east and N.E. to north, I have already shown that crossing may almost always be safely adopted for the ships to the right (northward) of the cyclone path, and for those to the left (southward) of it that they must not run into it, fancying it a fine fair wind, or too far up, if in its rear, as that is wholly useless, and may bring them into soundings with a heavy southerly gale, and much sooner than they expect, if the stormwave and current are strong, if the track is one near the meridian.\* All will, I hope, recollect that they have first to consider what their ship and crew can do, next what their best course is, and lastly in what position they may be if dismasting, or even loss of topmasts should occur; and this may happen from broaching to, or from sheer hard blowing, in the best ship. With an on-shore gale the resource of anchoring in the open ocean, which all the Sandhead anchoring and most of that of the coast of Orissa is, becomes one to which no good seaman would desire to be reduced if he can avoid it.

Finally, I need not remark that in all this, both as to the expected cyclone and what is to be done to avoid it, much must depend on the judgment, guided by careful observation. Thus, for instance, a sea from the eastward crossing a southerly one with a bank of clouds to the E.S.E. are strong signs of a cyclone, though it may be blowing fresh from the south at the time; and, again, if the bank is heavy to the S.S.E., that it may come up from that quarter. In a word, the vigilant seaman will watch everything, and despise no indication, and the dull and the careless will see nothing, and be always too late; and then it will be said that "the ship was very unfortunate;" but the underwriters have paid the damage, and the captain, poor fellow, has lost his command!—Englishman, Sept. 24.

#### THE CHANGES IN THE MAGISTRACY.

We call attention to the very able letter of "C.B.S., Junior," in our correspondence columns, upon one of the defects which render the administration of justice in Bengal so precarious and uncertain. Eleven different officers have been appointed to conduct the duties of the magistracy at Moorshedabad within the space of two years and nine months. The improbability, not to say impossibility, of justice for either the rich or the poor under such a state of affairs, is abundantly manifest. The magistrate has not even time to become acquainted with his Omlahs. He has no idea whether his Sherishtadar loves a douceur or not, a fact the knowledge of which on the part of his superior, often materially quickens the footstep of justice. As to the character of his district, the number of dacoits who find a living in it, or the names of the Zemindars who are eternally quarrelling within its bounds, of these fruitful sources of crime he will probably not try to know anything whatever, from a perfect conviction of its hopelessness under two years. Even supposing him to understand thoroughly the dialect of the particular district in which he is placed, he will be perpetually embarrassed by his want of local knowledge, and embarrassment is equivalent to injustice, for he must either throw the matter into the hands of " that intelligent Sheristadar," who has been thirty or forty years in the district, or he must grope his way through that which he does not understand.

The magistrate is, in Bengal, very different from the collector. He is not a government functionary, otherwise than that he receives government pay; and the only mode in which the authorities have any interest in interfering with his proceedings is to excite him to increased activity, all the rest is the business of the sudder. The magistrate is consequently left very much to his own devices, and crime flourishes or decreases in a great measure according to his personal exertions. The people of Bengal have an instinctive love for courts and litigation, which nothing can cure them of, except justice. It is not too much to say that every man in the Gangetic provinces, from the nuwab at Moorshedabad to the poorest ryot in Chittagong, has, at some period of his life, been concerned in some suit, either as plaintiff, witness, or defendant, and the vast majority of these cases. come before the magistrate. That he should do strict justice to all, is, we fear, a simple impossibility, but he may do much, and his personal activity will at least serve to check the avaricious cruelty of his subordinates. There are districts where the natives estimate the ability of the magistrate by the rotundity of his sheristadar, and it is by no means a bad test. But unless he is allowed time to acquire some acquaintance with the inhabitants of his district, this abuse of power cannot be prevented. Many of the evils under which the people suffer are produced from their own inherent qualities, many others from the peculiar circumstances of a foreign and dominant race, but some undoubtedly arise from temporary and removeable causes.

We will put a hypothetical case. Suppose an intelligent Hindoo placed in the situation of police magistrate, in a ward of London. His natural acuteness would help him much, his knowledge of the language—for we are supposing a favourable case—would help him more, but he would still be ignorant of the thoughts and customs of the people around him, and moreover totally unacquainted with the peculiar forms and haunts of crime in the district placed under his control. In spite of all this, the Hindoo might make a very good officer in time, but his sole chance of efficiency would be destroyed if he were at once transferred from London to Yorkshire, and then as suddenly ordered to the borders of Wales. Yet this is the ever recurring case in some districts of Bengal. The dialects of London and Yorkshire are not more different than those of Moorshedabad and Chittagong, indeed much less so; yet we doubt if the best educated foreigner would understand a Yorkshire peasant.

We are, we fear, only pointing out a truism, for we believe there is not an officer in the Mofussil who does not acknowledge the greatness of the evil, and the hardship the people suffer in consequence. The only difficulty is to devise a remedy. It is nearly impossible, we think, to do away with officiating appointments. The illness of one man must necessarily move four or five, unless the acting appointment were given to the uncovenanted servant, in which case only one district would suffer instead of many. One source of change might, however, we imagine, be modified, viz. the power exercised by the members of the civil service of exchanging situations with one another. This practice might be put a stop to by the flat of the governor of Bengal, and an increased degree of care in the selection of officers would lessen the evil to a great degree.

One passing observation of our correspondent, we must dissent from. He appears to think that the station of Moorshedabad is particularly difficult to rule, from the circumstance of the

<sup>\*</sup> In the London's cyclone of October, 1832, noticed by Col. Reid, the ship Albion, commanded by Capt. N. McLeod, one of the oldest commanders to this port, ran up with a terrific southerly hurricane, and making every allowance hove to, as they thought, 60 or 70 miles to the S.E. of the pilot station, but at the same moment found herself in 13 fathoms water only. Fortunately they were enabled to beat off, but another hour's run would have been destruction to them.

existence of a native court, and that consequently the longer the magistrate remains the better he will understand the bounds of his authority. We think not. A magistrate newly appointed is more likely to give way to the pretensions of a native prince. It is useless to attempt to conciliate these courts with their ridiculous pretensions and obsolete rights. Nothing but submission will succeed, and the longer a magistrate remains in any city so situated, the better he will become aware of the uselessness of even that mode of preserving order.—Friend of India.

#### THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

The Delhi Gazette complains that officers commanding regiments in the Company's army are in truth nonentities; that they are held responsible for everything, whilst in reality they have no control over anything. This would appear to be overstated. It is undoubted that, in the great majority of the Company's regiments, commanding officers exercise very little influence over the private lives and characters of the officers; but we are inclined to lay the blame of this upon themselves. Very few commanding officers interest themselves at all in the private character and affairs of their officers; some avoid any interference on principle, and under a mistaken idea of their duty; others from laziness, and disinclination to do more than they are absolutely compelled to do, - the result of that indifference to all but self which steals over even the most naturally energetic characters after long service in India. It is rare to meet a commanding officer in India who keeps his officers even up to the strict performance of their military duty; can it be wondered, then, that anything beyond this is for the most part totally neglected?

Sir Henry Fane, in one of his admirable General Orders when Commander-in-Chief in India, remarked that a commanding officer and his juniors always appeared to him as if they were standing on the defensive, one against the other; and that their relative feelings seemed to be quite different from those to which he had been accustomed as a commanding officer. "He could not see any reason why this should be so, or why on ordinary occasions a commanding officer should not call before him an officer whose conduct should be unsatisfactory, and make known his disapprobation by word of mouth to the party concerned, without commencing a correspondence through the adjutant, and thereby making others acquainted with and witnesses to the errors of one of the parties, when no such exposure seemed ne-cessary." This parental style of acting the commandant appears to us exactly what is required in the Company's army at the present day, and were it adopted, and the character of the commandant even tolerably consonant with his exhortations, we feel convinced that the low state of the morale of a considerable minority of the army, which the *Delhi* deplores, would be rapidly amended. It is notorious, we believe, as the *Delhi* asserts, that the word of many officers of the army is considered as all but worthless by those who have pecuniary dealings with them; and it is certain that such cannot be the case without a certain amount of disgrace being incurred by the entire body to which such individuals belong. The disgraceful fact must, it is which such individuals belong. The disgraceful fact must, it is to be feared, be admitted, that instances are of daily occurrence of officers failing to meet their promises to pay; of their taking every possible advantage of their creditors, and of their even denying claims which they know to be just. We appeal to the experience of every officer in the country, whether instances of each and all of these delinquencies have not come, not once only, but again and again, under their personal observation. It is true, such offences against the rules of gentlemanly society are rarely exposed or brought to light, but the reason is, because those whose duty it is to expose them-namely, the commanding officers-take no heed of them, or, in their indifference to the private character and conduct of their officers, perhaps never hear of them.

Debt, extravagance, and all the meannesses and departures from the strict line of honour which invariably result therefrom, are chiefly prevalent amongst the young officers of regiments. With these, whatever he may be with the head-quarters' officials, and the other classes of staff officers, the regimental commanding officer is somebody, or rather, notwithstanding the bluster of the mess-table and of the billiard-room, he is a very great person indeed. We venture to affirm that advice and exhortation tendered by him in the spirit inculcated by Sir Henry Fane would very rarely fail to have a most salutary effect upon the conduct and character of the juniors of a regiment. We trust Sir Charles Napier may compel them to exert it.—Englishman, Aug. 14.

#### THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is now two years since we recorded the opening of a Normal School in the metropolis of British India. The official announcement called forth the hearty good wishes of ourselves and of all other friends to native education. We ventured to say but little at the time; it was a novel undertaking to India, and we therefore spoke with caution. Our desires for the perand we therefore spoke with caution. Our desires for the permanent continuance and efficiency of the school were much stronger than either the hope or the anticipations we felt ourselves justified in fostering. We expressed our desire that it might be "a perpetual four for the supply of our educational establishments." The intelligence which has now reached us, through our contemporaries, of the probable dissolution of the school, excites a degree of regret which preponderates considerably over our surprise, and, we must be allowed to add, our fears, with respect to the period assigned to the existence of the school. We hope that this remark will not be construed to reflect in the slightest degree on the principal, nor his assistant training masters. It does not apply to them. It would be extremely unjust to comment on their measures, or to assume their failure, in the absence of necessary and authentic informa-We are likewise unacquainted with the economy and internal working of the school; should these be open to objection,—and they may be without disparagement—there may yet remain other and modifying causes to lesson the obloquy of failure.

It would be altogether redundant to discuss the importance of education, or the practicability of a Normal School under such auspices as we enjoy in this country. Other states possessing feebler resources have tried these schools, and found them to be among their most efficient agencies for good, and though they may not have realized every wish of their zealous patrons, it is beyond contradiction that they have been eminently successful in meeting the wants of society, and have established indisputable claims on the gratitude and admiration of their respective countries and of mankind. Suppose our Calcutta training school as an experiment to have failed, or to have failed temporarily and partially, is it incapable of improvement? Those who are most deeply interested in the cause of education would say, remodel, reform it; only let not such an institution be dissolved with the intention that it shall not be revived.—Friend of India.

## SCARCITY OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

One of Sir Charles Napier's latest General Orders confirms a regimental order issued by the officer commanding the 60th regiment N.I., directing a young ensign to officiate as adjutant "during such period as Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Stansbury may command the regiment, consequent on Major Drought's departure to Rawul Pindee on court-martial duty." Here is a good illustration of the shifts which it is often necessary to resort to in the Company's army, consequent on an inadequate establishment of European officers.

The command of a regiment quartered at one of the most frontier stations of the army, and in a part of the country, for the tranquillity of which the Government has openly professed its fears by withholding the indulgence of leave of absence, and prohibiting the wives of officers and soldiers from joining their husbands, is necessitated to devolve upon a young subaltern, this too at a time when the greatest tact and resolution on the part of a commandant may at any moment be called into play, consequent on the anticipated reduction of the native soldier's pay. Yet the 60th regiment is not worse officered than most other regiments in the service; it has three captains on civil employment, that is only one more than the regulations of the service allow (by the way, had the regulations on this point been adhered to, the temporary command of the regiment would have devolved on a captain instead of a lieutenant). One other captain is on sick certificate; two captains, therefore, in the ordinary course of things are left to the 60th regiment for regimental duty. But unluckily just at this time one of these two captains has been required to officiate as brigade major of the station (Wuzeerabad); and the sixth and only remaining one has been called off to a distant station to act as member of a court-martial; both every day contingencies and in the ordinary course of the service, but in the present instance leading to the anomalous arrangement which Sir Charles Napier has been forced to concur in, with dissatisfaction we may be certain, and exhibiting in the clearest light the dangerous paucity of regimental officers which is so repeatedly and justly complained of.

It appears to us that much as more regiments are needed, more officers are still more needed; and whenever the augmentation comes (and come it must, sooner or later), we are inclined to hope that it may come in this form. One well-officered regiment is worth, we firmly believe, in most situations, two that are under-officered.—Englishman, Sept. 20.

#### THE PUNJAB CANALS.

We have, since we then wrote, and as already intimated, received a further instalment of information regarding canal irrigation, which holds out still brighter hopes than we then entertained, especially as they are grounded on specific facts, connected with the profits realized by the Jumna canals. We will endeadour to show what these really are, and then explain, from the data before us, how the proposed Punjab canals might be made to yield as good, if not a better, return, considering that the engineer officers have now twenty-five years' experience before

them to guide them in the new undertakings.

The Western Jumna Canal, the one running from near Dadospoor at the foot of the Hills, to Kurnal, and thence diverging into the Hansee and Delhi branches, has, we find it recorded in a document, the authenticity of which is beyond cavil, defrayed, out of its current and direct revenues, not only all annual expenses for repairs and establishment, and interest at the rate of ave per cent. on the capital outlay, but actually yielded a surplus revenue, which will be found, during the present year, to amount to Rs. 2,000,000 or 200,000k sterling. Its return to government, in the shape of direct (not including indirect, such as improved, revenue from lands which, if not irrigated, would have been either unproductive, or less productive, also wood, &c.) is about thirty-eight per cent. on the capital which has, from time to time, been expended in its construction. The returns on the Eastern Jumna Canal (the one running from opposite Dadoopoor, vid Saharunpoor to Seleempoor, opposite Delhi, and commonly called the Doab canal) are not so great, because it has not been so long in operation; but even that, after an existence of about eighteen years, and with charges that may be called heavy, as compared with those incurred on the Delhi Canal, has paid all its expenses, defrayed interest at the rate above quoted, and will, in the course of the present year, according to the expectations of those most intimately concerned, commence the accumulation of a surplus fund, those expectations being founded on the fact, that the work is, at the present moment, yielding somewhere about twenty-four per cent. on the whole of the capital outlay. These are facts, from which we may very safely con-clude, that in some ten or fifteen years from their completion, the Punjab canals will, not only have conferred great benefits on the country, but have formed a very sensible item in the revenue to government. We remarked, in our former article on this highly interesting subject, that the part of the country, which it is intended to bring under the benefits of irrigation, united all the essentials of great productiveness; that the soil was good, the face of the country suited to cultivation, the supply of water, even now, very considerable, and the industrial ten-dencies of the agricultural population such as are rarely to be found even in our own provinces, a most encouraging sketch, the filling up of which, by one who has examined the country even more minutely, shows to be quite correct. The system of agriculture pursued by the people is said to be as careful as it is excellent. Notwithstanding the political troubles of the last eight or ten years, which would, in the common order of things elsewhere, have induced not only carelessness and indifference in the cultivator, but an absolute abandonment of much of his land; we are told, on authority which we cannot doubt, that the style of cultivation has continued to the present time most careful; and resembled, in many instances, where valuable crops are to be raised, the culture of gardens more than of fields, while it was only on the lines of the great military operations of the past season that any thing like abandonment of land had taken place. A people thus industrious, under very adverse circumstances, will naturally be ready to avail themselves of improved plans of irrigation, especially as watering by the use of canals is, as we have already remarked, by no means new to them. We have seen some rough calculations founded, however, we have every reason to believe, on the more careful and elaborate figures prepared, during the war, by an engineer officer for the use of the Governor-General, and to which pointed allusion is made in the memoir of the Punjab campaign, that appeared in the last number of the Picnic Maga-sine. Those calculations shew, as far as they have been communicated to us, that the supply of water from the Ravee would be adequate to the irrigation of 650,000 acres of ground, independent of a great extension of minor advantages of which the people would soon become sensible, and which would extend the indirect benefits to a million and a half more acres. Comsaring the revenues now derived from lands in the provinces, improved by canal irrigation, we are led to believe that the Baree Doab alone, the one between the Ravee and the Beas and Sutlej would yield, on the system coming into full operation, a revenue of Rs., 132,00,000, one hundred and thirty-two lacs of rupees, or about three-fourths of what is now probably derived from the whole of our Trans-Sutlej possessions! In the Rechna Doab, the revenue, calculated on the same principles, would be four lacs less, and in the Jetch Doab, about eighty lacs, making a total of three hundred and forty lacs as the contingent future revenue of these three Doabs alone.—Delhi Gazette.

#### DEFALCATIONS OF SIR T. TURTON.

The grounds on which the parties who have commenced the present agitation rest their hopes of a successful issue, is the precedent furnished, nearly twenty years ago, in the case of the Madras Registrar, Mr. Ricketts, the defalcation in whose office Sir James Mackintosh prevailed on the Parliament to charge upon the East-India Company. But it is not so certain that the Parliament of 1850 will be disposed to adopt the vicious resolution of the Parliament of 1830. The office in which this defalcation has occurred is not in any measure under the control of the Government of India. It was established by Act of Parliament; the mode in which breaches of trust in it should be guarded against were clearly defined in the Act, and the responsibility of controlling the proceedings of the Registrar, and guarding against the misappropriation of the funds, was confided to a body of men, the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose judicial reputation depends on their being totally independent of the Government of India. It is no reason for the perpetration of an act of injustice, that the same kind of injustice formerly received the sanction of an Act of Parliament. If this mode of argumentation be valid, what abuse is there that may not be revived? The case must be judged on its own merits. The Government of India cannot, by any show of reason or equity, be made responsible for the defalcations of an officer in whose appointment it never had any share, and over whose proceedings it has never been permitted to exercise any control. The revenues of India should not be saddled with such a burden, and it is to be hoped that the Court of Directors will be found at their post, strenu-ously resisting every proposal of the kind. While all local improvements are suspended among us for want of funds, and the smallest outlay is begrudged because it is deemed necessary to adopt a system of the closest economy in the public expenditure, it is most deplorable to contemplate the possible abstraction of ten lakhs of rupees, at one fell swoop, to make good the defalcations in an office with which the Government had no connection. The sum which it is thus proposed to filch from India, through the omnipotence of Parliament, would have been sufficient to cover all the expenses necessary for the improvement of the Post Office for five years. It is assuredly a very hard case that the widow and the orphan should thus be defrauded of the legacies bequeathed to them by conjugal or paternal affection, and the sum ought unquestionably to be made good to them; but the funds of the Indian exchequer are not the legitimate source of repayment. It is for Parliament to make provision for the refund of the sums which have been lost, from its own resources, and not from the revenues of India. - Friend of India.

# FINANCES OF INDIA.

From the statements laid before Parliament regarding Indian finances we learn that the annual deficiency exceeds a million sterling, or one crore of rupees. We believe this is rather under than above the truth, and that the deficit is nearer a crore and a half of rupees a year than a crore. The fact now revealed, that, without any addition to our regular military establishments, the revenues of the country are unable to meet the expenditure, and that, in the first year of peace, we are obliged to borrow money to pay our way, imposes on the Government of India, both in this country and in England, a most unpleasant but most imperative duty. As it is evident that our income will not admit of any increase, there is no option left but to prevent the increase of expenditure, if not to reduce existing establishments. This is not only the dictate of prudence but of common honesty.

The Government of India would be unworthy the confidence of England, if it was satisfied with the prospect of adding year by year to the public debt. The entire relief of the army now in the Punjab, and the establishment of new corps beyond the Sutlege, upon the same allowances which are granted to the troops on this side that river, is the first and most obvious source of relief. But this will not diminish the expenditure by much more than one-fourth of the sum required, and it is feared that Government will be driven to the necessity of revising existing establishments. This state of the finances will, it is to be feared, constrain us to postpone, for a long time to come, the hope of seeing those local improvements which have been so long neglected. It is very much to the credit of Government that in the midst of such embarrassing circumstances it should have resolved to continue the construction of the Ganges Canal, and to extend encouragement to the establishment of railways. The reluctance which has been manifested to give this latter project a larger measure of support may possibly be accounted for, not unsatisfactorily, by the emptiness of the exchequer. But for the hundred other local improvements, for which we have been so long sighing, we fear there is at present little hope. If we are not misinformed, some slight additions which were made to the public establishments last year have been disallowed by the Court; and the Governor-General is thus precluded from entertaining any proposal which may involve increased expenditure .-Friend of India.

#### DOORGAH POOJAH.

The Doorgah Poojah holidays are over, and the weary labourers who have escaped for a while from the ceaseless din and reek of the City of Palaces, or the dreary monotony of a Mofussil life, are returning again to their desks, to work on till the next holidays give them another chance of a fortnight's repose. In the celebration of the metropolitan poojahs, two facts are announced as especially worthy of remark. In the first place, Mr. Law, in pursuance of his duty to preserve the peace of Calcutta, prohibited the carrying of arms at the processions. There can be no cause sufficient to warrant the populace of such a city as Calcutta being permitted to parade the streets with weapons. The practice always creates confusion, and may at times be attended with considerable danger, while it adds nothing to the dignity of the ceremony, and cannot benefit the mob who drown the images. Painted wooden swords, similar to those which are brandished with such vigour, if not grace, at English fairs, would be more in consonance with the scene. In spite of the wrath of our native contemporaries, we think that Mr. Law has acted —not only judiciously, for that he did when his orders were overruled—but legally, and that the Baboos of Calcutta cannot claim a privilege which no police commissioner in London would tolerate for an instant.

In the second place, " The native militia has not been allowed to do duty at the houses of certain opulent native gentlemen.' Not even, we are informed—though the fact is difficult of belief—at the palace of Mutty Lall Seal. We really cannot perceive the hardship. The constabulary force of Calcutta is paid for the express purpose of protecting the persons and property of her Majesty's lieges, and there exists no cause whatever for calling out a military force. It is not required to maintain the peace, and ought not to be employed in swelling the pomp of private individuals, whether Baboos, Rajahs, or Maharajahs. In England it has been always the custom to allow a guard of honour to such crowned heads as might visit the island, and, we believe, on some occasions, to their representatives. But the proudest noble in England would not venture to ask for a body of soldiers to form his cortege. Nor is there any reason whatever for giving such a privilege to any native gentleman. If he is anxious to make a grand show he has only to dress up two or three hundred men in the most gorgeous apparel, and put silver sticks in their hands. This would be far more pompous than a guard of a dozen sepoys. There can be no reason for desiring a military force, except it be that of identifying Government with the procession, or of exhibiting the Baboo or Rajah as a special favo-rite with the ruling authorities; and the troops should be refused on both grounds. - Friend of India.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS, with the London Mail of August 24th, reached Calcutta on the 8th of October.

DR. DUFF'S DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA. - Dr. Duff has started from Calcutta for the north-west, on board the steamer Sir Frederick Currie. He will proceed to Lahore, after inspecting the intermediate stations, for the purpose of an interview with Sir Henry Lawrence, who has, we understand, munificently raised a large fund for the establishment of a school there, to be named after Dr. Duff. The rev. gentleman will embark at Bombay for England, probably in the latter end of March next, in the hope of arriving before the general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland meets in May, 1850.—Hurkaru.

The Refort that the Cawnpore Bank was to be wound up

has been contradicted.

KAPILA FROM AFFGHANISTAN. — A letter from Peshawar states:—" A grand kafila, such as was never known from Central Asia, has been stopped just across the Khyber Hills, for the last fortnight, and we are all anxiously looking out for its arrival. The merchants here wrote to the Dost as to the policy of detaining the kafila; and the Ameer, I hear, has written to Saladut Khan, the chief at Lallpoora, on the subject. The result is, that the kafila will be sent off without delay, and therefore we now expect it in hourly."

DURING THE LATE GALE the outward-bound ship Baron Renfrew was driven on shore at Kedgeree, and has not been got off.

H.M.'s 75TH REGT. has arrived at Allahabad. The men are said to be very healthy and in excellent spirits.

THE MAGISTRATES. - The Englishman understands that the police arrangements are so far concluded, that Mr. Wylie is immediately to take his seat as a magistrate on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 1,500 a month; Mr. Hume will remain on the same pay, and the two will be equal in other respects, not senior and junior; Mr. Reddie will, it is said, succeed Mr. Wylie at the Court of Requests.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, finding that they have exceeded the Government allowance by nearly Rs. 35,000 a year, have determined to reduce the establishments under their control,

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—The papers state that the white ants will never attack wood which is subjected to continual and violent vibration, as would be the case with wooden railways. If this statement be correct, and we are not disposed to doubt it, the impediment which would otherwise exist ab origine is removed, and the comparative cost and wear of wooden railways only remain to be considered.

MR. S. G. T. HEATLEY has taken the editorial charge of the Calcutta Star.

The Rev. Thos. Smith.—The members of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund at Delhi have passed a unanimous resolution, expressive of their concurrence in the deter-mination of the directors at Calcutta to admit the Rev. Thomas Smith to the benefits of the fund for his wife and family

HINDOO CASTE. - A prize of three hundred rupees has been

HINDOO CASTE.—A PRIZE Of three nundred rupees has been offered for the best dissertation on Hindoo caste.

Conversion.—Dwarkanath Dey, a pupil in the General Assembly's Institution, has embraced the Christian religion. A candidate is writing for baptism, who is said to be a Brahmin of high caste, formerly a student of the Hooghly College.

Education.—We understand that considerable changes are

meditated in the educational department. The council finds it has exceeded the government allowance by some Rs. 35,000 per annum, and is obliged in consequence to retrench. The details we do not profess to know, but this is certain, that the Normal School is to be abclished and also the inspectorship of schools. It is said that Captain Richardson has tendered his resignation of the principalship of the Hindu College, and that the same has been accepted. If the rumour be correct, we presume Mr. Lodge, who is at present inspector of schools, will be appointed principal in the room of Captain Richardson. What is to be done with the staff of the Normal School is not stated. We are deeply grieved that an idea, like that of the Normal School, fundamentally so correct, has been dropped in consequence of the straits of the department. Were it so carried out in practice as to yield fruit, we imagine the council would sooner have suppressed one or two, or three, local schools, rather than abandon the seminary which was to rear teachers for Bengal, rather than kill the goose which laid golden eggs. Napoleon, at his extremest necessity, hesitated before he prematurely used the students of the Polytechnic School as officers; he had a respect, as he said, for the old fable. We do not suppose Mr. Bethune has less, and therefore must conclude he does not think highly of the present conduct of the Normal School. - Calcutta Star, Sept. 26.

CONSTITUTIONAL TIMID:TY OF SEPOYS .- The Friend of India, with reference to the sudden cowardice of the sepoys in the affair with the Moplas at Maliaperam, and the peculiar circumstances under which it was manifested, observes :- " The numbers of the regular troops were so much greater than the Moplas, and their equipment so infinitely superior, that a mere ordinary panic will be hardly sufficient to account for their ignoble retreat. The sepoy, however individually brave he may be, is subject to all the superstitious prejudices and terrors to which other natives are liable, and even the bonds of discipline are in such cases insufficient to restrain him. Even the Sikhs, the bravest soldiers in India, entertain a dread of the Akalis, far greater than can be accounted for on ordinary grounds. The feeling with regard to the Moplas on the western coast appears to be precisely similar, and the sepoys dared not face men whom they considered to be in possession of powers far superior to their This cannot of course be considered as a plea to extenuate the punishment which a court-martial will of course inflict upon them, but it serves to explain in some degree their other-wise incomprehensible panic. The occurrence of such a circumstance, so immediately after the boasts we have heard, of the superior discipline of the Madras and Bombay sepoys, is a strong proof of the validity of our argument, that the faults of the native soldier are not those of his particular presidency, but of his constitution as an Asiatic."



LORD GOUGH.—At a meeting of the "friends" of Lord Gough, held at Lahore, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of showing their respect, esteem, and regard for his lordship on his departure from India," it was proposed that some testimonial should be presented to his lordship. Upon this circumstance being notified to Lord Gough by Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, in a letter soliciting his acceptance of a testimonial, his lordship returned a reply, declining the compliment, observing, "It would ill become me, and would betray a total want of good sense and good feeling, were I not proud and gratified at the profession of respect, esteem, and regard of my friends of the civil service and of the officers of the army of India; but, my dear Gilbert, I have long flattered myself I possessed those of the latter in no small degree, as exemplified in their uniform, ready, and cheerful fulfilment of every order I issued. I am quite aware that a large portion of my brother officers have been withheld from subscribing by a feeling that, by so doing, they would be infringing a General Order. This was once my own opinion, and I consequently declined subscribing to a testimonial for one whom I esteemed, respected, and honoured, and of whose friendship any man must be proud. I need hardly say, I allude to the Earl of Ellen-borough. Having done so, I cannot with consistency accept a similar compliment to that to which I so declined subscribing my name."

The Abolition of the Export Duties.—The impression seems steadily gaining ground, says the Englishman, that another liberal concession to the commercial interests of India will soon be carried out by Lord Dalhousie. We refer to the abolition of export duties. The tendency of this measure towards the improvement of our trade, superadded as it is to the advantages already realized under his Lordship's Government by the abolition of interportal duties, cannot fail to be a source of much congratulation in this time of unprecedented depression. Considering the fertility and varied products of India, with the moderate cost of labour and land in this part of the country, it has been long thought by those who look only to the surface, that nothing more was required than freedom from war, from vexatious imposts, and from ill-considered commercial laws, to render this the richest and most flourishing country in the world.

OUR VENERABLE AND VENERATED BISHOP has once more donned the scallop shell and sandal shoon for an episcopal pilgrimage over his diocese. His lordship's purposed visitation will comprise the ecclesiastical stations in the upper provinces, for which he started last week by the route of the Bhagiruttee. A steamer will be placed at his disposal. as soon as its services are available, but apprehensions were entertained that if no rise in the river take place, the bishop will be greatly delayed, and inconvenienced in travelling to Berhampore. The officiating archdeacon, the Rev. J. H. Pratt, accompanies his lordship, and the Rev. H. S. Fisher and W. O. Ruspini act as commissaries during the absence of the two dignitaries from Calcutta.—Calcutta Star, Sept. 24.

DISHONESTY OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.—The Delhi Gazette narrates a curious instance of the mode in which native officials sometimes contrive to become millionaires on Rs. 500 or 600 a month. The Raja of Alwar appointed two natives of Delhi, named Amoojan and Mirza Islandyar Beg, dewan (financier) and naib dewan (deputy) of his revenues. His affairs were very fairly conducted during a space of two years, but at the end of that period the dewan contrived to obtain the dismissal of his colleague, and the appointment of his brother, Fuzil, in his place. The two brothers then began a career of spoliation. which has been abruptly terminated by a complete exposure of their practices. The raja upon this demanded a fine of twenty-two lacks from the delinquents, but they finally effected a compromise for four lacks and a half, and subsequently offered eight lacks more to be reinstated in their appointments. The highest income they had ever enjoyed during the twelve years of power amounted only to Rs, 700 and Rs. 250 a month respectively, that is, they had received a total sum of Rs. 1,57040, or one lack and a half. We should have felt little compassion for the raja had this embezzlement been effected from his treasury, as he must have known that Rs. 700 a month was not enough to raise a native above temptation where such large sums were to be made by pillage, but unfortunately it is his subjects who have been ground down by these extortions. It appears that neither the dewan nor his accomplice is to be exposed to any further punishment. - Friend of India, Oct. 4.

AN IMMENSE WEN.—A tumour, weighing ninety pounds, was removed from a patient at the Mesmeric Hospital, Sept. 19, with perfect success, mesmerically and surgically. The operation was over in three minutes, and the man recovered with little difficulty.

THE KING OF DELHI appears not to have abandoned his hope of inducing the British Government to recognize his eighth or ninth son, Meerza Juwan Bukht, as his successor, to the exclusion of the just claims of Meerza Fukr-ood-deen, his eldest surviving son, and, by way of furthering his views, has addressed a letter to her Majesty the Queen, of which the following is a free translation, and which is a curiosity in its way: -" Having in view the friendship that existed between the illustrious House of Ameer Tymoor, and particularly between his late Majesty Jalalodeen Ukbur Shah, and the British nation, which, under favour of providence, still continues in the same thriving position of unanimity as of old, it was my intention to send my son, Meerza Juwan Bukt Buhadur, to you, but, owing to his tender age, I have not done so, being also unable to bear his absence for a moment, and notwithstanding his tender age, the marks of eminence are conspicuous on his forehead. He is placed under proper tuition. He is blessed with discernment between right and wrong, and a conciliatory disposition; owing to these, he is possessed of a greater share of my affection and consequent preferment in life, while the brotherly affection subsisting between your majesty and me gives him a superior claim on your majesty more than that of a mothers love, to advance. I have therefore sent a drawing of my son Meerza Juwan Bukht's hand to you, to solicit your majesty's patronage in his behalf, and by the influence of your power, disappoint enemies and gladden the hearts of friends and well-wishers, so that, in my present advanced age, I may be thoroughly satisfied of the safety of my son from the fangs of ambitious and crafty men. I hope your majesty will be graciously pleased to countenance and approve this appeal and favour me with information accordingly. Sept. 22. - This attempt at opening a correspondence direct with his "royal sister," as he presumes to style her majesty, has, however, not been approved of by the lieutenant-governor, and the document has been returned to the king with an urzee, or petition (the style of address still in use), from his honour's agent, not, it appears, to the king direct, but to his servants, of which. the following is as correct a translation as it is possible to give of such superlative nonsense: -"To the servants of his majesty, the shadow of God, the king, divine successor, mighty monarch of the world, master of the universe, world-enslaver, whose possessions shall endure to all eternity. This day a letter has been received from the office of the secretary to the lieutenant-governor (Nuwab) of Agra, regarding the despatch of the nama to the great queen of England. Previous to this, on the 20th of March, 1849, the Governor-General, Bahadoor, had already. intimated that such correspondence was not usual, and had never before been entered on. Therefore, until the sanction of the ministers of the queen has been received, the present nama cannot be forwarded, in the opinion of the lieutenant-governor."-Delhi

H.M.'s 87th REGIMENT.—The wing of H.M.'s 87th regiment (400 men), which left Chinsurah for Berhampore on the 18th ult., arrived at its destination on the 28th, having lost thirteen men en route. We might mention some of the incidents of the voyage to Berhampore, which have been related to us, in illustration of the paternal care with which European soldiers are treated by the Government, and the wise economy shown with respect to lives, each of which is worth, in mere money, 1001. But these will be easily imagined by any one at all acquainted with this country, and with the habits of soldiers fresh from We may allude, however, to an occurrence by England. which the town of Hooghly was enlivened on the day that the fleet of dinghies set sail. The first death occurred before the gallant squadron had proceeded a couple of miles. Of this the public were made aware by witnessing an unseemly altercation which took place close to the Cutcherries and the Sudder Ghaut, at Hooghly, between a British officer and the Bengalee sircar above mentioned. "Baboo, dig grave, quick"—" My Lord, how I dig? Mootea ne hai, hum kya karega!"—" You not dig grave, Baboo? You one —," but here we will allow the dialogue to be interrupted, as the epithets which followed would not look well in print. Suffice it to say that the body would have been speedily buried in front of the public buildings and European dwellings, had not chance brought to the spot a gen-tleman residing in the neighbourhood, through whose kind offices a resting-place for the deceased was at last procured at the adjacent church of Bandel. Whether similar edifying scenes took place on the occasion of the deaths which subsequently occurred at the rate of more than one per diem, we are not in a position to declare. But we believe that enough will be brought to the notice of Government to absolve us from the necessity of making further mention of facts, which are a scandal to our name, and to our boasted civilization.— Hurkaru, Oct. 6.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL arrived at Delhi on the 20th September. The chief justice proceeds thence through Meerut to Mussoorie. ADEN A FREE PORT.—A draft of a prepared Act has been published in the Calcutta Gazette, by which it will be enacted that, "Whereas the trade between the western coast of India and the Red Sea and places thereunto adjacent will be improved by encouraging the resort of vessels of all nations to the port of Aden in Arabia;" the port and settlement is a free port and settlement, and no duty of customs will be payable on any ship or other vessel, or on any goods lawfully carried by sea or land to or from the said port and settlement.

#### GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDER.

#### ALLOWANCES

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 19, 1849.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the general orders quoted in the margin,\* by which it is provided, that "commanding officers present with their corps, but incapable, from sickness, of conducting the duties of command, will, in the event of such sickness being prolonged beyond the period of one month, be directed to deliver over charge of the regiment to the next senior officer present, to whom the command allowance will be passed," shall be extended to officers commanding companies, who, in like manner, are to be directed to the officer next entitled to a company, and who will likewise be entitled to the allowances going with such a charge.

# CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUCKLAND, C. T. made over ch. of mag. of Chittagong to J. S. Spankie, Sept. 18.

CADENHEAD, J. to be jun. asst. to gov. gen.'s agent on S.W. frontier, to continue to offic. as 1st class asst. in ch. of div. of Sing-bhoom dur. abs. of Haughton, Sept. 25.

CARNEGY, P. dep. mag. of Goruckpore, with special powers.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, Sept. 20.

grah, Sept. 20.

DAMPIER, H. L. admitted to the service, arrived Sept. 18.

DAVIES, W. R. dep. coll. of Tirhoot, prom. to 1st grade, Oct. 3.

DESSA, J. P. dep. coll. of Purneah, prom. to 1st grade, Oct. 5.

HALKETT, H. C. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Cuttack, Sept. 20.

HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad dur. abs. of R. F. Hodgson, Sept. 20.

HOPE, A. rec. ch. of sub. div. Santipore, in Nuddea, fr. B. Wood.

LITTLEDALE, A. to be mag. of Sylhet, to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, Sept. 20.

MACDONALD. A. G. mag. of Rungpore, res. ch. of office, Oct. 1;

and dep. coil. of Maida, Sept. 20.

MACDONALD, A. G. mag. of Rungpore, res. ch. of office, Oct. 1;
to offic. as coll. of Dinagepore, v. Yule, Oct. 4.

Money, A. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to
offic. as supt. of surveys in that circle, dur. abs. of Ward, Oct. 4.
POGSON, W. R. dep. coll. of Mymensing, pro. to 1st grade, Oct. 5.

Reddie, J. to offic. as commr. of Calcutta Court of Requests.

Sandys, E. to be mag. of Tipperah, Sept. 20.

Sutherland, H. d. dep. coll. of Backergunge, pro. to 1st grade.

Swetcham, H. c. dep. odl. of Backergunge, pro. to 1st grade.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of office to the prin. sudder ameen. Oct. 1.

TERRANEAU, W. H. supt. of Salt Chokies Jessore, to exercise powers, &c. Sept. 18.

TROTTER, T. C. mag. of Tirhoot, rec. ch. of off. fr. W. M. Beaufort Sept. 10.

fort, Sept. 10.

TUCKER, F. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, with

powers of jt. mag. and dep. cell. Oct. 4.

WARD, J. J. tooffic. as coll. of Purneah dur. abs. of Sandys, Oct. 4.

WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpare, res. ch. of off. fr. W.
T. Trotter, Oct. 1.

WYTIE, M. to offic. as mag. of Calcutta, Oct. 2.

WYLLY, E. M. to offic. as mag. and cell. of Bareilly dur. abs. of F. Williams, Sept. 14.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BABINGTON, L. 6 weeks.
BRODHURST, W. H. 2 mos.
CARSON, W. 2 mos.
CLARKE, J. S. in ext. to Jan. 1, 1850.
COMBB, J. 1 mo. FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo. GRANT, C. 1 mo. Hough, G. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 17. HUGHES, R. W. fr. Sept. 10, prep. to proc. to Europe. LAUTOUR, E. F. 3 weeks in ext. on m. c. MACWHIRTER, J. P. leave cane. POWER, J. 1 mo. QUINTIN, C. B. 2 mo. ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo. SHARESPEAR, A. 1 mo. SWINTON, A. A. leave canc. Tyler, W. H. 1 mo.

\* G. O. G. G. Sept. 5, and G. G. O. No. 186, Oct. 2, 1834.

WILLIAMS, F. 1 mo. WOOD, B. 4 mos.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARSHORE, Rev. J. J. 2 weeks.

COLEY, Rev. J. to offic. as jun. chaplain of old church dur. abs. of

Dealtry, Oct. 2.

FISHER, Rev. H. S. sen. pres. chapl. to act as commiss. of the bishop, dur. his lordship's abs. on vis. Sept. 18.

RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. jun, pres. chapl. to act as commiss. of the bishop dur. his lordship's abs. on vis. Sept. 18.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BISHOP, Capt. G. W. rec. ch. of current duties of off. of superint.

of Darjecling fr. D. A. Campbell, Sept. 21.

Bowen, Lieut. H. C. 29th N.I. to resign the service of the Company fr. Oct. 1.

BOWIE, 1st Lieut. C. V. art. to be an a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Sept. 19. BRANDER, Ens. M. J. 44th N.I. gr. cert. of high profic. in Him-

dee lang. Sept. 18. CAREY, Ens. T. A. 17th N.I. to be lieut. v. Lieut. H. Watson. CURRIE, Ens. J. R. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, v. Ferguson

deceased.

DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. Ramghur L.I.B. placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, with a view to his app. as jun. asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent S. W. frontier, Oct. 6. DUNBAR, Lieut. J. S. 64th N.I. gr. cert. of high profic. in Cordes,

lang. Sept. 18. GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to be int. and qr. mr.

HARDWICK, Capt. F. W. 10th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. W. Lamb, Sept. 15.

HAWES, Ens. H. J. 1st N.I. to be adjt. of Punjab guide corp

LAMB, Ens. J. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, v. Lieut. H. C.

MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Assam L.I. batt. Oct. 6.

L.I. batt. Oct. 6.

MADDEN, Maj. E. art. ret. fr. serv. Oct. 6.

MAIDLAND, Capt. H. D. to be postmr. of Nusseerabad, Sept. 13.

M'NAIR, Brev. maj. R. 73rd N.I. to offic. as A. A. gen. of div. dur. indisp. of Brev. Lieut. col. G. C. Ponsonby, Sept. 8.

M'PHERSON, Brev. maj. J. D. 22ad N.I. to be a maj. of brig. to enable the C.-in-C. to provide for an existing vacancy in the Punjab div. Sept. 22.

NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. to proc. and join 4th troop 1st

brig. Sept. 15.

NISBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N.I. to be asst. postmr. to 6th inf. brig. v. Capt. G. Ranken, res. Sept. 8.
PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.

PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. REYNOLDS, J. H. to be int. and qr. mr. of 53rd N.I. to be brig. qr. mr. to the troops at Ramnuggur, Sept. 17. Rice, Capt. J. G. A. 6th N.I. to offic. as asst. secy. to govt. durabs. of Banks, Sept. 29. RIPLEY, lieut. F. took ch. of off. of jun. asst. to commr. at Akyab. Showers, Capt. to offic. as pol. agent at Jeypoor, dur. abs. of

Richards, Sept. 27.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. 4th co. 2nd batt. art. to rec. ch. of a detach.
of recruits, lately arrived from England, Sept. 12.

SPARKS, Capt. T. P. assumed ch. of off. princ. asst. to com. of

Ramree, Sept. 3.

YLLY, Lieut. A. W. M. 5th L.C. to act as adj. dur. indisp. of

Corn. J. A. Ross, Sept. 8.

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, Lieut. col. L. S. 24th N.I. fr. Nav. 16 to Jan. 31, to pressprep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
BOLTON, Ens. A. W. 50th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 6.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1. to Nynes.

Tal, on m. c.

DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 16th irreg. cav. fr. Aug. 5 to Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie on m. c.

EDWARDES, Maj. C. B. dep. com. Mooltan, two mo. prep. to Eng-

ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. leave cancelled.
FARBE, Ens. A. J. C. 74th N.I. to Nov. 1, Allahabad.
FULLERTON, Ens. J. 2ad Eur. fus. 3 mo. to pres. on m. c.
GREATHEAD, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. eng. fr. July 1 to Oct. 31, to

Simle on m. c.

Simla on m. c.

HAMILTON, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. to Oct. 15, Loodianah.

HEWITT, Col. W. H. 40th N.I. leave canc.

HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. to Nov. 15, m.e.

HOPPER, Capt. A. L. 24th N.I. to Eur.

HUNTER, Maj. gen. G., c.B. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

IRVING, Brev. capt. J. 1st L.C. 3 mo. to Mussoorie.

LANE, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. to Dec. 19, Mussoorie.

MERCER, Lieut. col. A. C.B. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. fr. Sept. 15 to Mar. 15, to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

MACHELL, Lieut. L. h. art. to Nov. 15, Simla, m. c.
NICHOLSON, Maj. J. 2 mo. to apply for leave to Europe for 1 year.
OAKES, Lieut. and qu. mr. C. R. 45th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Simla on m. c.
READ, Lieut. H. E. 50th N.I. to Jan. 18, 1850, in ext. prep. to

Eur.

REMMINGTON, Lieut. F. F. art. to Eur. m. c. RORERTSON, Lieut. C. C. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie. Ross, Lieut. W. A. art. to Nov. 16, Simla, m. c.

Ross, Corn. J. A. 5th L.C. to Nov. 1, Simla, m. c. Shirreff, Capt. F. fr. July 6 to Dec. 31. Shuickburgh, Capt. H. A. 40th N.I. 1 year fr. Sept. 1, to hills

n. of Deyrah, on m. c. Smith, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. fr. Aug. 26 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.

SMITH, Lieut. R. M. 54th N.I. to Nov. 15, Mussoorie, &c. m. c. STUDDY, Capt. T. B. inv. estab. to May 1, 1850, Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 27, in ext. to remain at Agra and Meerut.

VANRENEN, Lieut. D.C. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 20.

WALCOT, Ens. W. H. 47th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 12, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WARD, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to Eur. m. c. WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. c.B. 28th N.I. fr. Sept. 8 to Dec. 8,

to Mussoorie, on m. c.
WILSON. Lieut. col. R. W. 65th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARRY, Dr. J. B. ass. ch. of med. duties of Texpore in Assam fr. Dr. J. Davies.

BEAN, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of 1st Punjab irr. cav. till arr.

of off. app. Sept. 18.

CAMPBELL, Dr. A. supt. of Darjeeling, has been authorized to make over ch. of the current duties of his off. to Capt. Bishop, and proceed to the Sikhim frontier on public duty, Sept. 27.

CHEEK, Asst. surg. A. H. placed at disp. of lieut. govr. N.W. provinces; to be civil asst. surg. of Cawapore, Sept. 25.

DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. to be civ. asst. surg. of Purneah, Sept. 20.

GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. art. Dum. Dum, to join and do duty with

H.M.'s 87th, at Chinsurah, temp. Sept. 8; to return to Dum-Dum, and do duty with art. at that station, Sept. 12. GORDON, Surg. A. C. fr. 58th to 1st N.I. at Lahore.

GRANT, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to 2 comps. of 9th N.I. pro-

eceding to Umballa, Sept. 22.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. d. d. 42nd N.L.I. to offic. as garrison surg. at Delhi, v. Grant, Sept. 17.

THOMPSON, Surg. F. 42nd N.L.I. to aff. med. aid to 50th N.I. and

garrison staff at Delhi, v. Grant, Sept. 17.

WHITE, Asst. surg. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.
and left wing 3rd batt. art. as a temp. arrangement, Sept. 12. WHITTAL, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of Buxar and Korantadhee stud depts. fr. Oct. 1.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRANT, Asst. surg. J. 41st N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Feb. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 1.
M'GREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. 3rd N.I. fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, in
ext. to remain at Simla, and to join. SPENCE, Surg. W. 7th batt. art. fr. Jan. 1 to April 1, 1850, to Calcutta, to app. for perm. to retire from the service.

# HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE BAST.

STAFF.-Lieut. col. Cavaye to be a brig. 2nd class; Brig. Boileau to com. brig. at Sirkarpore; Brev. major Conway to act as dep. adj. gen. at Bombay, dur. abs. of Havelock.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Lieut. Bird, leave canc.; Capt. Read, 2 mo. to Bombay and 1 yr. to England; Lieut Campbell, to Nov. 5, in ext.—10th Hussars. Major Quintin, 1 yr. fr. Oct. 17, to Neilgherries; Lieut. Drummond, 4 mo. to Mahabuleshwur Hills and Bombay; Capt. Stedman, 2 mo. fr. Oct. 5, to Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.; Lieut. Clarke, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 5, to Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. Goddard, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Calcutta.—15th Lt. Drag. Lieut. H. Lee, to be rid. master, v. Nolan. Nolan.

INFANTRY.-10th. Asst. surg. Macbeth, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 16, in ext. to rem. at Simla .- 18th. Lieut. Swinburn, Sept. 22 to Jan. 1; ext. to rem. at Simla.—18th. Lieut. Swinburn, Sept. 22 to Jan. 1; Lieut. J. Swinburn, fr. 32nd, v. M'Cabe, who exchangrs.—22nd. Lieut. Stack, 4 mo. to Bombay; Surg. Currie and Asst. surg. Barry, to accomp. hd. qrs. to Kurrachee.—29th. Lieuts. Fitzgerald and Perry, Sept. 20 to Nov. 15, to rem. at Landour.—32nd. Lieut. M'Cabe, fr. 18th, v. Swinburn, who exchanges. — 53rd. Lieut. Grubbe, 4 mo. to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 1.—60th. Asst. surg. Heffernan, to be attach. to 10th hussars. — 61st. Capt. Massey, November 2 to January 1, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on med. c. — 64th. Captain Pattison, 6 months to England; Lieut. Cotton, to Oct. 31, to Bombay.—78th. Surg. Webster and Asst. surg. McNab, Md. to accomp. head qu. to Aden; Asst. surg. Asst. surg. McNab, MD. to accomp. head qu. to Aden; Asst. surg. McKinnon, to med. ch. of right wing, and Asst. surg. Leitch to assist.—80th. Major Lewis, Sept. 30 to Dec. 1, in ext.—83rd. Lieut. Mainwaring and Baumgartner, Oct. 16 to 31, in ext.—86th. Asst. surg. Coghlan, to Bombay with inval. and to take med. ch. of Queen's depot fr. M'Kinnon.—94th. Lieut. Campbell to be capt.; Ens. Wyatt to be lieut. in succ. to Seale.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES. ALEXANDER RICHARD DIXON, late an inhabitant of Maulmain, to the registrar, supreme court.

JAMES WEMYSS, formerly a member of the Bengal civil service,

and late of Mussoorie. Ditto.

John James Moore, a missionary stationed at Agra. JAMES SIBLEY, late a lieut. in the 54th Bengal N.I. Ditto. ELIZABETH LISH, late an inhabitant of Calcutta. Ditto.

ROBERT MEAGHER, late a pensioner in the military service of the Company. Ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS LUSHINGTON, Esq. late a member of the civil service, Bengal estab. to the registrar, supreme court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN RICHARDS, formerly of No. 4, Old Steyne, Brighton, and

late of Woodend, near Chichester, in the county of Sussex, esq. who was formerly one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. of Calcutta, merchants and agents, to George Dougal, of Clive street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the said firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

EDMUND BOYLE, late of the town of Calcutta, merchant and agent, to Harry Lyne Boyle, of Mission-row, in the town of Calcutta aforesaid, merchant. Ochme and Marshall, proctors.

Rev. John McQueen, late chaplain to the Military Orphan Institution, Calcutta, to Rev. Alfred Wallis Street, senior professor of

Bishop's College, near the town of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

CHAMPION NATHANIEL HALHED, late of Lahore, a lieut. in the 54th Bengal N.I. to the registrar, supreme court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

CHARLES HENRY SALTER, late of the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the civil auditor's office in the general treasury, and a British subject, to the registrar, supreme court. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

WILLIAM AINSLIE, formerly of Calcutta, but late of Wood Hill, in the county of Surrey, Esq. to John Cowie, of Hastings-street, in Calcutta aforesaid, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin,

Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

George Thomson, late of Beyla Factory in the district of Benares, indigo planter, to James Fergusson, of Kamowlee, in the district of Benares, indigo planter. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the lady of Henry, C.S. s. at Howrah, Oct. 2.
BREMNER, Mrs. Charles, d. at Howrah, Sept. 27.
BUCKLAND, the wife of R. H. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.
CABLISLE, Mrs. L. A. d. at Agra, Sept. 16.
CLARKE, the wife of George, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
CLEGHORN, the wife of Wm. d. at Cossipore, Sept. 28.
CALLING Mrs. Resigning S. d. at Coloutta, Sept. 29. COLLINS, Mrs. Benjamin S. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.
GOLDNEY, the lady of maj. 4th N.I. s. at Shikarpore, Sept. 9.
GOMES, the wife of J. B. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 30. GOMES, the wife of J. B. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

HABMAN, Mrs. John, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

HUTCHINSON, the wife of T. C. civ. surg. s. at Arrah, Sept. 27.

LAUTOUR, the lady of Edward de, c.s. s. at Noacolly, Sept. 27.

MADGE, Mrs. John (twin boys), at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

MANNEL, the lady of C. G. d. (still-born), at Lahore, Sept. 18.

MANUEL, the wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.

MONTRESOR, the lady of C. F., c.s. s. at Kishnagur, Oct. 3.

MUSTON, the lady of H. J. d. at Midnapore, Oct. 3.

POLEY, Mrs. s. at Lahore. Sept. 24.

Poley, Mrs. s. at Lahore, Sept. 24. RUSSELL, the wife of Lieut. Henry, 7th N.I. s. at Jullundhur, Sept. 26.

SANDYS, the lady of Teignmouth, d. at Gya, Sept. 17. SAULEZ, the wife of the Rev. G. A. s. at Nainee Tal, Sept. 19.
SAXTON, the lady of Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. s. at Midnapore, Sept. 21.

THOMAS, the lady of Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. d. at Simlah, Sept. 18. TURNER, the wife of Alfred, s. at Chowringhee, Oct. 8.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAIN, D. to Miss Catherine Hetterton, at Calcutta. BAIN, D. to Miss Catherine Hetterton, at Calcutta.

BARNES, James Ralph, c.s. to Mary Jane, d. of George P. Thompson, at Naine Tal. Sept. 26.

BRIGGS, Lieut. David, 17th N.I. to Elizabeth d. of Thos. Sleeman, at Jubbulpore, Sept. 29.

DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 18th N.I. to Emma Rose, d. of the late Dr. W. Graham, at Calcutta, Sept. 26.

DYSON, D. to Miss Eliza Adelaide Dickson, at Calcutta, Sept. 21.

GRANT, Thomas, to Mary L. d. of J. Piron, at Bhagulpore, Sept. 18.

JEFFREY, Capt. J. Morton, H.M.'s 98th, to Louisa D. d. of the late Capt. James Remington, at Mussoorie, Sept. 29.
MALING, Major C. S. 68th N.I. to Eliza Caroline, d. of the late

Sir Francis Ford, Bart. at Umballah, Sept. 24.

MICHAEL, A. E. to Miss A. J. Dalby, at Meerut, Oct. 4.
PENNITZ, Henry, to Mrs. Anne William, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.
POWELL, S. to Margaret Ann, d. of the late R. G. More, at Cal-

cutta, Sept. 24.
WILKINS, G. D. c.s. to Emma Maria, d. of C. D. Russell, at Midnapore, Sept. 24.

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#### DEATHS.

AUSTIN, Frederick S. s. of Major E. horse art. at Lahore, Sept. 18. AUSTIN, Frederick S. s. of Major E. horse art. at Lahore, Sept. 18. BLYTH, Charlotte Matilda, the beloved wife of W. E. at Boodheepind, Sept. 21.
CAWOOD, George, at Moradabad, aged 35, Sept. 26.
COURT, Horatio, at Calcutta, aged 50, Sept. 24.
DOUGLAS, Brigadier H. N., H. M.'s 78th, at Hydrabad.
FABIAN, Harriet, the wife of E. D. at Calcutta, aged 35, Oct. 4.
FERGUSSON, Licut. Robt. 4th N. I. at Juliunder, Sept. 15.
GUBALE, Edward fourth officer of the steamer Original degrees.

GILBART, Edward, fourth officer of the steamer Oriental, drowned

in a squall, sued 22, Sept. 16.

GLASTIN, Mariam, inf. d. of A. at Dum Dum, aged 3, Sept. 23.

GOMES, Miss Margery Mary, at Calcutta, aged 19, Sept. 26.

GUISE, John, inf. s. of Capt. J. 24th N.I. at Azimghur, aged 5

mo. Sept. 15.

INGRAHAM, Walter, at Calcutta, aged 35, Sept. 20.

KEMP, Eliza Louisa, wife of H. C. at Calcutta, aged 37, Oct. 4.

LAWRENCE, Margaret Charlotte, inf. d. of H. D. at Agra, aged

8 mo. Sept. 27.

MATHEWS, John S. s. of F. H. at Calcutta, aged 3, Sept. 29.

M'LEOD, Lieut. Alex., H.M.'s 61st, at Peshawur.

MICHAEL, Emily R. inf. d. of J. H. at Calcutta, aged 15 mo.

Sept. 27.

MOODY, George, at Calcutta, Sept. 24.

MUIR, Helen, inf. d. of William, c.s. at Mussoorie, aged 1, Sept.

Nind, James, at Calcutta aged 26, Oct. 4. Nixon, Alice Stowell, inf. d. of Alex. at Hooshyarpoor, aged 1,

Sept. 23.

SMITH, William, at Calcutta, aged 82. Oct. 7.

TROWER, Charles F. s. of Lieut. C. P. 23rd N.I. at Mussoorie.

TWENTYMAN, Clarence B. inf. s. of William John, at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. Sept. 20.

WADE, Walter Alexander D. Edmond, e. of M. T. at Sulheah, aged 13, Oct. 2.

WALKER, Lieut. Arthur, inv. est. at Cawnpore, aged 77, Sept. 20. WHITAKER, the wife of lieut. and adj. H.M.'s 10th, at Ferozepore, aged 19. Sept. 20.

# SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 25.—Eleanor, Hughes, Madras; Millon, Harlow, Boston; John Dallon, Jackson, Liverpool.—26. Fairlie, Davis, London; Kiblain, Shaw, London; Camperdown, Demry, London; Storm King, Bleasdel, Liverpool; Velone, Campbell, Liverpool; Governor, Varty, Liverpool; Guisachan, Bird, Liverpool; Balleaguich, Liddell, Glasgow; Britannia, Robson, Launceston and Copang; True Briton, Roe, Bombay; William, Salmon, Muscat; Drongan, Nacoda, Bombay; Kestrel, Bremner, Penang; Asia, Bhowdes, Boston.—28. Kent, Terry, Cape of Good Hope and Point de Galle; Mary Imrie, Bissett, Liverpool; Catherine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius; Rajah Bassa, Sharp, Bombay; Easurain, Shire, Penang; Augustine Heard, Huntingdon, Sydney.—29. Coromandel, Martin, Bourbon and Colombo.—30. Loch Lomond, Raukin, Liverpool; Osmany, Nacoda, Allipee.—Oct. 1. Sea Park, Humphris, London; Zuleika, Williamson, Sunderland; Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Chittagong—4. Lady Sale, Castor, Madras.—8. Eliza Penelope, Miller, Singapore and Penang; steamer Precursor, Powell, Madras. Precursor, Powell, Madras.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Milton-Messrs. M. Ritchie and C. E. Norton. Per John Dalton-Mrs. Jackson and child.

Per Killiain—Ens. Kallender.
Per Fairlie—Capt. F. Skunay, J. S. Smith, Lieut. A. De Vealle, and Eusigns W. V. Mannings, — Oniel, and 243 men 24th regt.

Per Camperdown—Mrs. Swinter and child, Mrs. Timmins, Lieuts. E. Swinter, J. B. Hawks, and Henry Orme; Messrs. C. Smith, F. Hopson, F. Varsetlad, S. Pearson, J. Bennett, and G. Franklyn; Cornet C. Timmins.

Cornet C. Timmins.

Per Britannia—Lieut. R. G. Mayne, Eliza Mayne, Jessie Landall, Lieut. G. Faithful, Surg. J. Pelly, G. Holland, C. Gray, J. Webber, J. Gillam, D. Charlton, and S. Robertson.

Per Kent—Col. Hewett, Mrs. Hewett, Miss Vande Rye, Capt. Sherwett, B. army; Mrs. Sherwett and 2 children, and Dr. Irwin.

Per Deux Freres—Mr. Pebrog.

Per Augustin Heard—H. Palmer and W. Patterson.

Per Tangerim—Mrs. Heatings. Mr. Marshman. J. Sutherland.

Per Tenasserim—Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Marshman, J. Sutherland, Esq.; Mr. Kane, Capt. Jellicoe, J. M. Pherson, C. Limond, Esq. and Lieut. Hilliard. From CHITTAGONG—Mr. Buckland, wife, and children.

Per Sea Park-Capt. Fitzmayer and Ens. Crawford, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Mrs. Fitzmayer and 2 children; Lieut. Amiel, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Ens. Beatle, H.M.'s 10th regt.; 219 men H.M.'s 61st, and 42 men H.M.'s 80th regts.

42 men H.M.'s 80th regts.

Per Elise—Mr. Dagassam.

Per steamer Precursor—From Southampton—Mrs. Judge and servant, Mr. Watson and lady, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. H. Shand, Mr. M. Jones, Mr. A. Hardie and lady, Mr. H. M'Kenzie, Lieut. Smith, Mr. J. Church and lady, Mr. Patten, Rev. R. Panting, Dr. Minto, Messrs. Clephane, Fitzgerald, Martin, H. Murray, W. Pierson,

Hyslop, S. Russell, S. Jervis, W. Brown, and S. G. Ashe, cadets; Mr. E. Hartley, J. Duncan, and J. Cree. From Bombay—Mrs. Stapleton. From Point de Galle—Mr. Acland, Count Andrasy, Countess Andrasy, Mr. Spiller, and M. Rogers. From Madbas—Mrs. Col. Luard and servant, Lieut. E. C. Hill, Mrs. Hill, infant, and servant; Mr. J. B. Norton and servent, and Mr. Lucas.

#### DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 25. Lahore, Harris, Liverpool; Palatine, Stubbs, Liver-SEPT. 25. Lahore, Harris, Liverpool; Palatine, Stubbs, Liverpool.—26. Royal Saxon, Charlesworth, Sydney and Hobart Town.—27. Anne Nelson, Nelson, Liverpool; Canada, Williams, Mauritius; Ann and Jane, Smith, Liverpool; Zapnathpania, Towle, Singapore; Nonpareil, Brown, Mauritius; Dido, Thompson, Singapore; Agnes, Scowcroft, Mauritius; John Brightman, Scott, Mauritius; Nile, Livesay, London and Cape.—28. Jenny Lind, Westgarth, Mauritius; Joseph Manook, Hicks, Maulmain and Rangoon.—Oct. 3. William Money, Buckley, Mauritius.—4. Montandevert, Petit, Bourbon; Queen, Main, Liverpool; Nizam, Gaithness, London; Paragon. Boxley, Madras and the Coast: Clarissa, Andree, Madras. Paragon, Boxley, Madras and the Coast; Clarissa, Audree, Madras, Colombo, and Bombay.—5. Margaret, Carnack, for Bombay.—9. Steamer Haddington, Field, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Haddington.—To Madras.—Lieut. Cook. To INGAPORE. — Mr. Biddell. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Old-SINGAPORE. - Mr. Biddell. field, child, and servant; Mrs. Johnson and child; Mrs. May, in-Ford, 2 infants, and servant; Mrs. Johnson and child; Mrs. May, infant, and servant; Mr. M'Callum, Mr. Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, 2 infants, and servant; Mrs. Stuart, infant, and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Walton and servant, Lieut. Ward, Majors West and Napier, Lieut. Remington, Mr. Halliard, Mr. Vallette, Mr. Cannell, and Mr. Anstey.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Calcutta, Oct. 9, 1849.

	GOVE	rnment	. Secu	rities.	30	en.		Du	٠.
Transfer Stock Paper	5 per	cent.		prem.	10	0	to	10	8
Bombay 5 per ceut.				disc.	0	15		1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. accord	ing to	Nos.		do.	1	0		1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.				do.	0	2		0	4
Third Sicca 4 do.			• •	do.	15	0		15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	14	0	••	14	8
	1	Bank S	hares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s E	ts. 4,0	000)		prem	. 1	530	to	15	80
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs.			••	do.		10	••		15

11. W. Dank (Co. 3 Ks. 500)	••	• •	nom.		
		BENG			
Discount on Government acc	eptan	ces (3 ı	months)	••	4 per cent.

#### on private bills and notes .. 7 per cent. Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.. .. 5 per cent. .. 6 per cent. Do. on cash credit accounts ...

#### PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	9	to	104	14	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2		16	9	1
Gold Dust	13	0		13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8		220	14	1 100
Mexican ditto	220	0		220	6	} per 100.
Sovereigns	10	8		10	9	i
Sovereigns	16	3	٠.	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	2	••	21	31.	)

EXCHANGES.

Quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are 1s. 10\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. American Bills 6 months under credit, 1s. 10\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London are from 31. 17s. 6d. to 41.5s.

# MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—Since last report of 20th Sept. the chief part of the time has been occupied by the interval of the Doorga Pooja holidays, and business was only resumed on the 3rd Oct. During this period a large number of vessels arrived, many of which brought considerable parcels of Manchester goods; and therefore, as might be expected, more time has so far been taken up by the Bazar Merchants in making inquiries, and in examining new musters than in actual purchases. Sales however to a fair extent have been Merchants in making inquiries, and in canning the street have been effected, and prices show no great reduction from the rates current previous to the holidays. Mule Twist is perhaps a shade lower. Glasgow fabrics, upon the whole, are doing comparatively well. Metals are all lower in value. Sales of Sheathing Copper, however, have been more extensive. Stocks of Iron are larger, while Spelter



#### MADRAS.

# THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Public discontent has been stirred to its inmost depths by the announcement of the refusal of the Board of Control to sanction the guarantee of 5 per cent. recommended by the Court of Directors. Without this, the formation of a Company is utterly hopeless, and the Board's refusal may therefore be taken as the virtual abandonment of the Madras Railway. Could Sir John Cam Hob-house and his colleagues be placed in the focus of the ejaculatory prayers which this disappointment evoked, they would find few places more damaging to either their sense of comfort or respect. Bad wishes in all their varied forms have been heaped upon them, and with the greater cordiality, inasmuch as no solid reason for this exercise of their obstructive prerogative can be found in any of the circumstances attending the line itself that has been chosen, or its prospects. Perhaps it would be impossible in this country to select a line of road more free from serious natural obstacles, or more likely to yield a profitable return; hence, to quote the indignant language of a local journal, "It is impossible to find any extenuation for Sir John Cam Hobhouse and his colleagues. Their placing themselves as a barrier in the pathway of improvement, is an insult offered to the British public, who are urging the Court of Directors to advance therein, and an injury done to the people of this Presidency, whose welfare the railroad would greatly promote. By their arbitrary and absurd decision, they have knocked our prospects on the head, perhaps for years to come, because capitalists at home will naturally infer from it that there must exist some serious objections to the scheme." but fair, however, to the well-abused minister, to quote the following semi-defensive paragraph from the Madras Athenaum :-" It is a great pity that the good folks of Madras have not been favoured with an outline of the precise reasons, which induced, as it is said, the President of the Board of Control to knock our embryo railway project on the head so cruelly. We do not say this on account of any supposed present damage inflicted by Sir John Hobhouse on the scheme in question, since it is more than likely, that its promoters are grateful to him for the opportunity of allowing it to slumber for a year or two in the calm obscurity, which is thought so favourable to the ultimate prosperity of under-takings set on foot in this Presidency. We should like to have the information for the sake of the supposed delinquent, who, as an unpopular member of an unpopular ministry, has at this moment so little of good reputation to spare, that we should be sorry to see that little made still less, through the aid of erroneous statements. Our present impression is decidedly, that the order to stop has not originated in his department as a mere exercise of capricious interference with railway prospects in Southern India. We are convinced, either that the incipient company have failed in some material point to satisfy the requirements of Government, or that the President of the Board of Control has reason to believe that the sanction of the Court of Directors would at present give no valid strength to the project. To suppose that he would interpose needless obstacles in the way of carrying out a line of railway, which could be made for less money, and which is likely to prove more remunerative than either of the schemes set afloat in the other Presidencies, is to do violence io the general impression of his sagacity and fitness for office. It is well known that Mr. Bourne, who at one time entertained sanguine hopes as to the utility of iron roads in India, is now actively engaged in attempts to induce the Home Government to adopt his system of improved canal navigation, which he tells the public, in effect, may be tried with advantage by way of prior experiment to the general introduction of railways. It is very probable, then, that the Court are willing to countenance his plans, and if so we may take it for granted, that no effectual help will be given to the more gigantic enterprises, at least for a season."

What steps intending shareholders may resolve on taking, or whether they will take any at all, as the intelligence of this unexpected difficulty in their way has only just arrived, we are unable to say; from our knowledge of the apathetic temperament of the benighted, we conjecture passive endurance will be the order of the day.—Alhenæum, Oct. 13.

#### THE ROADS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

You commence about half-way to Poonamallee to have the particles which compose your body re-arranged in accordance with the atomic theory, and the process is continued with almost unabated force all the rest of the journey. The evenness of neglect exhibited is truly wonderful. There are some portions of the road, such for example as about half-a-dozen miles before reaching Streepermatoor, and a still longer stretch in the Vellore district, which, having had originally a sound constitution, still continue to afford tolerable facilities for locomotion. But the respite given by them is not to be pleaded as a

set-off to the chronic indifference to human comfort, and the needs of commerce, displayed throughout a range extending frem Madras to Vaniambaudy, a distance of 130 miles. And shorts 4 the term of our experience has been, it was long enough for the purpose of acquiring information, and a great deal too extensive for our notions of enjoyment. We managed to go over nearly every mile of the ground by daylight, and having had rain on the way up, and dry weather on the journey home, were enabled to test the difference between falling into a slough every other moment, and sinking up to the axles in a series of sandpits. We have heard of the corduroy roads of America, and have seen the pathways on the Continent, the byeways of England, and the bullock tracks of India, and most solemnly aver, that taking into account the extent of country through which it passes, the grand trunk highway down which the commerce of Mysore is poured into the Carnatic is far worse than any of them. Some idea may be formed of its condition, so far as the interests of trade are concerned, from the fact that at Rajah's Choultry, the bullock bandies choose to make a detour far away to the south, rather than keep on the main highway; and with reference to the personal sufferings of travellers, it is well known that Col. Alexander declared on repeated occasions previous to his departure for Europe in the last steamer, that the agony endured from the state of the roads on his route from Bangalore materially aggravated the violence of his disorder. When it is recollected that delicate females and sick persons of all ages are almost daily carried along this road, in the hope of benefitting by a change of climate, and that in many cases their stay in Madras is protracted till the frame be-comes almost too weak to bear the fatigues of ordinary travel, it becomes easy to imagine how many similar cases of needless torture must occur. - Athenæum, Aug. 25.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NIZAM. -- A Madras paper gives the following translation of the Persian document recently presented to the Nizam by General Frazer, on behalf of the Supreme Government. Governor-General regrets that the Nizam again changes his minister, and dismisses from office, without any cause, a high nobleman, whom he had but a short time before himself appointed. The Government will labour under disadvantage, if these changes continue to occur, in regard to officers appointed to conduct the affairs of Government. If, therefore, the Nizam desires a good Government, he should place confidence in the ministers, and allow their projects to be carried to an end, and to acquire permanency. It requires time and energy to correct the evils which are known to his Government. The English Government has a right to make this representation because it has apprehension that from such causes the debt to the Company's Government, which was before brought to his highness's notice, will not speedily be paid. The Governor-General was gratified to hear that his highness considers the payment of the debt an easy matter, and disapproved of his minister's intention to pay it by an annual sum of five lacs. The Governor-General had before said, that he also did not approve of it. But no means is referred to for paying the debt, nor any time fixed. The Governor-General is willing to receive payment on the 31st December, 1850, and advises the Nizam to give his immediate attention to obviate his embarrass-If the debt be not paid at the time specified, the Governor-General will take such measures as may be conducive to the interests of his Government. The Governor-General has also directed me to write a note to Shums-ool-Omra, to express his satisfaction, that notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles placed in the way of his administration, he should have conducted the affairs with so much ability and judgment, and to add that he had the Governor-General's best wishes for his prospe-

rity and welfare.—Hyderabad, 15th September, 1849."

SUKRUR AND SHIKARPORE.—Almost the whole of the European officers at Sukkur and Shikarpore were laid up with

THE ORIENTAL BANK has declared a dividend of Rs. 171 per share for the last half-year, 1848-49, which, with a like amount formerly paid on the first six months, makes a dividend of seven per cent. for the year.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 11, 1849.—The privilege enjoyed by General Officers Commanding Divisions of the Army, of being absent on leave, during the prescribed periods, and within the limits of this Presidency, without forfeiting any portion of their Staff Salaries, being, under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, conditional upon no extra expense being in consequence of such absence entailed upon the State, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clauses, for the first clause of para. 3, "Absence," section 9th, page 133, of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations:—

"General Officers Commanding Divisions, when absent on leave, from their commands, but within the limits of this Presidency, during the prescribed periods (vide section 1st), do not forfeit any portion of their Staff Salaries, provided that no additional expense to the State is occasioned by their absence; otherwise a deduction equal to the extent of such additional charge is to be made therefrom. The Brigadier, or next Scnior Officer in the Division, on whom the temporary command may devolve during the absence of a General Officer, exempt from forfeiture of allowances under the preceding clause, is not entitled to any additional allowance beyond that for his permanent command, which he does not relinquish.

#### AVAILABLE FURLOUGHS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1849.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available on the 1st November next, provided none be intermediately granted, is published for general information.

Furloughs declared available on the 1st November, 1848 Furloughs taken within the year up to this day	
Lapses since the 1st November, 1848	8
Available on the 1st November, 1849	12

#### AFFRAY WITH THE MOPLAUS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2, 1849.—No. 182 of 1849. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has received with much satisfaction a despatch transmitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from Major Dennis, H.M.'s 94th regiment, reporting the entire destruction of a band of Moplah fanatics in the neighbourhood of Calicut.

2. The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the approbation which has been expressed by his Excellency of the gallant conduct of Major Dennis and the other officers and men employed, both of H.M.'s 94th regiment and of the 39th regiment Native Infantry; and he cannot better convey to the detachment of H.M.'s 94th regiment especially the sense which is entertained by the Government of their services, than by publishing in G. O. the following letter from H. V. Conolly, Esq., the magistrate of Malabar.

# No. 22-1849.

From H. V. Conolly, Esq., Magistrate of Malabar, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. Sir,—I consider it my duty to bring to the special notice of Government the excellent behaviour of the detachment of H.M.'s 94th regiment, lately employed at my requisition in putting down a fanatical outbreak in the interior of Malabar.

Two companies of the 94th started from Cannanore on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, and reached Tellicherry, 14 miles distant, that evening. The next evening they reached Budaghery, 15 miles further. Here they were met by an emergent letter from me, requesting that some of the freshest men should be pushed on with all speed. Major Dennis, in command of the detachment, made an immediate march of 22 miles with the grenadier company, and arrived at Ellatore in the afternoon in a perfect storm of rain. There was no time for delay, and after drinking a little coffee or arrack, the men were put into boats, wet as they were, under the idea that they would arrive at Ariacode, 12 miles from Munjairy, where their services were required the next morning. But the weather got worse and worse, and so powerful was the torrent of water that rushed down the river, that the large boats on which the soldiers were embarked were actually unable to stem it. At 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the body of the men whom we had expected to arrive on the Sunday morning, were found to be many miles down the river, and we were only able to get them up in detached bodies by the repeated trips of the small snake-boats, in which the gentlemen of the party had made their passage, and by marching them over the last mile or two by land, for more than 30 hours; then the men had to remain cramped in their boats, in wet clothes (the deluge of rain made the slight covering over them of little service), and without regular food. The only murmur that was heard was at the idea of being too late for the service that was known to be before them, and the last body of 20 men, who only came into camp on Monday at 9 o'clock A.M., were just as ready as any of their comrades to start for a 12 miles' march at ½ past 9. Very many of the soldiers had lacerated feet from the journeys already made-some so much so, that it seemed impossible they could march—but they either cut their boots into all sorts of shapes to ease their hurts, or walked without covering altogether.

They arrived at Munjairy that day; and, so far as themselves were concerned, were most ready for an immediate attack on the

insurgents,—which, however, was postponed by Major Dennis for sound reasons, as mentioned in my letter of the 3rd inst. The next morning they marched to the post evacuated in the night by the fanatic insurgents, from which they had only just returned when the intelligence was brought that the fanatics were destroying a temple 12 miles off. But little time was required for them to be ready and in pursuit, and by six o'clock in the evening they had come up with the fanatics, beaten them, and were in their quarters, three miles in advance, without a single straggler. The agony of one man's feet was so great that he was about to get into a doolie, when, on hearing that the fanatics were really at hand and about to fight, he ran up and joined his comrades as if nothing was the matter with him.

Of the conduct of the men and their officers during the encounter it is not my part to speak; I can merely say that it was evidently only owing to their consummate coolness that so few casalties occurred on our side. The steadiness of the Europeans was the admiration of all the spectators, and I cannot but hope that its moral effect will be considerable. The fanatic Moplah thinks little of losing his life if he can do damage at the same time to his opponent; but the glory of his exploit is considerably dimmed if he is shot or bayoneted down like a mad dog before he can do much mischief. Be this as it may, and to return to my more peculiar task of description, I would go on to say that the conduct of the men, subsequent to this affair, has been in the highest desgree satisfactory.

There was not a single case of drunkenness—not one of insubordination or excess of the slightest nature. From first to last the detachment has done its duty in a manner to warrant a warm encomium from Government, who, I am confident, will duly appreciate the value of the services they have performed. It is to their spirit and energy that we are indebted for the putting down an outbreak which, if not put down, would have become every day more formidable. Had Major Dennis merely thought of the harassed condition of his men, and not marched them so as to crush the fanatics the very night he did, the consequence to the peace of the country would have been deplorable.

I have already mentioned that it has been ascertained that the fanatics intended to heave the Augadipooram pagoda during the night, and to make a dash at the next most famous pagoda in the country. This course (of seizing and burning Hindoo temples) they would no doubt have prosecuted in all directions; and with no force to oppose or check them, their ravages, until they were in some way or other hunted down, would have been most destructive.

From the many unhappy consequences which would have attended such a state of things we have been freed, by the prompt and energetic measures pursued by Major Dennis and his most active and intelligent aid, Lieutenant Vaughan.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed) H. V. CONOLLY, Magistrate.

Calicut, 13th September, 1849.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

Sappers and Miners, A company, from Aden to Mercara.

B company, from Dowlaishweram to Aden.

D company, from Mercara to Dowlaishweram.

Fort St. George, Oct. 12.—The following movements are ordered:—

D company 2nd battalion artillery, from Moulmein to St. Thomas's Mount.

A company 2nd battalion artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount to Moulmein.

# COURTS MARTIAL.

ENS. WILLIAM OWEN TUDOR, 31ST N.I.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 11, 1849.—At a general court martial held at Bangalore, Sept. 1, 1849, W. O. Tudor, Ens. 31st reg. or Trichinopoly L.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

First.—For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bangalore, on August 11, 1849, solicited, incited, and endeavoured to persuade Lieut. H. Le F. Hughes, of the 31st reg. or Trichinopoly L.I., to convey a challenge to fight a duel, from him, Ens. W. O. Tudor, to his superior officer, Major Gilbert James Richardson, of the said regiment.

Second.—For unofficerlike conduct, subversive of military discipline, in having at Bangalore, on August 12, 1849, proceeded to the quarters of Major G. J. Richardson, of the 31st reg. Trichinopoly L.I., and then and there made use of unwarrantable and provoking language to the said Major G. J. Richardson, his superior officer, tending to excite him to fight a duel, by stating



that if he, Ens. W. O. Tudor, did not receive an apology from the said Major G. J. Richardson, he would report him to the colonel (meaning Lieut.-Col. James Davidson, commanding the same regiment), and if he did not receive satisfaction, he would post the said Major G. J. Richardson as a coward to all the regiments in the cantonment.

Revised Finding.—Guilty of the first charge.

Not guilty of the second charge, and the court acquits him of the same.

Revised Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Bangalore, September 7, 1849.

As the court has adhered to its original finding on the second charge, and to its sentence, I confirm the same, but cannot approve either the one or the other.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkelley, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C. Head Quarters, Bangalore, September 10, 1849.

Remarks.—The offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty is tantamount to sending a challenge to his superior officer, and certainly merits a severer punishment than a reprimand, which I could have ordered myself without reference to any court-martial, and which is only suitable when the offence is trivial, or when the offender, from his rank, services, and character, is likely to attach the utmost importance to the disapproba-

tion of superior authority.

On the other hand, I am totally at a loss to know upon what grounds the court can have acquitted the prisoner on the second charge. That provoking and unwarrantable language was made use of by him to Major Richardson, is, I consider, proved by the sworn testimony of Captain Brett, to whom the prisoner, although much excited, twice repeated the words he had made use of to Major Richardson, almost word for word those quoted in the charge; and that he did make use of them is not even denied by the prisoner, and the testimony of the officers, who heard only part of the language used by him to the major, strongly corroborates his own acknowledgment. I leave the court to get over the inconsistency of their finding with these facts as they best can.

Ensign Tudor, 31st Light Infantry,

You have been found guilty of soliciting another officer to convey a challenge from you to your superior officer, the major of your regiment, and that this challenge was not actually delivered, was in no way attributable to you. Your offence, therefore, was in every respect equal in magnitude to that for which military law renders you liable to be cashiered; and in your instance it was aggravated by your relative position to the officer, against whom you contemplated the offence, and by the want of any reasonable provocation on his part. You must not be led into the error of believing your offence a light one from the lenient sentence awarded by the court which has tried you, for the tendency of your conduct is destructive of military discipline and subordination; and you are now warned, that a repetition of this, or any other unmilitary conduct, will assuredly subject you to appearing again before a court-martial, that may not deal so leniently with you as the present one. I now strongly advise you to cultivate more respect and subordination towards your military superiors, and to restrain your duelling propensities, which, if persisted in, will be your ruin.

On this being read to you by your commanding officer, you will

be released from arrest, and will return to your duty.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lt.-Gen., C.-in-C. Ensign W. O. Tudor to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

#### LIEUT. EDWARD BAYLY, 1st. MAD. FUS.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, September 11, 1849.—At a general court martial held at Bellary, on August 28, 1849, E. Bayly, Lieut. of the 1st Mad. Fus., was arraigned on the following charges.

First.—For having at Bellary, on August 6, 1849, failed to appear at the place of parade of the 1st Mad. Fus., appointed by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, com-

manding the 1st. Mad. Fus.

Second.—For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bellary, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the day specified in the first charge, been in a state of intoxication.

Finding .- Not guilty, and the court acquit him thereof.

Remarks by the Court.—The court has found the prisoner not guilty of the first charge, because although he did fail to appear at parade on the day stated in the charge, he was at the time suffering from disease, and reported himself accordingly to the medical officer of the regiment who had previously attended him.

Bellary, September 3, 1849. Confirmed.

G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.Gen. C .- in-C. (Signed) Head Quarters, Bangalore, September 10, 1849. Lieut. E. Bayly to be released from arrest and return to his duty. LIEUT. JOHN CHRISTIE, 1ST MAD. FUS.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 26, 1849 .- At a general court martial held at Bellary, on September 15, 1849, J. Christie, Lieut. 1st. Mad. Fus., was arraigned on the following charges, viz. :leffrit.—For having at Bellary, on August 6, 1849, failed to appear at the place of parade of the 1st Mad. Fus., appointed by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, com-

manding the same regiment.

Second.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bellary, by excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor, incapacitated himself for the performance of his duty on August 6

and 7, 1849.

Finding .- Not guilty of the first charge, the court attaching no criminality to the fact of the prisoner's having been absent from parade on that morning. Not guilty of the second charge, and the court fully acquirs him thereof.

Bellary, September 19, 1849. Confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen., C .- in-C. Lieut. J. Christie to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to act as sec. to gov. in the rev. and jud. dep. dur. abs. of Montgomery, Oct. 9; assd. ch. of his off. Oct. 12.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura, resu. ch. of the court fr. C. H. Woodgate, Sept. 27.

Bell, J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of Guntoor, del. over ch. of the

court, Oct. 6.

GOLDIE, J. H. to act as sub. jud. of the zillah of Rajahmundry. IRVINE, P. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntoor dur. abs. of Bell, Oct. 9.

MASTER, R. E. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, Oct. 9.

WALHOUSE, M. J. to act as head asst. to princ. coll. &c. of Coimbatore dur. abs. of R. J. Sullivan on m. c. Sept. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRADDOCK, H. post mr. at Hydrabad, 6 mo. on m. c.

MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. 2 mos. to Neilgherry hills and Mysore. STOKES, H. 1 mo. STORY, E. leave canc. SULLIVAN, R. J. 3 mos.

ECCLESIASTICAL. McEvoy, Rev. J. A.M. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. C. engrs. serv. pl. at disp. of sup. govt.

ARNOLD, Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BAMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani,

qual. as adj. to rec. moonshee allowance, Sept. 29.
Bowen, Ens. J. H. to do duty with 49th N.I. Oct. 6.
Browning, Ens. A. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Budd, Lieut. col. R. 10th N.I. ret. to duty Sept. 25, fr. 18th to 12th N.I. Oct. 10.

CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. fr. 12th N.I. to 37th gren. Oct. 10. CAMPBELL, R. F. F. arr. adm. as a cadet for cav. and prom. to cornet, Sept. 28.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. do. du. 52nd, posted to 23rd L.I. CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.; to continue to act as qr. mr. and interp. of 31st L.I.

until Dec. 1. CHURCH, Ens. R. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 3. CLARKE, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 49th N.I. Oct. 6. COMBE, Ens. C. L. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 2, in succ. to

Kenworthy, ret.

CRUMP, Lieut. C. W. art. to act as adj. to div. dur. abs. of Lieut. R. S. Gilmore, Sept. 8.

DENT, Corn. R. C. 1st L.C. to act as adj. to gov.'s body guard, v.

Corn. J. B. Dunbar, res. to have effect fr. Oct. 20.
DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 16th to 18th N.I. Sept. 19.

FISHER, G. R. posted to 26th N.I. to continue to do duty with 1st fus. until Jan. 1, then to proc. to join his reg. Oct. 1; to rank fr. Dec. 30, 1848.

FORD, Lieut. B. 12th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cannanore, qual.

as adj. Oct. 9.

FRASER, Lieut. W. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 28.

GARAGAN, Ens. T. H. H. rec. arr. and prom. app. to do duty with
52nd N.I. to join, Sept. 25.

GILL, Capt. C. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, Sept. 29.

GILLILAN, Lieut. T. 5th N.I. to act as 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen.

dur. abs. of Hillyard on m. c. or till further orders.

GORDON, Licut. F. D. 10th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to
7th N.I. Sept. 19. GRIFFITH, Ens. T. R. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for

off. of comp. Sept. 22.
GROVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. qual. as int. Oct. 8.

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GROVE, Ens. W. G. 32nd N.I. to proc. to Bangolore, and report HANDS, Ens. W. G. 33rd N.I. to proc. to Sanguore, and report himself to the adj. gen. of the army, Sept. 29.

HANDS, Ens. W. 36th N.I. to do duty with 5th N.I. until Nov. 15, then to proc. to join his corps, Sept. 27.

HART, Ens. R. G. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. v. Layard, dec. date of com. Sept. 8. com. Sept. 8.

HASTINGS, Ens. W. J. M. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HEARN, Ens. C. S. 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cannanore, qual. as. adj. Oct. 9, to rec. moonshee allow.

HENEGAN, 1st Lieut. R. G. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of comp.'s Sept. 22.

HIGGINSON, Ens. T. E. L. 40th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. as int. but to appear for final exam. on visiting the presidency, to receive moonshee allow. Sept. 22.

HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance. Oct. 4.

HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qualas interp. to rec. moonshee allowance, Oct. 4.

HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. 37th grens. ret. to duty, Oct. 4; fr. 37th grens. to 36th N.I. Oct. 10.

HUDLESTON, Ens. W. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join Sept. 22; to do duty with 35th N.I. to join Oct. 3.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. 17th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 4.

JEFFRIES, Lieut. J. rem. fr. 1st bat. art. to H.B. Sept. 25.

JENKINS, Capt. T. A. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be dep. qr. mr. gen. do. Oct. 9.

KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. posted to 23rd L.I.; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849. 1849.

KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. to res. appt. of actg. qr. mr. and interp. to 20th N.I. fr. date of embarkation of h. q. of that corps to return to Madras.

KNOX, Lieut. H. T. 26th N.I. res. the serv. Sept. 30.

LAWDER, Lieut. E. J. 44th N.I. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, Oct. 9.

LAWFORD, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 25.

LENNOX, Ens. S. W. do. du. 31st, posted to 23rd L.I. Sept. 28. LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Sconee, qual.

as interp. but to proceed to final exam. on visiting the pres.

MACLURE, Ens. W. D. 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Waltair,
qual. as int. but to appear for final exam. on visiting the pres.

M'INTOSH, Ens. H. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, in suc. to

Knox, res. MESHAM, Ens. W. R. 43rd N.I. to continue to do duty with 5th

N.I. until Nov. 1, then to proc. and join his corps, Sept. 28.

METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. app. to act as cantonment adj. at Arcot canc. Oct. 2.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. R. 23rd L.I. to be capt. v. Kenworthy, retired, fr. Oct. 2.

PALMER, Ens. W. H. G. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for

off. of comps. Sept. 22.

PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. 34th M.N.I. to be 3rd class dep. com. in

PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. 34th M.N.I. to be 3rd class dep. com. in Saugur and Nerbudda terr. Sept. 14.

Powys, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 4.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. fr. 18th to 16th N.I. Sept. 19.

RANKEN, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as laterp. Sept. 29.

REID, Maj. F. A. dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be qr. mr. gen. ditto, with offic. rank of lieut. col. Oct. 9.

SCOTT, Capt. F. H. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be asst. do. do. Oct. 9.

SNOW, Eos. R. T. to do duty with 49th N.I. Oct. 6.

STEVENS. Lieut. C. B. to be adjt. to 23rd L.I. Oct. 2.

STEVENS, Lieut. C. B. to be adjt. to 23rd L.I. Oct. 2.
TAYLOR, R. N. 17th N.I. to act as qr. m. and int. to 8th N.I. Sept. 19.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. W. fr. 36th to 18th N.I. Oct. 10. TURTON, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 3. WHITEHEAD, Ens. G. W. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. v. Hayter, dec. Sept. 8.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE -ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

HENCHY, R. C. Oct. 4. OGILVIE, A. J. Oct. 4.

ARBUTHNOT, G. A. Oct. 4.

INFANTRY.

Bowen, J. H. Oct. 4. Snow, R. T. Oct. 4. CLARKE, W. H. Oct. 4.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. T. 42nd N. I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 31 to pres.
ALLAN, Capt. J. T. 47th N. I. to Dec. 31, to Madras.
BABINGTON, Capt. W. R. 17th N. I. fr. Oct. 2 to Sept. 30, 1850, to Masulipatam and St. Thome, on m. c.
BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N. I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 2 to pres.
CADELL, 1st Lieut. R. art. leave cancelled.
CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. 40th N. I. to July 28, to enable him to inin.

Joh.

CARMICHAEL, Brev. maj. R. G. 38th N.I. 7 mo. fr. Oct. 1 to Madras, for purpose of app. for leave to retire.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Bellary and Kulladghee.

DUNBAR, Ens. E. 12th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. W. coast, or Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, Capt. G. 39th N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Mar. 31, to Bangalore and Tranquebar, on m. c.
FRASER, Lieut. J. G. C. 1st M. fus. to the Cape, on m.c.
HEYSHAM, Eas. B. F. 13th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

HILL, Lieut. C. E. D. engrs. 6 mo. to Umballah. HILLIARD, Lieut. G. T. 50th M.N.I. to Eur. on m.c. INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Madras.

INNES, Sicut. II. D. 7/10 171. S mon II. Cot. 11 10 171. S Mangal J. Lieut. G. L. 3 mo. to Bangalore, Oct. 6.

Kennedy, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N. I. to Europe on furl. to embark

fr. Aden on embarkation for Madras of h. q. of 20th N.I. LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. to Dec. 1, to enable him to join, via Trichinopoly.

MACLAGAN, Lieut. W. D. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb.

at Penang.

MASON, Lieut. C. C. in ext. to Oct. 31.

MAYNE, H. O. 6th L. C. to Jan. 31 next, to enable him to join his appointment.

appointment.

MERCER, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.

METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MONEY, Capt. W. T. 30th N.I. to Calcutta and Upper Provinces, on m. c. fr. Sept. 1 to Feb. 28, 1850.

MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 1st L.C. to Cape, on m. c. for 1 yr.

OTTLEY, Maj. C. G. fort adj. of Vellore, 1 mo. pres.

PELLOWE, Capt. W. O. 2nd N.V. batt. in ext. fr. Dec. 31 to Jan. 24, 1850, to Madras.

PERRING, Ens. J. 35th N.I. to Oct. 31, to Bangalore.

PLACE, Lieut. A. F. 34th L.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

SKOTTOWE, Ens. C. F. L. 2nd N.I. to Jan. 15, 1850, Poona.

SMITH, Capt. G. A. 2nd N.V. batt. to visit presidency and E. coast dur. his leave.

SMITH, Lieut. J. F., H. B. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Madras.

TOMES, Lieut. J. F., H. B. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Madras. Tomes, Lieut. R. 41st N.I. 2 years to sea, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, on m. c.
TROTTER, Brev. maj. A. 35th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to

Neilgherries. WARNER, Ens. J. C. 24th N.I. is permitted to return to Europe

on m. c.

WATTS, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. WELCH, Capt. W. H. 26th N.I. 2 years to western coast and sea, on m. c. White, Lieut. col. W. G. 35th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 26, to

Bangalore.

## MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. to aff. med. to A compy. 1st batt. art. under orders to emb. fr. Madras for Masulipatam, in

H. M.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, en route to Secunderabad.
BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. B. to be civ. surg. of Cocanada.
BEAUCHAMP, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. Sept. 30, 1849, v. Plumbe, retired.

BRICE, Surg. H. S. 9th N.I. to retire fr. service of the Compy. on-pension of 1911, per annum. fr. Sept. 20. Cox, Asst. surg. S. to be surg. v. Lawrence, retired, Sept. 30;

COX, Asst. surg. S. to be surg. v. Lawrence, retired, Sept. 30; posted to 3rd Bn. art. but to do duty with 31st L.I. Oct. 5.

JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. rem. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty und. Suptg. surg. S. D. Sept. 24.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. T. G. M.D. retd. to duty Oct. 4.

KANE, Asst. surg. M. M.B. fr. 45th N.I. to T. Troop horse brig.

LYELL, Asst. surg. T. to be surg. v. Ladd retired, Sept. 30; posted to 13th N.I. Oct. 5.

MACDONELL, Surg. G. B., F.R.C.S. fr. 3rd Bn. art. to 31st L.I. MACKINTOSH, Asst. surg. rem. fr. 33rd N.I. to D. tr. H. B. to-

join Sept. 24.
MAYER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. 27th to 4th N.I. Sept. 29.

MUDGE, Asst. surg. J.W. passed exam. in Persian, Sept. 25.
PACKMAN, Asst. surg. J. D. V. posted to 9th N.I.
PEARSE, Surg. G. rem. fr. 31st L.I. to art. v. Lawrence, ret.

Sept. 24.

ROBSON, Asst. surg. J. to be med offr. at Ootacamund, Sept. 25. ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. date of rank, April 20. SHERMAN, Surg. J. W. fr. 13th to 34th L.I. Oct. 5. THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. to do duty 2nd Eur. L.I. posted

Sept. 27.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. W. B. to be surg. v. Brice ret. fr. Sept. 20; posted to 6th N.I. Oct. 5.

WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. (not arr.), date of rank. April 20.

WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. (not arr.), date of rank, April 20. WILKINSON, Asst. surg. A. fr. 1st L.C. to 33rd N.I. Oct. 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GEDDES, Surg. J. L. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at the Neil-gherries and Colmbatore, on m. c. GOODALL, Surg. A. 6th L.C. 1 mo. Pres. HADWEN, Asst. surg. H. E. to Europe, on m.c. WRIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. 40th N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Jan. 31, 1850, to presidency, to apply for leave to retire from the service, Oct. 6.

# DOMESTIC.

CEMMERER, the wife of the Rev. A. F. d. at Tinnevelly, Sept. 12.



DE COSTA, the wife of B. at Black Town, Sept. 26. DYCE, the wife of Apoth. L. 42nd N.I. s. at Masulipatam, Sept. 15. EDWARDS, the wife of J. s. at Madras, Oct. 7.

FALLS, the wife of Lieut. A. V. h. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 28.

GALWAY, the lady of Capt. M. 1st Eur. regt. d. at Bellary, Sept. 24.

GREEN, the lady of Lieut. col. T. L. 50th N.I. s. at Maulmain, Sept. 16.

HELLEIN, the wife of W. A. s. at Bellary, Sept. 24. HOPE, the lady of Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. d. at Madras, Oct. 12. INGLIS, the wife of W. A. D. s. at Chingleput, Oct. 8. MUSQUITOE, the wife of J. C. s. at Ootacamund, Sept. 21. PEARS, the lady of Major S. T. c.B. d. at Madras, Oct. 7. PURVIS, the wife of Arthur, s. at Nellore, Sept. 26.
SANTON, the lady of Lieut. 38th L.I. s. at Midnapore, Sept. 21.

SILVER, the wife of James, c. s. d. at Mangalore, Oct. 7. SPURGIN, the wife of Lieut. J. B. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Bellary, Oct. 2.

# MARRIAGES.

Bell, T. L. to Maria, d. of Major General J. S. Fraser, at Madras, Sept. 18.

MANCHIN, James Innes, c.s. to Mary, d. of the late John M'Leod, at Pondicherry, Sept. 24.

PAGE, Nathan, to Miss Anne Bender, adopted d. of John Zillhardt, at Bangalore, Sept. 20.

POWELL, W. to Miss A. E. Snell, at Berhampore, Sept. 24.

#### DEATHS

BANNISTER, Lieut. and adjt. J. W. 33rd N.I. at Jaulnab,

CEMMERER, Anne, the wife of the Rev. A. F. at Tinnevelly, Sept. 15.

COOKSON, Eleanor, the wife of Lieut. Samuel B. 73rd N.I. at Futtyghur, Sept. 20.

CORNELIUS, Martin, at Pursewaukum, aged 50, Oct. 9.
COWPAR, Jane Robertson, the wife of James, at Bellary, Sept. 22.
DE SILVA, Caroline, the wife of Marcus, at Calicut, Sept. 20.
DYCE, Adelaide Christiana, the wife of Apoth. L. at Masulipatam,

Sept. 15.

FREWIN, Christiana, the wife of Serj. T. at Madras, Sept. 25.
FREWIN, Flora, d. of Serg. T. at Madras, Sept. 22.
FREWIN, John Thomas, s. of serg. T. at Madras, Sept. 28.
HAYTER, Lieut. John, 23rd L.I. at Kamptee, Sept. 8. HYSLOP, Miss, on board the steamer Precussor, Sept. 23.
REMINGTON, Anna Louisa, the beloved wife of capt. 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Oct. 4.
YATES, Patrick Edward C. inf. s. of Capt. George, 8th N.I. at

Secunderabad, Sept. 28.

#### SHIPPING.

SEPT. 26. Madagascar, Hight, Calcutta; Burham, Gimblett, London; Ruby, Cooke, Coringa; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Cal-London; Ruby, Cooke, Coringa; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Calcutta; Hashemy, Ross, Sydney; Plantagenet, Bird, Calcutta; Bucephalus, Bell, London.—27. Royal Alice, Hopper, London and Cape; Alibi, Walker, Bimlipatam.—Oct. 2. Northumberland, Parish, Calcutta.—4. Steamer Precursor, Powell, Suez.—6. John Brightman, Scott, Calcutta.—7. Hameed, De Silva, Coringa.—8. Orbona, Baird, Glasgow and Colombo.—9. Nile, Livesay, Calcutta.—11. Sarah, Skey, Maulmain.—12. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Calcutta.

#### DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 26. William Forster, Salmond, Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.—28. Amelia, Maiden, Calcutta.—29. Ellenborough, Algoa Bay.—28. Ametia, Maiden, Calcutta.—29. Ellenborough, Lambert, Calcutta: Charles Dumergue, Leete, Northern Ports; Deborah, Godwin, Coringa.—30. Dauntless, Putt, Calcutta.—Oct.
1. Wellesley, Arrow, Calcutta; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Calcutta.
—2. Caroline, Freywer, Bombay; Alalanta, Farley, Calcutta; Bucephalus, Bell, Calcutta.—3. Eliza Ann, Haselwood, Maulmain; Barham, Gimblett, Calcutta.—4. Steamer Precursor, Powell, Calcutta.—4. Steamer Precursor, Powell, Calcutta.—4. Steamer Precursor, Courses cutta.—6. Plantagenet, Bird, London.—8. Bright Planet, Cousens, Penang and Singapore.—9. Nile, Livesay, London.—11. Alibi, Walker, Calcutta; John Brightman, Scott, Colombo.—12. Ruby, Cooke, Negapatam; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Bombay.—13. Steamer Haddington, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Madagascar.—Lieuts. Pince and Voyle, Mr. Bell, Mr. Le

Merchant, Mrs. Brome, Mrs. Place and 2 children, Mrs. Voyle and
3 children, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Phillips.

-For MADRAS .- Mrs. Bell and servant; Col. and Mrs. Budd, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Dent and 2 servants, Mrs. Chambers and servant, Mrs. Humphreys; Misses Fulton, Gavin, and Street; Mr. Baillie, Mr. Clark; Serjts. Woodward, Bromhall, and Rigel. For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. Garstin and servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buch, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Watts and servant, Mrs. Reddie, Mrs. Nutall and servant, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Gimblett, Miss Swallow. Miss Rees and servant, Miss Baines, Miss E. Baines, Lieut. Pilkington, Lieut. Hay; Messrs. Reed, Hogan, Harris, and Christian, cadets; Messrs. Smith, Piddington, H. Smith, and Muller; Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Nungal, Maria Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Antisell, and Mr. Gaskell, Russell, Colquboun.

Per Ruby.—Licuts. Phillips and Ross, 36th N.I.; Asst. surg. Hadwen and 5 servants, Mrs. Brown and 2 children; Mrs. Anderson, 6 children, and 2 female servants; Mrs. Swan, 4 children, and servant.

Per Hashemy.—J. Lyall, Esq.; Richard Binell, Esq.; J. Walshew, Esq.; and Capt. Edgell.

Per Plantagenet.—Mrs. Green, 3 children, and servant; Mrs.

Johnstone and 2 children, Mr. S. Ramsan, Branch Pilot, Mr. Brown, Leadsman, and Capt. Hyllion.

Brown, Leadsman, and Capt. Hyllion.

Per Bucephalus.—For Maddans.—Rev. Mr. Coules and lady,
Miss Bradshaw, Mr. Campbell, and Lieut. Fraser and lady. For
Calcutta.—Major Showers, lady, and child; Dr. and Mrs. Veal
and child, Dr. and Mrs. Praskett, Lieut. Napper, lady, and child;
Mr. and Mrs. Flamstead, Miss Lumsdoine, Messrs. Heider, Cooke,
King, Pontett, Duff, and Gardener.

Per Royal Alice.—Capt. Clerk, Mysore Comr. Mrs. Clerk, and 5
children; Dr. Fuller, Mr. Ogilvie, M. C.S. and 8 servants; and
Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Per Northumberland.—Asst. surg. Mayer.

Per Precursor.—Mrs. Davis, Col. Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. Howden, Capt. Powys, Dr. Johnston, Miss Hyslop, Mr. A. McKenzie, Capt. Harrison, Mrs. Sayer and child, Dr. Jee, Cadets Arbuthnot, J. Bowen, Snow, W. Clark, Henchy, and A. Ogilvie and servant; Mr. Bernard and servant; Mr. Bernard and servant; Mr. Watson and lady; Messrs. Fairlie, H. Shand, M. Jones, Mr. A. Hardie and lady; Mr. H. McKeozie, Lieut. Smith, Mr. J. Church and lady; Mr. Patten, Rev. R. Panting. Dr. Minto: Cadets Cleobane. Fitzgerald. Martio. H. Murray. ing, Dr. Minto; Cadets Clephane, Fitzgerald, Martin, H. Murray, W. Purson, Hyslop, S. Russel, S. Jervis, W. Brown, and H. G. Ashe; Mr. Edward Hartley, Mr. J. Duncan, and Mr. J. Cree; Mr. Ackland, Count Andrasy and lady, and Messrs. Roger and Spiller. Per John Brightman.—John Bruce, esq.

Per Onn Brynman.—John Bruce, esq.
Per Orbona.—Miss Gompertz.
Per Sir Hugh Lindsay.—Capt. Allan and Lieut. Innes, 47th N.I.;
Mrs. Graham and child, R. Morchead, Esq.
Per Nile.—Lieut. Ellice, and M. N. Murphy..
Per Sarah.—Mr. Chuneddy and family; Mr. Westwood and family.

Per steamer Tenasserim.—Hon. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Badamohun Bonnerja, lady, and children; Mrs. Kane and children; Mrs. Wingrove, Dr. Timins and lady; Mr. Williamson, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melitus.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. Per Millon.—C. P. Norton.

Per steamer Hugh Linday.—2nd Lieut. Moberly, lady, and child; Lieut. J. W. Maingay, and W. A. Morehead, Esq., Sub-Conductor R. Davidson, Asst. Apoth. Falloon, R. Stewart, Conductor Wynne, wife, and child, and Archbald Jamieson.

Per Johannes Sarkies.—Capt. Griffiths, Mr. Board, Mr. Dawson.

Per Charles Dumergue .- Misses Street and Thomson, Lieut.

McDonald, Rev. G. Martz. For JAFFNA .- Mr. W. Ferguson, Mr. Lemarchand.

For Colombo.—Mr. Manetty. For Calicut.—Mrs. Ramage. Per Eliza Ann.—Miss Richardson.

Per Hugh Lindsay.—Sub-Conductor Croker, wife, and 6 children; Capt. Gill, Lieuts. Clagstann and Edwards, Drummer R. E. Adams,

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. English, Miss Bradshaw.

Per steamer Precursor.—Mrs. Colonel Luard and servant. Lieut.

C. E. D. Hill, lady, child, and servant.

Per Plantagenet.—Mrs. Green and three children, Mrs. Johnston and two children, and Capt. Hillier, Mrs. Place and child, Captains-Place and Edgill, Asst. Surg. Forster, Mr. Pritchard and Master Pritchard.

Per steamer Haddington to Southampton .- Capt. V. Budsh; Mrs. Hider and child; Mrs. Warde and infant; Capt. Hodder; R. Plumbe, Esq. and lady; Capt. E. B. Marsack; Mrs. Cooper; Lieut. C. Metcalfe; J. C. Lyall, Esq.; H. E. Hadmen, Esq.; T. J. Finnie, Esq.; Lieuts. J. S. Ross, and P. J. P. Wetherall.—Ta Hong-Kong.—Mrs. J. Dent and two servants.

#### COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Oct. 13, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 to per cent. dis. 1829-30 do. do. 3-16ths 1841 do.

1832-33 15 to 16 4 per cent. .. do. 1835.36 do. do.

5 per cent. transferable book debt . . . . }
Tanjore Bonds . . . . No transaction. 15} per cent. dis. Bank of Madras Shares 9 to 91 per cent. prem.

PRICE OF BULLION. &c.

Bank of England Notes ..... 10-14 to 11 35 per 10 Dollars Spanish Dollars .....



# BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates	٥f	Interest-	_in	Loans.

		of Government Paper		er Ct.
Оъ	do.	of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.		,,
On		of Indigo	8	"
On	do.	of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton		
		and other Goods	9	11
In	cash Cr	edit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	"
		Discount.		
On	Govern	ment Acceptances	5	per Ct.
On	Private	Bills, at or within 30 dayse 30 days	7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

#### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-91 to 1-10 according to sight. H.M. Treasury Bills, none. Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days'

ourt of Zanasight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.

Sell, ½ per cent. dis.

Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do.

Sell. 1 do. do.

#### FREIGHTS

Our quotations to London are 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per ton of 50 cabic feet. To Liverpool, 3l. 15s. per ton. of 20 cwt.

#### BOMBAY.

#### COLD WATER TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

WE noticed in our last summary the introduction by Dr. Mosgrove, of the Bombay Medical Service, of the free use of cold water internally, as a cure for cholera. In the early part of the month this gentleman sent in a report to the Medical Board, descriptive of the cholera cases treated by him since the first public and authorized trial of his "cold-water cure." number of cases which he had treated was twenty-two, of which the majority were of a very serious description, the stage of col-lapse having supervened. He cured twenty of the patients, and two died. Both the deaths, however, appear to have occurred from causes not directly owing to the disease. In consequence of this apparently striking success in the treatment of cholera, it was determined to establish a Cholera Hospital, and a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of J. Warden, Esq., C.S.; E. F. Danvers, Esq., Junior Magistrate of Police; Major M. F. Willoughby, C.B.; Captain Baynes, Police Superintendent; and Dr. Keith; for the purpose of collecting and applying funds and superintending the general arrangements. Expensive premises would no doubt have had to be engaged for the new institution, but at this stage of the proceedings, a spirited native gentleman, Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., ame forward and placed at Dr. Musgrove's disposal, rent free, two houses in Oomercarry, one for the reception of sick, and the other as a residence for himself. No time was lost in commencing operations; and during the first week, out of seventeen asses treated, fifteen were, by the new method of treatment, restored to health. Of the cases in which cures were effected, nine were very bad ones indeed. The two patients who died were brought to the hospital in the last stage of the disease, and it would have been little short of a miracle had any treatment succaeded in saving them. A subscription paper is now in circulation with the view of raising funds to defray the expenses of the hospital. The Governor and the Lord Bishop head the list with contributions of Rs. 50 each; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his family have subscribed Rs. 1,500; Juggonath Sunkersett and Bommanjee Hormusjee, Esquires, Rs. 100 each; Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq. Rs. 200, &c. &c. A desire has been expressed by certain leading members of the native community, to keep up the Cholera Hospital as a permanent institution—or rather, to have a medical officer appointed, whose duty it should be to travel about the presidency with his assistants, and afford relief at every place where the malady might chance to be prevalent.—Telegraph, Oct. 17.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS, with the London Mail of Sept. 7th, reached Bombay on the 9th October.

THE SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY has decided that a husband is not liable for debts contracted by his wife without his consent, either expressed or implied.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The H. C. S. Elphinstone is being fitted out for the Persian Gulph and the African Coast, and instructions have been furnished to her to keep a sharp look out for slavers, as the traffic in human flesh has been increasing a good deal of late in those quarters.—Telegraph.

A HEROINE.—An examination is at present in progress at Tannah, before J. S. Law and F. Lloyd, Esqrs. H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, in regard to a very lamentable affair which has recently happened at Trombay, where the lady of Dr. Fogerty (a private practitioner of Bombay) appears to have fired at and wounded a carcoon and two peons of the Collector's Establishment, who had been sent to look at a field, the proprietary right in which was in dispute between the Doctor and Government. The defence of the lady is being conducted by Mr. P. J. Mackenna.—Ibid.

THE FEVER OF SURKUR.—At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay on the 6th of October, an interesting communication on the climate and fever of Sukkur, by N. Hefferman, M.B., H.M.'s 60th Rifles, was read. The paper commenced by a short topographical description of the cantonment of Sukkur, and was accompanied by meteorological tables for the months of April, May, June, and July. A description was afterwards given of the fever from which H.M.'s 17th regiment suffered on its return from Bhawnepore in March 1846. It appeared that the regiment had been marching for three months of the cold weather, but the men were quite healthy on reaching Sukkur on the 31st March; between that date and the beginning of August, when the regiment was moved to Kurrachee, there were 591 admissions from fever; and of this number 36 cases terminated fatally. The most fatal form of this fever was characterised by the great rapidity with which its progress was attended—twelve patients having died within nine hours after admission, and in nine of these case death took place within five hours. In no instance could the attack be traced to exposure to the sun's rays, the men being invariably kept under cover during the day, and, what is very remarkable, it spared no class of individuals, the healthiest men being often seized, whilst there were two or three instances of weakly persons in hospital recovering from other diseases, who fell under its influence. After a full and clear account of the symptoms and treatment, Dr. Hefferman concluded his paper with some interesting remarks upon the pathology of this singular disease.

THE CARNAC TESTIMONIAL.—It may be satisfactory to the subscribers to the Carnac Testimonial to know that Curseties Jamsetjee, Esq. the secretary, has, with the sanction of the committee, paid into the Government Treasury the balance of the funds belonging to that account, the interest whereon at five per cent. Government has agreed to pay periodically to the Treasurers of the District Benevolent Society of this place, as the "Carnac Donation."

The balance of these funds amounted to Rs.5,794 3 09 To which Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, with his wonted liberality, added the sum

of . . . . . . . . . . . 205 0 91

in order to make up the amount to Rs.6,000 0 00

The original purposes of the subscription having been all accomplished, there seemed no more suitable mode of disposing of the balance of these funds than its appropriation as above described, which has the effect of associating the name of the late Sir James Carnac with one of our most extensively useful charitable institutions.—Bombay Times.

RE-LOCATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY. - A proposition is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government for the re-location of the armies throughout India. The subjugation of Gwalior, and conquest of Scinde and the Punjab, have within five years' time altered nearly the whole of our military necessities. Steam navigation has, along the line of coast and in countries directly opening from the sea, provided us with facilities of transport which, where they can be made available, are tantamount to an augmentation of our army; and a force of any magnitude can be sent from the presidency to Aden, Kurrachee, or along the Malabar coast to the extremity of the Peninsula, in less time than it would take to reach Poons with the ordinary supply of followers and baggage. We long since announced that it was the purpose of Government to push up further troops from the Madras army into the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, in order to enable the Bengal troops to move northward. It is now in contemplation to commit the charge of the whole of Malabar to the Bombay army, thus relieving the Madras troops from Cannanore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, &c. These stations can be reinforced, relieved, or furnished with men or supplies of any sort, with the utmost economy and expedition, and can at all times communicate with head-quarters in a few days' time. - Bombay Times, Sept. 26.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE MAGISTRATES. - During the trial of a criminal case yesterday, the Chief Justice inquired if the committing magistrate was present in court. Being a material witness for the prosecution, he was sent for. On his entering the witness-box, the Chief Justice said, with indignation, that he was very sorry to find that the hints he had repeatedly thrown out, and the remarks that he had frequently made, regarding the absence of magistrates, were disregarded; that it was the duty of the committing magistrates to be present in court during the trial of criminal cases, when it might be necessary for the judge to consult those officers for the ends of justice; that he did not require that all the magistrates should attend, but that at least one of them ought to be present. Mr. Danvers said he could not leave the Mazagon police office, because, according to the regulations of Government, the office should be kept open every day. The Chief Justice said he did not care for the regulations of Government; that he sat on the Bench to administer justice according to English law; that, as head of the criminal department in Bombay, he considered it his duty to require the attendance of the magistrate in court; that Government ought to have sent another magistrate to supply his place; that as he (Mr. D.) was the committing magistrate in most of the cases sent up for trial, his presence was absolutely necessary; and that if his (the Chief Justice's) orders were treated with contempt by the magistrates, he would do what former judges had done to enforce their attendance, and fine them Rs. 1,000. His lordship also stated that it was the duty of the superintend-

ent of police to be present in Court.—Bombay Times, Oct. 3.

The IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—We are sorry to hear that the Imaum of Muscat has been found to have been lately in some way connected with slave-dealing, having either actually countenanced the traffic in human beings, or not used his best endea-yours for its suppression, as he had bound himself by treaty to do. For this breach of faith, it is said, the Bombay Government have administered a severe rebuke to the Imaum, recommending him to be more careful in future in the observance of the last treaty concluded with him on this subject. - Ibid., Sept. 12.

MR. T. R. RICHMOND, the oldest, and long considered one of the most upright and honourable-minded, European merchants in Bombay, commenced business in 1823 as a member of the highly-respected firm of Dirom, Carter, and Co. The copartnery having, in 1843, been dissolved through efflux of time, resolved itself into the new firms of Dirom, Hunter, and Co., and Richmond and Co. Mr. Richmond has since been a director in the Oriental Bank, in the Steam Navigation Company, in the Grant Buildings and Colaba Land Companies, and took a large and influential share in the management of every joint-Stock company with which he was concerned. Here, indeed, was the mischief: the share he took in these things distracted his attention from his own affairs, and withdrew from them the time they demanded. In 1846 he went home, on deputation, to arrange some misunderstandings which had crept in amongst the shareholders of the Oriental Bank in reference to the powers of the London and Bombay boards respectively, and was admitted on all hands to have managed matters with the utmost success and ability. Up to the time of his failure his character as a merchant was considered irreproachable, and he was generally spoken of in the community as "Honest Tom Richmond;" a man whose love of speculation was suspected, but whose integrity was deemed unimpeachable. Deeply involved in many rash and ill-considered speculations, distracted by the diversity of the departments into which his business had divided itself, and tempted by the large amount of money entrusted to him, he unhappily made use of securities intrusted to him for widely different purposes; and, disappointed in his expectations of returns, appeared in the Gazette as an insolvent, as he now appears as a fraudulent intromitter with other men's means.—Bombay Times.

TRAM-WAY FOR GOOZERAT.—The prospect of a railway at

Bombay has excited such a sensation amongst the natives, that the chance of obtaining improved means of communication to meet the wants of the country,-always allowed as important, but too often regarded as visionary,—has aroused them to reflection and exertion. Three hundred miles to the north of Bombay, Tankaria Bunder affords the shipping port for Goozerat. The large city of Buroda, the capital of the dominions of H. H. the Guicowar, communicates with this by a wretched road forty miles in length. The country is flat, and a large tract of it so low that during the rainy season, and for many weeks thereafter, all communication with the coast is cut off. Very tolerable an communication with the coast is cut off. Very tolerable cart-roads, now under process of repair and improvement, stretch into the interior as far as Malwa. The exports from Goozerat to Bombay were valued in 1816-47 at a quarter of a willion steeling the interior as far as Malwa. million sterling, the imports at a million and three-quarters: both seem capable of almost indefinite increase. The loss of interest alone occasioned by the delay of bringing the goods to

market must be enormous—more, it is believed, than would, in five years time, construct the expected road. It is proposed, that over this most promising line a tram-road or bar rail shall be constructed; the expense of this is calculated at no more than 1,200% a mile, or less than 55,000% for the whole line, including all contingencies. For twenty years to come the Baroda and Bombay line will not have extended so far into the interior as to become rivals of each other : when they do so, it will in all likelihood be found that both will gain by the rivalry .- Bombay Times.

#### CIVIL.

GOLDSMITH, H. E. to resume ch. of the off. of Gov. Director of the Bank of Bombay and mem. of the Mint Committee, Oct. 4; also as sec. to Gov. in the rev. and fin. dep. Oct. 4.

HUNTER, W. J. act. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, res. ch. of off.

LLOYD, F. act. asst. jud. and sess. jud of the Konkaa, res. ch.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. W. leave canc. Oct. 6.

DALZELL, P. M. 1 mo.

FARRANT, G. L. 2 yrs. fr. Nov. 3, to England.

FAWCETT, E. G. 1 mo.

FERBER, W. E. 1 mo.

LUMSDEN, J. G. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 11.

SIMS, F. to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

WARDEN, A. B. 1 mo. WARDEN, A. B. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AUCHMUTY, Maj. gen. att. to Scinde div. Oct. 9.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. T. 23rd L.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of

Etheridge.

BRUILLE Light IV all 21.

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.1. to act as adj. Oct. 16.
BLENKINS, Maj. W. B. G. 6th N.I. placed at disp. of Gov. Gea.
of India, Oct. 16.
BROWN, Capt. G. S. 27th N.I. joined his corps, Oct. 1.
CAPON, Brig. c.B. to be a brig. gen. on the divisional staff of the

army, Oct. 3.

Army, Oct. 3.

CAPON, Brig. gen. att. to n. div. Oct. 9.

CHECKLEY, Ens. C. J. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at pres. Oct. 12.

DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. att. to do duty with 7th N.I. Oct. 1.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. transf. fr. H. B. to 1st bat. to join, Oct. 1.

DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. 28th N.I. to proc. to Bombay fr. Nassick,

DUNSTERVILLE, E.DS. 28th IV.1. to proc. to Bombay Ir. Nassuce, on duty, Oct. 2.
FENNING, Capt. dept. coll. of Mahommed Khanka Tauda, del. over ch. of off. Sept. 18.
FIFE, Ens. J. 23rd L.I. to join his corps at Ahmedabad, Oct. 4.

FIFE, Lieut. sappers and miners, to proceed to Peshawar to relieve Lieut. Kendall, in com. of the 1st co. Oct. 5.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. to act as adj. to 4th N.I. fr. Aug. 21.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. S. B. adj. of Goojerat coolie police, to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, Oct. 3.

asst. mag. In Anmedadad and Kaira collectorates, Oct. 3.

HAIG, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act. as asst. qu. mr. gen. n. div. of the army, dur. abs. of Maj. Ramsey on leave, Oct. 9.

JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. to join, Oct. 3.

KAY, Lieut. B. appd. as a special case line adjt. at Hyderabad, fr. Nov. 1, the date of the abolition of the brigade majority at that

station

KENDALL, Lieut. sappers and miners, to rejoin hd. qrs. at Poona-LOWNDES, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 29th N.I. in suc. to Nut-

MACDONALD, Capt. M. M. 22nd N.I. to join, Oct. 3.

MARSH, Ens. N. posted to 18th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, 1849, v.

Colebrook, dec.

MILLER, Lieut. H. N. 1st fus. pl. at disp. of govt. of India for emp. with Punjab guide corps, Oct. 3.

NEWNHAM, Lieut. N.I. 23rd L.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of

Etheridge.

NUTTALL, Lieut. to asst. staff officer to wing of 29th N.I. Oct. 9. PENNY, Capt. J. 1st L.C. to join Oct. 3. PHILLIPS, Ens. A. ranked and posted to 29th N.I. as ens. v.

PHILLIPS, Ens. A. ranked and posted to 29th N.I. as ens. v. Rolton res. Sept. 26.

PITTMAN, 2nd Lieut. R. fr. 1st to 4th batt. inf. to proceed forthwith and join 1st comp. at Mooltan, v. Reid.

PROCTOR, Lieut. to perform duty of adj. to 21st N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Wilkinson, Oct. 9.

REID, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. attached to No. 5 L. F. batt. as a temp. measure; transf. fr. 4th batt. to h. brig. to join Oct. 1.

ROBERTSON, Brig. to com. the 1st class brig. at Deesa, Oct. 3.

SCOBIE, Maj. D. M. 29th N.I. to make over com. of Scinde camel corps to Capt. Fitzgerald.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engs. att. to do duty with sappers and miners.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engs. att. to do duty with sappers and miners,

SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engs. att. to do duty with sappers and managery to join at Poona, Oct. 1.

SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. to rec. ch. of the vet. dep. of 1st L.C.

THORP, Lieut. S. J. to act as qr.mr. and paymr. to 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. G. L. Thomson, on leave to Bombay, Oct. 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS. SOUTHBY, E. Sept. 29.

HARDY, B. Sept. 29.

ARTILLERY. MALCOLMSON, J. H. P. Sept. 29.

#### INFANTRY. DAVIDSON, C. Sept. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. W. 13th N.I. 1 mo. to Vingorla. AsH, Capt. J. art. 1 mo. in ext. Berthon, Capt. H. engs. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to remain in the Deccan and to pres. BERTON, Lieut. H. P. B. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m. c. BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c. BONORIE, Ens. R. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Kurrachee, on m.c. BONORIE, Ens. K. 8th N.I. ir. Oct. 1 to 31, to Kurrachee, on m.c. Bolton, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. Brown, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m.c. Cliffon, Ens. E. G. 2nd Eur. reg. 1 mo. in ext. DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. art. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m. c. DICKINSON, Ens. W. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to rem. at Kurrachen. che, on m. c. Dops, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m. c. DOUGLAS, Brig. to Kurrachee, on m. c.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. 1 mo. in ext.
EVANS, Capt. W. G. 1st fus. to Dec. 13, Simla, &c. m. c. FAIRBROTHER, Ens. J. 19th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m. c. FARQUHARSON, Corn. I. C. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. FIFE, Ens. John, 23rd N.L.I. 1 no. m. c. FULLER, Lieut. J. H. sap. and min. 1 mo. Bombay, m. c. GIBBARD, Lieut. H. S. art. 1 mo. in ext.

HOBART, Hon. C. R. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. in ext.

JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Decean, on m. c.

KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. Bombay, on m. c. LODWICK, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. I mo. Bombay, on m. c. LoDWICK, Capt. H. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Bombay. Lucas, Lieut. C. de W. art. 1 mo. to Ahmedabad.
MIGNON, Lieut. col. R. 1st Eur. reg. in ext. to Oct. 31, on m. c. ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. leave to Bombay canc.
SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c. SIBTHORPE, Ens. A. W. 28th N.I. Bombay, on m. c.

SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. Oct. 11 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c. SOPPITT, Lieut. M. J. 12th N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Dec. 12, to Bombay.

ST. GEORGE, Ens. G. 25th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to rem. at Kurra-

chee, on m. c.

STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
THORP, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. fr. Oct. 13 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

WATSON, Ens. 28th N.I. Oct 10 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS. &c.

OYD, Surg. J. conf. in app. of med. storekeeper at pres. in suc. to Straker, Oct. 9; as sup. surg. dur. abs. on duty in the Pun-jaub of Sup. surg. Straker, or until further orders. ovp. Surg. J. to be sup. surg. v. Doig, posted to presidency BOYD, Surg. J div. Oct. 12.

BOYCOTT, Assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of rt. wing 2nd Eur. L.I. dur. abs. of Bayne

DOIG, Surg. attached to presidency div. to be sup. surg. Oct. 3. DURHAM. Surg. A. tr. fr. 13th to 7th N.I. Oct. 10. GIBB, Supg. surg. H. to be inspector gen. of hospitals, fr. Oct. 3. HUSSEY, Asst. surg. att. to 13th N.I. Oct. 10.

IMLACH, Asst. surg. art. to rec. med. ch. of 4th co. 2nd bat. &c. fr.

Surg. Elliot, Oct. 2. KNAPP, Asst. surg. to ree. med. ch. of detachment of 20th and 25th

N.I. fr. Civ. surg. Atkinson, Oct. 9.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 3, v. Montgomery, resigned.

MONTGOMERY, A. inspector gen. of hospitals, perm. to retire from the serv. on pension of his rank, fr. Oct. 3. Peacel, Asst. surg. Scinde camel corps, to rec. med. ch. of wing

PEACH, Asst. surg. Scinde camei corps, to rec. med. cn. of wing 29th N.I. Oct. 3.

ROOKE, Surg. B. P. to offic. as supt. surg. dur. abs. of Straker.

ROOKE, Offic. sup. surg. attached to southern div. Oct. 12.

WATKINS, Surg. F. W. tr. fr. 7th to 13th N.I. Oct. 10.

WARD, Asst. surg. 1st Belooch bat. to rec. med. ch. of hd. qr. wing of 29th N.I. on. dep. of Asst. surg. Pirie to join L. W. at Larkhana, Oct. 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. leave canc. GEAY, Surg, P. N. V. B. to Nov. 20, Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIRNFATHER, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore.
BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to the Elphinstone.
BARROW, Mids. of the Tigris, perm. to reside on shore.

BATT, Lieut. fr. the Queen to comm. the Acbar. BOWIE, Asst. surg. of the Feroze, perm. to reside on shore. CAMPBELL, Comm. fr. Sesostris to the Queen, Sept. 12; to ch. of

the victualling stores.

CHILD, Lieut. S. of the Moozuffer, perm. to reside on shore.

CHILD, Prov. mate O. fr. the Hastings to the Queen, as mate and store accountant, fr. Sept. 6.

DAWSON, Mids. W. M. of the Auckland, perm. to reside on shore.

EDLIN, Mids. of the Hastings, perm. to reside on shore.

ELDER, Mids. of the Moozuffer, perm. to reside on shore.

ETHERIDGE, Lieut. of the Ajdaha, perm. to reside on shore.

GILBERT, Asst. surg. to assume med. ch. of the Tiyris, at Butcher's Island.

HEATHCOTE, Mids. of the Hastings, perm. to reside on shore. HORDEN, Mids. of the Moozuffer, perm. to reside on shore. JAMES, Lieut. of the Queen, perm. to reside on shore. LAWLESS, Mids. H. perm. to resign, Sept. 27. MONK, Mids. of the Hastings, perm. to reside on shore. SELBY, Lieut. to com. the surv. brig Taplee, fr. Sept. 1. TRONSON, Lieut. to perform duties of clerk in ch. of the Buphrates. VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to the Feroze. WHISH, Mate fr. the Queen to the Taptee, as mate and asst. surv. fr. Sept. 6.

YELPH, Mids. of the Moozuffer, perm. to reside on shore.

#### DOMESTIC.

BOCARRO, the wife of John, d. at Bombay, Oct. 13. CHRISTIE, the lady of Captain Tolfrey, s. (still-born) at Belgaum, Sept. 28.

CORFIELD, the wife of A. d. at Rutnagherry, Sept. 29.
DE MEIRANDA, the wife of Francis, s. at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 27.
FRANCES, the wife of Lieut. J. 5th L.I. d. at Dharwar, Oct. 5.
GOODWIN, the lady of Lieut. R. T. s. at Sholapore, Sept. 10.
IRELAND, the wife of Mr. s. at Bombay, Oct. 9.
ROW, the wife of Commander M. s. on board the ship Julia, Oct. 6. VEARS, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Sept. 29. WEAVERS, the wife of Joseph, s. at Khetwaddy, Sept. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

BETHAM, R. G. (Ind. navy), to Laura, d. of the late J. Wilkins, at Bombay, Oct. 5.

BEESTON, Benjamin Waterloo Wellington, to Mrs. Matilda Tas-

sell, at Bombay, Oct. 15.

JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. Thomas B. to Mary Jane Rubens, d. of

John R. Bulmer, at Tannah, Oct. 10.

BROOKS, Lieut. col. John, 2nd L.C. at Naples, Aug. 27. BROWN, Catherine Elizabeth, the wife of Frederick L. at Mazagon, Oct. 11.

DIMOCK, Elizabeth Sarab, inf. d. of Asst. surg. at Bombay,

MAYERS, Clara Ormond, inf. d. of Capt. J. P., H.M.'s 86th, at

Deesa, aged 10 mo. Sept. 26.
Monk, Capt. H. at sea, on board the ship Sulimany, Sept. 2.
SCALES, Georgenia Janet, d. of George, at Parell, Sept. 16. TAYLOR, Mrs. Katherine, at Poons, aged 28, Sept. 30.

## ARRIVALS

OCT. 2. William Darley, Cammell, Hull; Worcester, Hawkins, Liverpool.—3. American barque Pilot, White, Muscat; steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—4. Childe Harold, Byres, Port Adelaide.—5. B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Surat.—8. Steamer Carnac, Beyts, Surat.—9. H. C. steamer Atalanta, Hopkins, Suex; barque Marchioness of Douro, Woodworth, London; B.S.N. Co.'s steamer, Surat, Banks, Kurrachee.—10. Brig Alchymist, Pearson, Hartlepool; ship Julia, Row, Mauritius.—11. Steamer Sir J. Jejechhoy, Clark, Surat; Lady Peel, Fraser, Sydney.—12. Brig Amisade, Mozambique; Imaum of Muscat, Riches, Mauritius; Westminster, Michie, Downs.—12. Constance, Vaulking, Mauritius; Dorothy, Moodie, Port Phillip; ship Sulimany, China. [The commander, Monk, died at sea on the 2nd September.]—13. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—16. Steamer Sir J. Jejechhoy, Clark, Bancoot; B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, Banks, Surat. coot; B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, Banks, Surat.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Surat, from Kurrachee.-Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Berry and two rer Surat, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Berry and two children, Miss Moore, Lieut. col. J. Hobson, 1st fusiliers; Capt. F. T. Powell, I.N.; Capt. J. Anderson, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Lightfoot, 2nd tr. H.A.; Ens. Watson, 28th N.I.; W. Coleg. Esq. 2nd Class: Mrs. Jones, Miss Samuel, Messrs. Monnett and Moore. Deck: 25 natives.

Moore. Deck: 25 natives.

Per Julia, from the Mauritius.—Mrs. Row and son, Capt. C. S.
Cochraine, H.M.'s 64th foot; D. J. Haslewood, Esq.; and 79
returned emigrants. (One died on the passage.)

Per Sir J. Jejeebhoy, from Surat.—117 natives.

Per Ladg Peel, from Sydney.—Thomas Cooper, Esq., merchant, and Dr. Wylie.

Per Amisade, from Mozambique.—Four Portuguese.
Per Imaum of Muscat, from the Mauritius.—Mrs. Riches and child, and 207 returned emigrants.



Per Westminster, from London. - Mr. Walmesley, Dr. Waving, ast. surg. Madras army; Lieut. E. L. Bennett, 29th Bom. N.I.; Mr. E. J. Chickley, cadet Bom. army; Messrs. H. J. Edwards, and H. M. Chester, volunteers Indian navy. Steerage: Mrs. Bickmore, 20 marine boys for the Indian navy; three native women

and one native man.

Per Constance, from MAURITIUS.—Garritt Muller, Francis Chevners, and Goolaum Hussein.

Per Dorothy, from PORT PHILLIP.—Messrs. J. Nators and J. Hawkins.

Per Sulimany, from CHINA.-Mrs. Monk and Ardasseer Byram-

Per steamer Atalanta.-Mrs. Brown and a European female servant; Mrs. De Blaquire; Capt. R. Moorcroft, 19th M.N.I.; Capt. H. P. Hill, 9th M.N.I.; and James Graham, Esq. From Aden. -Lieut. Lucas, Bombay art.

Per Phlox, from SURAT.-Mr. Jackson and 60 natives. Per Dwarka, from SURAT .- Mrs. Fawcett and child; E. G. Faw-

cett, Esq. c.s.; one 2nd class, and 26 natives.

Per Carnac, from Surat.—Lieut. Thompson, and several natives.

Per Pallas.—Mr. H. R. Farnson, H.M.'s 60th rifles.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2. Moffatt, Smith, Liverpool.—3. Steamer Acbar, Bath, Aden and Suez.—4. Steamer Sir J. Jejechhoy, Clark, Surat; George Cuvier, Larne, Bordeaux.—7. Steamer Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—9. Captain, James, London; steamer Dwarka, Fisher, Kurachee.—10. Royal Albert, Whiteside, London; steamer Bombay, Harlands Coast and Calcable, Fargarger Hazlewood, Coast and Colombo; Ferozepore, Masterton, London; Haziewood, Coast and Colombo; Ferozepore, Masterton, London; George Cuvier, Larne, Malabar Coast and Bordeaux.—12. Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Clark, Surat; steamer Surat, Banks, Surat.—13.

Mary Ann, Mahomed Ebrahim, Nacodalı, Calcutta; John Spencer, Lidbetter, Calcutta.—15. Prince Albert, Thompson, Calcutta; La Grenowille, Rosquer, Bourbon; Champion, Stevenson, Calcutta; Sefinatulla, Abdulla Hoonshee, Nacodah, Penang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per John Scencer to Chauster.

Per John Spencer, to CALCUTTA .- Lieut. Moore.

Per Champion, to CALCUTTA .- Mrs. Stevenson and two children, and four natives.

Per Sir J. Jejeebhoy, to SURAT .- Mrs. Fawcett and child; E. G.

Per Sural, to Surat.—Seventy-five natives.
Per Mary Ann, to CALCUTTA.—Twenty-five natives.
Per John Spencer, to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Moore, a ship carpenter, and servant.

Per La Grenouille, to BOURBON .- Mons. Frank Framaine, and two Abyasinians.

Per Prince Albert, to CALCUTTA .- Mrs. Thompson and two children.

Per Phlox, to Subat.—Fifty natives.

Per Ferozepore, to London.—Lieuts. G. Clapcott and W. Hutchinson, H. M. 60th rifes.

The Charles to Kunnicular — Mrs. Drought. Mrs. Rolland.

Per Dwarka, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Drought, Mrs. Rolland, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. H. A. Drought, I.N.; Captains H. Rolland and J. Brown, 27th N.I.; Captain E. Whichelo, deputy commissary general; Major J. Sinclair, artillery; Lieut. C. T. Palin, 19th N.I.; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th N.I.; Lieut. Wilson, J. G. Volcart, Esq. and 15 parties. and 15 natives.

Per Bombay, to the COAST and CEYLON.—Mrs. J. St. B. Brown and European female servant, W. Brooke, Esq.; James Oughter-son, Esq.; Capt. R. Moorcroft, 19th M.N.I.; 2 second class, and

Per steamer Queen.—Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Blake and infant, with an European female scrvant; Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. A. Montgomery, late of the Bo. Medical Board; Capt. Blake, Bo. art.; Dr. Atkinson, the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Bombay; Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Hobart, 26th Bo. N.I.; Supt. surg. J. Doig, Bo. army; Lieut. W. C. Stileman, 15th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. W. M. S. Bolton, 2nd Bo. N.I.; and Lieut. H. L. Gibbard, Bo. art.

# COMMERCIAL.

# BECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Oct. 17, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan					Rs.119 a 120 per 100 Sa			
5	Do.				Rs. 106 a 1064 do.			
5	Do.				Rs. 1054 do.			
5	Do.				Par a disct.			
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	•••	Rs. 89 a 90 per 100 Sa.			
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 861a87p.100Co.'s.			
4	Do.				Rs. 861 a 87 do.			

BANK SHARES. Bombay Bank..... Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 231 a 24 p. ct. pm Oriental Bank...., 1,000 each 500 do. Transf.luks.closed Commercial Bank..., 1,000 each 500 do. 131 per cent. dis. Agra Bank ....., 500 each 500 do. 2 a 3 per cent. dis.

FRICES OF BULLION.	
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 14 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £	., 11 a 11 4 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	220½
German Crowns, ,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	1041 a 1041
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	163
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	17 to 174

U	n rond	on, at						
6 m	onths'	ight, p	er rupe	e 1s. 1	103d. *		For documen	t bills.
	••	•				10\$d.	For credit	do.
	••	• •		18. 1	0-9-16d.		For bank	do.
4	••	• •	••	18.	101d.		Do.	do.
2			••	15.	10≹d.		Do.	do.
1		••	••	ls.	10åd.		Do.	do.
1 da	v'8	••		15.	9åd.		Do.	do.
On	Ćalcutt	a at 60	days'	sight.	per 100	l a	per ct. dis.	
					<u>.</u>			
			at:	sight		. 4 as	. per cent. p	rem.
Oα	Madras	at 30	days'	ight		. 994		
		• • • • •	ats	igh <b>t</b>		. 8 a	10 as. per ct.	prem.
On	China :	at 60	days's	ight pe	er 100 dirs	. Rs. 2	210 to 211.	-

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 21. 17s. 6d. to 3l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 31. 5s. per. ton.

#### MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17 .- A moderate business in grey fabrics has taken place during the fortnight, but without any improvement in prices; after the termination of the Dewallee holidays, however, a brisk trade may be expected to spring up. The supplies to hand since last report have been very moderate:—For grey domestics a better inquiry than formerly now exists, 8,457 pieces have been disposed of at prices varying from Rs. 4 7-16ths to Rs. 12 3-8ths per piece. The same remark applies to grey longcloths, of which 2,450 pieces have been sold at from Rs. 5 3-16ths to Rs. 5 15-16ths per piece. Of grey madapollams, 32,800 pieces (12,700 of which were coarse makes) have been sold at from Rs. 2 1-16th to Rs. 4: 3½ annas per piece,—showing a slight decline on former rates. Grey shirtings per piece,—snowing a siight decline on former rates. Grey shirtings are scarce and in demand: 3,650 pieces have been sold at from Rs. 5 3-16ths to Rs. 5 13-16ths per piece. 6,800 pieces of grey jacconets have been disposed of at from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 9-16ths per piece. The descriptions in request at the date of last report continue to be inquired after. In bleached and fancy goods scarcely any transactions have taken place,—the only description of the former at all in demand being jacconets.

In Metals.—Sheathing and brazier's copper have slightly advanced in price; while those of Swedish steel in tubs, and British bar,

round neil rod, and hoop iron, have given way a trifle.

## CEYLON.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MODIFICATIONS OF PENSION RULES.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Sept. 12 .- His Exc. the Governor having received instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, modifying in certain respects the rules under which pensions to public officers of this colony are now regulated, under the minutes of the 3rd July, 1845, 28th August and 4th December, 1846, and 30th January, 1847, has directed that the same be published for general information.

1. In assigning superannuation or retired allowances according to the specified scales in the above minutes the increased rates of allowance authorised by those scales after periods of five years' service shall not take effect immediately after the completion of each period; but the authorised rate shall be apportioned according as the service might exceed such completion and approach the next period of increase. Thus, for example, upon a salary of 120%. per annum, the maximum allowance authorised by the minutes after a service of twenty and not exceeding twenty-five years, being 5-12ths or 50%. the increase of 10% shall be distributed by annual apportionments between the twentieth and twenty-fifth year of service, as follow :-

Service 20 years		Allowance £42	
,,	21',,	,, 44	
,,	22 ,,	,, 46	
"	23 ,,	,, 48	
	94	50	

and in like manner the minutes authorising the allowance of 6-12ths or 60%. for service from twenty-five to thirty years, the apportionment shall be

or 2	years	<b>£</b> 52
26		54
27	7 ,,	56
28	3 ,,	58
29		60

and in the same ratio with reference to longer or shorter service.

2. Should the term of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a guatuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

3. The apportioned rates above mentioned, giving the maximum allowance for the last year of each period to which the scales of the minutes are adapted, are, however, only to be granted



in cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service; but where the testimony as to fidelisy, diligence, and merit, is in any respect defective, a deduction will be made from the apportioned rate, either of one-fifth or of greater or less amount; or the grant of allowance will be altogether withheld where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct.

4. But in cases of special merit it will remain open to her Majesty's Government to award the maximum allowance warranted by the scales of the minutes to the shortest terms of service, or to give such extraordinary recompense as they may deem expe-

dient.

5. The services in respect of which superannuations are granted ought, in all cases, to have been continuous, unless interrupted by reduction of office, or other temporary suspension of employment, not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of

the party.

6. In cases of suspension of employment on reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned according to the above rules; on condition, however, that the parties receiving the same will be liable to; be recalled into service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

By His Excellency's command,
J. EMERSON TENNENT, Col. Sec.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MOOYAART, H. to be commr. of court of req. and police mag. of Malagam. Oct.

Malagam, Oct.
PARSONS, J. to be act. asst. to gov. agent for n. prov.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

BELL, D. at Kandy, Oct.

## CHINA.

We mentioned that, on hearing of the murder of the Governor of Macao by the Chinese on the 22nd of August, H.M.S. Amazon and H.M. steamer Medea went over at once in order to restore confidence by their appearance; two American and one French men-of-war have been there for the same purpose. Since the Portuguese soldiers captured a small Chinese fort outside the barrier, three days after the murder, there have been no acts of hostility on either side; the number of Chinese killed and wounded on that occasion was not far from 70; in Canton exaggeration has swollen the number to over a hundred. The Chinese within the walls of Macao are quiet; there has been neither riot nor plunder, and the presence in the town of marines belonging to the French and American ships of war will have an excellent effect.

The Chinese commissioner's reply to the despatch from the Macao Government, informing him of the crime that had been committed, was not received when the last packet closed. It came to hand a few days later, and is marked by the cool insolence of its tone. It is said that the answer sent to Mr. Bonham's communication was much in the same strain. The Macao Government answered seriously; but it had little, if any, effect. About the 20th, Government received another communication (we rather think not written by Sue himself), offering to deliver up the head and hand of the late Governor, also a head said to be that of one of the murderers, provided the Portuguese would release the three Chinese soldiers captured at the barrier gate on the 25th ult. To this the Portuguese could not consent; much value being put on the evidence of the soldiers. It is said they were on guard when the murder was committed,-witnessed the whole affair,—and feasted in the guard-house with the murderers, the head and hand being there until near midnight, when they embarked for Canton. They reached Canton the following evening, when there was much rejoicing within the city. At Whampoa-in sight of the foreign shipping-there was a public procession a few days later. Many Chinese soldiers were present, carrying with them the figure of a European on horseback, which they placed in the temple of one of their idols. Rumours are current of rewards, and even rank, having been conferred on the murderers; but of this, foreigners have no certain knowledge.

The authorities at Macao will spare no exertion to get at the truth; no sane man for a moment can believe that this was the act of mere desperate ruffians. Plunder was not their object; before they committed the deed a retreat was secured to Canton, and the very hour of their arrival at the city timed.

It now appears that some days previous to the murder a mandarin vessel moored in the bay near the barrier. She anchored off the Praya on the evening the deed was done, and left some time during the night. It is probable that, after marking the state of excitement, this boat put off and embarked the murderers according to previous arrangement. An express boat despatched for Canton that evening returned, stating that they had been fired at by pirates and compelled to return. The crew of the express assert that the boat which prevented their going further was the identical mandarin boat we have referred to.

The Chinese continue repairing their fortifications at Caza Branca, but whether they meditate hostilities is mere conjecture. The officials take the capture of their fort by the Portuguese and the slaughter of part of the garrison very quietly. The mandarins merely demanded back the fort, the barrier guard-house, and the three prisoners; they made no comment on the number killed and wounded. Knowing how very difficult it is to deal with them in an ordinary accidental homicide, when a foreigner happens to take the life of a Chinese, it is difficult to believe that they will refrain from demanding satisfaction.—Friend of China, Sept. 28.

PIRACY.-Parties in Europe who are in the habit of seeing Hong-Kong papers must be struck with the number of piracies reported. Numerous as they are, not one case in ten finds its way into the local papers, or is even heard of by Europeans. They prey upon their own people, avoiding European vessels and boats as a rule, though sometimes foreigners do not pass scatheless. Recent events have disclosed what no Englishman in China had any idea of. A well-appointed piratical fleet, consisting of not fewer than fifty junks, carrying each from eight to twenty guns (some of them long heavy 18-pounders), was sweeping the coast from the Gulf of Tonquin and the island of Hainan to the entrance to the Canton river. A couple of months ago a large junk from Singapore (commanded by an Englishman) reported having been captured by a piratical fleet cruising off Hainan, and that he had been compelled to ransom himself and vessel. By fishermen and others similar reports were brought in. By a late arrival from Singapore it was ascertained that the brig Dido was chased by pirates off Hainan, and narrowly escaped; the ship Sylph, from Hong-Kong to India, with a valuable freight of treasure, was signalled by the Dido the following day, standing in for the land, and as she had not reached Singapore, it was feared she had been taken. On hearing of the non-arrival of the Sylph, H.M.'s steamer Medea was promptly despatched to make search for the missing vessel along the Hainan coast. On the morning of the 7th inst. the Medea anchored off Tien-pahk, where had then congregated the whole pirate fleet with their prizes. Unfortunately, from her draught of water, the Medea could not get over the bar, and it would have been folly to attempt cutting out such force with her boats. After taking and destroyroceeded to Hainan, and returned to the port on this 12th, having gained no intelligence of the Sylph. In the meantime, the owner of the Sylph engaged the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel Canton, and with a party of marines and seamen on board belonging to H.M.S. Amazon, she followed on the Medea's track, but three days later. On the evening of the 9th the Canton passed nearly the whole pirate fleet; they had stolen out of the bay of Tien-pahk after the Medea sailed for Hainan. Had the Medea remained blockading Tien-pahk a couple of days longer, the Canton would have arrived, and the whole fleet been then captured. And not only the pirates, but also their prizes, and people who visit their haunts to buy the plunder. To the Supplement we refer for a short narrative of the Medea's cruise, and also that of the Canton. Captain Jauncey, it will be observed, speaks of a Macao woman who told them that the junks were all pirates. This woman has since been taken on board a junk at Cumsingmoon, and there are grounds to suspect that part of the squadron at Tien-pahk had gone to that anchorage to trade away their plunder. At present we forbear saying much; the woman (Akeu) has been kept by a foreigner for many years, and this is not her first visit to the pirates' haunts. Two of these junks were taken possession of by the American brig Dolphin: they had cotton and produce on board, which, from certain marks, is supposed to be British property. Commodore Geisinger, on this ground, wrote to Captain Troubridge tendering him the prizes; they were brought over by H.M.'s brig Columbine, and the case is being investigated to-day. On the 19th the H. C.'s steamer Philogethon—with three armed boats from the Amazon and Columbine in tow-started on a cruise, there being good grounds to believe that Shap-ng-tsai and his fleet were at the island of St. John's. On arriving there they learned that Shap-ng-tsai had sailed for Tien-pahk, where he intended to repair damages. The Phlegethon had a short supply of fuel, and could not follow. On the 23rd the Amazon and

Phlegethon both sailed, expecting to find Shap-ng-tsai at Tienpahk, or in that vicinity. At Mamee they learned that he returned to Tien-pahk on the 21st, and, after capturing some junks and burning the village of Chappa, he sailed for Hainan, finding the English were after him. Hearing that some pirates were blockeding the fishermen in a bay on the west coast, the Columbine, went to their relief yesterday. No doubt this is part of the great squadron, which is now distributed over the coast as far as the southern point of Hainan .- Friend of China, Sept. 28.

DR. GUTZLAFF is about to visit Europe, after an absence of twenty-three years. That long term has been passed in China, or among the Chinese. Perhaps no foreigner of the age has more thoroughly identified himself with the people; their literature, religion, government, history, and social and domestic habits, have been investigated by a mind which finds pleasure in study. Even in personal appearance the learned gentleman has, in a degree, become Chinese.—Ibid.

The Express, with the London mail of July 24, reached Hong-Kong on Sept. 11.

DOMESTIC.

BROOKS, Mrs. J. A. s. at Victoria, Sept. 5.
WILD, the lady of Capt. E. A. of the schooner Sidney, s. at Victoria, Sept. 24.

MARRIAGE.

EDDINGTON, Lieut, J. G. H.M.'s 95th reg. to Eliza, d. of the late James Macpherson, at Victoria, Sept. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. ARBIVALS.

AUG. 31. Tulloch Castle, Greig, Bombay; Sidney, Wild, Shanghae.
—SEPT. 3. Wigeon, Capes, Singapore.—4. Dart, Porter, Shanghae; Vancourer, Fuller, New York.—5. Reindeer, Ennight, Liverpool.—6. Oncider, Cressy, New York.—7. Madura, Smith, Madras; Emu, Smith, Calcutta.—11. Achilles, Evans, Bombay.—12. Sea Witch, Reynell, London; Red Rover, Oliver, Calcutta.—14. Tamarang, Buckle, Tutocorin.—17. Ariel, Burt, Calcutta.—18. Poppy, Cole, Calcutta; Gallant, Convew, Calcutta; Charles Grant, Evans, Bombay; India, Campbell, Bombay; Vixen, M'Murdo, East Coast.—19. Ripsima A Maria, Heckford, Calcutta; Albert Edward, Stoddart, Liverpool.—20. Orpheus. Neill, Bombay: Hair, Mordy. Stoddart, Liverpool.—20. Orpheus, Neill, Bombay; Blair, Mordy, Bombay; Omyum, Oliveria, Lisbon.—21. Nymph, Wilson, Woomang.—25. Swithamley, Jennings, Bombay.—27. Hongkong, Hill,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Achilles.—Messrs. Smith, Bacon, Howell, Forbes, Benet, and Senor Pereira and servant, Capt. Brook and servant.

and Senor Pereira and servant, Capt. Brook and servant.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. Nymph, Wilson, Woosung; Samuel Russell, Palmer, New York.—31. Malla, Potts, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Palmyra, Campbell, London.—3. T. W. Scars, Graves, New York.—5. Eagle, Lovett, Singapore and Calcutta.—7. Countess of Scafield, Leash, Shanghae.—8. Anna Eliza, Davis, Shanghae.—10. Sea Gull, Langley, Manila; Patna, Rorison, Liverpool.—11. Monarch, Duncanson, London.—12. Mohavk, Morison, London.—17. Bahamian, Hawkins, Liverpool.—19. Sidney, Wild, Bombay; Howqua, Low, New York.—22. Arrow, Young, Calcutta; China, Fergusson, London; De Drie Marias, Verbeck, Hamburgh.—23. Amazon, Troubridge, Hainan; Mazeppa, Dowan, Shanghae.—24. Denia, Barcham, East Coast.—25. Widgeon, Capes, Amoy.—27. Oquendo, Mercador, Manila. Mercador, Manila.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

-For Southampton .- Mrs. Stirling, Dr. Gutzlaff, Per Achilles .-Hon. W. Napier; Lieut. C. T. Clements, Ceylon Rifle Reg.; Messrs. G. Brandis, D. Johnson, J. Littlejohn, W. Macoab, Livingston. For MADRAS.—Mr. H. Parkes. For BOMBAY.-D. P. Pattell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Lackerstein and servant.

COMMERCIAL. Canton, Sept. 28, 1849. EXCHANGES.

A shade higher than last month; for England 6 months' Bills

Sycee Silver for duty has ranged from 8.5 to 9.6; or perhaps even beyond this figure at times.

PREIGHTS.

Difficult to obtain at 31. 10s. to London or Liverpool with 5s. to 10s. more to the outports. Tonnage is abundant.

MARKET.

CANTON, SEPT. 27.—A good business has been done during the month in raw cotton, at a slight advance on the improved rates advised last month. The arrivals of cotton yarn had been considerable, and adding to the heavy stocks previously pressing on the market, prevented any great advance in the price. Prices have become firm prevented any great advance in the price. Prices have become firm and current, where the month previous they were mostly nominal. Present rates leave the shipper a serious loss on late Manchester prices; the sales this month are fully 900 bales. Grey cotton long cloths had fallen to a very low price, especially for light goods; but attention having been attracted to them by speculators, an advance

of 5 to 7 cents took place and has been maintained on 56 to 64 reed goods; while finer sets, say 66 to 72, have receded in value; the best 72 reed of 9½ catties will not fetch more than 2½ dollars, each price duty paid; though many holders are firm in their refusal to accept such low prices. Metals.—Iron has fallen again in price for every kind except hoop, of which the quantity on the market is very small; every arrival now further depresses the market, as this article is very easily brought down in price when the stocks on hand are heavy; the buyers being combined to such an extent that the trade is almost a monopoly. About 5,000 piculs have sold, each parcel

# BORNEO.

The following detailed account of the operations of the expedition, organized by Sir James Brooke (who accompanied it), against the Sarebas and Sakarran pirates of Borneo, is given in the Journal of the Indian Archipelago: -

On the 25th July, the steamer Nemesis, with the boats of the Albatross and Royalist in tow, left the river, followed by the Sarawak flotilla. On the 27th, the steamer and boats rendezvoused at Kaluka, and on the 28th the Nemesis, being somewhat short of fuel, returned to the mouth of the Sarebas, to collect wood. Certain information was received in the evening that a large pirate fleet had left Sarebas early on the 26th, and it was conjectured that the capture of the peaceful town of Sariki was the object of the expedition. A strong detachment of boats was instantly despatched by Capt. Farquhar to prevent this fleet escaping on their return by the Kaluka river, whilst the steamer, the men-of-war's boats, and some native prahus, guarded the Sarebas. This position was maintained for three days, whilst scout boats were sent out to give timely notice of the approach of the pirate fleet. On the evening of the 30th, intelligence was received that the pirates, after partially plundering Palo, and threatening the inhabitants, retired to a river called Si Maring, where it was conjectured they were plotting an attack on Siriki. The Palo people fied the same night to Rejang, and reported that all the powerful chiefs of Sarebas were out, and that they had counted 107 war prahus. This news revived the spirits of the expedition, and on the evening of the 31st the scout boats brought intelligence of the approach of the pirate Bala.

Every preparation was instantly made, and the Kaluka de-tachment moved to the entrance of that river, and discovered the pirates in great force passing at very long gunshot distance. Lieuts, Everest and Wilmshurst advanced in the cutters, and opened a are upon a portion of the pirate fleet, which was fully returned. The main body, however, pulled close in shallow water to the entrance of the Sarebas, and appeared, on seeing the effective preparations for their reception, to hesitate as to their future course of action, for some delay took place. This hesitation over, they rushed at the eastern point of the river, with the intention of forcing their way up the Sarebas in water too shallow for the men-of-war boats. were, however, met by the native force at the sandy point, and after a brief resistance, seized with a complete panic, the Bala divided, some escaping a-shore, some putting out to sea, and some crossing the river by a long detour. It was a bright moon-light night, and now commenced a series of small independent actions.

The steamer at the river's mouth management and kept up a hot and destructive fire. The men-of-war boats outside were playing the same game, whilst the Sarawak natives on either bank of the river, about 3½ miles across, were closely engaged with the pirates and intercepting their escape. The Nemi was everywhere cutting up the pirates; rockets, shells, shots, musketry were flying in all directions—blue lights and port fires illumined the scene. Over a space of fully seven miles, there was here a fight, there a chase. Here a pirate boat sunk at sea, whilst others were seeking safety (and often seeking it in vain) on shore, in an inhospitable jungle far from their homes. At about eleven o'clock the firing relaxed, and by twelve the pirates were no longer seen, and the English force was left to its repose.

At break of day on the following morning the result of the night's action became visible. On the eastern point, or Batang Marrow, lay upwards of sixty prahus, and on the beach for a long distance was strewed the débris of their large pirate fleet sunken boats were carried here and there with the tide-fully 2,500 men of the enemy sought refuge in the jungle, where our people were eagerly hunting them in detached parties.

Thus the pirates of Sarebas, caught red-handed in the fact, laden with plunder, and gorged with blood, met the fate they so richly deserved. Upwards of eighty prahus were captured (many from sixty to seventy feet long, and eight or nine feet in beam), and many men slain. It is difficult to calculate the exact number of the killed, but, at a low computation, three hundred must have fallen during the night's action, and many

wounded and exposed will swell the total loss of the pirates. The morning was occupied in destroying and appropriating the captured prahus, and orders having been given to show mercy to any of the pirates who wished to give themselves up, the fleet in the evening joined the steamer at Rembas.

The next morning, the 2nd August, an a lvance was made up the Sarebas, and the force anchored at Baring in the afternoon, and again proceeded at night to Sarueh. The next morning a Malay prisoner having been brought in, the following information of the movements of the destroyed pirate fleet was obtained. A force (by his account) of 120 boats had set out under the firm persuasion that the Malays of Sarawak would not make any attack during the Ramadan, or last month, and probably, he added, the chiefs had an idea of attacking Siriki. Having (as before mentioned) plundered Palo, they held a conference in the Si Maring and proceeded to Mato, capturing by the way two trading prahus, one laden with sago bound to Singapore, the other returning from that place with piece-goods,

The panic on finding both the Scatt was complete. Everybody (the prisoner added) lost his senses, and each boat thought only of reaching home.

It would be useless to describe the further movements of the expedition in detail, and it will suffice to say that the town of Paku was taken without resistance after a skirmish or two, and after some hard labour for two or three days in removing the Obstructions thrown across the narrow and shallow river. the 7th of August the expedition returned from the neighbourhood of Paku and rendezvoused around the Nemesis. A letter was, however, left at Paku, addressed to the pirates, pointing out their crime, and the punishment which had followed it, and offering terms, on the basis of the abandonment of piracy.

The original object of the expedition was now resumed, and the steamer and boats moved to Rejang, and advanced up the river eighty miles to the mouth of the Kanawit, inhabited by the piratical tribes—a successful excursion was made up this river—several long houses were destroyed, some piratical Bang-kongs taken, and some prisoners made. The same terms were kongs taken, and some prisoners made. Verbally offered to these people as had before been offered to the Sarebas, and three of their chiefs came in, and promised, as far as they themselves were concerned, to discontinue their piratical excursions; but they would not answer for the other chiefs, amongst whom "Buah Riah" of Ensabi is the most powerful and influential.

On the fourth day, the boats having once more rejoined, the On the fourth day, the boats having once more rejoined, the steamer proceeded about ten miles up the Rejang to Poe, inhabited by the Kanawit Dyaks, a tatooed race. These people, bited by the Kanawit Dyaks, a tatooed race. piratical themselves, and the guides of the Sarebas and Sakarran on their expeditions, were fined, and two slaves, captured by the Sakarrans resident up the Poe creek and sold to them, were set at liberty. The effect of these intermediate depôts of trade between the Malays and the pirates is, that the captives and plunder taken during their piratical excursions are exchanged for salt, iron, and other goods. Such depôts are the receptacles of plundered property, and must always be destroyed, in order that the pirates may not derive the profits from piracy which they have herectore done. The receiver of piratical plunder must be regarded in the same light as the pirate himself.

At Poe, this most successful expedition may be said to have ended, and it is only necessary to add that the Rejang is probably the finest and deepest river in Borneo, and when piracy shall be suppressed will become a place of note and a great producing country. The river Kanawit can send out some sixty or making, with Sarebas and Sakarran (previous to the recent defeat of the former), upwards of three hundred prahus engaged in piracy, either in the fleets or detached parties. The present expedition has dealt a heavy blow to this infamous system, and the best results may be expected from it, and the public and H.M.'s Government are greatly indebted to Capt. Farquhar for his conduct on an arduous and tedious service. All alike deserve thanks and applause, from the gallant commander of the Nemesis, and the officers engaged on the expedition, to the seamen and marines, for all alike did their duty with zeal and with cheerful-The news received from Sarawak when the boats were up the Rejang will further illustrate the system of piracy which has been allowed to grow up on the coast of Borneo. pears that, previous to the expedition from Sarawak proceeding to Sarebas, five piratical prabus had passed towards Sambas and Sirhassan. On their return on the morning of the 7th of August, these boats attacked the houses at the Moratabas entrance of Sarawak, and, though repulsed, subsequently captured a trading prahu and killed twelve men. They had before taken an island prahu, and killed some Chinese, off the entrance of the Sambas river, but the exact amount of mischief done by them has not

As it has before been said, it is very difficult to estimate the loss of the pirates during these proceedings, but it is satisfactory that no Englishman has lost his life from the enemy, and only four natives in personal encounters. It is gratifying to add, likewise, that women and children have been respected, and that the Malays, and even the Dyaks, have shown a great willinguess to introduce a humane system of warfare, and in this, as on many other points, to imitate the customs of their Euro-On the 23rd of August the expedition once more anchored at the entrance of the Rejang, and on the 24th the Nemesis entered the Moratabas.

# MAULMAIN.

Maulmain papers to the 31st ult. record an event of sufficient interest to have demanded and received an extra to itself-being nothing less than a violent, if not almost murderous, assault by a Burman upon the commissioner, Major Bogle. some grievance, real or fancied, to revenge, and, going to the The ruthan had residence of Major Bogle, he presented a petition to that officer, and, attacking him as he was reading the paper, struck him repeatedly with a short bludgeon, which he had carried in, conceased under his clothes. The native attendants of the commissioner, probably Bengali khitmutgars or chuprassees, paralysed by fear, no doubt, did not attempt to prevent the assault or to seize the perpetrator. We are glad to learn that Major Bogle was recovering from the effects of the injuries inflicted on him. - Hurkaru, Sept. 21.

The investigation preliminary to the trial at the sessions of the man, Nga Mho, who assaulted Major Bogle, with intent, as it is alleged, to kill him, seems to be their only subject of interest to extra provincial people. Our contemporaries are clamorous for vengeance on the wretch who raised his hand against the life of the commissioner. They would stretch the law the ine of the commissioner. They would stretch the law to its fullest extent, if not a little beyond it, for his especial benefit, in meting out his punishment; but we observe that the Times, though affecting no doubt of his guilt, is so anxious that he should have a fair trial, that it does the officers of the commission, as we think, some injustice in declaring its belief that they are none of them likely to be fair and honest judges. We trust that the wretch will have a fair trial; and we would hope that those who have to try him are above the influence of any such bias as that attributed to them. If convicted, as it is highly probable he will be, the criminal will be deserving of the heaviest penalty which the law warrants, and, of course, he will suffer it; but we are sure that the fact of his crime having been perpetrated on the principal person of the place, or of "an indignity having been committed on the whole of the British population," will not be taken into account to increase its severity.—Ibid. Oct. 3

# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 22nd September announce that the Neptune, with 282 convicts on board, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 19th. As soon as her arrival was known in Cape Town, the members of the Anti-Convict Committee of Vigilance proceeded to Simon's Bay, to take such immediate precautions as the case might require. Early next morning the alarm was given by the sounding of the gong at the Town hall, and the tolling of bells in the churches. Though great excitement prevailed, the general feeling was evidently one of relief and satisfaction. No difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the necessity of employing instant and decisive measures to put an end to the suspense and anxiety which had prevailed for nearly three months, disorganising everything, government, society, and business of every kind. A letter was sent to his Excellency by the Municipal Board of Cape Town, stating in plain terms, that as "the people have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and pie have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and shall not be landed, or be kept in any of the ports of this colony," the board trusted his Excellency, in accordance with his often expressed desire to promote the well-being of the colonistic of the colo nists, would order the Neptune, after victualling, to leave, declaring that he would be responsible for any consequences that might ensue from his refusal. A reply informed the Board, that his Excellency would adhere to the determination he had previously announced; that the ship would, therefore, ride at anchor in Simon's Bay until advices were received from the Home Government, which would probably be within a month or six weeks; and he regretted the tone of the Board's letter, which the prevailing excitement might excuse but could not justify. The reading of the letter was followed by groans and other expressions of disapprobation. The excitement throughout the town continued to increase. Many mercantile establishments were closed, and business was generally suspended.

# LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, 20th September, Dr. Buist, in laying a collection of specimens on the table from Sewree, said that, in cases where the fortuon the table from Sewree, and that, in cases where the fortu-nate combination of a heavy fall of rain, a stormy sea, and high tide, came together, as they had done a few days before, the geologist might look for disclosures he need not expect under a less fortunate state of things. The heavy rain of the 17th inst. had gr ooved a deep trench right through Sewree sands, which one tide had helped to clear away; the following tide filled it up, and effaced it altogether. Staying in the neighbourhood, he had visited the spot when in its most auspicious state for examination, and was surprised to find a geological arrangement he was not prepared for. They were all aware that the rocky portion of the island of Bombay consisted chiefly of trap, of different varieties; Tardeo and Malabar Hill were of basalt; most of the other rocks greenstone. Sewree Fort was built on a mass of chert, or black jasper,—the Lydean stone of the mineralogist, and touch-stone of the goldsmith,—the result, probably, of the outburst of the trap through a bed of clay. In the trap was curiously entangled considerable masses of stratified rock, containing impressions of fresh water plants, of frogs, and other fresh water animals. This was found along the base of Malabar Hill; it was beautifully exposed at the cut beyond Love Grove; it cropped out all along the eastern edge of the flats; and after for some time being buried under the trap, it re-appeared again under Nowrojee's Hill, near the Mount, and so all along by Chinchpoogly, round by Sewree Bay and Matoonga. This over the lower part of the island was overlaid by deposits of the newer pliocene periods, from three to fifteen feet thick; that is, at this stage of its existence, the group of islands, then some dozens in number, which now constitute Bombay, had all been simultaneously raised from the sea-whether rapidly or leisurely did not appear-by some eight or ten feet. The raised beach, which consisted entirely of sand, gravel, and sea-shells, such as those now found on our shores, was in most places converted into a solid concrete by cementation. The lime dissolved during the monsoon, when the water, which everywhere abounded, was impregnated with carbonaceous matter, or fixed air, was thrown down as the season advanced, and formed a variety of cementation, from which the concretion in question, as well as the konkur, or limestone nodules, and another variety of stony concretion, derived their origin. Of this material, a large number of the oldest houses in the native town were built. raised beach, whether loose or solid, extended over the drillground, Colaba, the lower part of the Observatory compound on the harbour side, and the whole of the Esplanade. It stretched out to the base of Malabar Hill, and so on towards Tardeo, where it was overlaid by a lagoon, or silt formation of very re-cent origin. It re-appeared near Worlee, and extended all under Mahim Wood northwood, and so on by Mahim, and continued towards Sion, re-appearing, after some interruption, along the verge of Sewree Bay, and under the village of Sewree. Along Sewree Bay was a large bed of blueish clay, filled with mangrove roots, konkur, and other matters, which he (Dr. Buist) had often examined, and always believed to have been a bed of more recent origin than the newer pliocene,-to have been deposited, in fact, as the ground was in process of elevation. It was obviously older than, and in several respects different in character from, the recent mud deposits in the neighbourhood, and attained a considerably higher level, being found at several points above high-water mark, where clayey matter could not have been deposited. The torrents of the 17th inst. had dispelled this illusion, and furnished a beautiful section, exhibiting a bed of three or four feet of clay, lying under a mass of from four to six feet of shells, gravel, and concrete. On surveying the beach with much care, he found the clay bed to extend from end to end; and at some places the difference betwixt the lowest level of the lowest mangrove roots in the clay bed and summit of the concrete was from fourteen to eighteen feet. The strata of the concrete dipped slightly three or four degrees towards the east, and occasionally varied considerably, so that the upward movement which raised them to their present level had not been tranquil or uniform. Near the fort, the lower beds had been washed away, and some seventy yards down the beach large masses of concrete, ten or twelve feet square, and two or three feet thick, were lying strewed over the clay bed in which the old mangroves still abounded. This was an evidence that the sea was here advancing,-the tough clay and harder strata of the concrete alone withstanding its ravages,-the intervening deposit, to the extent of many acres, had been carried away. The arrangement stood thus :-

Pliocene or concrete beds from four to eight feet thick.

Recent sea-sand concealing the junction of the clay and concrete.

Under all these a bed of clay two or three feet thick, with

Stratified rock, tuffa, trap, and chert.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the 25th August, Dr. McVicar read a paper on the Gan Sabbe, or Village Councils of the Singhalese, for the reinstitution of which a movement has recently taken place amongst the rural inhabitants of Ceylon. These institutions appear to have fallen into disuse since the possession of the island by the British, though the Charter of 1833 sanctioned them. About eighteen months ago they were re-established, and there are now not less than twenty between Negombo and Pantura.

These Courts or Councils, Dr. McVicar observes, trace their origin far back amongst the annals of Buddhism, and in their religious Olas are many records of the institution of and decisions given by these bodies. Dr. McVicar read several cases, which possessed high interest, more especially as two of them

which possessed high interest, more especially as two of them bore a similarity to portions of Holy Writ.

With regard to the first, the Pali Ola tells that, in the time of Bhodisat, a young mother laid her infant under the shade of a tree whilst she bathed, and that, during her ablutions, a demon, assuming the shape of a young female, approached the child, and after caressing it, obtained permission from the mother to take it up; but no sooner had she got the infant in her arms, than she run away with it. The mother pursued, and by her cries brought some neighbours to the rescue. The two women disputing the possession of the child, they were taken before Bhodisat and his Gan Sabbe, when, having heard the story which each had to tell, and to shew the Council the soundness of the decision he had arrived at, Bhodisat told the women to lay ho'd of the child, the one by the arms and the other by the legs, and see who would thus pull the infant from the other. They did so, but on the first cry of pain from the infant, the woman who was the mother ceased her hold of the child. Bhodisat turned to his Council and asked them which woman had shown the feeling of a mother? They of course replied, she who had ceased to pull when the child cried; and so judgment

The other legend relates that a number of virtuous men were falsely accused to the king, and condemned to be trodden to death by the royal elephant; but that, when the animal approached the innocent men, instead of doing them violence, as expected, it turned away and would not return. The accusers were thereupon condemned to die the death they had sought for

Colonel Low, writing from Kedda (or Quedah) says: "In all my numerous excursions in the jungles here, I have discovered undoubted relics of a Hindoo colony, with ruins of temples. This tract extends along the talus of the Kedda mountain Jerrei. Besides the Sivaic emblem, I found several copper coins. My researches have been unavoidably slow, from the almost impenetrable state of the forests, and from the necessity imposed on me by the mendacious or exaggerating propensities of the natives, and the absurd and vexatious jealousy of their rulers beyond our frontier. My researches have clearly proved that the people worshipped Buddha, and at the same time Siva, and perhaps some other Hindoo deities, but that these last classes appear to have predominated in the end, their advancement perhaps keeping pace with the gradual success of the Hindoos in India in their rivalry of the Buddhists. I may likewise mention that I found several small talismans of leaf gold amidst the foundations of These are of a triangular shape, and the base about an inch long, with old Siamese characters upon them, and several quotations from Pali or Sanscrit religious works, and in a character of the Pali closely approaching to, if it be not, the Nagari."

MALAY AMOKS. - Besides the ordinary amok amongst the Malays is one caused by disease or monomania. Dr. Oxley says: A man, sitting quietly amongst his friends or relatives, will, without provocation, suddenly start up, weapon in hand, and slay all within his reach. I have known as many as eight killed and wounded by a very feeble individual in this manner. day, no one could be more contrite, and when asked why he did it, the answer has invariably been, 'The Devil entered into me; my eyes were darkened; I did not know what I was about.' I have received this same reply on at least twenty different occa-On examination of these monomaniacs, I have generally found them labouring under some gastric disease, or troublesome ulcer, and these fearful ebullitions break out upon some exacerbation of the disorder.'

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

THURSDAY, November 22, 1849.

THE subject of "Conversions in India" has recently been discussed in a place where it is sure to attract a large share of attention,—the columns of the Times newspaper. Like all questions which deeply affect the public mind, this subject has given rise to very discordant opinions, not as to the end, but the means, and the correspondents of the Times represent the two extreme parties,—those who distrust all reports of success in conversion under the existing missionary system, and look to the slow progress of education for the due preparation of the native mind to receive the truths of Christianity; and those, on the other hand, who are for assailing at once the strongholds of Paganism, and who appeal to the triumphant reports of religious societies as encouraging evidence of the success of missionary efforts.

The discussion was initiated by an able writer, who, with the caution characteristic of his class, warns us of the danger incurred by interference with the religion of the Hindus; urging that the change from Paganism to Christianity should be wrought without that disastrous collision which precipitate measures must occasion; that wrong notions are entertained of the intellectual and moral qualities of the people of India, more especially the upper classes; that it is an egregious error to suppose that "the soil of India is bare," and that "with a broad-cast fling of the arm," it is only necessary to scatter the seed, and wherever it falls it will be sure to grow.

"I have no doubt," he says, "of its being desirable that the eastern as well as the western pagans should shake off their illusions; I have little doubt that, by degrees, they will do so; and that with time their minds will become pervious to the truth. But that result, momentous as it is, has hitherto been checked, and it will continue to be retarded, by our impatience. We have been hurrying to our term when we ought to have been attending to our course. Before we attempted to make the Indians Christians, we ought to have seen that they were fit—I would even say that they were capable—of being so. I never yet knew or heard of one single instance of a creditable convert to Christianity in India. I never knew an instance of one that was not as well a reproach to the creed he was adopting, as a warning to the one he had abandoned. Such converts as have yet been made, small as their number is, have served therefore no other purpose than that of deterring others from following their example. Instead, therefore, of thrusting our gift on the acceptance of the Indians, let us qualify them, or rather let us enable them to qualify themselves, for its attainment. Before they can become worthy converts, they must become willing converts. To pursue the right path usefully, they must be led into it by their own choice; and, to adhere to it steadily, they must be guided by inherent, not reflected light."

A counter-view of the question is presented by two other correspondents, who maintain that numerous converts, of respectable character, attest the success which has attended the exertions of missionaries, to whose reports they appeal, as well as to the fact that "several Christian denominations in Bengal and Bombay, as well as Madras, count their converts now, not by twos and threes, but by tens and hundreds," from many of whom European Christians might take lessons in humility and patient, persevering piety; and they contend that to argue that the natives of India must be first fitted to be Christians, and that civilization must precede conversion, is "a fatal error," since it is "limiting the direct power of God over the human heart." One of these writers plausibly urges that the manifest change which is

operating in Indian society, under which Brahmin influence, the result not of wealth but of superstition, is gradually declining, is the fruit of missionary labours, the natives themselves ascribing it to "the spread of missionary education among the people, by schools, by tracts, and by public preaching."

"An independence of thought is fast supplanting the grovelling servility of former ages, and, though the missionaries are often laughed at and jeered, as Christ's missionaries have always been by the heathen, yet their sayings and illustrations are not forgotten, and take a powerful hold upon the native mind. And thus the principles of Christianity are becoming the standard of morality throughout the land. Meantime, outward signs are not wanting to support the sanguine hopes of Christians, that Brahminism, that great barrier to the progress of our pure religion, is crumbling to ruin. Although at the principal old shrines pilgrims year after year attend, as formerly, in countless numbers, yet, in many of the great towns which are rising up to importance under our fostering hand, the great cars, of which every town has one, have almost ceased their yearly procession for want of hands to draw them, while in former times thousands would flock, obedient to the command of the Brahmins, to assist in parading through the streets their presiding deity. The civilization and enlightemment of the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly are much to be attributed to the spread of Christianity in the former, and almost wholly in the latter. Mysore and Canara are also feeling its influence."

The tendency of the former of these opinions is to create an indifference towards the object of conversion, and a desire to let things remain as they are, and estimate too highly the intellectual attainments of the Hindus, which the writer we have quoted perhaps exaggerates, when he says, "I have in no country met with better scholars than in the upper classes of the native Hindus," whose education, he adds, "has been as sedulously cultivated as our own, and whatever they have learned, they know well and apply judiciously." On the other hand, the zealots of missionary operations approach very closely the verge of coercive conversion. The Rev. Dr. Duff, indeed, in a work supposed to speak the sentiments of the Directors of the Church of Scotland Mission, boldly advocates immediate conversion, declaring that the employment of preparatory measures is "beginning at the wrong end;" that "all ameliorating schemes, of mere human devising, must, in the issue, prove abortive, and even if success should attend them up to their full measure of capacity of effecting good, they must still prove but poor, weak, and insufficient;" and he urges that we should "at once betake ourselves to that only effective scheme, which is announced and developed in the Blessed Volume of Inspiration."

Between these dangerous extremes, the Government of India pursues a prudent middle course, to which may be attributed whatever advance has really been made by Christianity in India,—namely, a steady perseverance in the diffusion of education by means of schools and colleges, in which all interference with the religious belief of the students is strictly forbidden.

Those who desire a more rapid attainment of the end in view, must either calculate upon miraculous agency, or misunderstand the manner in which great religious or moral changes are wrought in nations. The precedent, so often referred to, of the propagation of Christianity in the primitive ages, has no application to the present time. A scheme of superstition, most cunningly devised, intimately incorporated with the social institutions of a very peculiar system of civilization, and intrenched within formidable prejudices, derived from considerations which exercise a powerful influence upon all mankind, cannot be rationally

<sup>\*</sup> India and India Missions.



expected to give way upon the mere preaching of a creed scarcely comprehensible to men in the condition of the

Reasoning analogically from instances not rare in the moral government of the world, there appears nothing presumptuous or improbable in the supposition that it may be for wise and beneficent purposes that civilization should, in the present age, be made the pioneer of true religion; that, whilst false creeds may coexist with the darkest ignorance and the deepest moral depravity, Christianity should require, as a condition precedent, a certain degree of mental illumination, without which it is susceptible of only imperfect development.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD GOUGH's reply to an address from the citizens of Limerick, eulogistic of the eminent services of their distinguished townsman, contains the following passages: - "I would fain here gratefully acknowledge the goodness of that Gracious Power who by His divine grace has raised British India to that high position in which it now stands, and by a crowning victory successfully terminating the war in the Punjab, thereby to all human appearance insured the great blessings of peace. The more so, because surrounding states must feel, as well as the most warlike of them (the Sikh nation itself), that it was not by one simple action alone that British supremacy has been established, but that throughout a series of most trying operations, the discipline, indomitable courage, and endurance of the gallant troops under my command were everywhere triumphant, despite the numerous obstacles which conspired to oppose us. Par-liament has evinced in both Houses its sense of the services of that army. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased, upon my recommendation, to bestow upon many of its most distinguished officers honours or promotion, most grateful to the feelings of that general who has fourteen times led them to victory, and upon myself a further mark of her approbation, thus closing a career of fifty-six years in the service of my country, in which I have expended unreservedly, and to the utmost extent of my ability, the energies of a long life.—Simla, Sept. 7."

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART., died at his house in Fitzroy Square on the night of the 20th. We hope in our next issue to present a short memoir of this highly-respected gentleman, who, during a long career, in India and in England, as a senator, a merchant, and in private life, earned the esteem of all who knew him.

THE LE BAS PRIZE ESSAY .- The subject of this essay for 1850, founded at the University of Cambridge, is: "The political causes which conduced to the introduction and establishment of British sovereignty in India between the dethronement of Suraj-u-Dowlah and the second treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun.'

GHUZNEE AND SCINDE PRIZE MONRY .- Notice is given in the London Gazette, that the unclaimed shares of the prize money for the capture of Ghuznee, in July, 1839, on account of the 16th Dragoons and 13th Foot; and for the captures in Lower Scinde in 1843, under General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C. B., on account of the 41st regiment (only), will be payable at Chelsea Hospital on and after the 3rd of December.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF BENGAL. -On the 14th November, the winding-up of this Company's affairs, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, came on for hearing before the Master in Chancery Dowdeswell. The petition in support of the proposed process, verified by affidavit from Major General M'Leod, the chairman, and Robert Wolesley, the secretary to the Company, sets forth that the undertaking was projected and provisionally registered in April, 1845, for carrying out railway communication from the river Hooghly, near Calcutta, to Rajmahal, on the Ganges, with a branch to Burdwan, proposed capital 4,000,000l, in 80,000 shares of 50l. each, deposit 5s. per share. Shares were allotted to a large number of persons; who paid the deposit, which were applied in the affairs of the Company; and in August, 1815, a subscribers' deed was executed, to which Major-General M'Leod subscribed to the extent of 1,000%. The various parties were in attendance for the appointment of an official manager to superintend the winding-up the affairs of the estate. There were four propositions. After a discussion the Master adjourned his decision as to a selection.

RUSSIAN SURVEY OF THE CAUCASUS. - It is stated, in letters from St. Petersburg, that in two years the Russian Government has completed a trigonometrical survey of the territories of the Caucasus, from the mountain chain to the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, and from Tiflis to Baku. At the same time, astronomical observations have been taken, by which twenty-two points have been fixed in the district which has so long been the seat of war, by the means of which a new map of the district over which the Russian military operations are likely to extend can be prepared.

SENHOR AMARAL, the late Governor of Macao, had married by proxy a beautiful widow only a few days before the news of his assassination reached Lisbon; he had fought a duel on her account before he went out to China.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—George Washington, Probst, Batavia; British Isle, Robinson, Singapore.—2. British Empire, Davidson, Bengal; Duchess of Northumberland, Freeman, Bombay; Alexander, Primrose, Madras; Mangalore, Taylor, Ceylon; Polly, Bennie, Bombay.—3. John Panter, Humphreys, Cape; Juliana, Bell, Ceylon; Tomatin, Robertson, Sourabaya; Kingston, Harwood, South Australia; Psyche, Rowbys, South Australia.—5. Mary Stoddart, Dean, Bengal.—8. Prince Oscar, Schultz, Batavia.—9. Culloden, Ferguson, Bengal.—14. Prince of Wales, Wilson, Manila; Hilda, Hall, Batavia.—15. Cotfield, Cargey, Bengal; Dowe Davie, Kenny, Bengal.—16. Sultan, Welch, Madras.—17. Bombay, Flamank, Bombay; Flora McDonald, McPherson, Bombay; Hesperus, Kelly, Manila.—19. Mencius, Robertson, Aden, Smith, and Mary Sparks, Bombay; Flora McDonala, McPherson, Bombay; Hesperis, Reily, Manila.—19. Mencius, Robertson, Aden, Smith, and Mary Sparks, Graham, Whampoa; Geelong, Wyse, Bengal; Protector, Hunter, Maulmain; Princess Royal, Cairneross, Portland Bay; Helen, Foster, Maulmain; Helen Munro, Morrison, Cape.—20. Lady Valiant, Thompson, Mauritius; Urania, Stephenson, Bussorah.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer Ripon, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Oldfield and child, and servant; Mrs. Johnson and child; Mrs. May, infant, and servant; Mr. McCullum, Mr. Leishman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, two Mr. McCullum, Mr. Leishman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, two children and servant; Mrs. Stewart, infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Watsoo, infant, and servant; Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Renington, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Valette, Mrs. Hyder and child, Mrs. Ward and infant, Capt. Hodder, Dr. Plumb, Capt. Marsack, Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. Metcalfe, Mr. Lyall, Lieut. Rose, Lieut. Wetherall, Capt. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. Layard, child, and servant; Mr. McKay, Mr. Sadler and servant, Mr. Paul, Mr. Brandis, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. McNab, Mrs. Sterling, Lieut. Clements, Dr. Gutzluff, Mrs. Livingstone, Lady Rawlinson and servant, Miss Conolly, Don Ceballos, Lieut. Stillman, Lieut. Bode and servant, Lieut. Hon. Mr. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. Blake, infant, and servant; Lieut. Gibbard, Dr. Doig, Lieut. Child, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Pym, Lieut. Bolton, Capt. Patterson, Capt. Owen, Capt. Perrot, Capt. Izod, Dr. Patch, Maj. Straith, Maj. Armayor, Mrs. Stewart's servant, Visct. Royston, three Hon. Masters York, Mrs. Saunders, and four servants.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. 27. Renyard Park, Weller, New South Wales.—28. Xanthus, Reid, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—24. Alexander, Inglis (from Hartlepool), Calcutta.—Nov. 3. Fox, Callan, Cape.—10. Conservative, Waterson, Mauritius: Ralph Thompson, Atkinson, Hobart Town.—6. Hants, Osborne, Singapore; Conservative, Crawley, St. Helena; Earl Grey, Lansdown, Hobart Town.—10. Moultan, Steward (from Hartlepool), Penang; Duke of Wellington, Duncan, Calcutta; Rosebud, Todd, and Alice Maude, Winn, Algoa Bay; Morley, Sturdee, Madras; Prince of Wales, Stuart, New South Wales; Bathurst, Warming (from Hartlepool), Aden.—16. Ostrich, Parker, Madras; William Simpson, Bauer, Batavia; Trent, Peterkin, Ceylon; Golden Spring, Spittal, Bombay; Clara, Potter, New Zealand; Cornhill, Austen, Port Phillip; Cyrus, Martinsen, South Seas; Elf, Lyall, Russorah; Royal Archer, Scott, South Australia; Clifton, Beazley, Port Phillip and Sydney; Faithful, Morrison, Calcutta; Bondigar, Martin (from Shields), Ceylon; James Watt, Turple (from Shields), Aden; Ilos, Store (from Shields), Madras; Limehouse, Chester (from Shields), Ceylon.—19. Charlotte, Affleck, Calcutta; Isle of Wight, King, Mauritius.—16. Hero, Henderson (from Shields), Calcutta.

From Liverpool.—Oct. 27. Ann Lockerby, Benerley, Singapore; Sobraon, Rodger, Bombay.—30. Athol, Brown, Singapore; Sobraon, Rodger, Bombay.—30. Athol, Brown, Singapore; Sobraon, Rodger, Bombay.—30. Athol, Brown, Singapore; Sobraon, Rodger, Bombay.—30. May Somerville, Johnson, and Ardencraig, Cook, Calcutta: Eliza and Hester, Kruger, and William Gillies, Brown, Bombay.—3. Mary Somerville, Johnson, and Ardencraig, Cook, Calcutta.—9. Panie, Howard, Shanghai.—10. Laura, Dambrill, New South Wales; Marion, Bilton, Bombay.—11. Patriot King, Fletcher, Calcutta.—19. Cocker, Bell, Batavia.

From the Clyde.—Oct. 25. Great Britain, Hume, Bombay.—27. Chaucer, Elder, Penang and Maulmain.—31. Zemindar, Poole, Port Phillip and Sydney.—Nov. 4. Arab, Baker, Mauritius.—13. From the Downs .- Oct. 27. Renyard Park, Weller, New South Wales .- 28. Xanthus, Reid, Bordeaux and Mauritius .- 24. Alex-

Argyle, Stafford, Singapore.—17. Iris, Trivett, Maulmain.—19. Deogaum, Evans, Calcutta; Chancellor, Turner, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—Oct. 28. Martin Luther, Hutton, Borderer,

From PLYMOUTH.—Oct. 28. Martin Luther, Hutton, Borderer, Thomson, and Nimrod, Atkins, Bombay; Thomas Arbuthnot, Heaton, New South Wales.—29. Sibella, Coleman, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—26. Brothers, Eilley, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—Nov. 3. Anglia, Gardner, Hobart Town and New South Wales.—2. King William, Avery, Port Natal.—3. Alfred, Dekker, Adelaide.—9. Derwent, Lindsay, Port Phillip; Auriga, Harries, Port Phillip.—14. Strath Eden, Turner, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—19. Statesman, Lane, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From Cowes.—Oct. 29. Token, Nourse, Bombay.—Nov. 17. Duke of Weington, Duncan, Calcutta.

From Queenstown.—Nov. 1. Aurshire. Brown (from Liver-

From Queenstown .- Nov. 1. Ayrshire, Brown (from Liverpool), Bombay.

From Newfort.—Nov. 13. Mercurius, Veeneman, Batavia.
From Portsmouth.—Oct. 29. London, Sceales, Cape and Madras.—Nov. 10. Sir George Pollock, Withers, Hong-Kong.
From Leith.—Nov. 15. Symmetry, French, Adelaide.
From Swansea.—Nov. 5. Rosalie, May, Ascension.
From Poole.—Nov. 8. Glenswilly, Steward, Newport and

From Sunderland.—Nov. 15. Madonna, Ferguson, Bombay. From Falmouth.—Oct. 27. Achilles, M'Kevie, New South Jales.—28. David Lyon, Marsh, St. Helena.—Nov. 3. Fleur de

Lis, Robson (from Hartlepool), Ceylon.

From TORBAY.—Oct. 28, Lyme Regis, Mansfield, Madras;

Duilius, Maxton, Victoria; Duke of Norfolk, Broadhurst, St. Helena.

From Scilly.—Oct. 28. Empress, Pipon, Algoa Bay.

From Marseilles .- Nov. 8. Blonde, Carey, Mauritius .- 12. Mona, Morris, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus from Southampton, Nov. 20, to proceed per steamer Oriental from Suez:

steamer Oriental from Suez:—
For Malta.—Lieut. Andrews.
For Aden.—Mrs. Lurken, A. M'Renie, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs,
Miss Pennycuick, Hon. Mr. Carey.
For Suez.—Mr. D. Kenned.
For Calcutta.—Mr. H. M. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. W. F. M'Donell,
Mr. E. Egerton, Mr. Molony, Capt. Baseley, Mrs. Baseley, Mrs.
Raleigh, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. C. J. Richards, Miss
Howard, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Martin, Capt. W. J. Martin, Capt.
H. Alpe, Mr. Bax, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Wyld, Rev. W. Kay,
Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Miss W. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. Brandieth,
Mrs. Gladwin, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. W. Mackintosh, Mr. C.
Grant, Mr. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Long, Mr. T. S.
Williams, Rev. P. Maddock, Capt. R. Fraser, Mr. J. B. Higgenson, Mr. W. Lyall, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Mainwaring, Mrs. Webb and
infant, and female servant, Mr. C. Mayer, Mr. F. Flood, Mr. J.
Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Townshend and infant, Mr. J. Sykes,
Mr. Hawes, Mr. Yerranean, Mr. Y. Smyth, Mr. Lunce, Mrs.
Wryford. Wryford.

For MADRAS.—Maj. C. F. L. Hardy, Mrs. R. Porter and infant and servant, Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Vibert, Miss Faunce, Mr. Burn, Mr. G. Wylie, Mrs. J. Freshfield and servant, Mr. and Miss Ross, Mr. Horsley, Capt. Seymour, Mr. W. Gordon, Captain Salmon, Capt. Cholmley, Miss Cleather.

For CEYLON.—Mr. Lambrecht and friend, Mr. J. Wotton, Mr. Ruxton, Mr. J. Delziell, Mr. Warren, Licut. B. S. Jervis, Capt. Ince, R.N.

For Hong-Kong.-Mr. Daniell.

#### DOMESTIC.

RIRTHS

ARBUTHNOT, the Hon. Mrs. d. at Blyth-hall, Nov. 3. ARBUTHNOT, the Hon. Mrs. d. at Biyth-nan, Nov. 3.
HORNINGE, Mrs. Marmaduke, d. at Barnes, Nov. 4.
Gosling, the lady of Major H. C. Madras army, at Gloucesterplace, Portman-square, Nov. 5.
LYALL, the wife of Charles, s. at 33, Westbourne-terrace, Hydepark, Nov. 6.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, James, Bengal civil service, to Katharine, d. of the late Robert Harvey, in Malin church, Ireland, Nov. 6.

ANDERSON, James, to Eliza, d. of the late John Murray, M.D. inspector-general of H.M.'s hospitals, India, at Glasgow, Nov. 2.

BRANDERTH, Edward L. Bengal civil service, to Louisa, d. of John Marriott, at St. Catherine's Church, Liverpool, Nov. 1.

COWELL, James, of Calcutta, to Sara Anne, d. of William E. Acraman, at Croydon church, Nov. 1.

Longcroft, C. 6th Madras. to Catherine, d. of W. Gibbs, at Itchenor church, Sussex, Nov. 8.

Nobaran, John H. to Frances, d. of the late Capt. R. Phillips. 2ad

NORMAN, John H. to Frances, d. of the late Capt. R. Phillips, 2ad Bombay Grenadiers, at St. Giles's Church, Nov. 6.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. R. 20th Bombay N.I. to Ellen B. d. of W. Benthall, at Stanwell, Middlesex, Nov. 10.

DEATHS.

BAIRD, Matilda, reliet of Patrick C. M.D. Bombay establishment, at Inveresk-house, Musselburgh, N.B. aged 76, Nov. 1. FORBES, Sir Charles, Bart. at 9, Fitzroy-square, Nov. 20.

HICKEY, Frances J. relict of William, of Calcutta, at Jersey, aged 54, Nov. 5.

54, Nov. 5.

LYNE, E. formerly of the East-India Co.'s maritime service, at Hammersmith, aged 84, Nov. 16.

MAPLES, Maria, wife of T. F. of Crouch-end, Hornsey, and Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Nov. 9.

OTTLEY, Lady, d. of the late Sir W. Young, Bart. and relict of Sir Richard Ottley, late chief justice of Ceylon, Nov. 16.

PETIT, Louis H. at 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, aged 75, Nov. 13.

ROWLES, Lieut col. Hop. East. India Co.'s service at Biobased. ROWLES, Lieut. col. Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Richmond.

Surrey, Nov. 12.
TEMPLETON, John, formerly of Canton, China, at Norland-terrace.

Notting-hill, aged 66, Nov. 3.

WALKER, Mrs. E. H. relict of the late Capt. R. C. Bengal N.I. at Margate, Oct. 29.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 7th and 14th, 1819.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Madras Estab.-Mr. John W. Cherry. Bombay Estab .- Mr. John W. Hadow.

Bengal Estab. - Mr John H. Bax, - reports his arrival at Nice.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. Edward Kaye, artillery. Capt. Henry Siddons, engineers. Lieut. Montague James White, 26th N. I. Surg. John James Corbett, retired.

Madras Estab. - Capt. John W. Rickards, 21st N. I. Capt. Matthews Beachcroft, 28th N. I.

Surg. John Innes, retired. Lieut. William C. Lester, 2nd Gren. N.I. Bombay Estab.-Capt. Albert Valliant, 27th N. I.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Comm. John W. Young, Indian Navy.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. George L. Martin.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Rowland R. Wainwaring, 7th N.I. Capt. Robert W. Fraser, 45th N.I. Assist. apoth. W. R. Hart.

Madras Estab .- Lieut. Claudius R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., overland.

Capt. George C. Dickson, 23rd N.I., overland, in Jan.

Capt. Montague Cholmeley, 27th N.I. Ens. John C. Wyse, 34th N.I.

Lieut. Edward O. Leggatt, 35th N.I., overland, Dec.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. Robert R. Younghusband, 20th N.I.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Joseph Knox, M.A., overland, 20th Dec.

# GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Grant H. T. Heatly, 23rd N.I., 4 months. Lieut. William W. Reade, 49th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Hampeler Acton, 2nd N.I., do.
Lieut. James L. St. Clair, 17th N.I., do.
Rombay Estab.—Lieut. James L. St. Clair, 17th N.I., do.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. James L. Evans, 16th N.I., 3 do.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. col. Robert L. Anstruther, 6th cav. Maj. Clements G. Macan, 16th N.I. Capt. Stuart M. Fullarton, 39th N.I.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy.



#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

#### WAR OFFICE, 2nd Nov. 1849.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.-Lieut. William Harris, from 19th Foot, to be lieut., v. Chippindale, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Nov. 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Reg. - Lieut. Charles Theophilus Clement to be capt. without purch., v. Remmett, dec. Dated 25th Oct. 1849.

#### WAR OFFICE, 9TH Nov. 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot. - Ens. James Charles William Kippen to be lieut. without purch., v. Stanford, dec. Dated 6th Sept. 1849

32nd Foot. - Ens. John Birtwhistle to be lieut. without

purch., v. Stewart, dec. Dated 3rd Sept. 1849.
6let Foot.—Maj. James Campbell to be lieut. col. without purch., v. McLeod, dec. Dated 19th Aug. 1849.
Capt. Charles Clement Deacon to be maj., v. Campbell.

Dated 19th Aug. 1849.
Lieut. Frederick Huson to be capt., v. Descon. Dated

19th Aug. 1849.

Ens. Thomas Gabbett to be lieut., v. Huson. Dated 13th Oct. 1849.

Ens. Robert Hutton, from 31st Foot, to be ens., v. Gabbett. Dated 9th Nov. 1849.

Madras, 25th Foot.-Lieut. Arthur Ridgway Poyntz, from 4th Foot, to be lieut., v. Arnold, who exchanges. Dated

9th Nov. 1849. 84th Foot.—Ens. Benjamin Sandwith to be lieut. without

purch., v. Leahy, dec. Dated 15th Aug. 1849.
Serg. maj. Henry Browne to be ens., v. Sandwith.
Dated 9th Nov. 1849.
94th Foot.—Capt. Godfrey Rhodes, from 60th Foot, to

be capt., v. Meik, who exchanges. Dated 9th Nov. 1849

Bombay, 8th Foot.—Capt. Frederick Douglas Lumley to be maj. without purch., v. Holmes, dec. Dated 4th Aug.

Lieut. John Henry Edward de Robeck to be capt., v. Lumley. Dated 9th Nov. 1849.

Ens. Allan John Robertson to be lieut., v. Robeck.

Dated 9th Nov. 1849. Ens. John McNamee, from 1st West-India reg., to be ens., v. Robertson. Dated 9th Nov. 1849. 22nd Foot.—Capt. David Anderson, from 83rd Foot, to

be capt., v. Heatly, who exchanges. Dated 17th Sept. 1849

60th Foot. - Capt. Alexander Crie Meik, from 91th Foot, to be capt., v. Rhodes, who exchanges. Dated 9th Nov. 1849.

64th Foot.-Lieut. Isaac Temple Twining to be capt. without purch., v. Errington, dec. Dated 20th Aug. 1849.

Ens. William Davies Shipley to be lieut., v. Twining. Dated 20th Aug. 1849. 83rd Foot.—Capt. John Heatly, from 22nd Foot, to be

capt., v. Anderson, who exchanges. Dated 17th Sept. 1819

86th Foot.—Ens. Ralph Fitzgibbon Lewis to be lieut. without purch., v. Creed, dec. Dated 30th July, 1849.

# WAR OFFICE, 16TH Nov. 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. Frederick William Adam Parsons to be lieut. by purch., v. Woodington, who retires. Dated 16th Nov. 1849.

Ens. Philip L. Tillbrook, from 12th Foot, to be ens., v. Parsons. Dated 16th Nov. 1819.
75th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Baxter, from 17th Foot, to be lieut., v. Bampford, appointed to 2nd Foot. Dated 16th Nov. 1849.

Bombay, 22nd Foot. - Assist. surg. Andrew Leith Adams, M.D., from 64th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. McGrath, dec. Dated 16th Nov. 1849.

64th Foot.—Assist. surg. Edward John Kennedy, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Adams, appointed to 22nd Foot. Dated 16th Nov. 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Reg. - Second-lieut. Robert Atherton has been permitted to resign his commission. Dated 16th Nov. 1849.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st Oct. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 6th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 17th January, 1850.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Monday, the 7th January, 1850, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MEY W.

# East-India House, 14th Nov. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDI COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or befure Wednesday, the 28th Instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CAST STEEL FILES and RASPS, &c.,

MARINE CANVAS,—also

PITCH and TAR;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the foremoon of the said 28th day of November, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 21st Nov. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be county on Wednesday, the 28th Nov. 1849, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; vis. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of is. 104d, per Company's rupee.

N.B.—NO Tender, will be received unless make and filled in according to the

N.B.-No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the

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19	10 0	,, 25 ,,	
20	12 4	,, 23 ,,	
30	31 7	13 ,,	
40	94 0	,, 6 ,,	

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Age.	in One Sum in Monthly paye		Rs. 1,000 payable by Society.
18	Re. 139 8	Rs. 1 1	After 25 years.
19	137 8	11	, 25 ,,
20	162 0	13	,, 23 ,,
30	317 8	3 8	,, 13 ,,
40	509 8	0.15	6

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Victoria, with the mails, left Bombay Nov. 3, and arrived at Aden on the 13th. The mails were transferred to the Moozuffer, which left on the following day, and reached Suez on Nov. 22. The mails left Alexandria Nov. 25 by the Merlin for Malta, arrived on the 30th, and were forwarded to Marseilles, where they arrived Dec. 3.

The Indus, with the London mail of Nov. 20, reached Gibraltar on the 26th, and left the same day for Malta and Alexandria.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, viá Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 20. Letters should be posted in London the previous evening, or if marked viá Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 24.

A mail for Bombay vid Marsellles will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, Jan. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 10.)

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .. .. Oct. 25 | Madras .. .. Oct. 27

Bombay .. .. Nov. 3.

# SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ANOTHER mail has left the whole of British India in a state of profound tranquillity. The intelligence it brings is, however, by no means deficient in that species of interest which must satisfy the yearnings for news of the advocates of the peace movement, when their millennium shall have arrived,—the utter extinction of war.

Foremost in the list of military incidents is the official

announcement of the long and anxiously expected relief for the army (which will be found in another column), with the exception of the Bombay corps, the reliefs for which were daily expected on the departure of the mail. This relief is on a very extensive scale, including every Bengal corps beyond the Sutlej and Beas; it deprives the Bengal army, according to present appearances, of one divisional and three brigade commands, and may give two brigade commands in lieu thereof at Mooltan and Peshawur; and, finally, it puts in motion 7 troops of horse artillery, 15 companies and 10 batteries of foot artillery, 6 regiments of light and 16 regiments of irregular cavalry, 3 regiments of European infantry, and no less than 59 regiments of native infantry. The Delhi Gazette observes—

"The expense will be great, the changes momentous, but the Government will have the opportunity of correcting the very grave error they made on the annexation of the Punjab, about the batta, or rather Scinde allowances, to sepoys. We shall have a word or two to say on the hardships entailed on some corps, but we must confess that, on the whole, the relief appears a fair one. It was headed, we are credibly informed, when first sent up to Government by Sir Charles Napier,—' Head-quarters of the Artillery from Dum Dum to Meerut!"

Mhow, it appears, is to be transferred from Bengal to Madras; Nusseerabad and Neemuch are to be placed under the Bombay Presidency; Naogong and Midnapore, now occupied by Madras troops, are to be restored to Bengal; and Peshawur and Mooltan are to be occupied by Bengal troops, not Bombay, as reported. Two regiments of native infantry, a wing of irregular cavalry, and a company of foot artillery, were to move to Mooltan, and one queen's regiment (the 98th), four regiments of native infantry, one regiment of regular cavalry, two of irregular, a troop of horse artillery, and a company of foot artillery, were ordered to Peshawur.

Another military incident of some moment to the parties concerned is the issue of the general order, granting six months' batta to the troops employed in the arduous Punjab campaign, with the proviso that it is to be deducted from any prize-money which may be hereafter receivable. The extent of the grant seems to have fallen short of the general expectation; but the "poverty of the State" is pleaded in bar to complaints. The troops are, however, to have a medal, those present at Mooltan and the battle of Goojrat receiving a bar in addition for each.

Of political news, the most prominent item is the seizure of the remaining Sikh traitor, Dewan Hakeem Rae, and his two sons, at Sealkote. All the disaffected Sirdars are now in safe custody. Whether they are to be retained in imprisonment at Lahore, or sent to safer confinement in Hindustan, does not appear to have been decided upon-

Their crime consists in conspiring to raise a new confederacy against our power. They were detected in corresponding with Dost Mahomed Khan, whom they incited to attack us. According to the Agra paper, Maharajah Golab Singh was the cause of their arrest. "He received certain letters from the Sikh Sirdars, entreating his assistance and co-operation in another insurrection, which letters he placed in an envelope, and sent them to Sir H. Lawrence. Whether the letters are genuine or forgeries, remains to be proved; but in either case the good intention of the Jumboo Rajah towards the Company can no longer, for the present, be either suspected or misunderstood." On the other hand, the Mofussilite states, that "amongst other documents of importance, it is said that the treaty between Shere Singh and Chutter Singh, and Dost Mahomed, has been found at Sealkote, and moreover (which we discredit) it is said to bear the signature of the Maharajah Golab Singh." The indulgence granted to these Sikh chiefs, after their surrender, in being permitted to return to their homes on parole, which they have so shamefully abused, is said to have been granted by Major Mackeson, the Governor-General having disapproved of it from the first. reasons of Major Mackeson in favour of the measure, which might be justified upon very plausible grounds, have not been published.

The accounts from Lahore state that, besides the chiefs already named, various other persons of note, who were implicated, had been arrested there, and sent off to Govindghur. It is added, that a general rising at Peshawur had been spoken of for some time past; that a plot to take Dhuleep Singh out of the palace had been discovered, and extra sentinels had been placed on the Summun Boorj to prevent his escape; and that he is to be sent away, Poonah being spoken of as his future residence. Upwards of a lakh of rupees had been found at Attaree, besides jewellery, by the pioneers.

Sir H. Lawrence had arrived at Cashmere. The Delhi Gazette mentions a rumour that negotiations have been undertaken by Sir Henry with Maharajah Golab Singh, for his surrender of Cashmere, on receiving Peshawur as an equivalent.

The letters from Peshawur continue to speak well of the place and climate. The reports of the sickness and mortality amongst the troops are declared to be exaggerated. The complaints were chiefly fever and bowel disorders, occasioned by the changeable state of the weather. There were no Cabul troops at Jellalabad beyond the usual garrison, and the rumours of meditated inroads by the Affghans were discredited, in spite of the desire of the troops to pay off old scores.

A court-martial was about to assemble at Rawul Pindee, for the trial of the mutineers of the 13th regiment of native infantry.

The far-famed city and fort of Mooltan had been almost abandoned by the Europeans of the force there stationed. The sickness has been so unusually severe that it was considered unsafe to keep ailing Europeans there for any time. A private letter describes the misery of the poor native soldiers belonging to the force as almost beyond description; they are, nevertheless, patient under all their afflictions.

In consequence of the tranquil condition of the Punjab, the order issued by the Governor-General, prohibiting the wives and families of officers and soldiers from proceeding beyond Lahore, has been rescinded: "the wives and families of officers, soldiers, and others serving in the Punjab, will now be permitted to reside in all cantonments of British troops throughout that country, excepting those in the Derajat and in Huzara."

Scinde furnishes no exception to the general rule of quiet. The station of Kurrachee was very gay,—balls "coming off" and being in prospect. A proposition had been made for putting an additional steamer on the Kurrachee line, so as to prevent the recurrence of any delay in the receipt of the Scinde portion of the Southamption mail. Serious charges had been sent in against the Kotwal of Hyderabad, who is accused of having taken bribes to an almost incredible amount.

The Nizam's capital and state exhibited the usual indications of misrule and disorder, which, according to a letter from Hyderabad, "must terminate in the assumption of the powers of the State by the Company's Government, in less than a twelvementh, if not in its entire occupation, and the subversion of the reigning dynasty."

"The Nizam," continues the writer, " is now engaged in his annual cold weather progresses to his country houses. He appears not to be aware of his ticklish position. The enormous debt he owes, which is rapidly increasing, seems scarcely to engage his thoughts, assuredly not to occupy his mind. Warned repeatedly of the serious responsibilities he will incur by the nonpayment of his debt—reminded constantly of the necessity for its speedy liquidation,—he gives it but little thought. His only expedient seems to be to listen to fabulous accounts, from ignorant domestics, of the enormous wealth in possession of some of his subjects, unfairly acquired, and to demand its restitution. As instances:—Shumsool-Oomra was, at one time, called on to pay thirty lakhs; Raja Balapurshad was supposed to have died worth two crores, when he was not actually worth as many tens of thousands. These and similar acts mark a condition of mind which impresses a strong belief of its fatuity. He is now enjoying himself at Seroornuggur, with all his hunting establishment. It was reported that he was to sojourn some time at Shums-ool-Oomra's country seat, called Juhan-Nooma. His caprice has now varied to the occupation and Oomda Begum's. Previous to his quitting the city, a body of fifty-five munsubdars annoyed him for their pay, and their turbulence procured for them that which justice and their rights could It is not long ago since I reported a very similar occurrence as to numbers and results. The munsubdars, on being paid, both as to numbers and results. were dismissed. Of this body of mere parade horsemen, a thousand or twelve hundred are still left. Many, if not all, of these, hearing of the success of their dismissed brethren, begged, through an official channel, to be similarly treated. The answer given by the official was that the cases differed, inasmuch as the petitioners had not been turbulent. The compliance with this proviso (being the employment of bad means to a good end) is, I presume, facile enough.

According to the Calcutta Englishman, of October 22nd, the disturbances in Goomsur had again assumed a very serious shape.

"In the low country, within the last two or three months, Chokro Bissye's followers have burned ten villages in the mootahs of Oonagherry, Panchghur, Gullery, and Bibelly, and killed and wounded twenty-five people; and lately Chokro Bissye himself went to Gattigooda (which is within twenty miles of Russellconda) and murdered two chiefs. Villages have also been burned and people murdered in the mootah of Cooklooba; and within the last few days a party of armed men, amounting, it is said, to several hundreds, have appeared in the mootah of Juggernathpersad, and required the sirdar and paiks of the mootah to join them, in order to obtain the restoration of the Goomsur rajah, and on the sirdar's refusal, burned several houses and murdered the people. On the hills two Brahmins and their servants have been murdered in the Coorminghia Ghat, and the principal Khond chief, Madwa Khonro, of Raneegunga, has fallen in an attack made upon his tribe by Chokro Bissye. We have not heard how many, if any, meriahs have been sacrificed in Bood-Goomsur, but we are assured that as many have been immolated in Chinna-Kimedy as if the agent had never gone there or withdrawn one intended victim. In the Bood Hills, Chokro Bissye alone has any power, and in Tentilghur and Athora mootah (in Goomsur) the tribes are fighting fiercely among themselves, and have practically overthrown the control of the Government. They drove off the Hill Sirdar's son and a party of sebundies, who had been sent to reduce them to peace and obedience."

It is still asserted that the Governor-General and Sir C. Napier will visit Bombay, where it was believed that a steamer had received orders to proceed to Kurrachee for the purpose of awaiting their pleasure.

The Mofussilite, of the 18th October, publishes the following programme of the intended movements of Sir C. Napier:—

"We are at length enabled to announce that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the morning of the 20th inst., and proceeds on his tour to Agra and Delhi. His Excellency's camp starts from Kalka on the 5th prox., for Loodiana, where Sir Charles overtakes it by dawk. He crosses the Sutlej at Phillour, traverses the Jullundhur Doab, and visits Lahore. He afterwards inspects the several military stations and posts between the Ravee and Indus, and proceeds as far as Peshawur. From thence he returns by a cross route to Mooltan, where His Excellency dispenses with the further attendance of head-quarters staff, who return to the provinces, whilst Sir Charles pursues his journey to Bhawulpore, and goes down the Indus to the point where he crosses to Kurrachee. A steamer will be in attendance there to convey Sir Charles to Bombay, and there he takes his leave of the army of India, and embarks for England in March next."

The Marquess of Dalhousie has given another proof of his desire to promote the agricultural interests of India, by sanctioning the offer of a sum of Rs. 5,000, as a prize to any one who will invent a simple, cheap, and efficient machine for the cleaning of the indigenous cotton of the country.

The domestic incidents at Calcutta are few and unimportant; they may be summed up in these few words:—Some little ferment upon the ecclesiastical question, excited by the proceedings of Mr. Bethune; the return of the chief justice, Sir L. Peel, in improved health; and a faint agitation respecting the ice-trade. The commercial reports are still satisfactory in their tone; the markets, both for foreign and country produce, being rather brisk.

The Madras intelligence is barren. From Bombay there is no dearth of noticeable matters. Both the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were at the Presidency; the place was, however, dull, Lord Falkland not having, since his return from the Deccan, given the public breakfasts which, in the time of his predecessor, used to bring the society together twice a week. "Parties who wish to make known to the head of the Government that they are still in existence, drive at midday to his lordship's 'marine residence' at Malabar Point, and, having inscribed their names in a book, drive back again." An official notification has appeared, that, as the scheme of awarding prizes for encouraging improvements in the staple agricultural products, and in agriculture generally, of the Bombay Presidency, has resulted in complete failure, no rewards will be given hereafter, and it is thought expedient by Government to abolish the scheme altogether, after the present year. The Bombay Times states that it was found impossible to get anything like a show of competition established, or even samples sent in. The grant allowed by the Government was Rs. 500; it commenced in 1841, and every means were devised to make it available; " collectors everywhere were consulted; the most experienced members of the European and native communities were referred to; prizes of any magnitude, and for any objects that might seem suitable, were assented to, but it was found absolutely impossible to arrange anything like a competition." Great dissatisfaction had been caused by the news that the H.C. steam frigate, Auckland, which took from Bombay the overland mail of the 17th September, arrived at Aden some hours too late for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, although the latter had been detained four days

at Galle. "The fact is," observes a writer who reports the occurrence, "that for the first four days after leaving Bombay, with an ordinary light wind, we were obliged to steer south, because the Auckland could not make way enough against the swell to enable her to steer. When she was put to it, we averaged 11 to 2 miles per hour, and in a calm, with the boilers nearly bursting, we induced her to go 5 miles an hour; and this is the craft to which the mails are intrusted!" The promoters of the Baroda and Tankaria Railway have been advised that the proper course for them to pursue is to address a letter to the London Board, through the Bombay Committee, requesting them to take up the line as a branch of the Bombay and Callian one. H. H. the Guicowar has agreed to subscribe for a lakh of rupees of shares, and the inhabitants of Baroda and Ahmedabad are willing to put down their names for as many more. Some surprise had been occasioned at the delay in sending out the engineers and other staff connected with the Bombay Railway. "A month has already been lost." says the Bombay Telegraph, "which would have been available for active operations, and it would seem that another at least is likely to pass away before the 'first sod' of the railway can be turned. This is to be regretted, as there is no time like that between October and April for field-work in India. With the heats of May, efficient labour must in a great measure cease, and from June to September the monsoon will, of course, put a complete stop to out-of-door operations." The female schools, established by the students of the Literary and Scientific Society, have been opened, and, judging from the state of things on the first day of their career, bid fair to realize the anticipations of their founders. Not only were the parents who had promised to send their daughters to the school true to their word, but many others, who had made no such promise, brought their little girls for the purpose of receiving tuition. The numbers in attendance were increasing every day; the schools open are four Parsee and two Hindoo, and the average number of pupils is twelve at each, or seventy-two in all.

The ferment at the Cape of Good Hope, caused by the attempt to introduce convicts into that colony, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, continued at the date of the latest advices, the 19th October. At that time, the colonists, by what they term their "quiet and determined mode of resistance,"-namely, combining together to refuse supplies to the Government establishments, the army and navy, and stigmatizing those who manifested a more loyal spirit as "traitors,"—had, on the one hand, reduced the Government to temporary straits, and, on the other, exasperated some of the lower classes, whose labour or subsistence the measure had interfered with. In whatever phrases the Anti-Convict party may disguise their opposition. a resolution "to suspend all business transactions with the Government, in any shape and on any terms;" to interdict "merchants, bakers, butchers, shopkeepers, and all other good and loyal people," from dealing with any but private individuals, whom they know to be unconnected with the Government departments; and to recommend that "all shops and stores be closed, as for a solemn fast, except for the accommodation of ordinary private and well-known individuals," touches almost upon the very verge of rebellion. We are forcibly reminded throughout the proceedings of the Anti-Convict Association, of those times in England when a "loyal" Parliament, breathing the utmost respect and deference for the King, were actually levying war against him.

The design of making the Cape a receptacle for transported convicts, it appears from an official notification of Sir Harry Smith, has been abandoned by the Secretary for the Colonies, and it is understood that orders are on their way to the Cape, authorizing the removal of the Neptune, with her hated cargo, to some other shore. There is, therefore, no reason now to apprehend,—especially considering the prudence and judgment displayed by the Governor,—any serious collision between the adverse parties in the colony; and we doubt very much, if it were worth incurring the risk, whether, the main point having been conceded, the colonists would be able to persevere in their system of "stopping the supplies" much longer.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj.-Gen. F. V. Raper, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at 2, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 72, Nov. 14; Lieut. A. O. Farquharson, 38th N.I., at Glassel House, N.B., Nov. 8th; Lieut. J. P. Bennet, 41st N.I., at Simla, Sept. 27; W. R. Glennie, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 24th N.I., Oct. 4; Capt. A. B. Morris, 20th N.I., at Cashmere, Sept. 20.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-col. Scott, late of the Madras Estab., at 16, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Nov. 20; Lieut. R. C. Oakes, 40th N.I., at Secunderabad, Oct. 17; Ens. F. G. Hall. 25th N.I., at Jaulna, Oct. 9.

Hall, 25th N.I., at Jaulna, Oct. 9.

Bombay.—Brig. H. N. Douglas, H.M.'s 78th, on board the steamer Satellite; Lieut. James T. Keir, of the art., at Kurrachee, Oct. 20.

## BENGAL.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

WE give insertion to the proceedings of a meeting of subscribers to this fund, lately held at Agra, being desirous that those of our readers in the Civil Service, who may have happened not to read these proceedings in the daily papers, should be made aware of the unanimous view taken of the proposed new rules by their brother officers at the north-western capital of the presidency:—

At a meeting of civil servants, held at Agra, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed modifications in the Civil Fund Rules.—Present: G. P. Thompson, H. S. Boulderson, A. W. Begbie, J. S. Boldero, T. J. Turner, R. H. S. Camphell, G. F. Edmonstone, W. Muir, C. B. Denison, and H. B. Thornhill, Esqrs.

Mr. Thompson in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Begbie, seconded by Mr. Edmonstone, and carried nem. con.

That this meeting do approve of the alterations in the principles and rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, proposed by the Committee in Calcutta, and are of opinion that they will in their operation be beneficial to the service at large.

Proposed by Mr. Begbie, seconded by Mr. Boulderson, and carried nem. con.

That this meeting, through their chairman, do convey to the Committee in Calcutta their grateful acknowledgments for the labour they have gratuitously bestowed in the preparation of their lucid and satisfactory report.

Proposed by Mr. Begbie, seconded by Mr. Edmonstone, and carried nem. con.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the principal mofussil and Calcutta newspapers, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Committee for their information, with a letter from the Chairman expressing the sense of this meeting that the wording of Article VIII. admits of being made clearer.

The Agra civilians have acted most judiciously on the occasion, and their example is one which we should be glad to see imitated at every station throughout the Presidency where there are two or three subscribers to form a meeting. The measure submitted to the service is one of fundamental importance to all, whether married or unmarried, and it is therefore extremely desirable, not only that the determination of the service to adopt the principle of the new

rules, for the sake of the preponderating balance of advantages they hold out, should be as nearly as possible unanimous, but that this determination should be unanimously expressed. It will greatly strengthen the hands of the general meeting, in dealing finally with the question, to be assured of the degree in which their proceedings harmonise with the general sense of the subscribers, a vast majority of whom are necessarily prevented from taking part. in the discussion. The members of the committee would have been more than mortal if they had produced a draft code of rules free from all imperfection and open to no amendment. We ourselves have already commented on the injustice of curtailing the allowances granted to the families of those who are compelled by sickness to retire on reduced annuities; the Agra civilians have pointed out an obscurity in the wording of the 8th Article, though we may remark in passing that it is lucidity itself compared with the clause in the Bombay rules from which it has been adopted; and there are no doubt other errors both of omission and commission which will occur to many on a careful perusal of the report and its appendices. These trivial blemishes need not and ought not to prevent the decided expression of what we believe to be the almost universal feeling of the civil service in favour of the main principle of the new rules, namely, "that the pensions receivable from the fund by the families of deceased subscribers shall be irrespective of private property;" but it is incumbent upon all to assist the general meeting with suggestions on every doubtful point, in order that if the rules are again referred to the committee for the reconsideration of details, the points to which their attention is to be directed may be clearly understood and defined.

There is one very important argument in favour of remodelling the rules of the Bengal Civil Fund on the principle above mentioned, to which the committee have not alluded, and which perhaps if introduced into their report might have savoured of We allude to the effect the new rules are likely to clap-trap. have upon the rate of promotion in the service, the slowness of which has of late years been much complained of, and which the provisions of the Annuity Fund would seem to be of themselves insufficient to accelerate to the desired pitch. We had occasion to notice this subject a fortnight ago, in connexion with the difficulty which the members of the Bombay service have of saving enough in twenty-five years, of which three are spent on furlough, to make up the 50,000 Rs. which they are required to pay as the half value of their retiring annuity. The members of the Bengal Civil Service in general seem at the present day to be no better off than their Bombay brethren, if we may judge by the number of available but untaken annuities which are said to have accumulated. But there is no doubt acconsiderable number of civilians, who, after twenty-five years' considerable number of civilians, who, after twenty-live years service, find themselves possessed of a small property, the fruits of their own economy, or perhaps acquired by inheritance, but who remain in India for the purpose of rendering their families independent of the Civil Fund as it is now constituted, and providing for their support more than the bare subsistance which the fund can afford. To such persons, when the support from the fund becomes an addition to, instead of a deduction from, their private means, the inducements to retire to their native country will be greatly strengthened, and the service will most likely profit by their retirement at least two or three years sooner than would otherwise be the case.

Our correspondent "Agitator" returned to the charge last week, and we published his letter. He again assumes that it is proposed by the new rules to tax the unmarried for the benefit of the rich married subscribers, and we must again assure him, on the authority of the committee's report, that this assumption isaltogether unfounded. The increased rate of half per cent. required from unmarried subscribers is no more than they would have to pay for the assured support of present and prospective incumbents under the existing rules of the fund, which "Agitator" admits is a charitable fund. For anything more than that -for the assurance of fixed pensions to those who are either wholly or partially independent of support, on charitable grounds —it is proposed to tax the married men alone. The unmarried men are, therefore, only called upon, as at present, to contribute towards the support of those families who have insufficient property of their own; and the married men are invited to provide the additional means necessary to assure equal pensions to all. No bachelor, therefore, can have any just cause of complaint; and no married man, who is able to appreciate duly the interest of himself and his family, can hesitate to support so advantageous a proposal.

So far from proposing to dispense with the assistance of an actuary, the committee expressly state that an actuary must be consulted, and they point out the steps to be taken for collecting



"the materials necessary to enable him to report fully and satisfactorily on the state of the institution." The committee are evidently, and not unnaturally, impressed with a sense of the advantages enjoyed by the Bombay service, in consequence of the reform introduced into the affairs of their fund twenty years ago, and a desire to extend to their own service with the least possible delay the benefits of a similar improvement. They, therefore, simply ask the subscribers to act upon the experience of the Bombay fund, and to do that which the Bombay service did boldly and successfully without any experience at all. They ask them at once to adopt the only just and equitable principle on which such a fund can exist; and to provide by an additional contribution the means which, on a liberal estimate, are thought sufficient to carry that principle into effect, leaving the accurate calculation of probabilities for future adjustment by a professional actuary.

We beg to remind subscribers that the special general meeting for the consideration of the rules will be held on the 12th of October, and that they should lose no time in forwarding their votes to the secretary .- Friend of India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAILS. - The Precursor, with the mails of 25th August, arrived on the 8th, and the Bombay Express, with English news to the 7th September, in the evening of the 18th October.

Furlowers.—Messrs. O. W. Malet, G. M. Berford, D. Cunliffe, J. Wheeler, and W. H. Brodhurst, of the civil service,

have applied for furloughs.

THE BENARES BANK, some twelve days ago, paid in liquidation twenty per cent. to all shareholders who have paid up their shares in full.

RAJAH OF SUMBHULPORE.—Letters from Chota Nagpore inform us that the Rajah of Sumbhulpore died on the 10th ult., from dysentery, after a protracted illness. He leaves no heirs behind him, and Government, it is supposed, will at once assume the direct management of that country. Its revenues are said to be considerable, and the district of great extent, adjoining those where the Meriah sacrifices prevail. The extension of British rule to these comparatively unknown and barbarous regions will materially tend to check these cruel sacrifices. - Mofussilite, Oct. 9.

THE Barham, on her passage out, sailed 9,522 miles in fortyfive days, making an average of 2111 miles per diem.

COURTS-MARTIAL are, it seems, the order of the day. one on Major Cooke, of the 17th N.I., has, we are informed, terminated; another is to be held on Capt. Mackenzie, of the 2nd European regiment, and Lieut.-col. Steele has been summoned as a witness from Mussooree. A third is sitting, or about to do so, at Rawul Pindee, on another officer of H. M.'s 53rd foot, and we presume that two more will be held at Feerozpoor, while another is spoken of at Jullundhur. - Delhi Gazette, Oct. 17.

H. M.'s 75TH REGIMENT.-We are concerned to learn from Allahabad of the sickness that prevails among H. M. 's 75th regiment lately arrived there. Our correspondent says, upwards of thirty men have died within the last few days, and at the time of writing nearly a hundred were in the hospital. It is to be hoped that the removal of the men into tents (which has been ordered) will cause a cessation of the epidemic. Dr. Maxwell's remedy for the cholera has, it appears, been tried with great success.

Mofussilite, Oct. 4.
The Ship "Emily," of 500 tons, from Calcutta to Mauritius, was totally lost on a small island on the western side of the Andaman group on the 1st of September. Five of [the crew were drowned, and the second mate, whose name we do not know, was left on the wreck, which he refused to leave. The captain, with Mr. Horsburgh (the chief mate), Mr. Allhu. sen (a passenger), and the rest of the crew, reached the shore, but were driven off by the natives, who were armed with bows and arrows. After lying inside the breakers for a whole night, the pinnace, with the captain, Mr. Allhusen, and two Europeans and seven natives, parted company with the long-boat and put out to sea with four gallons of water in an oil tin, one pan of beef, one barrel of pork, a blanket for a sail, no compass, and no shelter of any kind. It was the captain's intention to make the Coco islands, but after thirteen days of extreme suffering from exposure and hunger they made the mainland about forty miles west of Rangoon. The sufferers were here treated with great kindness by the natives, and forwarded to Rangoon where they all arrived in safety. Nothing had been heard of the long-boat with the mate and remainder of the crew. The captain thought they would endeavour to make the Coco islands. They had on board six or eight pieces of beef and a few gallons of water which the natives had saved in their handles. - Hurkaru.

Two Officers have fought a duel at Nainee Tal, and one of them has been severely wounded. Their names are not given. It is said that the parties will not be brought to a court-martial. but we can scarcely believe this.—Hurkaru.

New South Wales Horses.—The first instalment of New

South Wales horses, imported per Coromandel, has sold at an average of Rs. 456 each, which is considered a very fair return in the present overstocked condition of the market. The second instalment brought 476 each.

EXCHANGE OF CASHMERE FOR PESHAWUR. - There is a rumour. though how far credible we cannot say, that Sir Henry Lawrence has proposed to Golab Singh to exchange Cashmere for Pesha-The only object of such an exchange would be to place Golab Singh as a "buffer" between Affghanistan and the British dominions.

CAPT. RICHARDSON, having, after some fifteen years' service in the Education Department, been driven to resign the post of principal to the Hindu College, has not been deemed worthy of mention in the Guzette. Our contemporaries have alluded to this slight as more injurious to those who could resort to it, than to him whom it was intended to mortify. The council will find that educated men will not troop so readily to take summons, as is imagined, if studious insult is to be added to neglect and injury. It may be that to give English literature a predominant place in the curriculum of Indian colleges has been discovered to be a mistake; it may be that causes of dissatisfaction in regard to discipline are entertained by the council; it may be that a new Pharaoh has risen, who knows not Joseph or his worksbut all these, and ten times more, would not justify a display of indignation to the extent of a departure from official precedent. The rawest ensign that changes his regiment at his own request has the event commemorated in the Gazette; the Sudder Ameen who gets leave for the Dusserah vacation is put immediately into print; but the man of education, who has acquired a high literary reputation for himself, and diffused an acquaintance with English literature among hundreds of native youth, sinks into official oblivion as soon as he tenders the resignation to which he is driven by something approaching persecution. This is petty and undignified, and will not be without its reward - Eastern Star, Oct. 20. - The Friend of India, speaking of the resignation by Capt. D. L. Richardson, of the Hindu College principalship, and the appointment of Mr. Lodge in succession, says, "We have heard, though the report seems scarcely credible, that the students of the Hindu College have threatened to quit that insti-tution unless he is restored." With the intimate acquaintance possessed by our contemporary of the habits of the native community; with his own experience of the readiness with which the youth of this country become attached, where their regard is once drawn by intelligence of the highest order and kindness of a more than ordinary description, we wonder that he can perceive any thing strange in the report. - Indian Times, Oct. 22. We copy an article from the Eastern Star, relative to the recent change of the principal of the Hindu College and the manner in which it was announced, in order to shew the una-nimity of the press on the subject. It is unnecessary for us to say more on the impolicy, the injustice, and the littleness of the proceeding we refer to; but we intend to watch over the fantastic tricks of power, which the heads of our educational department seem disposed to play, and to show them up occasionally for the edification of the public, and the information of the supreme authority in India.—Hurkaru, Oct. 23.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS OF 1ST RUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS.
Simla, Sept. 27.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

considering it highly desirable that a plainer style of dress than the very expensive uniform at present worn by the officers of the lst European Bengal fusiliers, should henceforth be adopted, is pleased, with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, to authorize the gradual introduction into that corps of the uniform prescribed for fusilier regiments in her majesty's service.

The following therefore is the uniform to be worn by the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, and it will in future be strictly observed by all young officers posted to that corps, as well as by those now in it who may require to provide themselves with n :w uniform.

Coatee. - As prescribed for officers of infantry of the line, with grenade skirt ornaments.

Epaulettes. - Field officers are to wear epaulettes of the same

pattern as field officers of infantry of the line.

Wings.—Are to be worn by other officers of the same pattern as prescribed for grenadier officers of the line.

Caps.—Of the pattern prescribed for officers of infantry of the

line, but with regimental grenade plate.

Worsted Ball-Tuft .- White, with gilt socket.

Trowsers, Boots, Spurs, for mounted Officers, Sword, Scabbard, Knot, Belt, Sash, with cords and tassels, Plate, Stock, Gloves, Shell Jacket, Frock Cont (with shoulder straps, a grenade within the crescent), Waist Belt, and Cloak, as prescribed for officers of infantry.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, made up on leather; a red cloth band, with a gold embroidered grenade with badge, in centre of the ball; black leather peak and chin strap.

Regimental Staff. - The uniform of their rank.

CIRCLES OF COMMISSARIAT SUPERINTENDENCE.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 3, 1819.—Under instructions from government, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following revised circles of commissariat superintendence, instead of those laid down in general orders of the 28th May, 1844:-

First or Upper Circle. - Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Umballah, Loodianah, Ferozepore, Lahore, Wuzeerabad, Peshawur, Kus-

Second or Lower Circle. - Presidency, Dacca, Khyouk Phyoo, Dinapore, Benares, Allahabad, Saugor, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Gwalior.

#### JULLUNDUR DOAB.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 4, 1849.—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Jullundur Doab district shall, until further orders, be constituted a distinct command as a field force, and separated from the Punjaub division, of which it is no longer to be considered a dependency.

Fort William, Oct. 13.—Ensign James Owen Penson, of the 19th N. I., who was tried by a General Court Martial at Meerut, on the 8th January, 1849, convicted of having "feloniously unlawfully, and maliciously, with a drawn sword, cut and wounded Munsaram Peon, on the head, left shoulder, and right hand," and sentenced "to imprisonment in the fortress of Agra for two years," is, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and with reference to the General Orders specied in the margin,\* on the subject of Cruelty to Natives, dismissed from the Hon. Company's service from the 9th instant, the date of receipt of their military letter to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 67, dated the 15th August, 1849.

Military Dep6t, Simla, Oct. 18, 1849.—The Most Noble the Governor. General of India is pleased to direct that the following extract from a military letter from the Hon, the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be

published for the information of the army:— Extract of Military Letter No. 10 of 1849.—" You will, therefore, forthwith pay to the commander-in-chief, the generals, and the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who served in the Punjaub during the campaign, a donation equal to six months' full batta, on the understanding that if hereafter any booty which may have been captured in this campaign shall be made over to them, there shall be deducted from any share of such prize money which may become payable to any individual, a sum equivalent to the batta paid to him under these instructions, unless such share shall be of less value than that sum, In the latter case, all that will be repaid to our treasury will be the amount of the prize money, however small it may be.'

The Governor-General directs that the donation of six months' full batta, granted by the Hon. the Court of Directors, shall be payable on and after the 1st of January, 1850, in order that all claims may be audited before payment.

#### RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 16, 1849.—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Gov.-Gen., H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following movements and changes of quarters of corps of the army, to be carried into effect in the order specified :-

#### ARTILLERY.

1st brig.—1st tr. from Jullundur to Wuzeerbad, to move when relieved by the 3rd tr. 2nd brig.
2nd, from Hosheyapore to Peshawur, to move Nov. 15.

4th, from Wuzeerabad to Hosheyarpore, to move when relieved by 1st tr. 1st brig.

5th, from Muttra to Rawul Pindee, to move Nov. 15.

G. OS.—18th September, 1813; 26th April, 1816; 17th November, 1821;
 6th July, 1822; 13th October, 1830, No. 206, 6th November, 1834, No. 207.

2nd brig.-3rd tr. from Ferozepore to Jullundur, to move Nov. 15.

4th, brig. from Rawul Pindee to Ferozepore, to move when relieved by the 5th tr. 1st brig-

3rd ditto, 4th tr. from Wuzeerabad to Muttra, to move Nov. 15.

1st batt.-2nd co. and No. 14 camel bat. from Nusseerabad to Mooltan, to move when relieved from Bombay.

4th co. and No. 8 bullock bat. from Mhow to Agra, to move when relieved from Madras.

2nd bat.-H. Q. from Cawnpore to Lahore, to move Oct. 22, as already ordered.

6th bat. -2nd co. and No. 9 h. bat. from Agra to Jullundur, to move Nov. 15.

4th co. and No. 19 h. bat. from Boodee Pind to Peshawur, to move Nov. 15; to halt at Jullundur until the arrival there of 2nd co. 6th bat. and No. 9 h. bat.

7th bat. - 1st co. from Almorah to Attock, to move Dec. 3. 2nd co. and No. 6 h. bat from Jhelum to Boodee Pind, to

move on being relieved by 5th co. 7th bat. and No. 13 h. bat. 3rd co. and No. 5th. bat. from Wuzeerabad to Bareilly, to

move Nov. 15; 2 guns of this battery to be posted at Moradabad. 4th co. and No. 1 h. bat., from Bareilly to Wuzeerabad, to move on being relieved by 3rd co. 7th bat. and No. 5 h. bat.

5th co. and No. 13 h. bat., from Delhi to Jhelum, to move on being relieved by 6th co. 8th bat. and No. 15 h. bat.

6th co., from Attock to Meerut, to move when relieved by 1st co. 7th bat.

8th bat.-2nd co., and No. 2 bullock bat., from Neemuch to Lahore, when relieved from Bombay.

3rd co., from Cawnpore to Govind Ghur, to move Nov. 15.

4th co., from Govindurgh to Almorah, to move on being relieved by the 3rd co. 8th bat.

4th co., from Saugor to Cawnpore, to move when relieved from Madras.

6th co. and No. 15 h. bat., from Lahore to Delhi, to move Nov. 15.

#### LIGHT CAVALRY.

1st regt., from Peshawur to Cawnpore, to move when relieved by 7th regt.

3rd, from Muttra to Nowgong, to move Nov. 20.

4th (lancers), from Cawnpore to Wuzeerabad, to move Nov. 20.

5th regt., from Wuzeerabad to Nakodah, to move when relieved by the 4th reg.

7th ditto, from Jullundur to Peshawur, to move, Nov. 15. 9th ditto, from Mhow to Muttra, to move when relieved from

#### IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

1st. regt., from Niemuch to Lahore, to move Nov. 15: if indispensable the duty of detachments from this corps to be taken by the cav. of the Malwah con. until relieved from Bombay.
2nd ditto, from Hosheyapore to Jhelum, h. q., and r. w. to

move Nov. 15, when relieved by rt. w. of 7th regt.

3rd ditto, from Jhelum to Bareilly, to move when relieved by

h. q. and rt. w. of 2nd regt.
4th ditto, from Segowlee to Jhansi (for civil duties), h. q. and rt. w. to move Nov. 20; l. w. when relieved by rt. w. of 10th regt.

5th ditto, from Bareilly to Mooltan; l. w. to move, Nov. 15; h. q. and rt. w. when relieved by the 3rd regt.

6th ditto, from Saugor to Wuzeerabad, to move when relieved from Madras.

7th ditto, from Wuzeerabad to Hosheyapore, h. q. and r. w. to move Nov. 15; l. w. when relieved by 6th regt.

9th ditto, from Loodianah to Peshawur. One wing of this regt. will join the escort with the Gov.-gen.'s camp, and be relieved at Lahore by a wing of the 17th regt.; and one ressallah will join the escort with the C.-in-C.'s camp, and be relieved at Peshawur; the h. q. and remainder of the corps to march Nov. 20.

10th ditto, from Jhansi to Segowlie; h. q. and r. w. to move Nov. 15; l. w. when relieved by r. w. 4th regt. 12th ditto, from Rawul Pindee to Jullundur; h. q. and r. w.

to move Nov. 15; l. w. when relieved by r. w. 16th reg. 13th ditto, from Peshawur to Mokerian, to move when relieved by the 15th reg.
14th ditto, from Lahore to Hosheyarpore (for civil duties);

h. q. and r. w. to move Nov. 15; l. w. on arrival at Lahore of 1st regt.

15th ditto, from Mokerian to Peshwur, to move on Nov. 15. 16th ditto, from Hosheyarpore to Rawul Pindee, h.q. and r. w. to move when relieved by r. w. 14th regt.; and l. w. when relieved by l. w. 14th regt.



17th ditto, from Lahore to Loodianah. One wing of this reg. will join the Gov.-gen.'s camp at Lahore; the other wing will march on the arrival of the 1st regt. at Lahore.

18th ditto, from Mhow to Lahore, to move Nov. 20, or as soon as relieved from Madras.

#### EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

H. M.'s 98th regt., from Lahore to Peshawur, to move 'Nov. 20.

H. C.'s 1st fus., from Agra to Lahore, to move Nov. 22. 2nd regt., from Lahore to Agra, to move when relieved by the 1st fus.

NATIVE INFANTET.

1st regt., from Lahore to Jullundur, to move Nov. 12. 2nd ditto (grens.), from Umballah to Rawul Pindee, to move Nov. 12.

3rd ditto, from Hosheyarpore to Jhelum, to move Jan. 1, 1850. 4th ditto, from Jullundur to Rawul Pindee, to move on arrival of 1st regt. at Julundur.

5th ditto, from Dinapore to Lahore, to move on Nov. 15. 6th ditto, from Nusseerabad to Agra, to move when relieved from Bombay.

9th ditto, from Umballah to Lahore, to escort the Gov.-gen.'s

camp to Lahore, and be relieved there by 56th regt. 11th ditto, from Bareilly to Barrackpore, to move on arrival

at Bareilly of the 72nd regt. 12th ditto, from Allygurh to Mooltan, to move on being

relieved by the 30th regt. 13th ditto, from Rawul Pindee to Delhi, to move on arrival

at Rawul Pindee of the 2nd regt. 14th ditto, from Berhampore to Dinapore; l. w. to move

Nov. 15, h. q. and r. w. when relieved by 59th regt. 15th ditto, from Wuzeerabad to Umballah, to move on ar-

rival of 32nd regt. at Wuzeerabad.

16th ditto (grenadiers), from Barrackpore to Benares, to move on arrival at Barrackpore of 54th regt.

17th regt., from Lahore to Hosheyapore, to move on arrival at Lahore of 9th regt.

19th ditto, from Lahore to Boodee Pind, to move on arrival at Lahore of 57th regt.

20th ditto, from Jelhum to Noorpoor, to move on arrival at Jhelum of 37th regt.

21st ditto, from Bandah to Wuzeerabad, to move when relieved by h. q. and r. w. of 48th regt.

22nd ditto, from Rawul Pindee to Ferozepore, to move on

arrival at Rawul Pindee of 2nd regt.

23rd ditto, from Phillour to Pehawur, to escort the C.-in-C.'s

camp to Peshawur, and be relieved there by 70th regt.
25th ditto, from Wuzeerabad to Hajeepore, to move on arrival of 32nd regt. at Wuzeerabad.

26th ditto (light infantry), from Barrackpore to Dinapore, to move Nov. 20.

27th ditto, from Barrackpore to Benares, to move on the arrival of 44th regt.

28th ditto, from Hosheyapore and Kangra to Peshawur, to move on being relieved by 17th regt.

29th ditto, from Noorpore to Peshawur, to move when relieved by the 20th regt.

30th ditto, from Meerut to Allugurh, to move Nov. 12.

31st ditto, from Peshawur to Jullundur, to move on being relieved by 29th regt.

32nd ditto, from Ferozepore to Wuzeerabad, to move Nov. 12. 33rd ditto, from Neemuch to Benares, to move on being relieved from Bombay

34th ditto, from Hajeepore to Wuzeerabad, to move when relieved by 24th regt.

35th ditto, (L. Inf.) from Barrackpore to Lucknow, to move when relieved by 42nd regt.

37th ditto, from Juliundur to Jhelum, on arrival at Juliundur of 1st regt.

38th ditto, (L. Inf.) from Lucknow to Barrackpore, to move

Nov. 12. 39th ditto, from Dinapore to Lahore, to move on arrival of

60th regt. from Cawnpore. 40th ditto, from Barrackpore to Allahabad, to move on

arrival of 11th regt. 41st ditto, from Delhi to Mooltan, to move on arrival of the

68th reg. from Meerut. 42nd ditto (L. Inf.), from Delhi to Barrackpore, to move

Nov. 12. 44th ditto, from Allahabad to Barrackpore, to move by water

as soon after receipt of order as tonnage can possibly be procured. 45th ditto, from Umballah to Bareilly, to move on arrival of the 15th regt. at Umballah.

48th ditto, from Benares to Bandah: h. q. and r. w. to move Nov. 12, 1. w. when relieved by 16th regt.

49th ditto, from Nakodah to Phillour, to move Nov. 12. 53rd ditto, from Wuzeerabad to Delhi, to move on arrival at Wuzeerabad of 21st regt.

54th ditto. from Agra to Barrackpore, to move Nov. 12.

55th ditto (r. w.), from Nagode to Nowgong, to move to rejoin the h. q. of the regt., when a wing of the corps will be detached to Jhansi, to relieve the detachment of infantry from the Gwalior contingent now there.

56th regt., from Lahore to Umballah, to move with the Gov. gen.'s camp.

57th regt., from Dinapore to Lahore, to move on arrival of

26th regt. from Barrackpore. 58th regt., from Lahore to Hosheyapore, to move on arrival

of 5th regt. from Dinapore. 59th ditto, from Bareilly to Berhampore, to move Nov. 12.

60th ditto, from Wuzeerabad to Cawnpore, to move Feb. 1, 1850.

61st ditto, from Govindgurgh to Lucknow, to move when relieved by 66th regt.

63rd ditto, from Agra to Wuzeerabad, to move when relieved by 66th regt.

65th ditto, from Benares to Lahore, to move when relieved by 27th regt.

66th regt., from Lucknow to Govindgurh, to move on being relieved by one of the regts. of Oude local infantry, to be ordered to march so as to allow the 66th to move from Lucknow Nov. 12.

67th, from Cawnpore to Dinapore, to move by water as soon as tonnage can possibly be procured.

68th ditto, from Meerut to Delhi, to move Nov. 8, for temporary duty until arrival of 13th regt. at Delhi, when the corps will return to Meerut.

69th ditto, from Jhelum to Agra, to move on arrival of 37th regt.

70th ditto, from Peshawur to Umballah, to move from Peshawur with the C-in-C.'s camp in relief of 23rd regt.

71st ditto, from Boondee Pind to Peshawur, to move Nov. 12. 72nd ditto, from Ferozepore to Bareilly, to move Nov. 12.

74th ditto, from Mhow to Dacca, to move on being relieved from Madras; to march to Mirzapore, and go by water from thence.

N. B. - One of the regiments of Oude local inf. to be ordered into Lucknow so as to admit of 66th N. I. marching from thence Nov. 12.

The Madras and Bombay troops at present serving on the Bengal presidency will be relieved by Bengal corps as follow, and sent to such stations as may be allotted them by their respective governments:-

MADRAS TROOPS.

7th L.C., from Nowgong, when relieved by 3rd Bengal L.C. 22nd N.I., from Midnapore, when relieved by a detach. of three com. from Barrackpore.

34th N.I., from Dacca, when relieved by 7th Bengal N.I. BOMBAY TROOPS-HORSE ARTILLERY

3rd tr., from Peshawur, when relieved by 2nd tr. 1st brig. Bengal horse art.

#### FOOT ARTILLERY.

2nd com. 1st bat., and No. 7 bat., from Peshawur, when relieved by 4th com. 6th bat. Bengal art. and No. 19 horse bat. 4th com. 2nd bat., and No. 5 bat. from Mooltan, when relieved by 2nd com. 1st bat. Bengal art., and No. 14 camel bat.

1st and 2nd com. golundauze, from Mooltan. The relief for these will be announced hereafter.

#### SAPPERS AND MINERS.

1st and 4th com., from Peshawar and Mooltan. The relief for these will be announced hereafter.

1st L.I., from Mooltan, when relieved by the 5th Bengal irreg. cav.

2nd Scinde horse, from Peshawur, when relieved by the 9th Bengal irreg. cav.

1st Eur. inf. (fus.) from Peshawur, when relieved by H.M.'s 98th regt

3rd. N. I., from Peshawur, when relieved by 23rd Bengal

4th ditto (or rifle corps), from Mooltan, when relieved by the 41st Bengal N.I.

9th N. I., from Mooltan, when relieved by the 12th Bengal

19th ditto, from Peshawur, when relieved by the 71st Bengal N. I.

N.B.-Her Majesty's 60th rifles, now on the Bombay estab-Digitized by Google lishment, and stationed at Peshawur, will stand fast until further orders.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. MELCHIOR HENRY COOMBE, 45th BENG. N.I. Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 8, 1849.—At a general Court-Martial held at Umballah, September 24, 1819, Ens. M. H. Coombe, of the 45th reg. N. I., was arraigned on the following

1st. For having, at Umballah, on August 22, 1849, been

drunk when on duty as regimental officer of the day.

2nd. For having at the same place, on the same day, neg-lected to march off the guards in the morning, and to visit the

guards in the evening.

3rd. For having at the same place, on the following day, sent in for the information of his commanding officer, a false return of the number of men in hospital and on regimental duty on August 22, 1849; the said return deviating in several respects from the established form, stating a parole different from the one given by authority of his commanding officer on that day, and signed by Ens. Coombe, in the assumed rank of lieutenant.

Finding .- On the first charge, second charge, and third charge,

guilty.

Sentence. - To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C .- in-C.

Head Quarters, September 3, 1849.

The name of Ensign M. H. Coombe will cease to be borne on the returns of the 45th N.I. from the date on which this order may be published at Umballah, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutantgeneral, at the Presidency.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, J. C. Vans, to be an asst. in Benares div. Oct. 8.
AINSLIE, W. rec. ch. of off. of coll. and mag. salt agent, and coll. of ten customs at Balasore, Oct. 10.

ALLEN, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Scharunpoor dur. abs.

of Franco, Oct. 5.

BALFOUR, H. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Oct. 13; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, Ort. 16.

BEAUFORT, W. M. rec. ch. of the subdiv. of Bahr in Patna fr.

Richardson, Oct. 5.

BIRCH, E. G. rep. arrival, Oct. 19.

BLUNDELL, E. A. made over ch. of the residency of Malacca to Capt. J. Ferrier, Aug. 31.

BUCKLAND, C. T. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade at

Bhaugulpore.

CAMPBELL, H. G. rep. arrival, Oct. 19.
CHAPMAN, G. C. rec. ch. of the sub. div. of Mudehpoorab, fr. H.
Doveton, Oct. 6.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and ses. jud. of Rajeshye, rec. ch. of cur. duties of his off. Oct. 10.

COOKE, H. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Ghazeepoor district. COOKE, H. W. vested with powers of dept. coll. in Jaunpoor dist. COOFER, R. H. to offic. as mag. of Rungpore, dur. abs. of Macdonald, Oct. 6.

HARRISON, R. P. rec. ch. of the Moorshedabad collect. fr. Halkett, Oct. 9.

. HARVARD, J. H. M. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Benares district, Sept. 29.

HATHORN, H. G. civ. and ses. jud. of Sarun, ret. to his station. HOPE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, rec. ch. of sub. div. of

Santipore, Oct. 1.

Jenkins, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, ret. to station.

Kew, J. O. B. to be postmr. of Meerut, Sept. 26.

Law, W. T. supt. of Calcutta police, to offic. also as supt. of salt

chowkies in Calcutta, Oct. 1.

LODGE, E. to be principal of the Hindoo College, Oct. 9.

MACKAY, C. off. prin. sudder ameen of Backergunge, vested with full powers of mag. Oct. 16.

MAXWELL, P. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Cawnpore district, Sept. 29.

MELVILLE, P. to be sec. to board for admin. of the affairs of the Punjab, fr. exp. of leave to Christian; and to off. as sec. until that time, Oct. 5.

MELVILLE, A. L. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, vested

with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Oct. 10.

MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Barielly dur. abs. of
Wylly, Oct. 8.

NASMITH, J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghley, ret. to duty. Nicholson, R. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Goruckpore

district, Sept. 29.

OLDFIELD, R. C. to be an asst. in Agra div. Oct. 8.

OSBORNE, G. vested with powers of dept. coll. in Goruckpore district, Sept. 29.

RAIKES, H. C. to be registrar of deeds for district of Bhaugulpore. REDDIE, J. took his seat as offic. 3rd commr. of the Court of Re-

quests. Oct. 12.
RICHARDSON, R. J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Champarun dur. abs. of G. C. Fletcher, Oct. 17.

ROSE, H. to off. as mag. dur. abs. of Balfour, Oct. 11. SANDYS, E. mag. of Tipperah, rec. ch. of off. fr. G. A. Paxton. SEYERS, W. T. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Futtehpore

district, Sept. 29.
STEER, C. rec. ch. of off. of add. judge of Behar, fr. T. Sandys. SUTHERLAND, J. sec. to supt. of marine, returned to duty Oct. 2. SURNTON. A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur dur.

abs. of H. G. Astell. THORNTON, H. to offic. as asst. sec. to govt. N.W.P. dur. abs. of

R. Thornton, Oct. 2.
TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, rec. ch. of office fr. A. G. Macdonald, Oct. 1.
WILSON, T. vested with powers of dep. coll. in Azimghur district.
WYATT, G. W. uncov. dep. mag. &c. of Benares, inv. with pow. of joint mag. Oct. 8.
WYLIE, M. off. mag. of Calcutta police took his seat Oct. 12.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTELL, H. G. 1 mo.

ATHERTON, H. 1 mo. BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, 1 mo. BARNES, J. R. in ext.

CHRISTIAN, G. J. 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, J. S. 1 mo.

EGERTON, P. H. 3 mo. on m. c. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl.

to Europe.

FLETCHER, G. C. 10 days on m. c. FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo. in ext. HARRISON, R. P. 1 mo.

INCE, R. 1 mo.

INGLIS, H. asst. to pol. ag. in the Cossin hills, 3 mo. SANDYS, E. 14 days in ext. SARSON, W. 2 mos.

THORNTON, R. 20 days.
TIMMINS, W. R. 3 mos. in ext.
WILSON, T. W. 1 mo.
WYLLY, E. M. 2 mos.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOWSTEAD, Rev. J. chaplain of Loodianah, 1 mo. leave of abs. BROOKE, Rev. R. P. chaplain of Bareilly, 1 mo. leave of absence.

GARBETT, Rev. J. 6 weeks to sea.
GARBETT, Rev. C. chaplain of Umballah, 1 mo. leave of absence.
MAYNE, Rev. J. O. app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab. rep. arr. Oct. 19.

PANTING, Rev. R. rep. return fr. England, Oct. 19. QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. to be chapl. of Simla, Oct. 4.

VAUGHAN, Rev. J. 3 mos.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of the Punjab guide corps, Oct. 5

guide corps, Oct. 5.

ANDERSON, Lieut. G. G. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 20, 1849, in suc. to Innes, ret.

AUSTEN, Lieut. A. G. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. to 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art.

BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. passed exam. in nat. lang. and final do. as reg. interp. Sept. 27.

BABCHARD, EDS. C. H. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 3, 1849, in

suc. to Jervis, dec.

BEAN, Lieut. C. J. 61st N.I. 2nd in com. 4th Sikh local inf. to rec.

com. of corps dur. abs. of Mackenzie on leave, Oct. 6.

Benson, Col. R. staff, rem. to 11th N.I. Sept. 25.

Bishop, Capt. G. W. 71st N.I. to offic. as ex. officer of 1st, or Dum Dum div. Oct 22.

BLAKE, Lieut. col. G. inv. estab. app. to com. of Eur. inv. at Chunar, in room of Lieut. col. C. H. Lloyd, dec. Sept. 20.
BOYD, Capt. H. 15th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 20, 1849, in suc. to

BRANDER, Ens. M. J. 40th N.I. passed ex. in n. lang. Sept. 27. BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. ass. ch. of off. as asst. to com. in the Te-

nasserim prov. Sept. 19.

BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at an Eur. court m. at Umballah, Sept. 27.

CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. to act as 2nd in com. to Nusseeree batt. dur. leave of Lieut. A. Bagot, Sept. 20.

CAVE, Lieut. G. N. to off. as asst. to pol. agent in the Cossin Hills,

dur, abs. of Inglis, Oct. 11. CHAMBERLAIN, Eds. C. F. F. to act as 2nd in com. to 5th Punjab

cav. in add. to his duties as adj. until rel. by Lieut. Bruce, Oct. 6. CHICHESTER, Corn. bon. F. A. J. to do duty with 4th L.C. Cawn. pore, Sept. 27.

CORFIELD, Lieut. col. F. B. to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 3, 1849, in suc. to Jervis, dec.

Cox. Brev. maj. G. 60th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in suc.

to Foord, dec. CRAIGIB, Brev. maj. J. H. C.B. 20th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 3, 1849, in suc. to Jervis, dec.

CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. h. art. at exp. of leave, to join and do duty with 3rd tr. 3rd brig. Sept. 25.

DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. attach. to Ramghur L.I. batt. to offic. as jun. asst. to gov. gen. agent on S.W. Front. dur. abs. of Cadenhead, Oct. 13.

DE TEISSIER, Lieut. H. P. 1st brig. b. art. to be adj. and qu. mr. v. Lieut. E. Kaye to Eur. on fuel. Sept. 25.

DOYNE, Ens. C. A. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in suc. to Foord, dec.

DUNBAR, Lieut. J. S. 64th N.I. passed ex. in n. lang. Sept. 27.

FAGAN, Brev. capt. C. G. 8th L. C. to be capt. of a tr. v. W. H.

Tweedale, inv. date of app. Sept. 1.
FAITHFUI, Lieut. G. jun. asst. to com. of Arracan, returned to pres. Sept. 27.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. D. J. M. 4th Bengal N.I. appt. to act as

coll. and mag. of Shikarpore, fr. Nov. 25.

FITZGERALD, Capt. commdt. of 5th Punjab cav. made over ch. of corps to Lieut. Chamberlain, Sept. 15.

FOSTER, Lieut. H. P. to offic. as 2nd in com. Shekhawattee batt. dur. leave of capt. and 2nd in com. W. R. Foster, Sept. 20. FRITH, Lieut. J. S. 9th batt. art. to be adj. v. Lieut. G. E. Voyle,

on furl. Sept. 25. FULTON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1849, in suc. to Madden, retired.

GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th L.I. to offic. as adj. Oct. 1.

GARRETT, Brev. maj. R. 69th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 31, 1849, in suc. to Wroughton.

GLADSTONE, ens. C. A. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 20, 1849,

l'in suc. to Innes, retired.
GEAHAM, Corn. W. S. do duty with 4th, posted to 11th L.C. at

Umballa, as 3rd Corn. Sept. 25. Gray, Lieut. W. J. fr. 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art. posted Sept. 25. Gough, Corn. C. J. S. 8th L.C. to be lieut. in suc. to Capt. W. H. Tweedale, inv. date of app. Sept. 1.

GOWAN, Col. G. E. C.B. art. to be a brigr. of 2nd class to complete

the estab. Oct. 19.
GUTHRIE, Capt. C. S. engs. ex. eng. 1st or Dum-Dum div. to act as ex. officer of circular and eastern canals dur. abs. of Maj. Rutherford on leave; placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, with view to being nominated to perform duties of coll. of canal tolls in addition to those of ex. officer, Oct. 22.

HARRIS, Capt. C. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of c.-in-c. Sept. 28. HAYLEY, Ens. H. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 31, 1849, in suc. to Wroughton.

INNES, Major W. 15th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pens. of capt. fr. Sept. 20.

James, Ens. H. posted to 44th N.I. at Allahabad, Sept. 25.

MACKENZIE, Eas. H. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 20, 1849, v. Morrie, dec

MAXWELL, Brev. capt. W. art. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, 1849, in suc. to Madden, retired.

M'KARTY, Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in nat. lang. Sept. 27.

M'PHERSON, Brev. maj. J. D. app. maj. of brig. at Lahore, Sept. 25.
MEE, Lieut. col. G. A. on furl. rem. to 41st N.I. Sept. 25.
MELVILL, Cornet H. to do duty with 4th, posted to 7th L.C. at
Juliundur, as 2nd cornet, Sept. 25.
MINCHIN, Capt. F. C. to be post mr. to camp of Hon. the Lieut.
Gov. of N.W. Provinces, Oct. 5.

NAPLETON, Maj. T. E. A. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in suc. to Foord, dec.

NEWMARSH, 2nd Lieut. C. D. engs. trans. fr. Gaoges canal, to be ex. eng. at Peshawur, v. Crommelin, on leave to Europe, Oct. 12.
PENSON, Ens. G. O. 19th N.I. dismissed fr. the service, Oct. 9.
PEPPER, Brev. maj. H. N. art. to be maj. fr. Oct. 1, 1849, in suc.

to Madden, retired.

RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. to do duty with 65th N.I. Benares, Sept. 27. RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Camppore, Oct. 2.

ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 4th N.I. passed exam. in native lang.
ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. adj. to 4th Sikh local inf. to act
as 2nd in com. Oct. 6.

Ruggles, Ens. J. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, 1849, v. Bennet, dec. RYAN, Lieut. E. M. ex. asst. to com. in Tenasserim prov. ass. ch.

of office at Maulmein, Sept. 20. Scott, Col. D. G. on furl. rem. fr. 11th to 30th N.I. Sept. 25.

SIMPSON, Licut. E. J. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 31, 1849. in

suc. to Wroughton. Sмүтн, Capt. J. H. art. to act as adj. to detach. of art. and inf. recruits under his com. Oct. 1.

SPENCE, Brev. capt. J. H. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 3, 1849, in suc. to Jervis, dec

STAPLES, Brev. capt. N.A. art. to ch. of adjt.'s off. 9th batt. art. v. Lieut. G. E. Voyle, on furl. Sept. 25.
TAYLOR, Brev. maj. J. A. 26th L.l. to be post mr. at Barrackpore,

v. Duffin res. Oct. 10.

TROMPSON, Ens. J. doing duty with 65th, posted to 58th N.I. at Lahore, Sept. 25.

TIMBRELL, Lieut. H. V. fr. 3rd troop 1st brig. to 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art. Sept. 25.

TRAVERS, Ens. J. O. 54th N.I. passed colloq. exam. TURNER, Ens. F. M.C. 29th N.I. to be interp. and qu. mr. Sept. 20. TWEEDALE, Capt. W. H. 8th L.C. trans. to inv. est. fr. Sept. 1, 1849, perm. to reside in hills n. of Deyrah Dhoon, and draw pay and allowances fr. Meerut circle, Oct. 13.

VERNER, Brev. capt. J. E. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in suc. to Foord, dec,

WAKEMAN, Capt. H. to be a 1st class dep. comm. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, v. Brown, pro.

Weller, Capt. J. A. engs. to be comdt. of corps of sappers and pioneers, v. H. Siddons, on furl.

WHEELER, Ens. G. R. 1st N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v.

Hawes, Oct. 4. Wisk, Ens. W. H. 64th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

WISE, Corn. D. W. 4th L. C. posted to that corps as 2nd cornet. WROUGHTON, Maj. R. 69th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. July 31. YOUNG, Brig. F. col. 65th N.I. app. to div. staff with rank of brig. gen. in suc. to Maj. gen. G. Hunter, to Eur. Sept. 28. Young, Brig. gen. F. posted to Dinapore div. Oct. 3.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE - ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

JERVIS, W. C. Oct. 9.

RUSSELL, L. Oct. 9.

ARTILLERY.

HYSLOP, H. F. M. Oct. 9. Ashe, St George, Oct. 9. Brown, W. Oct. 9. CLEPHANE, W. Oct. 9. MARTIN, J. R. Oct. 9. MURRAY, H. Oct. 9. FITZGERALD, J. H. Oct. 9. PEARSON, W. S. Oct. 9.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGOT, Licut. A. Nusseeree batt. to April 15, 1850, hd. qu. m. c. BRIND, Brev. lieut. col. F. C.B. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Oct. 30, in ext.

to remain at Simla.

CAMERON, Capt. T. M. 55th N.I. to March 15, 1850, Calcutta,

prep. to Europe.

CAMPBELL, Brig. A. to Feb. 1, 1850, in ext. prep. to England.

CLARKSON, Brev. maj. J. H. 6th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Calcutta, on m. c.

CLIPTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. to Jan. 15, 1850, Calcutta, prep. to furl.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. eng. 2 years to Europe, on m. c DANIELL, Capt. J. T. asst. comm. Ferozepore, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1,

to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
ECKFORD, Col. J. 56th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to Calcutta,

prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

FAGAN, Capt. J. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Sept. 18 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

FARQUHARSON, Brev. lieut. col. G. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 21, in ext. to remain at Ferozepore, on m. c.

Fowles, Lieut. J. 7th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Feb. 15, 1850, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl, to Europe, on m. e.
Gosser, Licut. F. R. M. 28th L.I. 1 yr. furl. to Europe.

HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. fr. Oct. 5 to Feb. 15, to pres. prep.

to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HANNINGTON, Capt. J. C. dep. agent to gov. gen. in S. W.

front. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15. JERDAN, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. Schooghat,

on m. c. MACKENZIE, Capt. C. com. 4th Sikh local inf. fr. Sept. 12 to Dec.

1. to Simla. MARSHALL, Brev. lieut. col. C. 68th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to-

pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c. NORTON, Lieut. col. H. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 16, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.

OGILVIE, Ens. J. S. 48th N.I. to April 15, 1850, Calcutta.
PASKE, Ens. W. 28th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
RUTHERFORD, Maj. to 28th N.I. two years to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

SCOTT, Brig. J. C. B. to Nov. 15, to Kussowlie, on m.c. SMITH, Capt. W. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 18 to Jan. 1, 1850, in ext. to

remain at Meerut on m.c. SMITH, Licut. R. A. 19th N.J. to Nov. 1, 1850, Mussoorie, on

SHELTON, Lieut. H. R. 38th L.I. to Jan. 20, 1850, Calcutta,

prep. to Eur. THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Oct. 30 in ext. to remain at Simla.

TURNER, Capt. J. W. H. Inv. Estab. to Feb. 1, 1850, Calcutta, prep. to furl.

ALCOT, Ens. W. H. 47th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c. WALLACE, Capt. 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh loc. inf. Oct. 5 to March 8,

1850, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, Oct. 5. WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. 44th N.I. 3 mos. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. BACON, Surg. J. E. 16th gren. app. to med. ch. of 40th N.I. v. Llewellyn, dec. Sept. 25.

BOND, Surg. H. R. posted to 26th N.I. Oct. 3.

BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. 5th N.I. to do duty in hosp. of 80th F. dur. abs. on detached emp. of Asst. surg. H. C. Lucas, Sept. 25. DUNBAR, Dr. J. A. civ. asst. surg. of Jaunpoor, serv. placed at

DUNBAR, Dr. J. A. civ. asst. surg. of Jaunpoor, serv. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Oct. 8.

FULLER, Surg. W. 67th N.I. to afford med. aid. to reg. of Loodianah, v. Asst. surg. G. B. Seely, Sept. 25.

GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. posted to 41st N.I. Oct. 3.

GRANT, Asst. surg. J. fr. 41st to 45th N.I. Oct. 3.

MINTO, Surg. A. M. M'K. Oct. 9.

SEELY, Asst. surg. to do duty with 47th N.I. Sept. 25.
SMITH, Asst. surg. C.M. 51st N.I. app. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig. h. art.
v. G. F. Thompson, dec. Sept. 25.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. rec. adm. to do duty in gen. hosp.

Calcutta. Sept. 25.

THOMPSON, Surg. F. 42nd L.I. to rec. med. ch. of 41st N.I. and a comp. of art. fr. Asst. surg. J. Grant, on m. c.

TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. passed exam. in nat. lang. Sept. 27.

WOOD, Asst. surg. J. 56th N.I. to afford med. aid in hosp. of 98th foot dur. abs. on temp. leave of Asst. surg. F. Pearson, Sept. 27.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Dr. A. 1 mo. to Calcutta. CHEEK, Dr. G. N. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 24. DARBY. Supt. surg. W. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, to pres. prep. to app, for leave to retire. SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. 72nd N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to March 30, in ext.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.-Brig. B. V. Derinzy to com. Poona brig. and sta. v. Boileau; Lieut. col. Gough, qr. mr. grn. 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. col. E. Lugard to off. as qr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Gough; Major W. M. G. M'Murdo to off. as asst. adj. gen. v. Lugard.

V. Lugard.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Capt. Hadfield 2 yrs. to England;
Asst. surg. Laing, 1 yr. to England, on m. c.—9th lancers. Col.
Campbell, 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.; Lieut. Donovan, 2 yrs. to
England.—10th hussars. Capt. Sir T. Munro, 2 yrs. to England;
Capt. Murray, to Dec. 31, 1850, to England; Lieut. Garvagh, 2
yrs. to England; Lieut. Branfill, 1 mo. to Bombay.

INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Jephson, 2 yrs. to England.—22nd.
Lieut. Mayne, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 6.—24th. Ens. Parsons, to be lieut.
y. Selby: Capt. Williams. 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to Eng.

v. Selby; Capt. Williams, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—29th. Capt. Murchison and Lieut. Dick, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Capt. Carter, to Calcutta, Oct. 15 to Feb. 14; Asst. surg. Hardie, to Lahore.—61st. Lieut. Wickham, 2 yrs. to England.—78th. Lieut. Bouverie, fr. Nov. 1, in ext.—86th. Lieut. Witht to Burbles.—67th Lieut. Rirby, to Bombay.—87th. Lieut. Dewar, to be capt. v. Rich, dec.; 2nd Lieut. Lucas, to be ist lieut.—98th. Ens. Farrington, to Jan. 25, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal; Asst. surg. Browne, 1 yr. to

#### DOMESTIC.

BELCHAMBERS, Mrs. J. H. s. at Cooley Bazar, Oct. 19. BOWRING, the wife of Lieut. 59th N.I. d. at Bareilly, Oct. 14. BOXLEY, the wife of C. T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
CALDWELL, the lady of Rev. J. s. at Sharunpore, Oct. 4.
CAMPIER, the wife of James, s. at Mirzapore, Sept. 19.
CLARK, the wife of E. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 5. CRAGG, the wife of William, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 11 CRAGG, the wife of William, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
CRAGIE, the lady of J. A. C.S. d. at Saharunpore, Oct. 11.
DALMUS, Mrs. Julian, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 12.
DAVIDSON, Mrs. C. E. s. at Umballah, Oct. 17.
FERRES, the lady of Capt. E. E. s. at Naine Tal, Oct. 13.
GAUMISSE, Mrs. J. M. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
HARVEY, the wife of W. B. B. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 8.
HAYCOCK, the wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
HERRING, the wife of A. C. d. at sea, on board the Centaur, Oct. 3.
HORNIROOK, the wife of T. B. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 6.
JOHN, the lady of P. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
KNIGHTON, the wife of Wm. d. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 18.
LONGDALE, the wife of Serg. mai, W. 3rd L.C. d. at Muttra. LONGDALE, the wife of Serg. maj. W. 3rd L.C. d. at Muttra, · Oct. 9. MACNAIR, the lady of George, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 18. MARTIN, the wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15. MAYER, the wife of C. N. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 9. MENDES, Mrs. J. s. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 16. MONCKTON, the lady of E. H. C. c.s. d. at Etawah, Oct. S. MONTGOMERY, the lady of R. c.s. s. at Lahore, Oct. 10. PAGE, the wife of E. s. at Simla, Oct. 10. PATERSON, the lady of Capt. Francis Stewart, 54th N.I. d. at "Mussoorie, Oct. 6 PEARSON, the wife of R. d. at Umballah, Oct. 5. PEMBERTON, the lady of Col. Geo. R. 62nd N.I. s. at Etawah, RODGERS, Mrs. Gilbert E. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 12. RAINSFORD, the lady of Capt. Fred. 67th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 1. RAPALLO, the wife of F. H. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 11. REBEIRO, the wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
RENNY, the lady of Capt. eng. s. at Neemuch, Oct. 9.
SCOTT, Mrs. Henry, s. at Dacca, Sept. 25.
SHALLOW, Mrs. d. at Chowringhee, Oct. 15. SHERIDAN, the lady of A. J. civil surg. s. at Serampore, Oct. 18.
SMITH, the lady of R. H. s. at Agra, Oct. 3.
STEVENS, the lady of licut. and adj. 41st N.I. s. at Delhi, Oct. 10.
STOUT, the wife of W. R. T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
VAUX, the wife of the Rev. F. W. d. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 8. WIGHT, the lady of G. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 22. WILSON, the lady of T. W. d. at Rajshye, Oct. 5.

MARRIAGES.
BREWSTER, Capt. 62nd N.I. to Lydia Julia, d. of the flate H. J. Blunt, c.s. at Mussoorie, Oct. 6. CHRISTIE, James, to Mary, relict of the late P. V. Mines, at Simlah, Oct. 12.

DOUBLE, Francis Louis, to Jemima Davies, d. of Asst. surg. James

Pickington, at Agra, Oct. 4.
EMMER, John Trower, to Miss Letitia Dayley, at Calcutta, Oct. 23. GRANT, Gregor Hugh, to Miss Mary Sinclair, at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 11.

JOHNSON, John, to Anne Eleanor, relict of the late J. Harris, at

Mussooric, Oct. 9.

LANE, Lieut. Henry, 5th L.C. to Ellen Henrietta, d. of Lieut. col.

Alexander, at Landour, Oct. 4.

MILLS, William, to Mrs. Mary Anne Stevens, at Calcutta, Oct. 20.

PERMIEN, J. H. to Miss Emily Martin, at Allahabad, Oct. 15.

THORNTON, Reginald, c.s. to Louisa Fanny Maria, d. of Henry

Lushington, at Naince Tal, Oct. 13.

TRONSON, Rev. Thomas Edward, to Miss Emily Russell, at Cal-cutta, Oct. 10.

WHITE, Patrick Wm. to Sophia Burns, at Lahore, Sept. 27.

#### DEATHS.

BARJON, Miss Louisa Caroline, d. of Louis, at Shahabad, Sept. 21. BEAN, Apoth. R. at Peshawur, aged 34, Oct. 5. BENNET, Licut. J. P. 41st N.I. at Simla, Sept. 27. BRAE, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 59, Oct. 23. CHAPPLE, T. at Calcutta, aged 49, Oct. 14.

COMPTON, John, at Simla, aged 40, Sept. 28. COOKSON, Eleanor, wife of Lieut. Samuel B. 73rd N.I. at Futty-

ghur, Sept. 20.

DE GRUYTHER, Elizabeth, wife' of William Henry, at Futtyghur, aged 37, Oct. 14.

BEVERELL, Alice, d. of Mr. at Intally, aged 1, Oct. 17.
DOWNEY, Thomas Frederick, s. of Serj. maj. John, at Hooshear-

pore, aged 3, Oct. 10.
GLENNIE, W. R. M.D. assist. surg. 24th N.I. Oct. 4.
HARPER, Eliza, wife of William, at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 16.
HUNT, Amelia W. d. of G. at Jullunder, aged 1, Sept. 28.
KERR, Susan, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 27, Oct. 20.

LEEDS, Emily Ann, wife of Ens. Edward, 47th N.I. at Cawnpore, aged 19, Oct. 11.
MACTIER, Anstruther, s. of lieut, 6th L.C. at Perozepore, aged 9

mo. Oct. 9.

MERCER, Henry Bluett, s. of Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. at Loodianah, aged 11 mo. Oct. 11.

McLeod, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Meerut, Oct. 13.

McNickol, Serg. maj. Robert, H.M.'s 9th lancers, at Wuzeer-

abad, Oct. 6.

MORRIS, Capt. A. B. 20th N.I. at Kashmeer, Sept. 20. PENSIONER, John L. at Kidderpore, aged 54, Oct. 10. PERCIVAL, Octavius, at Calcutta, Oct. 15.

REGINER, J. N. at Berhampore, aged 17, Oct. 10.
REGINER, J. N. at Berhampore, aged 17, Oct. 10.
REID, William, at Furreedpore, aged 48, Oct. 4.
Scott, Edwin Richard, inf. s. of Henry, at Dacca, aged 7 days,
Oct. 1.

TURNER, Ashill C. s. of Alfred, at Calcutta, Oct. 15. WALKER, Frances M. wife of James, at Calcutta, Oct. 17. WARD, Isaac, at Delhi, aged 50, Oct. 13.

WINSER, Mary A. wife of James, at Calcutta, Oct. 16.

#### SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

OCT. 9. Jumna, Johns, Liverpool; John Bright, M'Lean, Newcastle; Breadalbane, Logan, Glasgow; City of Palaces, Jones, Bombay.

—11. Ellenborough, Lambert, London and Madras; Hydrosse, Nacoda, Bombay.—12. Hamoody, Nacoda, Malabar Coast; Barham, Gimblet, London and Madras; Centaur, Herring, Muscat; Bucephalus, Bell, London; Hosanah, Burnett, Bombay.—13. Wellesley, Arrow, London and Madras.—14. Water Witch, Mann, China and Singapore; Ann Laing, Wilson, Mauritius; Louis, Bernier, Bourbon.—15. Dauntless, Putt, Madras.—16 Canopus, Rowell, Liverpool; Lord Elphinstone, Porter, Madras.—17. Steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Madras; Aliet Rohoman, Burn, Mauritius; Emerald, Brown, Colombo.—18. Ariadne, Goodsir, Mauritius.—23. Emperor of China, Locksir, Trincomalee. Locksir, Trincomalee.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Sale.-Messrs. Smith and Metolus.

Per Lady Sale.—Messrs. Smith and Metolus.
Per Electric.—Mrs. Douglas.
Per Larrick.—J. Back, esq.
Per City of Palaces.—Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones,
Messrs. M. N. Moody and C. R. Evang.
Per John Bright.—Mr. Maxwell and Miss Maria Role.
Per Ellenborough.—Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Becher,
Mrs. Madden and 2 children, Mrs. Jeremie and child, Miss Thoma-

Rev. F. O. Mayne; Capt. Hellerden, 53rd B.N.I.; Capt. Becher, Capt. Jeremie, Dr. C. Madden, Lieut. Warde, Cadets Lloyd and Taylor, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Shewring, Mary Davis, 165 rank and file H.C. recruits.

Per Atiet Rohoman .- Capt. D. Lange.

Per Barham-Col. and Mrs. Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. Garstin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Reddie, Mrs. Mastall, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Gimblett, Misses Swallow, Rees, Barnes, and E. Barnes; Lieut. Pilkington, Lieut. Kay, low, Rees, Barnes, and E. Barnes; Lieut. Pilkington, Lieut. Kay, Messrs. Reade, Hugan, Harris, and Christian, eadets; Messrs. Smith, Piddington, H. Smith, and Muller; Mrs. Stair, Mrs. Mungall, Mr. and Mrs. Anstile, Russell, and Colquehoon; Miss M. Ryan.—From Madras—Misses Turton, A. Turton, and Mr. Bell. Per Bucephalus.—Major Showers, Lieut. Napper, Drs. Veal and Prescott, Lieut. Hamstead, Ens. Gardiner, Mr. Poulet, eadet; Mr. King, Mr. Duff, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Showers and child, Mrs. Napper and child, Mrs. Veal and child, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Hamstead, Miss Lumsden, rank and file H.C. recruits.

Per Centaur.—Mrs. Herring and 2 children, and Miss Cuff. Per Wellesley.—Mrs. Lawford, Miss MacCarty, 2 Misses Ross, Rev. T. W. Shaw, Hon. H. G. Campbell, and Mr. E. Birch, writers; Mr. F. W. Birch, Master C. Morton, and G. Morton, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Lawford, 82 men recruits H. C. S. Per Ana Laing.—Mr. J. O. Clark.

Per Louis.—Mr. Crovers.

Per Dauntless.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington and 4 children.

Per Dauntless .- Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington and 4 children.

Per steamer Tenasserim.—Hon. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Banerjeea, lady, and 3 children; Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Wingrove, Mrs. Garson, Messrs. Williamson, Codill, R. C. Rothary, J. Nickle, and J. Downie.

Per Ariadne.-Thomas Cree.

#### DEPARTURES.

OCT. 9. Loodianah, M'Donnell, Liverpool; Margaret, Cormack, Oct. 9. Loodianah, M'Donnell, Liverpool; Margaret, Cormack, Bombay.—11. Fire Queen, Airey, Arracan and Moulmein; Sultany, Handley, Bombay; Dalhousie, Butterworth, London; Meridian, Holkock, Bourbon.—12. Concordia, Stephenson, Boston; Saxonville, Richardson, Boston; Ascutna, Weeks, Boston; Duke of Argyle, Scott, London; Bangalore, Arnold, Liverpool.—13. Jeanne d'Arc, Bumont, Reunion.—18. Albatross, Blane, Bourbon.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1849. Government Securities.

Sell.

Buy.

Transier Stock Lab	er o per	cent.	• •	prem.	11	v	w	7.7	-
Bombay 5 per cent.	•	••	••	disc.	0	15		1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. accor	rding to	Nos.		do.	1	0		1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.				do.	0	2		0	4
Third Sicea 4 do.		• •	• •	do.	15	0		15	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	••	••	••	do.	14	0	••	14	8
		Bank S	Shares						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s	Rs. 4,	000)		prem	١. :	1650	to	17	00
Agra Bank (Co.'s R				do.		500		8	10

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,00 Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	•	••	prem. do. do.	1650 500 440	••	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3	mont	hs)	••	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	••	••	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	••	• •	• •	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	••	••	••	6 percent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.					
China Gold Bars	16	2	 16	9	1
Gold Dust	13	0	 13	8	S ber sa. we.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	 220	14	l non 100
Spanish Dollars	220	0	 220	6	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	74	 10	84	)
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	 16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	2	 21	3 🛔	J

#### EXCHANGES.

Our quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10dd. Bank Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9gd. to 1s. 9gd. American Bills under credit, 1s. 10gd. to 1s. 10gd.

#### PREIGHTS.

#### Quotations are 31. 10s. to 41.

#### MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.—Business has been further interrupted by native holidays, and altogether since the Doorgah Poojah Festival there has been a great want of animation amongst buyers, although at the same time a considerable amount of transactions are recorded. Prices of Cotton Goods are not much changed. Most kinds of Manchester Goods are selling pretty freely. Mule Twist has sold rather extensively at or about previous rates. Glasgow Fabrics upon the whole maintain a good position. price, and the market very dull. Metals of every kind are lower in

#### MADRAS.

#### NATIVE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

We alluded a short time since to a case in the course of argument before the judges of the Sudr Adawlut, in which a soucar, residing at Hyderabad, sought to recover from a member of the same fraternity four lakhs, for money lent, in the first instance, for the use of the Nizam, and duly recovered by the defendant, who borrowed it from the plaintiff on his own responsibility, but forgot to return it. Ramasawmy Moodelliar was, it appears, born in the town of Arcot, and transplanted when very young to the commissariat service. Ramasawmy, who possessed talents, ambition, and opportunity, bought houses in Secunderabad, left the service of the Company, and became collector of the Nizam's city revenues; entertained Arabs in his service, who made no scruple of roasting his enemies when they were troublesome; grew to be on familiar terms with British gentlemen more notorious for their possession of rank than for their command of rupees; and, in short, occupied exactly the position which a native may hold in this country who has money and knows how to make use of it. It happened in 1841-2 that the Nizam was in want of cash, but as his Highness is always in that predicament, it will be enough to say that Ramasawmy chanced at the period in question to be a part of the machinery employed to relieve him from his little difficulties. The prince was, however, at that time, choice in the selection of creditors, and one Poorun Mull, who was quite willing to accommodate him, was led to suppose that the Nizam would only take his money under the cloak of an alias. Ramasawmy proposed himself willing to act as a friendly medium, and the sum of Rs. 400,000 was accordingly deposited in his hands for the use of the Sirkar, the ostensible borrower taking care to obtain repayment in due sea-Of course, Poorun Mull, with many expressions of thanks, asked for a re-transfer of the coin, when he had ascertained that the Nizam had sent it to his old acquaintance, but Ramasawmy had made no stipulation about paying back, and hence declined compliance with the request. The unhappy Poorun found himself in a dilemma. He could not cite his faithless debtor in the Queen's or Company's Courts, for both parties were out of the jurisdiction; and if he sought redress before a tribunal instituted by the Nizam's government, he knew that Ramasawmy would plead that he was a British subject, born at Arcot, and actually residing and carrying on business within the limits of a British cantonment. Hence there was no course left open to him but that of preferring his claim before the Military Court of Requests at Secunderabad, the Act XI. of 1843 giving to these Courts the power of deciding suits to any amount, when the defendant can be proved to carry on any trade or business within the limits of a military bazaar. Preliminary proceedings were accordingly set on foot, but the officers who would be called upon to try the case were very diffident as to the extent of their authority. sawmy was known to be rich and very obliging, but nobody worthy of belief could say that he was engaged in transactions which would bring him within the meaning of the law referred to. The police knew nothing upon the subject, and the rest of the authorities, having no official knowledge of the matter, were not, of course, justified in drawing upon their respective stores of private information. There was certainly the brick and chunam testimony of a couple of dwelling-houses, a pagoda, and a dharmsola, in favour of his amenability, and a score or two of soucars, double that number of debtors, and an indefinite amount of dealers in all kinds of merchandize, who were ready to testify, and who ultimately did aver, that Ramasawmy bought and sold money and goods whenever he could find a chance of profit; but all the witnesses were insufficient to override the conviction in the mind of the brigadier and his officers that he was not a banker or a trader. They declined to meet, and it became necessary to exercise the power of the Sudr Adawlut, through an order of the Governor in Council, to compel the formation of a Court to try the case, which was at length entertained on the 6th July, Col. Blundell presiding on the occasion. Having been duly constituted, the Court proceeded to try the preliminary question of its own right of jurisdiction, with the view, no doubt, of saving the defendant the labour of cross-examining the evidence in support of the claim, and adducing his proofs of nonliability when it came to his turn to be heard. They called Maj. Trotter, the superintendent of police at Secunderabad; Capt. Gardiner, assistant commissary-general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, and Vellore Ramasawmy, brother of the defendant,—all of whom deposed in his favour. The vakeel on the opposite side handed in a paper, upon which the decision was as follows: "The Court, having attentively considered the statement handed in by the plaintiff, decide that the same cannot be received, it being irrelevant, with the exception of that part wherein it is stated that the plaintiff is prepared to prove that the defendant has carried on business as a banker, and has traded in shawls and gold coins, and if this part is re-written the Court will re-Further; if the plaintiff will hand in a list of those persons with whom the defendant had so traded, as also who are stated can prove the fact of the defendant having so traded, the Court will use its discretion as to the examination of those persons." Evidence of the most overwhelming kind was adduced to prove that Ramasawmy was a soucar and merchant. He had sued and obtained verdicts as such in the very Court which was now investigating its rights to interfere with him. If any proof existed in favour of his plea of exemption, it could have been had on the spot from the mouths of a host of witnesses, who could in that case have easily shown the perjury committed by the opposite side; but nothing would satisfy the members of the tribunal as to the reality of their power in this Col. Browne, the military secretary of the Madras Government, had written to the brigadier, by order of Sir Henry Pottinger, pointing out that the question of jurisdiction had already been affirmed by the highest law authority,-that of the Sudr Adawlut,-but the Court of Requests knew better. They were not going to do an illegal act, and meddle in matters which did not concern them; and so they decided in favour of their scruples, that "Ramasawmy, Moodeliar, not being a person of the description mentioned in Section II. of Act XI. of 1841, the Court dismisses the suit."-Athenaum, Oct. 13.

#### JUDICIAL PERJURY OF NATIVES.

The time has long since arrived when a necessity for attempting to repress the commission of perjury in our Supreme Court is acknowledged on all sides. The experience of every session shows that, so far as the action of law against a wealthy criminal is in question, its proverbial uncertainty is altogether done away There is no room at all for the operation of chance in the matter; the final verdict becomes a mere affair of rupees. If the offender does not hesitate to use his purse, he is certain to save his person. A regular tariff appears to be established for the purchase of consciences, so that no matter however po-sitive and overwhelming the nature of the evidence originally brought forward in support of the accusation, the prosecution is sure to break down, either from the want of direct testimony, or from the absence of material witnesses. or from the absence of material witnesses. The system is now so thoroughly understood, that no one expects to hear of a conviction in those cases where the prisoner is wealthy and the main evidence rests with natives. The judges anxiously cast about for legal weapons with which to overcome this impediment in the way of justice, but the general complaint is of the utter inefficiency of the law as regards prosecutions for perjury. so difficult to bring the offence home to the false witness, however strong the moral conviction of his guilt, that in nineteen out of twenty cases the offenders escape with the useless admo. nition not to repeat the experiment. At home, it is usual, when doubts are entertained as to the fidelity with which witnesses will discharge their ultimate duty to society, to retain them under surveillance until the day of trial; but here the corruption is so universal, and the frequency of doubtful cases so overwhelming, that were a similar plan adopted, it would be necessary to build a new wing to the principal jail, and forbid all intercourse on the part of its inmates with members of the outside world. Now and then an example, such as that made by Sir William Burton, in the case of Auroomootoo, Moodeliar, against whom an indictment for perjury, resulting in a conviction, was preferred by the order of the judge a few months since, is exhibited; but such occurrences are too feeble and too solitary to create terror in the minds of the community at large. What is wanted is an enactment, framed specially with a view to the repression of the crime of false swearing, as practised in India. It should be sharp, short, and terribly decisive, and should leave no obvious loophole for the escape of palpable criminals. There may be difficulties in shaping such a law, but any amount of trouble, if it could be made effectual for the overthrow of the present fearful state of things, would be amply compensated by its results .- Athenaum.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Exclusiveness. —According to the Spectator, the Madras Club refused, by a large majority, to sanction the proposed alteration of one of the rules to allow to members of the Bengal Military Club the privilege of honorary membership.

THE NADOB'S DESTS. — We understand that an intimation

has been received from the Court of Directors, in answer to certain memorials forwarded for their consideration, to the effect that the Madras Government have been instructed not to interfere with regard to the settlement of the Nabob's debts. - Athe-

THE EMIGRATION TO BOURDON. - Information has been received this morning from Coringa, stating that M. Bedier, who had occupied himself in engaging coolies at Yanam, for Bourbon, was under arrest by order of the collector, for having engaged in an illicit traffic. Another version of the matter has it that M. Bedier surrendered himself a prisoner, claiming the protection of his own Government, by whose permission he had proceeded to Yanam, for the purpose of procuring emigrants. It is supposed that this affair will occasion a delicate correspondence between the British and French Governments, as the coolies, when stopped, appear to have been on board a French boat,

bearing the Republican flag.—Spectator, Oct. 17.

Mysorn.—A letter from Mysore contains the following:-" Have you heard of a very serious difference between an officer holding high office in these parts and a very distinguished functionary to whose friendship the former owes his present lucra-tive post? In connexion with this unpleasant affair, Mysore will shortly be honoured with the presence of a Baronet, who is expected up here, I am told, to mediate between his brother and that gentleman's justly offended superior. Report has it that the commissioner is on much more friendly terms with the rajah of late." – U. S. Gazette, Oet. 16.

SHIPMENTS OF COOLIES TO BOURBON .- According to the Manritius Mail, the shipments from the French port have been extensive, to a degree much beyond what we were prepared to understand. "On the 30th of June," says that journal, "7,500 Indians were expected [at Bourbon], and we believe are now arrived. The cost of introduction is not far above ten dollars:" a circumstance suggestive of very strong suspicion regarding the numbers conveyed in each ship. If this statement be authentic, the necessity for legislative interference is very pressing. Since the date above mentioned, further shipments of labourers bave taken place, and the traffic still proceeds with activity, if we may judge by the information that reaches the police. Several parties have recently been brought before our magistrates, and subjected to heavy fines, for assisting to decoy British subjects to Pondicherry, and it is noticeable that they have agreed in representing Mauritius as the destination whereto the coolies, at the time of their engagement, are ostensibly consigned. Now assuming that deception is really practised on the poor natives, with reference to this point, the aspect of the matter becomes graver. and the consequent responsibility of the French Government more serious, than has hitherto been supposed. The authorities here are bound to ascertain, as far as may be practicable, both the precise number of emigrants departed, and the proportion of males to females among them, in order that the working of the system may be fully understood. As the case now stands, there is reason to apprehend the existence of fraudulent practices, on the part of the agents employed by the Pondicherry shippers, to collect emigrants from the British provinces, and the proof of this would greatly strengthen any remonstrance that may be addressed to the Republican Government, with the view of prevailing upon them to suspend the illicit emigration .- Madras Spectator, Sept. 19.

NATIVE ARISTOCRATICAL INSOLVENTS. — The Madras Athenaeum relates an instance, of no very ancient date, in which fraud and impudence, supported by rank and influence, have boldly demanded, in the Insolvent Court of the Presidency, the immunity designed only for honest poverty and misfortune, and having undergone a legal purification, swaggered out in all and more than all the dignity of the purest innocence:—"It is scarcely six months since that a Mahomedan, nearly related to the Nabob, came up for a first and final examination. The opposing creditor had been thoroughly swindled to the extent of his claim, but the man was dismissed without a word of admonition. He made his bow to the Court and the assembled creditors, passed through a double rank of servants attired in the royal liveries of Chepauk, and preceded by two men carrying silver sticks, stepped from the door into a handsome carriage drawn by four beautiful ponies, and returned to his master free from trouble or incumbrance. A score of similar cases might be quoted from the experience of the last year."

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHILD, F. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevelley, Oct. 23. FRANKLIN, J. J. sec. to Marine Board, rec. ch. of his office. GLASS, E. R. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole, del. over ch. of Court to A. S. Mathison, Oct. 5. WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, ass. ch. of dist. fr. A. Purvis.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, T. H. 15 days.

NEWILL, H. 2 mo. in ext.

SUTHERLAND, A. M. leave canc.

WILLIAMSON, R. H. 4 mo. to Egypt and Syria.



MAMON, Rev. G. W. 3 mo. leave of absence. RICHARDS, Rev. J. to be chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, and to perform du. at Palaveram, v. Dr. Powell.

#### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Ens. H. R. do. duty 1st Madras fusileers, posted to 25th N.I. to proceed to Secunderabad, Oct. 20. BENWELL, Ens. J. L. doing duty 1st Madras fusileers, posted to

33rd N.I. to join, Oct. 13.

BENWELL, Ens. J. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.

BLACK, Lieut. W. M. 6th N.I. resigned the serv. fr. Sept. 14. BROWN, 2nd Lieut. T. 1st fusileers, passed exam. in Hindustani. CAMPBELL, Corn. R. F. F. 8th L.C. app. to do duty with body guard, Oct. 23.

CHRISTY, Ens. A. to rank fr. Jan. 20, to Kamptee with D. troop h. brig.

DUN, Ens. P. H. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, 1849, v. Ban-

nister, dec.

ELLIOT, Lieut. R. J. M. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

FREELING, Capt. Sir H. H. Bart. 8th L.C. invalided fr. Nov. 1

1 int F J. 37th N.I. qual. as Persian interp. Oct. GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th N.I. qual. as Persian interp. Oct. 17. KALLENDER, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 27. KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. 23rd N.I. to cont. to do duty with 14th N.I.

until Dec. 31, or until march of 14th.

King, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. to be adj. Oct. 23.

Robson, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred.

prog.—with moonshee allow. Oct. 19.

SMART, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. qual. as adj. Oct. 17.
WYLD, Lieut. B. 18th N.I. pl. at disp. of agent in the hill tracts of
Oressa for sup. the works in the Coorminghea Pass, Oct. 19.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.I. fr. Aug. 13 to Oct. 10. BENSON, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. western coast.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. C. A. 40th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1850. BRUCE. Lieut. H. 39th N.I. 2 mos. fr. Nov. 15, to Neilgherries CLAY, Ens. A. D. 3rd L.I. fr. Aug. 13 to Oct. 10.

and Madras. CREW, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1850. FISHE, Maj. N. H. 4th bat. art. to Dec. 31, in ext. HILLIARD, Lieut. G. T. 50th N.I. to Europe on m.c. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 28th N.I. 6 mos. to Madras. OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. 14 days in ext. PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1850. PROUDFOOT, Riding master G. 4th L.C. 20 days to Madras. RISHTON, Lieut. A. L. 1st N.I. 1 month Neilgherries.

SALMON, Capt. G. F. 30th N.I. 6 mos. Calcutta. SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta. WALLACE, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. leave cane. WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. 4 mo. to Bangalore.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUCHAMP, Surg. W. late prom. posted to 51st N.I. Oct. 13. BUTLER, Surg. W. fr. h. b. to 3rd batt. art. but to do duty with 31st L.I. Oct. 13.

COLE, Surg. R. fr. 51st to 9th N.I. Oct. 13.
COX, Surg. S. fr. 3rd batt. art. to horse brig. Oct. 13.
DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. fr. doing duty under superint. surg.
Mysore div. with foot art. at Bangalore, to do duty H.M.'s 51st L.I. Oct. 13.

FULLER, Surg. J. C. fr. 9th to 27th N.I. Oct. 13.

JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. T. G. posted to 36th N.I. Oct. 13.

KIRKPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. M.D. pl. at disp. of sup. gov. for emp. under commmr. of Mysore, Oct. 19.

LAKE, Lieut. A. W. 3rd L.I. fr. Aug. 13 to Oct. 10.

OGILVIE, Asst. surg. J. R. h. art. app. to inf. branch of Nizam's army, v. Surg. J. Stewart, dec. Sept. 29.
PUCKLE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.1. fr. Aug. 13 to Aug. 10.
SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. passed exam. in Hindustani.
TUNINS, Asst. surg. C. returned to duty.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GAINE, Asst. surg. E. L. I. to Europe, on m. c. MANLEY, Surg. R. H. 1 year fr. April 30, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. to Europe, on m. c.

#### DOMESTIC.

BAKER, the lady of Capt. Edward, 32nd N.I. s. at Kamptee, BURRELL, the wife of W. s. at Cuddalore, Oct. 20. DIXON, the wife of J. W. s. at Ootacamund, Oct. 6. D'MELLO, Mrs. M. s. at Royapettah, Oct. 12.

DYMES, the wife of Daniel D. s. at Madras, Oct. 22. HUBBARD, the wife of the Rev. Chas. s. at Tanjore, Oct. 17. JONES, the lady of Lieut. A. C. art. d. at Madras, Oct. 19. LAWFORD, the wife of Capt. E. engs. s. (still born), at Madras, ct. 012.

LAWRANCE, the wife of R. d. at Bellary, Sept. 22.
SILVER, the wife of James, c.s. d. at Mangalore, Oct. 7.
TAYLOR, the lady of Capt. 2nd L.C. d. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 14. THOMPSON, the wife of J. G. c.s. s. at Madras, Oct. 21.

#### MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS, James, to Miss Augusta Sophia Parry, at Vepery, Oct. 11. BERNARD, Wm. Dallas, to Annie, d. of the late Francis Dawson, at Madras, Oct. 6.

HENDERSON, John, to Miss Mary Anne Wood, at Black Town,

Oct. 17.

JAMES, John Alexander, to Miss Georgina Hopwood, at Madras,
Oct. 17.

JOHNSON, Wm. to Miss Eliza Charlotte Hopton, at Madras, Oct. 17. OGILVIE, Capt. Robt. L. J. 33rd N.I. to Louisa Pearce, d. of the

late Wm. Barber, at Jaulna, Oct. 17. PHILLOTT, Capt. Henry Rodney, 25th N.I. to Lilias, d. of the late

William Ireland Smye, at Jaulnah, Oct. 4. SANDS, John, to Miss Sophia Julia Hector, at Vepery, Oct. 17.

#### DEATHS.

HALL, Ens. F. G. 25th N.I. at Jaulna, Oct. 9. HOPE, Isabella Helen, d. of Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. at Madras, Oct. 18.

ORLANVILLE, Eliza, wife of Corporal N. at Masulipatam, Oct. 14.
OARES, Lieut. R. C. 40th N.I. at Secunderabad, Oct. 19.
POTTER, Thomas, at Madras, aged 49, Oct. 4.
ROBerts, Margaret, d. of the late Major Allan, at Ellichpore,

Oct. 15.

THEOBALD, Eliza, wife of C. G. at Sadras, Oct. 13.

#### SHIPPING.

Oct. 15. James Hall, Jarvis, Vizagapatam.—16. Monarch, Sheppard, Singapore.—17. Cygne, Marsac, Pondicherry.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Hall .- Mr. and Mrs. Glass, Mr. Knox, Lieut. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and son.

Per Monarch.—Lieut. Annesley, H.M. Ceylon Rifles; two Masters Elliott, Mr. C. Antram, Serj. Ankin, wife and 3 children; Mrs. Schofield and 3 children.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17. James Hall, Jarvis, Pondicherry.—19. Monarch, Sheppard, Ceylon.—20. Orbona, Baird, Mauritius; Sarah, Skey, northern ports.—21. Ferris, Scott, Liverpool.—23. Cygne, Marsac, Bourbon.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Madagascar.—Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Hillyard and 2 servants, Dr. Stewart, Col. T. A. A. Munsey, Capt. Marshall, Lieut. Holland and servant, Col. D. H. Considine and servant, Maj. E. W. Kenworthy and child, Dr. W. Heude, Lieut. A. K. Hunter, Ens. H. Dickinson, Col. T. A. A. Munsey's 4 children, and - Patridge, Esq.

Per Northumberland.—Capt. A. Parish, Dr. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Cole, Mr. Blane, Lieut. Miller, Mrs. Miller and child, Eas. Heysham, and Miss Harris.

Per Chieftain, -Mrs. Robertson.
Per James Hall. -A. Mackenzie, Lieut. col. Howden, Asst. surg. Johnston, and Mr. Boyle.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Madras, Oct. 27, 1849.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 .... i to i dis. (At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.) 5 per cent. Loan of 1830 .... dis. (At the rate of subscription, viz. 106] Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.) ........ 16 dis. 4 per cent. Loan of 1832 .... Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt... 15½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .... 9½ prem.



#### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS, with the London mail of September 24, reached Bombay on October 31.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Staff returned to the Presidency on November 2. The stay of the gallant general, however, was expected to be but brief.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY has presented Rs. 5,000 to the fund for the support of European pensioners at Bombay.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY completes the term of Indian service

next year, and will retire on his pension.

CURRENTS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.—We understand that an officer of the Indian navy is at present engaged in constructing current and tidal charts of the Indian Ocean, similar to those prepared some time ago by Lieut. Maury, of the United States navy .- Telegraph, Nov. 3.

H. M.'s 22ND Foor would (states the Bombay Times) be transferred to the Bengal Presidency. The entire regiment has quitted the province for Lahore, where it is believed it will for the present be stationed. The regiment was to march as far as Sukkur, where it would embark and ascend the Indus and Sutlej as far as Ferozepore, and thence cross over to the Sikh capital.

DR. AND MRS. FOGERTY'S CASE. - The investigation at Tanna into the Trombay shooting case, closed Oct. 24, when both Dr. and Mrs. Fogerty were committed to take their trial in the Supreme Court for the offence charged against them. Dr. Fogerty entered into a long review of the evidence. Mrs. Fogerty said nothing in her own defence. The defendants were both committed for trial at the next sessions of the Supreme Court; and were admitted to the same bail as formerly taken.

INSOLVENT COURT REFORMS. - In the Insolvent Court on the 22nd Oct., Sir E. Perry gave notice of the fees of the Court having been assimilated to those ruling at Calcutta, which are much more favourable to the creditors of insolvents than those formerly in force. His lordship also noticed the practice prevalent in Bombay, of rich suitors engaging all the counsel procurable, thus leaving their poorer opponents to manage their suits the best way they can for themselves.

FAILURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRIZE SCHEME. - The grant of Rs. 5,000 allowed by Government to the Agricultural Society of Westen India, under sanction of the Court of Directors, for prizes for agricultural produce, has been discontinued,—the prize scheme having (states the Bombay Times) proved a failure.

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE FEMALES .- The Literary and Scientific Society of Bombay, an association chiefly of educated Hindus and Parsees, has resolved on the establishment of eight schools for the instruction of native females in that island,—four of them for the education of Parsee, and four for Hindu girls. For the former, seventy pupils have already offered themselves; and for the latter, forty-three.

THE OFIUM GAMBLING CASE. - The Bombay journals report that the opium gambling case has assumed a new aspect. has been submitted to the Supreme Court that, as both parties in the suit are Hindus, the question must be tried by Hindu law, and that the Shastras forbid wagers.

SAY HOW MUCH .- The Commander-in-Chief of India is determined not to be put off with generalities; he will not have this or that general assurance that a man needs a good income to live well-that a spendthrift will require more than a good economist-that a careful man may live within his means, a marrow man save money from his pay. He has sent round to the officers commanding Queen's corps in India the following queries, which, if fully answered,—and the hero of Meanee is not a man to be trifled with or put off,—will provide a mass of gastronomic statements such as may fairly claim the credit of being unique:—"lst. What is the lowest monthly sum for which an officer can live comfortably at the mess of the regiment under your command? 2nd. Of such sum, what proportion is for messing, what for wine, and what for extras? 3rd. Is drinking wine compulsory on any, and what, occasions? 4th. What are the extra expenses, meaning such as are either compulsory by mess rule or obligatory by custom?"—Bombay Times.

THE MOPLAS. - The Bombay Gentleman's Gazette affirms that the Moplas, who have lately disturbed the country around Malliapooram, compose a portion of a fanatic Moosulman tribe, supposed to be descended from Arabs who have settled on that Their number is estimated at 100,000, and the fanatic bravery which they have displayed on several occasions may make them formidable even to the British Government, unless timely measures are adopted to prevent an outbreak. Their leaders are already threatening, and an attempt has been made to rouse their superstitious fears, by declaring that the Government intends to pull down all the mosques in the country.

SLAVES IN BOMBAY .- The Bombay Times, whilst inveighing against the "anti-slavery fanatics," for extending their ope tions to the eastern shores of Africa, those of Arabia, the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, observes:—"Our aversion to traffic in human flesh, or to the idea of property in human thews and sinews, is as hearty and cordial as can be; but it stops short at the point where efforts to work out a sound principle in reality introduce a much greater amount of evil and suffering than they We trust a Liberia will come to be provided for eradicate. those we capture and emancipate: it will be but a sorry boon for the victims we propose to release, if we only prevent them becoming the slaves or servants of their kinsfolk in countries and amongst people kindred to their own, to make them the slaves of strangers. We believe that in Bombay itself the slaves now existing may be numbered by hundreds or thousands, yet no one complains; we have no official knowledge of the fact, and there the matter rests, and ought to rest."

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. R. 3rd asst. to coll. of Broach, placed in temp. ASHBURNER, L. R. 3rd asst. to coll. of Broach, placed in temp-charge of Unklesur and Hansole, Oct. 16.

Bell, W. W. coll. of Dharwar, to distr. on deputation, Oct. 18.

Bellasts, A. F. 1st asst. to coll. of Surat, to distr. on deputation.

Browne, G. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani.

Chapman, F. S. passed exam. in Hindustani.

Colles, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to dist. on deputation, Oct. 18.

Courtney W. coll. of Popular resum eth of duties. Oct. 11.

COLES, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to dist. on deputation, Oct. 18.
COURTNEY, W. coll. of Poona, resum. ch. of duties, Oct. 11.
DANVERS, E. F. to act as sen. mag. of police, and res. jud. at pres.
DAVIS, J. M. to proceed into his districts on deputation, fr. Nov. 5.
DE VITRE, J. S. D. to be act. dep. coll. of customs, and act. dep. opium agent at pres. Oct. 18.
Down, E. P. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah. Oct. 19.

FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Surat, del. over charge to Mr. Bellasis,

FORBES, A. K. rec. ch. of the Ahmedabad adawlut, Oct. 22. GLYN, E. R. 2nd asst. to coll. at Surat, to ch. of the pergunahs of Surbhon Walore, Kurrode, and Sooper, fr. Oct. 2.

GOLDSMID, H. E. resumed charge of duties as sec. to Govt. in rev. and finan. depts. Oct. 12.

HARRISON, C. M. to join his perm. app. of dep. coll. of customs at pres. Oct. 12; to be jud. and ses. jud. Ahmedabad, Oct. 19. HUTCHINSON, H. asst. to coll. of land rev. rec. ch. of coll. off. fr.

Malet, Oct. 19.

INVERARITY, J. D. to join his app. as coll. of Sholapoor, Oct. 12.

LLOYD, F. to res. his app. as 2nd asst. coll. at Tanna, on being rel.

by Mr. De Vitre, Oct. 12.

LLOYD, E. to be asst. jud. and ses. jud. of the Konkan, Oct. 19.

MALET, H. P. del. over ch. of off. of supt. of stationery to F.
Hutchinson, Oct. 19.

MANSON, C. J. asst. to the pol. agt. S. Mabratta country, to proc. on deputation into his districts, fr. Oct. 12.

MORGAN, J. R. act. 1st asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, rec. ch. fr.

Mr. Bettington, Sept. 27.

POLLOCK, C. M. J. to be clerk of the crown, &c. &c. &c. in the crim. dept. of the Supreme Court, in suc. to the late E. J. Wal-

iace, esq. Oct. 11.

PRENDERGAST, C. G. acting judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, made over ch. of the gaol and adawlut to H. P. St. G. Tucker, Oct. 2; to be act. coll. and mag. of Surat dur. abs. of Fawcett, Oct. 12.

RAVENSCROFT, A. W. del. over ch. of the gen. post-off. Oct. 19.
REEVES, H. W. to resume duties as coll. of Belgaum, Oct. 12.
RIVETT, L. C. C. to act as jun. mag. at pres. Oct. 11.

RYAN, R. H. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

SPENS, A. del. over ch. of the Ahmedabad Adawlut to A. K.

Forbes, Oct. 22; to be sen. mag. of police, and rev. jud. at pres. fr. Nov. 3.

SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into dist. on dep.

STEWART, J. M. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SUART, E. M. to proc. into his districts on deputation, fr. Oct. 25. TUCKER, H. P. St. G. asst. judge and ses. judge of Ahmednuggur, res. ch. of duties, Oct. 1.

WOODCOCK, J. W. to act as jud. and sess. jud. at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Mr. Hunter, Oct. 17; rec. cb. of the adawlut at that station fr. P. Tucker, Oct. 20.

Young, H. coll. of customs, &c. del. over ch. of off. to De Vitre.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BETTINGTON, A. 1 mo. to Bombay, on m. c. BLANE, G. J. fr. Oct. 15. CHAPMAN, F. S. 2 mo. to Mahabuleshwur. FAWCETT, E. G. in ext. to Dec. 4.
SIMS, F. in ext. to Nov. 30.
STEWART, Y. J. M. 2 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

GOODALL, Rev. W. to Mahabuleshwur hills, till Dec. 15, on m. e.



#### MILITARY

#### APPOINTMENTS. &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. G. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 5, in suc. to Donelly, ret.

ARTHUR, Lieut. E. P. 1st L.C. qual. as int. in Persian, Oct. 27. AUCHMUTY, Maj. gen. S. B. C.B. fr. northern to Poona div. BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani. BAINS, Ens. J. 1st N.I. qual. in nat. lang. Oct. 29; to rank as

ens. fr. Oct. 3, and app. to 1st N.I.

Barton, 1st Lieut. C. J. art. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27.

Battye, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, Oct. 27.

Bell, Lieut. H. R. 1st fusileers, to rank fr. June 2, 1847, v. Scriven, ret.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. L. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 12.
BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. sappers and miners, to rejoin his station, Oct. 27.

BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27. BODDAM, Lieut. C. J. eng. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27. BOILEAU, Brig. to proc. to Shikarpoor and ass. com. of Upper Sciude.

BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27. Bowles, Ens. A. 18th N.I. qual. as. int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27. BRETT, Eus. 11th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27.

BURTON, Lieut. C. J. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to join No. 4 L.I.

batt. at Kolapore, Oct. 23.
CAPON, Brig. gen. D. c.B. posted to northern div. Oct. 22.
CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. 24th N.I. to act. as adj. to 2ad Belooch batt. Oct. 19.

CHITTY, Ens. W. 13th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, Oct. 27 CLIFTON, Ens. E. G. 2nd L.I. to join his corps at Poona, Oct. 23.
COMPTON, Lieut. D. O. T. 29th N.I. to be Capt. fr. June 27 in suc. to Glberne, ret.]

CROWE, Lieut. T. A. att. to No. 5 light fd. bat. art. at Mooltan temp. Oct. 16.

DE VITRE, J. to rank as ens. fr. Oct. 3, and app. to fus.

DOBREE, Lieut. S. 5th N.I. to be asst. supt. of bazaars at Poona,

v. Scott. Oct. 23.

EALES, Ens. G. D. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 27, in suc. to Glberne, ret.

ELPHINSTONE, Ens. P. A. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindu-

stani, Oct. 27.
FOULERTON, Capt. T. 1st N.I. to be maj. fr. July 5 in suc. to T.

Donelly, ret.

PRENCH, Capt. P. T. rec. ch. of the Rewa Kanta agency, Sept. 26.

PULLER, 2nd Lieut. J. A. eng. to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, Oct. 19.

GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st gren. N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta. GRAHAM, Lieut. 22nd f. to be temp. a member of exam. commit-

tee, v. Bolton, m. c. Gray, Lieut. W. 1st fusileers, to rank fr. Aug. 15, 1847, v. Rose,

GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta. HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani. HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. fr. horse art. to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. at Bombay, Oct. 23.

HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. art. to join

HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. art. to join 4th troop at Poons, Oct. 23.

Holbrow, Lieut. W. F. 12th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Shortt, on leave, Oct. 19.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. to act as interp. to N.V. batt. dur. leave of Capt. Leeson, Oct. 17.

KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to act as 2nd class comm. agent and supt. of bazaars at that station, Oct. 18.

KEMBALL. Lieut. G. S. 25th N. I qual as int in Guzerattee.

KEMBALL, Lieut. G. S. 25th N.I. qual. as int. in Guzerattee.
KENNEDY, Lieut. M. R. eng. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27.
LING, Lieut. E. 1st fus. to take rank fr. April 20, 1848, v. W. A.

Anderson, killed.

LAW, Lieut. S. C. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 2nd gren. N.I. [fr. Oct. 16; qual. as int. in Maharatta, Oct. 27.

Law, 2nd Lieut. E. A. 1st fus. to be 1st. lieut. fr. March 12, v.

Evans, prom.

BESON, Capt. W. F. 2nd gren. N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindu-LEESON, Capt. stani, Oct. 27.

LESTER, Ens. W. C. 2nd N.I. to act as interp. to marine batt. N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Gray, Oct. 23. Loch, Cornet C. A. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 27, 1849, in suc.

to Poole, prom.

LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. S. de art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join No. 6, L. field batt. at Baroda, Oct. 23.

MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.

MANSON, Brig. gen. A. c.B. fr. Poona to Scinde div. to proc. to

Kurrachee, and relieve Maj. gen. Auchmuty, in com. of Scinde div. Oct. 22.

M'CULLOCK, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Valient, proc. to Europe, Oct. 23.

MUTTLEBURY, G. A. to rank as ens. fr. Oct. 3, and app. to 29th

N.I.

NAPIER, Ens. R. B. 3rd N.I. to rejoin his regt. Oct. 27.
NEALE, Lievt. to act as qr. mr. to 3rd N.I. Oct. 31.
PENNEY, Capt. J. 1st L.C. to be maj. fr. Aug. 27, 1849, in succ. to Poole, pro.

PONSONBY, Capt. 17th N.I. to act as interp. to 21st N.I. dur. abs. of Shortt.

POOLE, Maj. S. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 27, 1849, v. Brooks, dec. PRICE, Lieut. G. A. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 5, in suc. to Donelly, ret.

ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. qual. asst. in Mahratta, Oct. 27.

ROBINSON, Ens. L. V. posted to 14th N.I. fr. Oct. 18.
SCOTT, Ens. D. M. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to join at Poonah.
SCOTT, Lieut. E. L. 21st N.I. to be asst. to superint. of rev. surv. in Ahmedauggur, v. Colebroke, dec. Oct. 18. Shaw, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. to rejoin his regt. Oct. 27

SOPPITT, Brig. to com. garr. of Bombay, v. Derinzy, Oct. 23. STEVENS, Maj. S. J. C.B. 21st N.I. to act as superint. of police dur. abs. of Baynes.

TAVERNER, Ens. E. L. 20th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, Oct. 27. TAYLOR, Lieut. R. A. 1st fusileers, to take rank from Oct. 15, 1847, v. Cameron, ret.
THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, Oct. 27.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. eng. qual. as int. in Hindustani, Oct. 27, to be an asst. in the road and tank dept. Oct. 31.

VALIANT, Lieut. L. M. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Aug. 27, 1849, in

wac, to Poole, pro.

Waddington, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Newnham, Oct. 23.

WALLACE, Ens. R. R. 2nd N.I. to act as interp. to 22ud N.I. dur. abs. of Short on leave, Oct. 23. WHEELER, Eus. G. R. 1st N.I. to act as as interp. and qr. v.

Hawes. WILKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. S. C. Ens. to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners dur. abs. of Fuller on leave, Oct. 19; passed colloq. exam. Oct. 29.

Young, Ens. H. G. H. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 18, v. Fanshawe, retired, perm. to resign the service fr. Oct. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY Lucas, G. D. A. Oct. 9. INFANTRY CHECKLEY, E. J. Oct. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Dorundah and hills north of Devrah.

Ash, Capt. J. art. to Nov. 30, Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c. BAINBRIDGE, Licut. R. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to res. at Baroda to Nov. 17, in ext. BATTYE, Lieut. A. T. 25th N.I. to Dec. 1.

BAYNES, Capt. E. 1 mo. on m. c. BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd L. I. Oct. 29 to Nov. 30, to pres. on

BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 20th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. To right wing 2nd Eur. reg. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31. BOYE, Lieut. C. H. inval. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.

BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. DARCY, Lieut. R. W. adj. of Khandeish Bheel corps, 1 mo. DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. art. 3 years to Europe, on furl. DICKENSON, E. W. 8th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. ETHERIDGE, A. F. E. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c. ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N.I. Oct. 23 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

FANNING, Lieut. 9th N.I. leave canc.

FARQUHARSON, Cornet W. W. 1st L.C. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.

FARQUHARSON, Cornet J. C. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

FARQUHARSON, Brev. lieut. col. G. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 21, in

ext. to remain at Ferozepore, on m. c.

Fine, Ens. J. B.A. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c.

Goldney, Maj. coll. and mag. of Shikarpore, 13 mo. Deyrah.

Jones, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. to Nov. 30, Mahabuleshwur hills, m. c

KENNEDY, Lieut. executive eng. Surat, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23, instead of Sept. 18. KENYON, Capt. W. 20th L.C. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c.

LUCAS, Lieut. G. D. A. art. to Dec. 9, Allahabad.

NASMYTHE, 2nd Lieut. C. h. art. Cot. 20 to Nov. 10, to Bombay.

NEWNHAM, Lieut. A. G. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c.

NIXON, Lieut. F. M. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. NORTON, Lieut. col. H. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.

PRICE, Capt. 2nd in com. Sawunt Warree loc. corps, 1 mo. RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15. SANDFORD, Lieut. H. B. 2ud asst. to the commr. of Sattara, to

Bombay, fr. Nov. 1 to 20. Scott, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. Shaw, Lieut. col. M. N. 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Dec. 25, to

Bombay. STACK, Capt. dep. coll. of Hydrabad, Scinde, to pres. on m. c STEVENS, Brev. maj. S. J. C.B. fr. Oct. 31 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Bombas

STEUART, Ens. C. J. 13th N.I. Sept. 10 to Nov. 9, to Vingoria, on m. c.

SWINTON, Lieut. W. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 5, to Belgaum.

THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. THORPE, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. TREVOR, Lieut. S. J. 20th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. TREVOR, Lieut. J. S. fr. Nov. 1 to 15, in ext. to rem. at Bombay. WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1849, to Feb. 13, 1850, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

WALKER, Lieut. C. A. fr. Oct. 21 to Dec. 1, on m. c.

WALLACE, Ens. R. 5th L.I. ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m. c. Wolley, Capt. F. 14th N.I. 1 mo. to Vingoria.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. to proc. to Sholapore, and ass. med. ch. of 16th N.I. Oct. 23. CALDER, Asst. surg. A. F. 1st Eur. reg. to rejoin his station. EDWARDS, Supt. surg. posted to Poona div. Oct. 23. HAMILTON, Surg. to med. eb. of marine batt. v. Boyd, Oct. 23.
LODWICK, Asst. surg. to rec. med. cb. of 3rd L.C. fr. Surg. White.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. to Malligaum, and ass. temp. med.
cb. of 25th N.I. PRLLY, Asst. surg. S. M. to be civil surg. in Khandeish, Oct. 12. STRAKER, Supt. surg. posted to the southern div. Oct. 23. WIEHE, Asst. surg. C. G. M.D. qual. as int. in Guzerattee, Oct. 27. WILMOT, Asst. surg. to temp. ex. med. ch. of station of Sattara and troops stationed there, Oct. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. leave cancelled, Oct. 23. MURRAY, Dr. J. to pres. on m. c. Wiehe, Asst. surg. in ext. to Oct. 31.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CHESTER, Volunt. H. M. arr. Oct. 12. CHILD, Lieut. S. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c. COLLINGWOOD, Mids. of the Euphrates, perm. to reside on shore. DYER, Mids. of the Elphinstone, perm. to reside on shore.
EDWARDS, Volunt. H. J. arr. Oct. 12.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. H. W. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.e. FARRER, Mids. C. 1 mo fr. Oct. 25, to Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c. HARRISON, A. 2nd class 2nd mast, to be 1st class 2nd mast, and

trusf. to the Taplee.
HEATHCOTE, Mids. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. JAMES, Licut. H. H. to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c. LAKES, Mids. J. H. to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c. PHILBRICK, Mids. of the Expirates, perm. to reside on shore.
PYM, Mids. E. G. 1 yr. to Europe, on m. c.
Tozen, Mids. of the Elphinstone, perm. to reside on shore.

#### DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of the Rev. G. L. s. at Bombay, Oct. 9. ATEINS, the wife of E. d. at Ootscamund, Oct. 15.
BOCARRO, the wife of John, d. at Bombay, Oct. 13.
CAMPBELL, the wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 8th, d. at Hydrabad,

Oct. 11.

CLEARY, the wife of J. s. at Bombay, Oct. 18.

CORMACH, the lady of Henry, d. at Bombay, Oct. 20.

FENTON, the wife of the Rev. G. L. s. at Poona, Oct. 14. GRIERSON, the wife of D. d. at Poona, Oct. 28.
LAMBS, the wife of Capt. S. Burges, H.M.'s 83rd, s. at Poona, Oct. 24.

M'Evoy, the wife of C. s. at Aden, Oct. 20. M'KENZIE, Mrs. James, d. at Colaba, Oct. 27.
REYNOLDS, the wife of the Rev. F. d. at Kirhee, Oct. 20.
SEALY, the lady of Brev. capt. G. P. art. s. at Baroda, Oct. 18. WATSON, the wife of James, s. at Poons, Oct. 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEESTON, Benjamin Waterloo Wellington Reid, to Miss Matilda Tassell, at Bombay, Oct. 15. JOHNSTONE, Thomas B. M.D. to Mary Jane Rubens, d. of John R. Bulmer, at Tannah, Oct. 10.

#### DEATHS.

DOUGLAS, Brig. H. N., H.M.'s 78th, on boord the steamer KEIR, Lieut. James T. art. at Kurrachee, Oct. 20. Wood, Francena, at Bombay, aged 35, Oct. 25.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Fulty Allum, Rogers, China.—19. Maid of Julpha, Beauvals, Mauritius; steamer Achilles, Evans, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—24. Phlox, Duverger, Surat.—27. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Madras; steamer Seaforth, De Wass, Colombo.—28. St. Lawrence, McFarlane, Liverpool.—29. Steamer Bombay, Hazlewood, Colombo.—Nov. 1. Cumberland, Davison, London.—31. Steamer Auckland, Rennie, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED -Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Brev. maj. L. Brown, 5th N.L.I.; Capt. H. Lodwick, 10th N.I.; Messrs. Robertson and Landon.

Per Scaforth.—Mrs. Jones, Miss Cox, and Mr. Novillis. Per Surat.—Ens. W. Buchanan, 29th N.I.; Ens. G. St. George, Per Seaforth .-25th N.I.

Per Victoria.—Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Taylor and 3 children; Lieut. col. C. W. Grant, eng.; Lieut. T. W. Playfair, eng.; Measrs. Brooks and Taylor.

Per Achilles.—Messrs. D. P. Patell and Cappack.
Per Hugh Lindsay.—Mrs. Heath and 5 children; Miss Dun;
Capt. J. C. Heath, 5th Bom. N. L. I.; Capt. Capel, H.M.'s 15th
hussars; Lieut. Dunbar, 12th M.N.I.; Ens. C. F. J. Skottowe,
2nd M.N.I.; and Mr. Blackall.

Per steamer Auckland.—Brev. maj. J. Tait, c.B. 6th Bom. N.I.; Surg. James Mackenzie, Bom. army; Com. J. G. Johnstone, I.N.; Lieut. S. F. Wilson, H.M.'s 83rd foot; 2nd Lieut. Nasmyth, Bom. eng.; Cornet C. Sherwood, Bom.'cav.; Messrs. Walker, Wood, eng.; Cornet C. Sherwood, Bom. cav.; Ausself. and Carpenter; and Asst. surg. J. A. Vaughan, Bom. army.

#### DEPARTURES.

OCT. 17.—Dadabhoy, Thomas, Penang.—18. Pallas, Hopkinson, Hull.—19. Steamer Braganza, Lovell, Point de Galle and China.—20. Victoria, Smith, Calcutta; Euphrates, Tronson, Bushire; Loharee, Raw, London.—27. Regina, Quinton, Calcutta; Pilot, White, Zanzibar.—Nov. 3. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per steamer Phlox.—Mrs. Bannister, Lieut. M. K. Kennedy,

eng.; Lieut. Smith.

Per steamer Surat.—Capt. J. Penny, 1st Lan.; Lieuts. Balloy and Gibbard, art.; Lieut. Fife, eng.; Mrs. Cameron, and Lieut. Johnson, 4th rifles.

Johnson, 4th rifles.

Per steamer Dwarka.—Mrs. Ratcliffe; Capt. T. H. Ratcliffe,
H.M.'s 22nd foot; Ens. J. Brett, 11th N.I.; Mr. T. Bingham.

Per steamer Victoria.—Mrs. Major L. Brown and two children,
with a servant; Mrs. Luard and child, with servants; Mrs. Danversand two children, with a servant; Mrs. D'Arcy and child, with a
servant; Mrs. Young and two children, with servant; the Hon.
Mrs. Butler and three children, with a servant; Mrs. Barry and two
children; Mrs. Fraser; Miss Lushington; Miss Forster; Miss.

Emily Brooke; Miss Luard; G. L. Farrant, Esq. c.s.; Captains
Sir T. Munro. Bart. and W. Murray, and Lieut. Lord C. H. S. G. Sir T. Munro, Bart. and W. Murray, and Lieut. Lord C. H. S. Garvagh, H.M.'s 10th Royal Hussars; J. C. Farquharson, and J. Young, Esqrs.; Lieut. W. Davidson, Bombay army; Lieut. R. T. Molesworth, 5th Madras N.I.; Mrs. Layer, and the Rev. Mr. Layer.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

#### Bombay, Nov. 3, 1849. Government Securities.

5 1	per cent. t	ransfer le	oan		Rs.118 a 1	19 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	٠.	Rs. 106	¯ do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30		Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Par	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 90 a	904per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36		Rs. 861	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43		Rs. 861 d	O.

## BANK SHARES. Bank Bank .... Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19% a 20 p.ct. pm... Oriental Bank ... , 1,000 each 500 do. 18 per cent. dis. Commercial Bank ... , 1,000 each 500 do. 13 per cent. dis. Agra Bank ... , 500 each 500 do. 3 per cent. dis. Bank of Madras ... , 1,000 each 1,000 do. 9 per cent. pm.

## PRICES OF BULLION. German Crowns, ,, Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas

Sycce Silver, per 100 tolas ................................., 104 a 104 Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .............................., 163 Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....................., 17 to 173

				EXCHANGES.		
0	n Lond	lon, at				
			er rupe	e 1s. 10 <b>7</b> d.	For documen	t bills.
6	••	••	••	ls. 10 d. a ls.	10 <b>3</b> d. For credit	do.
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4	••			1s. 10jd.	Do.	db.
2	••	••	• •	ls. 10 d.	Do.	do.
1	••			1s. 10 <del>1</del> d.	Do.	do.
1 da	Y'8	• •		ls. 9åd.	Do.	do.
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				rigbt		
					6 as. per ct. prem	
On (	China	at 60	days' s	ight per 100 dirs.	Re. 211 to 212.	-

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Our quotations are,-to London and Liverpool, 31. 2s. 6d. to 31. 5s. per. ton. To China, Rs. 10 per candy.

BOMBAY (Nov. 3.)—The amount of business done in Imports has not been to such a large extent as was expected; still considerable sales have taken place, and the market has presented a tolerably healthy aspect. The amount of supplies from Home to hand during the past fortnight has been small,—only two vessels having arrived during that period.

#### CEYLON.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL was opened by the Governor, on the 18th September, with the following speech

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,-It is highly satisfactory to me to be able to congratulate you on the continuance of that perfect tranquillity in all parts of the island which I announced to you at the close of the last Session of the Legislative Council. I have reason to believe that the benevolent intentions of the Government, and its anxious desire to promote the prosperity of all classes of the people, are daily becoming more perfectly understood and more justly valued; and that the full development of the resources of the island is found to be inseparable from the maintenance of the public peace and the cultivation of mutual good-will among the inhabitants. The most gratifying evidence of this fact is offered to you, by the increased amount and value of the exported produce of the island, and by the improved tone of the public finances. Between the 11th October, 1848, and the 13th September, 1849, upwards of 362,000 cwts. of coffee have been exported, and 526,000 lbs. of cinnamon, so that, on the completion of the twelve months ending 10th October next, a much larger trade in these articles will be exhibited than at any other similar period. There is every prospect, also, that the crops of the coming season will be fully equal to those of the last; and from the early arrival of Malabar coolies from the coast, there is reason to hope that abundance of labour will be at the command of the producer.

"I observe, however, with much regret, that in certain districts the cultivation of the grain crop has been injuriously affected by the unfavourable state of the weather, and that a partial failure of

the harvest has been the consequence.

"The revenue of the first six months of the current year has exceeded the estimate for the same period by the sum of 10,8371., while the expenditure has fallen short of the estimated amount by the sum of 10,110/. The apparent excess of income over expenditure for the half-year ending 30th June was 13,2571., but inasmuch as it will be necessary to make good the amount of the military contribution for which no provision was made in the Supply Ordinance of 1849, and from the payment of which H. M. Government have not yet consented to relieve the colonial finances, the surplus revenue will be reduced by the transfer of the 12,000l. for the half year to the military chest, to the sum of something more than 1,200l. At the same time it must be observed, that large payments have been made during this period for colonial stores for the public departments.

"Notwithstanding the injurious mercantile crisis of the past year, and the many unforeseen causes which were calculated temporarily to disturb the ordinary current of internal prosperity, the total income of the year was nearly equal to that of 1846, and total income of the year was hearly equal to that of Avio, and only fell short of the revenue of 1847 by about 25,000*l*., although the actual surrender of revenue by the abolition of the export duties during the last four months of the year entailed a loss of The expenditure of the year 1848, notwithstanding the unlooked for demands upon the public revenue consequent upon the movement of troops and other unusual charges which were rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the time, was less than the expenditure of the year 1847 by the sum of 13,4381. It cannot be a matter of surprise, however, that it slightly exceeded the income of the year, and you will be gratified to learn that the excess amounted to only 16,5591.

"The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared with the utmost care and economy, and, after making a very moderate calculation of the probable revenue to be received, I have every confidence that it will amply suffice to meet the entire expenditure, including the military contribution. Indeed, I have every hope that further reductions will continue to be effected without detriment to the public service, and that the real amount of expenditure will be kept considerably below the estimates of the

"A Committee of the Executive Council has been employed by my direction, in consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, in preparing a scheme for the remodelling of the various public establishments, and for effecting such reductions in their cost as appeared consistent with their efficiency.

"Taking a broad view of the general aspect of affairs in this island, I think I am fully justified in looking forward to a progressive increase of prosperity in all branches of public industry, intimately blended as they are the one with the other."

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

COOKE, Mrs. Nathaniel, s. at Ceylon. Oct. 5. LUDEKENS, the wife of J. P. s. at Ceylon, Sept. 25. WRIGHT, Mrs. John, s. at Colombo, Oct. 8.

#### DEATHS.

BELL, David, s. of Dr. at Kandy, Sept. 26. MOFFAT, Cornelius William, at Ceylon, aged 38.

#### THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A dispute has arisen between the Government of the Sandwich Islands and the French Consul, M. Dillon, who had for some time been at loggerheads with the Government. The arrival of a French. frigate and a war steamer at Honolulu induced M. Dillon to make certain demands upon the Government, threatening them with force in case of non-compliance. The demands were:

"1. A reduction of duties on brandles and liquors of one-half of all such duties as have been collected since 1846. 2. The same rights to Catholics and their schools as are granted to Protestants. 3. The repeal of a law which compels whale ships importing liquous for sale to pay port charges. 4. The remission of a fine imposed upon some captain of a whale ship. There were some minor demands relative to redress and satisfaction for indignities and insults offered to the French republic."

Three days were allowed for the Government to comply or refuse. The King being absent, the Admiral waited until his return, when the Government refusing to comply with the demands, the French troops landed and took possession of the fort. No resistance being offered, the French spiked and threw from the ramparts the guns of the fort, destroyed the ammunition and public stores, and took possession of all the Hawaiian vessels that were in port. The Hawaiian flag was lowered and the French hoisted. After the quiet possession of the fort for three days, the French abandoned it, and retired on board their vessels, which shortly afterwards left the port, taking with them M. Dillon and family, who intended returning to France vid New York. The British who intended returning to France was New York. The British Consul General and the American Consul protested against the action of the French forces; the former offered his services as mediator, but they were refused. The general impression was that M. Dillon had exceeded his powers.

#### MADAGASCAR.

The abolition of slavery throughout the French colonies has been attended with melancholy consequences at Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, colonized by the French in 1840. The following account of the affair is given by the Mauritius Mail :-

" Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, situated very near the main land, and a French colony since 1840, has been the scene of grave disasters. As soon as the emancipation of slaves was proclaimed, the indigenous proprietors—Sakalaves—left the island and established on the opposite coast of Ankii; from this time hostilities were commenced. The Sakalaves committed nightly depredations; property and cattle pillaged from the establishments of the French colonists were destroyed by fire, and finally two French traders, Messrs. Labrouelle and Wilder, murdered. On the 16th June, 4,000 Sakalaves landed, and meeting dered. On the 16th June, 4,000 Sakalaves landed, and meeting with little resistance, advanced to Hellville, setting fire to the surrounding villages. The French Governor had two pieces of cannon to defend the town, one of which soon became useless, and it was only by firing grape from the other that the assailants were kept in check and obliged to retreat. Lieut. Cottey was killed in attempting to prevent the landing of the Sakalaves. This officer was sent with a detachment of 100 Malgashes, who abandoned him as soon as the enemy approached; he was surrounded and cut down. It is remoured since, that the invaders have made themselves completel masters of the island, and that the French inhabitants have been massacred or have escaped on board the vessels that happened to be massacred or have escaped on board the vessels that happened to be there. The French Government steamer Cassini, the Reine Blanche, and the Artemise have left Bourbon with reinforcements."



#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Our files of Cape papers have put us in possession of the occurrences in the colony to the 19th October.

In our last issue we announced the arrival of the Neptune, and the excitement produced thereby amongst the colonists, who prepared to act upon the "pledge," and upon the resolution passed by the Anti-Convict Association, "that no contracts of any description should be entered into for the supply or use of the military, naval, or civil departments, until the Order in Council, making this colony a penal settlement, be rescinded; and that the inhabitants of all classes be strongly recommended to adhere firmly to such resolution, as the only means of saving the colony from injury, degradation, and ruin." The Zuid Afrikaan, of Sept. 24, says: "Threats, so often repeated, must now be carried into effect, and his Excellency, who has long enough trifled with the feelings—the acutely hurt feelings—of the colonists, be in reality made sensible of the impossibility to keep here this mingled mass of villains for any period, however short, unless with the express object of putting the vessel in a position to prosecute the return voyage. This is what the colonists have sworn before God and man to carry out, should their just request be disregarded; and, as this crisis has now unfortunately arrived, they are ready to prove that that oath was something more than blustering, and that they have not in vain lifted up their hands to heaven. They peremptorily refuse—and they are quite right in doing so-to await the determination of a Minister who has entirely forfeited all their confidence, by whom they have been insulted and debased, and from whom they can expect no sympathy. They have now to deal with no one else but the Governor.'

After the reply received from the Governor to the letter of the commissioners and wardmasters of the Cape Town municipality, who had stated that the people had determined "that the convicts must not, can not, and shall not be landed, or kept in any of the ports of this colony," a large open-air public meeting was held in front of the Town House, Mr. Ebden in the chair, when it was resolved to make a further appeal to the Governor, expressing deep regret at his reply to the former application, and stating, "that, under these circumstances, the inhabitants feel compelled by a sense of duty to themselves, their children, their faiends, and their country, and fully justified in the sight of God and man, in the exercise of their undoubted rights and privileges as British subjects, to put into immediate operation those means of self-protection which are expressed in the document called the 'Pledge,' which has been signed by all ranks and classes of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony, one of which is, that they 'will drop connection with any person who may assist in supporting convicted felons;' and that these words include all departments of the government by, or through, or under the authority of which supplies of any kind may be conveyed to the Neptune, until that vessel's destination be changed, and until supplies are required to enable her to prosecute her voyage."

To this letter, a very long reply was returned by the Gover-nor's private secretary, in which he stated that "it is with un-affected pain his Excellency perceives that the common cause of the whole colony is in danger of being jeopardized by demands which no government could concede, supported by threats to which no government would submit;" that these demands had risen in proportion as he had evinced his willingness to exercise his powers so as, as much as in him lay, to realize the wishes of the community; that "continued attempts had been made to force his Excellency from the position of acting, under the law, in such a manner as to meet all reasonable desires, into the position of acting, in violation of the law, for the purpose of meeting desires altogether unreasonable, by reiterated applications to force the Neptune out of the waters of the colony, to seek a destination wherever the persons in charge of her may, without any lawful orders, and without any authoritative guidance, be able to carry convicts entitled to use force, and, if needful, to take life, in resistance to a detention on the high seas unauthorized by law." The letter examines, in a temperate manner, the various grounds upon which the Governor was urged to send the Neptune to sea; and with reference to the engagement contained in the "pledge," the letter observes: from the complete, all-pervading, and wholly-unprecedented unanimity of opinion which exists throughout the length and breadth of this colony, in reference to the refusal to receive, support, or employ any imported convict, of any sort or description whatsoever, arguments both for and against the 'pledge have been derived. But no right-minded man will deny that the recognition of such a principle, even in such a case, may tend hereafter to arm, for purposes of social tyranny and oppression, the hands of any majority which has an end to gain. Ab-staining, however, from all discussion in regard to the original

propriety or impropriety of the pledge in question, his Excellency, considering its terms, its spirit, and the objects in view at the time at which it was devised, feels justified in pronouncing that it will be strained beyond its meaning, if it be sought to be applied to the victualling of the Neptune, whilst the convicts are being kept on board. The precise extent to which the 'pledge' is now sought to be applied, his Excellency is unable to collect from the terms of your letter. But in an address to his Excellency, presented on the 16th July, 1849, and which bore your signature, the subscribers thought it no violation of good feeling and good taste, deliberately to tell his Excellency, that if any gentleman should take office as a legislative councillor, 'without doubt he would be starved.' It is presumed to be now in contemplation by some persons who stand forward as the organs o the Cape community, to 'starve' a number of her Majesty's subjects, because her Majesty's representative,—who yields to none in his desire, by all lawful and expedient means, to convince her Majesty's government that a measure, conceived in a commendable spirit, but wholly inapplicable to the Cape, cannot be carried out in this colony,—will not go beyond what his conscience and his duty dictate,—beyond what the public so long. considered entirely satisfactory,—beyond what is truly judicious for the sake of the cause itself,—and, above all, beyond the law of the land." The letter concludes: "Should his Excellency, however, be disappointed, and an attempt be made, by means of combination and intimidation, to deprive of necessary food a portion of the public guilty of no crime but that of obeying their lawful orders, and peacefully performing their allotted service, it will become his Excellency's imperative duty, supported by the opinion of his executive council,—and he trusts by no small proportion of the rational and well-affected throughout the colony, -to employ the means at his disposal for the purpose of counteracting a course of proceeding so discreditable, illegal, and inhuman."

The reading of this letter at a public meeting on the 24th September, we are told, produced "occasional outbursts of laugh er and indignation." Subsequently, the substance of a private letter from Earl Grey to Sir H. Smith, dated 23rd July, was made public, in which his Lordship, after expressing his regret as to the opposition of the colonists to the general measure of convict transportation to this colony, intimated that that system was in consequence abandoned; but expressed a hope that, by making this concession to the feelings of the colonists, no opposition will be manifested towards receiving the convicts by the Neptune, in which event he will send out an equal number of free emigrants, at the cost of the Home Government; but if the colonists persisted in their opposition to receive the convicts by the Neptune, those funds would then necessarily be employed in providing for them. This proposal was "indignantly rejected" at a public meeting held on the 9th October.

Meanwhile the Anti-Convict Association remained firm, and resolved not to relax until it was officially announced that the "pest-ship" would depart. At the public meeting last mentioned, the following resolutions were adopted:—" That it is the duty of all good and loyal subjects of her Majesty, at once, from this day, to suspend all business transactions with the Government, in any shape, or on any terms, until it is officially declared that the Neptune, with the convicts on board, will go away as soon as all necessary supplies for her voyage can be put on board, and that all intercourse and connection between private individuals and his Excellency and heads of the victualling departments, shall be dropped from this day-the merchants, bakers, butchers, shopkeepers, and all other good and loyal people dealing only with such private individuals as they know and clearly understand to be unconnected with those departments by or through which supplies, sufficient to afford a pretext for the detention of the convicts, may possibly be obtained: and that the measures already taken for this purpose being too slow for the urgency of the case, it is recommended, that, after this day, all shops and stores shall be closed, as for a solemn fast, except for the accommodation of ordinary, private, and wellknown customers, that his Excellency may no longer be in doubt as to the impossibility of detaining the Neptune, with her convicts, within the limits of this colony."

Accordingly, all the shops were closed against the supply of provisions to the army, navy, and government departments. The government were obliged to send to Simon's Bay for a supply of biscuit; to seize draught bullocks, and to build ovens for baking bread. A vessel, destined for Port Natal, with flour for the troops at that place, being still in Table Bay, the flour was ordered to be relanded; but no boatman would perform the office, and even the Port-office boat's crew refused, and the boat was manned by soldiers.

In a government notice, dated the 12th of October, the Go-



vernor announces that although a number of persons "who utterly repudiate the violent and oppressive proceedings sought to be put in force, by rash and mischievous men, against the army, navy, and civil servants of the government," had caused the Governor to be informed that "they look to him, in the expectation that he will, by strong hand, if necessary, put down the disturbers of this city, and assert the freedom of opinion and action against the existing attempts to harass and intimi-date the reasonable and well-affected," his Excellency, who could, at once, without the slightest difficulty abate what he -frankly states he regards as a serious social nuisance, and set free this city from every sort of thraldom;" and is " far from denying that circumstances might occur to call for the exercise, upon his part, of the power which he possesses;" yet is de-termined "never to resort to even the display of force, until all other means had failed." He observes, that "the inhuman and insolent attempt to deprive of necessary food the army and navy has been defeated by arrangements which place the victualling of those departments beyond doubt; and as some priwate families might suffer inconvenience from the sudden refusal of their tradesmen to supply them with bread and meat, they will be supplied by persons to be appointed for that purpose."

Some slight acts of violence had taken place, but not by the anti-convict party. The houses of Mr. Fairbairn, a prominent member of that party, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Norden, had been attacked by mobs, on account of the suspension of supplies. A proclamation issued by the Governor, dated the 18th October—premising that, "so long as the present excitement is kept up, and more especially so long as the labouring-classes are kept in idleness and exposed to privation by the stoppage of trade and business, now sought to be enforced by a dangerous confederacy in this city, all crowds and assemblages congregating in the public streets and thoroughfares are calculated to excite much and well founded alarm in the minds of her Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and are therefore by law illegal"—peremptorily prohibits all mobs or meetings in any pablic thoroughfare, and authorizes the police force, supported, if necessary, by military power, to prevent the formation of all mobs or crowds, and to disperse any such mob or crowd which may happen to have formed, "so as to set free from the present state of intimidation such of her Majesty's subjects as are deterred, by fear of violence in personal property, from transacting their ordinary and lawful business, and so as to preserve, as much as may be, quiet and good order throughout the city, and repress in their origin the excesses to which such irregular and illegal assemblies, in periods of excitement like the present, have a tendency to lead."

#### SIAM.

A correspondent of the Straits Times writes,-" I regret to say that the cholera, that awful visitation of God, has, in its onward march, reached Bangkok, and made most fearful ravages among its thoughtless multitudes. On Sunday, the 17th of June, a few cases occurred within the city walls and near the palace; by the Tuesday following it had so increased that eighty bodies were taken to a single wat for burning. On Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday it raged so that its horrors are beyond all description. You could not walk out, even for a short distance, without witnessing the dead bodies lying in all directions, and eeing persons attacked while walking from one place to another, who perhaps oftentimes never reached their homes. So great was the number of deaths, that they found it impracticable to burn them all, and many were buried, and multitudes more thrown into the river just as they had died. You may form some conception of the numbers by knowing that in many of the wats 400, or nearly that, were burned in a day. brought and laid in piles and fuel applied, when they were con-\*sumed like heaps of logs. No parade; no funeral; no other object but to hasten them away to the wat, where they often were left to be burned by those who would attend to it, or left to putrefy on the ground. Perhaps in the three days last mentioned not fewer than from 2,000 to 3,000 died daily; and at the end of 12 days it was known that more than 20,000 had fallen victims to its fearful ravages. Since that time it has very much abated, but has by no means ceased. Among those who have died were very few of the higher classes; however, among the small number was Khan Khun Bodin, a noble of high rank and great influence, a man of age and experience, who was commander-inchief of his Majesty's forces in the late war with Cochin-China. The mortality is said to have been not so great among the Chimese as among the other portions of the inhabitants. It is thought that within a radius of 25 or 50 miles not less than 30,000 have been swept off by this fatal scourge within the last two or three weeks."

#### LABUAN.

A letter from Labuan says: "We are progressing but slowly here yet, for such an overstated account of the sickness of the place has gone abroad that few venture to come this way; and yet I do not think that 40 deaths have occurred since the first Englishman set foot on shore; but, truly, it is not the healthiest place in the world. The public offices and guols are all but finished. The Mæander arrived on the 23rd of August. She had been to Manilla, and ran upon a reef near Balambangan, while on her way to this place, but got off again. After taking in coal and water, she will proceed in a few days to Singapore en route to the Pacific. We have no news from Sarawak; the H.C.'s steamer Nemesis and H.M.'s ships Albatross and Royalist are there. By this time I imagine Sir James Brooke's affair with the Sakarran pirates is over. I understand it is his intention shortly to visit some of the numerous rivers between this and Sarawak. The restless and worthless Pangerans at Bruni are carrying on a fine game at present, firing cannon into each other's houses pour passer le temps, with other amusements of a similar description. This month they hold their fast, eating only at might, and keeping constantly within doors. The two Malays mentioned in my last have been executed, which has had its effect on the natives, who all allowed the sentence to have been just; none, not even their relations, would speak to them after their committal, for they said they must have forgotten their God when they committed murder-a hypocritical expression, I fear, for little do the Malays think of a Supreme Being; all their thoughts are how to propitiate the Devil. The Messrs. Motly, agents for the Eastern Archipelago Company, have commenced to work the coal, but until they get a shaft sunk, will not have any stock on hand. They came out overland, leaving their implements to follow them—a very great pity indeed, as a short supply of coal here will seriously affect the colony."-Friend of China.

#### NETHERLANDS INDIA.

A letter from Batavia of the 26th of September gives some account of a late eruption of Mount Merapia, a volcano in the district of Kadoë, believed to be extinct. The eruption began on the morning of the 14th of September, during a violent hurricane, and lasted until the evening of the 17th. The mountain vomited forth gigantic flames and large quantities of stones and ashes. This matter, impelled by the action of the wind, was apread through the whole district of Kadoë, and also those of Djokjakrata and Soerakarta. At several points the soil was covered with ashes to the depth of three inches. The river of Blongkeng was almost wholly filled up, and it is feared that its waters must overflow in the rainy season. The inhabitants fled, and no life was lost; but the loss of property, including crops of rice, tobacco, and indigo, with whole fields of corn, was immense.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

A great anti-transportation meeting was held at the Circular Wharf, on the 11th June, for the purpose of protesting against the landing in Sydney of convicts arrived by the Hashemy. Upwards of 5,000 persons were present, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell at the hour of meeting. Several strong resolutions were passed, with these concluding words: "For these, and many kindred reasons, in the exercise of our duty to our country—for the love we bear our families—in the strength of our loyalty to Great Britain, and from the depth of our reverence to Almighty God, we protest against the landing again of British convicts on these shores."—South Australian Register, July 4.

#### PERSIA.

Letters from the Persian frontiers of the 14th October, published in the Journal de Constantinople, state that the chiefs of the half-independent tribes of Jelalee, Haideranlee, and Zilanlee, charged with the protection of the frontiers, had quarrelled among themselves, in consequence of which it was feared that no check would be placed on the brigands who infest the road. Prince Hamza Mirza, Governor of Azerbaijan, had vainly attempted a reconciliation, and the tribes were about to have recourse to arms, when Mr. Stevens, the English consul, intervened, and by his conciliating spirit succeeded in inducing them to sign a treaty binding them to peace for the future under pecuniary penalties. The letters add that tranquillity prevailed in the province of Azerbaijan, and that affairs were going on well in Khorassan also, but that, nevertheless, the Government of the Shah was concentrating troops from all parts at Teheran.

#### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE Annual Report, made at the general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Paris, presents the customary view of the state and progress of Oriental literature during the year 1848-49.

Mr. J. Mohl, the Reporter, after some prefatory observations upon the obstacles thrown in the way of literary inquiries in Europe by political convulsions, and the dangers incurred by the civilized community, in that disastrous year, referred to the valuable papers which had, nevertheless, appeared in the Journal of that Society. He then notices with commendation the Bibliotheca Indica, a collection of Oriental works published under the superintendence of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which supplies what Oriental literature at present greatly needs, correct texts, and he regrets that the work is not upon sale in Europe. "A book," he observes, "in whatever part of the world it may appear, is no real acquisition to science, until it is accessible to European scholars." M. Mohl next laments the non-appearance of M. Von Hammer Purgstall's General History of Arabian Literature, a work of immense toil and difficulty, and

which will prove of inestimable value. The conclusion of the Essay upon the History of the Arabs before Islamism, by M. Caussin de Perceval, which treats of each of the great Arabian tribes and principalities, and makes additions to the biography of Mahomet,—retaining in its narrative the picturesque style of the original authors,—brings down the history of Arabia to the middle of the Caliphat of Omar, A. D. 640, when the submission of the Mesopotamian tribes accomplished the union of the Arabs into one nation, under the government of a single chief. Ulterior researches, M. Mohl remarks, will probably furnish further historical data, from ancient songs, such as the Divan of the Hoodailites, and from hitherto undiscovered works which there is reason to think still exist in the south of Arabia.
"It is certain that the Himyarite inscriptions conceal facts important to the early history of Arabia, and these inscriptions will infallibly be interpreted as soon as a greater number of copies shall be obtained." This opinion induced the French Government to despatch M. Arnaud to southern Arabia; but his ill-health and the troubles of Yemen have hitherto frustrated his efforts; though hundreds, and probably thousands, of these inscriptions exist. M. Gottwaldt, of St. Petersburg, has published a Latin translation of the Annals of Hamza-Ispahani, A.H. 350, one of the earliest essays made by Arabian literature in universal history based upon a chronological system. Hamza treats in succession of the histories of the Persians, Romans, Egyptians, Jews, and Arabs, and we owe to him extracts of much value from works now lost. Important as these Annals are, they are unhappily imperfect, and it is apparent from the data obtained by Hamza from those historical works on Persia which had survived the Arabian conquest, that the true history of Persia had already perished under the Arsacides and Sassanides, and been replaced by a tradition systematically falsi-The history of the Arabs is likewise the subject of other publications, namely, M. Dozy's collection of unedited Arabian rorks, including a part of Arib's History of Maghreb; and M. Matthiessen's fragment of a history of the khallf Motassem, by an unknown author. Arabian geography has been enriched by several works. M. Wustenfeld has made further progress in his edition of Caswini, the Eastern Pliny, including that author's Marvels of the Creation, a compound of theories and observa-tions, facts and fables. M. Defrémery has published some extracts from the Travels of Ibn Batuta in Persia and Central Asia, comprised in two chapters of the complete work hitherto known only from the abridgment published by Professor Lee.

M. Reinaud has produced, under the title of Memoir, Geographical, Historical, and Scientific, on India, anterior to the eleventh century, compiled from Arabian, Persian, and Chinese writers,-a work of great labour, in which he has combined the materials furnished by Chinese travellers in India, with historical facts derived from Sanscrit literature, - which abounds in matters whence a strong light is diffused upon the moral history of the nation, the origin and development of its ideas and institutions, which form the pith, as mere chronicles constitute the bark, of history. M. Dorn, of St. Petersburg, has published a further portion of his collection of documents respecting the history and geography of the Caucasus, derived from Arab, Persian, and Turkish authors. Arabian jurisprudence has been illustrated by a translation by M. Perron of the Principles of Khalilebn-Ishak, which will assist those who investigate the institutions of the Arabs; it contains the principles of Musulman legislation, civil and religious, according to the Malckite rite.

After noticing a few other works,—including the Corpus Ignatianum, or Letters of St. Ignatius, by M. Cureton; the Apostolical Constitutions, of Mr. Tattam; the work of M. Tuch,

of Leipsic, on the inscriptions on the rocks in the Peninsula of Sinai, which are shown by him to be Arabic, and the writers to have been Sabsans, —M. Mohl speaks more at large upon the discoveries made in Mesopotamia, claiming for France the fame of having opened the way to this new avenue to historical science. With respect to the interpretations of the cuneiform inscriptions, he observes that M. Botta has endeavoured to prove the identity of the Babylonian and Assyrian writing, and M. Grotefend appears to have arrived at the same result. M. Saulcy has published a memoir, in which he gives the transcription of a genealogical list of various proper names contained in the inscriptions of Van, with a complete translation of one of the incriptions of Schulz. His interpretation is based upon the supposition that the language belongs to the Semitic family. On the other hand, Sig. Luzzato, of Padua, in a memoir on the Sanscritism of the Assyrian tongue, assures us that he has read, by means of the Sanscrit, most of the Assyro-Persepolitan inscriptions, and some of those of Van and Khorsabad. His theory seems to be, that Babylonia was occupied in the first instance by a Semitic people, and that invaders of the Sanscrit race had, at two several times, imposed themselves upon the original population. The Median inscriptions, which have been read by Major Rawlinson, are the subject of two long memoirs in the Journal Asiatique by M. Saulcy, who, doing justice to the labour of M. Westergaard, has made considerable changes in his alphabet. He concludes, with all who have devoted their attention to the Median language, that its basis is the Turkish, —a curious, but by no means improbable, fact.

In modern Persian literature, M. Mohl mentions with high praise the publication, by Mr. Forbes Falconer, of the text of the Tohfet-al-Akrar, of Jami, the great Persian poet of the fifteenth century, and almost the last who deserves the name of a classic; and Sir H. Elliot's Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India, which, he says, "forms really a history of the historical literature of Musulman India, replete with new and curious matter, and if the author's plan have no other result than the composition of this work, he will have rendered a sig-

nal service to science."

In Turkish literature M. Mohl specifies but two works. The first comprises the text, with a translation and commentary, of The Delights of the Mind, a work of Omar ben Suleiman, a Turkish Sufi, who lived in the sixteenth century, printed by M. Krel, at Leipsic. The aim of the author is to reconcile Sufyism with the Koran and the philosophy of Aristotle. The other work is a philological treatise by M. Schott, of Berlin, upon the Finnish-Tartar family of languages of the Altai, in support of the author's hypothesis of the identity of the Turkish with the Finnish race. His notion is, that four branches of the same nation issued from the Altai, who have formed the Tungooses, the Mongols, the Turks, and the Fins.

The labours dedicated to Sanscrit literature have for some years past been almost entirely confined to the Védas, - a zeal which promises to render accessible a monument equally antique and important to the history of the human mind. "Certain European critics," observes M. Mohl, "reproach the Védas with being barren of facts, and it is true that they speak neither of battles, nor conquests, nor famines, nor of that catalogue of calamities which forms the staple of chronicles; but we see there a picture of the origin of civilized society, the first essays of human thought, the germ and earliest shape of ideas which India and Greece elaborated at a later period, and which have become the rule of the human mind. These are more important than material facts; these are moral facts, which have exercised a greater and more durable influence than political events." He notices the progress of the edition of the Rigvéda, confided by the East-India Company to M. Müller, and the translation of that work by M. Langlois; the editions of the Yajur Véda, by M. Weber, of Berlin, and of the Sáma Véda, by M. Benfey, of Göttingen. M. Mohl adverts, in passing, to the publication of the Rigvéda, with a Commentary in Sanacrit and Bengali, in a Bengali journal of Calcutta. The publication of the texts of the  $V\acute{e}das$  is but the first step in this study; they must be accompanied by the Upanishads, a series of which, with a translation, has been commenced in the Bibliotheca Indica. "This grand Vedic study, before which we so long receded, is now advancing with extraordinary rapidity; but many years and many efforts of intellect and knowledge will be requisite to exhaust a source so deep and so abundant."

The Report then notices the publication, by Mr. Trithen, of the Sanscrit play The Máhavira Charitra, by Bhavabhúti, an author of the eighth century, which, like the other dramas by this writer, translated by Professor Wilson, personifies a passion, namely, heroism; and also the Rev. Mr. Garrett's edition of the Bhagavat-Gita, in Sanscrit, Canara, and English, printed at Bangalore. A more extended notice is taken of the great work



of Mr. B. H. Hodgson upon the Aborigines of India, which, from the talents of the author and the interest of the subject, M. Mohl thinks, will become an object of eager study in Europe. "It will be a great triumph for comparative grammar," he adds, "to have been able to resolve the problem of the peopling of India before the arrival of the Sanscrit race."

M. Dulaurier has commenced the publication of a Collection of the principal Malay Chronicles, beginning with that of Pasey, on Sumatra. Each of the numerous petty Malay states possesses its chronicle, beginning generally with the conversion of the country to Islamism, and furnishes, from that period, accurate data respecting countries little known. The antiquities of the territories occupied by the Malays are to be sought for in the ancient books written in Kawi, and the conquest of Bali, by the Dutch, will open to the investigations of the learned the only island which has preserved the Indian religious creeds.

Buddhistic literature has made a considerable acquisition in the translation from the Tibetan, by M. Foucaux, of the Roya Tch'er Rol Pa, a legend of Buddha, which is itself a literal version of the Lalita Vistara, a Sanscrit Buddhic work, the last edition of which dates in the second century before our era, and is considered the most authentic account of the life of Sakya Muni. "It is probable," observes M. Mohl, "that the first disciples of Buddha, in promulgating his doctrines after his death, recorded their recollections of the history of their master, which, by degrees, became incorporated with legends, through the remarkable facility with which the Buddhists blend divine and human matters, and interweave real life with anterior existence. This prevalent habit of the sect easily explains the strange shape which the biography of Buddha assumed at an early date; but its mythological legends do not falsify the natural and human portion of the tradition." M. Schiefner, of St. Petersburg, has published an interesting memoir on this effort of modern Buddhistic science, in Tibet, to collect all that antiquity has left respecting the history of the founder of Buddhism.

respecting the history of the founder of Buddhism.
Chinese literature had been somewhat bare of fruits: the only works in this department mentioned by M. Mohl are Sir G. Staunton's pamphlet on the question by what term the idea of the Deity ought to be expressed in Chinese; and some small ele-mentary books published at Hong kong and Chusan. He, however, announces works in preparation by the sinologists of Paris. M. Bazin has dedicated several years to a history of Chinese literature under the Yuen dynasty; M. Stanislas Julien is preparing a translation of the travels in India, during the seventh century, of Heuen-tsang, a Buddhist pilgrim, like Fa-heen, but whose narrative is much more detailed than the Fuh-kwo-ke; lastly, M. Biot is printing his translation of the Chow-le, one of the most curious of historical documents. "When, in the twelfth century before our era, Wan-wang overturned the reigning dynasty of China, and founded that of Chow, he confided to his brother, Chow-kung, the exposition of the doctrine and the establishment of the practice of the new government. Chow-kung expounded the governmental doctrine under the form of epigraphs, in connection with the kwa of Füh-he, and they became, at a later period, the first classical book of China, the E-King. At the same time he established the practice of the government by organizing the administration and forming six separate ministerial departments, to which he made the whole administrative hierarchy subordinate, defining the rights and duties of each. He composed a book, in which he gives a detailed description of this organization, which has been long in vigour, and of which certain fundamental parts still subsist in China. This book is the Chow-le, and it is difficult to over-rate the interest of such a work, composed 3,000 years ago, by the very author of this great organization, and which exhibits a minute and accurate view of all the branches of the imperial administration."

M. Mohl concludes his excellent Report by directing attention to the prominent part which has been taken in this literary movement by learned societies, which, in spite of the discouragements they sustain from political and other causes, he believes, cannot perish, since "they have become an integral portion o' the literary organization of all civilized countries, and are now indispensably necessary to the progress of science."

THE CHURCH AT SARAWAK, BORNEO.—The first beam of the first church (English) ever erected in this new dependency of the British empire was laid on the 28th of August last, in presence of Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, and suite. The foundation sleeper was an enormously heavy block of iron-wood, which was slung into a trench by the Rajah. The work had then been for some time in progress, but there had been great difficulties to overcome in collecting, preparing, and carrying the heavy materials, and in levelling the hill for the site.—The Builder.

### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, December 10, 1849.

THE calm which our Indian possessions now enjoy is favourable to the discussion of a subject of much importance—the state of their finances; and this subject has of late engaged the attention of public writers in India and at home.

The last annual Indian accounts, it must be acknowledged, afford little that is encouraging, as respects the past, the present, or the future. It appears that, in the four years ending 1847-48, there has been a constant excess of expenditure over income, amounting in the aggregate to 4,226,000l., or, upon an average, to upwards of one million sterling a year. The worst of the matter is, that whilst the revenues show no tendency to increase, but rather the contrary, the charges, as might be expected, are augmenting. The income of British India, which was in 1846-47, 18,653,000l., in the following year sank to 17,619,000l., and the expenditure increased a million and a half between the years 1844-45 and 1846-47. It is admitted that any material retrenchment in the expenditure is impracticable; that the military charges cannot be reduced; and that a diminution of one-half of the civil salaries would save little more than 300,000l., whilst the inferior branches of the public service in India have been already pared down to the minimum.

What then is to be done? This is a question which must not be evaded. Traders may float upon the bladders of credit, and railway directors may "cook" accounts, in order to "make things pleasant," whilst the real state of their affairs remains known only to themselves; but national finances, at least in this country, are disclosed to the world, and if not, the encroachment of charges upon receipts is pretty loudly proclaimed by the necessity of borrowing, the interest upon the loans giving an accelerated impulse to the growth of expenditure.

It is plain that an annual deficiency of income, in a country where the cost of government is alone clastic, must in time create insolvency and beggary; that means must be devised at least to equalize the two sides of the account, if not to extinguish the debt already incurred. This, however, in the circumstances of Indian finance is no small difficulty.

Large expectations are entertained of the productiveness of the Punjab revenues, under a proper system of management, and we are far from being disposed to underrate them. Still it must be recollected that, whilst the augmentation of the charges consequent upon our annexation of that country is immediate, the returns are remote. Moreover, all our territorial acquisitions in India have inspired the same agreeable anticipations of large balances of income, which, through some unforeseen or inscrutable causes, have not always been realized. The last acquisition, that of Scinde, was expected to pour a perennial stream of tribute into the Indian exchequer; whereas we find, from the annual accounts, that it continues to be a yearly increasing drain upon it. The deficiency to meet charges in Scinde, which in 1844-45 was 31 lakhs, in 1846-47, the last year of

which accounts had been received, had swelled to 38½ lakhs, or 385,000l.

In England recourse can be had, in such an emergency, to various expedients for adjusting the balance when it inclines too much on the side of outlay, by a few salutary retrenchments, or a small increment of taxation; but in India none of these expedients are available. Retrenchment, in any material degree, we have shown to be impracticable; on the other hand, the peculiar system under which the bulk of the Indian revenue is raised, and the character of the people of India, seem to oppose insuperable obstacles to the further extension of taxation there. Some experiments in this way have, indeed, been suggested. Considering that the revenue there is wholly or mainly supplied by one class, the landholders, whilst the opulent merchants and the mass of the people pay nothing for the protection they enjoy, it has been proposed to lay an income-tax upon one of these two classes, and a poll-tax upon the other. The Friend of India, admitting the justice of an income-tax upon the moneyed classes,—the banians, traders, contractors, merchants, and bankers, who derive their whole wealth from British arms and British institutions, and yet render back not one penny,-justly considers such a tax impracticable, but advocates a poll-tax, which, at a rupee a family, would, it is computed, yield 1,300,000l. a year. This tax, we believe, would be less practicable than the other, whilst it would be more odious and more oppressive.

It is well known that the Government have, in a great degree, estopped themselves from increasing the demands upon the land of India, and the other sources of revenue being comparatively small, even improvements in the condition of the country,—the augmentation of wealth, the increase of trade, the prosperity of agriculture,—will exert but a slender influence upon the revenues of our old possessions in India.

This state of things wears, therefore, a somewhat serious aspect. The annexation of the Punjab provinces to our territories would be a very serious evil were there not strong grounds for believing that a surplus revenue to a large amount may be expected from thence. As we have already said, some time must elapse before the capabilities of that country can be accurately estimated; and in the meanwhile it behoves our Indian Government seriously to consider what remedy can be devised if this should unhappily fail.

At the Cape of Good Hope matters appear to have reached such an extremity that the colonists have assumed attitudelittle short of actual resistance to the Government; they have "cut off the supplies," in the most material sense of that phrase, by refusing to sell provisions to the army, navy, and Government establishments, in the hope of starving the representative of the Queen into an unconditional compliance with all their demands. Sir Harry Smith, in the difficult and delicate predicament in which he was placed, seems to have acted with judgment and prudence, combining forbearance and conciliation with firmness; and it is to be hoped that he will have received instructions for his conduct in time to prevent a collision, which, in the excited state of the colony, the slightest indiscretion or precipitancy might occasion.

However arbitrary and offensive may have been the measure of the Home Government, and however commendable

the repugnance of the colonists to the introduction of convicts amongst them, their later proceedings are utterly inexcusable, and will grievously damage their cause amongst sober and reflecting persons. The concessions made by Sir Harry Smith, amounting to a suspension of the measure, pending a reference and almost a remonstrance to the home authorities, should have satisfied the Cape colonists, whose demand, that the Neptune should be sent away, in spite of the representations made to them of the evils to be apprehended from such a step, was needless and unjustifiable.

We conclude that the orders on their way to the Cape will put an end to this semi-rebellion, by authorizing and making provision for the removal of the convicts,—thus affording a complete triumph to the colonists. This is a result which, however salutary in its immediate effects, will be attended with remote consequences of much gravity and importance. It threatens to impose an interdict upon the transportation of convicts. What colony will hereafter voluntarily receive these excretions of our society; and what colony can be justly compelled to admit them, after the South Africans have spurned them from their shores, setting the Government at defiance with impunity?

This unhappy incident has notoriously been produced by the gross mismanagement of the Colonial Department, and it is time that a stop should be put to its blunders or its caprices, which have left scarcely a single colony without some cause of discontent or dissatisfaction.

ONE of the most extraordinary, and at the same time one of the few pleasing, incidents of the great Californian gold mania, is the immigration of Chinese into that region, not with a view of engaging in the diggings, but as legitimate traders, traffickers, and labourers, ready to turn their hands to any occupation that will afford an honest profit, carrying with them into their new country the orderly, temperate, and industrious habits which have distinguished these enterprising settlers in all parts of the East. The number of the emigrants, who go direct from their own shores, is represented to be great. They do not appear, like some of the eager and improvident gold-seekers from Europe and the American continent, to calculate upon finding in California all the accommodations of the homes they leave; these thoughtful men transport even their houses, which are framed at Hong-kong. They are described as twenty feet square, one story in height, and twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. "From early morn until late in the evening," it is said, in the letters from California, "these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house-builders, and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance, of their habits, are noticed by every one. Search the city through, and you will not find an idle Chinaman, and their cleanliness exceeds that of any other people we ever saw."

The influence which these settlers will probably exert in the way of example, and the contributions which their industry will make to the social comforts of the strange and motley community congregated at the diggings, may possibly exhibit the strange example of Asiatics, who are reputed by the self-confidence of Europeans to be an inferior race, humanizing and civilizing them.

As a counterpart to this agreeable picture, we find, by the last arrivals from America, that a Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature, from Tus-



kegee, had given notice that he would, early in the session, bring forward a Bill, authorizing the State to purchase 100 negroes, to be sent to California, to work in the gold mines, the profits of their labour to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama. A proposal like this, made to a Legislature, proves the utter apathy of moral feeling which the spectacle of negro slavery is sure to engender in the society where it exists. It would be bad enough if the gold-diggers were to import their own negroes, and make these wretched people their thralls; but for a State, having borrowed money which it is unable or unwilling to repay, to purchase negroes, and extract from their toil in distant mines the means of discharging their debts, is a refinement in barbarism (if the solecism be allowed) which we were not prepared to expect even from slave-holders in America.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—To remedy, in a measure, the just complaint so frequently made of the paucity of European officers in the Bengal army, and with reference to the late annexation of the Punjab, I beg leave to suggest to the Hon. East-India Directors an important alteration in the formation of the native infantry, which would very materially add to the efficiency of that arm, and at the same time enable the Government to embody sixteen or twenty new regiments at comparatively small cost or trouble.

At present, every regiment of native infantry contains 1,000 privates, and is divided into ten companies; the complement of European officers under the rank of field-officer being 6 captains, 10 lieutenants (including 2 for regimental staff), and 5 ensigns. My plan is, to form every regiment into 8 instead of 10 companies of 100 privates each, and make the following alteration in the complement of European officers to each regiment:—

- 8, instead of 6, captains (i.e. allowing one captain to every company).
- 10 lieutenants (1 to a company and two for regimental staff).

  4\* ensigns (1 to be posted to each flank and centre company.)

I would also urge the expediency of forming a staff corps; of ordering the names of all military officers holding civil or political situations, or employed in the pay, survey, stud, commissariat, and Judge-Advocate's departments, to be struck off the rolls of their regiments, and their places therein to be at once effectively filled up.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

On Hy.

P.S.—Certain sixteen of the seventy-four regiments of Bengal native infantry have a rifle company, in lieu of No. 8 battalion company. How much better on every account would it be to cause these sixteen companies to resume the uniform and arms of a battalion company, and to form two efficient rifle battalions!

At a meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society of Bombay (an association of young native men, brought into existence by the efforts of Professors Patton and Reid, of the Elphinstone College), held on the 7th September, Pranlall Mathúradás read an essay on the steam-engine, which led to some discussion, in the course of which it was proposed that it would be advisable for the Committee of Natural and Physical Sciences to prepare a report regarding the practicability or otherwise of the project lately broached by Mr. James Bourne, in his pamphlet on the Indian River Navigation.

According to MM. Ehrenberg and Humboldt, the yellow dust, which falls like rain on the Atlantic, and is sometimes transported to the middle of Europe, consists of microscopic animals, which may float for years in the upper strata of the atmosphere, until brought down by vertical currents or other causes, still susceptible of revivification and of multiplying their species. Has this fact any connection with the cholera?

#### THE LATE SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

The following biographical sketch of the late Sir Charles Forbes, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, is so correct in its details, that we transfer it to our columns instead of inserting an original memoir, in which, though we might have enlarged upon his amiable qualities,—his benevolence, his private charities, his magnanimous vindication of the natives of India,—we could not do more justice to the character of this respected gentleman:—

The deceased baronet was the son of the Rev. George Forbes, of Leochel, by the only daughter of Gordon Stewart, Esq., of Inverary. He was of good family, and had noble blood in his veins, which was proved in 1833, ten years after he had been created a baronet on account of his own personal worth and claims. On the 12th of January in that year, a jury were assembled at Aberdeen, of whom General Hay, of Rannes, was chairman, when, in accordance with the forms of Scottish law, Sir. Charles Forbes was served "as the lawful and nearest heir-male general" to Alexander, the third Lord Forbes, of Pitsligo. This Lord Forbes was the father of the Lord Pitsligo who was attainted of treason for rebellion, and whose direct male heir had long since failed. Beyond the barren honour of a descent thus acknowledged, Sir Charles Forbes does not appear to have in any way profited by the recognition of his right in abeyance. His descent was from William of Dauch, grandson of Sir Alexander Forbes, of Kinaldie and Pitsligo.

Sir Charles Forbes was born in 1773. He was very early devoted to those commercial pursuits, in connection with India, in which he afterwards became so important and distinguished a member of the mercantile community. In the year 1800 ha: married a daughter of Major John Cotgrave, of Madras; and in 1809 he became the head of the house of Forbes and Co., of: Bombay, the most distinguished firm of its class in the Presidency. This position he continued to hold, although he had. for many years ceased any local connection, up to the time of his decease; and it is not too much to say that the name of no man stood higher in the commercial world, not merely for wealth, but. also for all that can ennoble and exalt its possessor-for the highest honour for a spotless public character—and, above all-for a liberality and generosity of the most enlarged kind, joining. to the munificence and largeness of mind of the "merchant prince," in his patronage of public undertakings, the most extensive and benevolent private charity and personal liberality. No one who had the means of knowing him in his private capacity but will readily bear testimony to the more than alacrity with which he responded to any appeal for his aid, and to the many acts of personal generosity, which were the frequent, almost the constant, occupation of his daily life. By none will his loss be more regretted than by those who were immediately dependent upon him, on whom he was wont to shower his favours with a liberal but not an indiscriminating hand.

In India he was respected and beloved in no common degree. He was one of those brighter and better examples of our countrymen in the East, who see in the natives a race seemingly entrusted to our care and guidance, whom we are bound to protect by legislation to the utmost of our superior enlightenment. When Sir Charles Forbes first began to show himself the champion of the cause of the East-Indian population, matters were not in all respects so well ordered in our Indian possessions as they are now, and there was good scope and cause for a real friend of India. His exertions were as untiring as his influence was great; and the best evidence of the value of both is, that, on his leaving Bombay, he was presented, on behalf of the matines with a magnificent service of plate. Nor was this granatives, with a magnificent service of plate. Nor was this gratitude short-lived, or his services held as paid for by one act of thankfulness. As late as seven-and-twenty years after, a very large sum (estimated at £9,000) was subscribed by his grateful clients, for the erection of a statue in honour of him. To Chantrey was entrusted the execution of this design, and his genius as a sculptor has seldom been more successful than in expressing the dignified and benevolent features of the late baronet. The statue is and benevolent features of the late baronet. erected in the town-hall of Bombay, between those of Sir John Malcolm and the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. The letter addressed to Sir Charles Forbes, by the principal native and other inhabitants of Bombay, on notifying to him the subscrip-tion and its object, is one of the noblest tributes ever paid to a man who had no claims from brilliant military or civil service to dazzle the eyes of admirers. The following passages from it sufficiently convey the fine tone of gratitude in which it is couched,—the language in which the tribute is conveyed very much enhancing its value. They say:—

Eight ensigns are really required, or one to every company.

"Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since you parted from us; but so vivid are all your recollections, and so great is the interest you take in all that concerns India and the welfare of its inhabitants, that it would seem almost as if you were still present amongst us, directly participating, as you formerly did, in all our anxious cares for the amelioration of our condition, and the extension of our social privileges. This feature of your character is highly honourable to you, as it is a rare and remarkable one, for our experience has fully shown us that but few men, however estimable, retain a recollection of their Eastern friends when they have returned to their native country. New connections, new friends, new ties, break the links of their regard; and if they do not forget us, they cease to take that warm interest in our affairs which we had hoped for and anticipated. To this common failing of humanity your conduct has ever formed a distinguished exception; time and absence, instead of lessening your regard for the natives of India, appear to have the effect of increasing it. To your steady and uncompromising advocacy of our cause we feel that we in a great measure owe advocacy of our cause we leet that we in a great include the important civil rights of sitting as jurymen and acting as her Majesty's justices of the peace. It is felt and acknowledged by all, that, unless you had stood forward as you did, many years would have elapsed before these important concessions would have been yielded to us. Our individual character and capability for appreciating such high distinctions of social life, if not altogether disbelieved, was at least reluctantly acknowledged by those authorities who have the control of our destinies in England, and the prejudices existing on the subject could only be overcome by such exertions as your zealous interest in our cause, your personal knowledge of us, and, we may add, your peculiarly prominent position as an acknowledged and unvarying friend of India, enabled you to afford. Reverting to the earliest period of our connection with you, we are proud to acknowledge its beneficial influence on all that relates to our worldly prosperity and the prosperity of this island. Your penetration, intelligence, and enterprise as a merchant, afforded a stimulating example to commercial undertakings which was previously unknown in Bombay, and which, being followed by others, has been productive of the best effects in developing the capabilities and resources of the country. At a period when natives were held less entitled than they now are to the courtesies of European society, your condescending kindness and friendly treat-ment on all occasions of personal intercourse effected much, in your person, to attach them to European character and customs, and paved the way for many social advantages which they now enjoy, and for which we and our posterity must ever feel grateful."

He never missed an opportunity of aiding the cause of the natives. On one occasion (we believe it was in 1839), the Bishop of London had indulged in some public remarks on the character of the Hindoos, which Sir Charles Forbes considered to be unfounded and uncalled-for. He as publicly repelled those imputations, which he justly regarded as having originated in deceptive representations made to the right reverend prelate, who had not the personal experience in India necessary to enable him to test their accuracy. These remarks of Sir Charles Forbes attracted much attention at the time, and they were deemed of sufficient importance to call forth a public declaration corroborative of their truth, which was signed by sixty-six officers of high rank, all of whom concurred in supporting his opinion as against the Bishop of London.

It was not only in a private capacity that the late Sir Charles Forbes was the steady friend of India. For twenty years during which he occupied a seat in the House of Commons, he never lost an occasion to advocate their cause, and urge their merits as subjects on the attention of that assembly. was a Tory in politics, and a known opponent of all the arts by which cheap popularity is acquired, gave his views more weight. He was, also, necessarily, a very important member of the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, where he took part in almost all the stormy discussions which prevail there. He was much respected, because his integrity, independence, and uprightness of character were well known, so that even those who opposed him in opinion paid a deference to it. He did not hesitate to oppose even his own party on East-India questions; but he was distinguished by the frankness with which he would avow an error. For instance; among others, he had all along advocated an open trade with India,-advocated it, as he did everything he undertook, with warmth and vigour. But in 1833, after some experience of the working of the plan, he declared that he and others had lost so much by it, and he had so little faith in it, that he felt bound to make a public recantation. Those who dispute the correctness of his judgment will at least admire his frankness.

In 1823 Sir Charles was created a baronet (Sir Charles Forbes,

of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire), and he was afterwards made Deputy-Lieutenant of his county. In April, 1833, he was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen for the ensuing year.

Up to the latest period of his existence, his private charities continued to be exercised; and there have been few men in a private station who have left the world with so general a good word.

#### CONVERSIONS IN INDIA.

Amongst the communications on the subject of "Conversions in India," which have appeared in the daily papers, the following, addressed to the Times, and signed "Arthur C. Rainey, late Captain Bengal Army," is so distinct in its evidence, and that evidence is so important, that it deserves the utmost attention:—

- "Sir,—Having for many years held a commission in the Indian army, rising to the rank of senior captain of my regiment, and having long served as an interpreter in three of the native languages of the East, my testimony to the points noticed by your correspondents 'Sepahee' and 'An Infantry Officer' will not, I think, be uninteresting either to yourself or your readers, whose object surely is the truth.
- "1. For a period of years, stretching from 1831 to 1643, my attention was more or less directed, systematically, on the spot, to the subject of missions, and to the operations of all missionary agents, both from England and America, without reference to any bigoted peculiarities of denominational differences. In this way, during ten or twelve years' impartial examination of the subject, I had ample opportunity of testing the merits of the question of missions to the heathen. I narrowly observed their modes of proceeding, saw the results attending their exertions, and, from my knowledge of the native languages, and personal intercourse with converts, enjoyed advantages of investigation such as could not be surpassed. Writing, then, at this moment, not from the memory of what I may have heard from partisans on the one side or partisans on the other,—from no hearsay evidence,—but from ocular demonstration of what I have seen and heard, and examined for myself,—with operations as freeh upon my mind as though of yesterday, connected with Church missions, Scotch missions, Baptist missions, London missions, and American missions, I have no hesitation in declaring that a surprising and a real work is going on.
- "2. From 1830 to 1834, especially, the number of intelligent and educated young men that abandoned heathenism and embraced Christianity in Calcutta was very remarkable. With these I have often conversed, spent whole days in their company, and should have been among the first to expose it if I had seen grounds to doubt the reality of conversion in any with whom I was thrown into contact.
- "3. I have been personally present when some of these came forword publicly, and, for the first time, made an open confession of the Christian faith. On more than one occasion I have acted as sponsor to the converts at their baptism, according to the formula of the Church of England; an office I would not have ventured to undertake without personally satisfying myself, in the case of adults, of the reality of the profession, so far as man may judge.
- "4. I have been present when scenes have taken place, in which your convert and his agonized heathen relatives have combined to produce, not in public, but in the privacy of domestic scenes, such as tragical impression, that nothing but the conviction that a man must leave father and mother, and brothers and sisters, when they interfere with his admission into the kingdom of heaven, has prevented me from interposing the weight of my influence to prevent the convert from proceeding with his determination to confess Christ before men. And as I write, Sir, the very memory of these real things, these facts that I have witnessed, brings new conviction to my mind, that nothing but a real work of God upon the soul could have enabled those human beings, with sensibilities of a far keener order than most Europeans in our latitudes, to tear themselves away from all that was dear to nature—for what? To become—so far as this world is concerned—outcasts from their homes, their parents, in some cases their wives, their children, and, not least, their nation.
- "5. I will only just add, that at Kishnaghur, in Bengal, a place I have frequently visited, there are at this moment several thousand persons who have abandoned heathen superstitions, with no possible motive for doing so in such masses (in a great measure secluded from European, except missionary, influence) beyond conviction.
- "I do not by any means claim for these converts a higher tone of Christianity than elsewhere; on the contrary, just rescued from the abominations and deceit of the basest superstitions, great allowances must be made for them, more especially when it is remembered that in most cases they are still surrounded by the evil influences of their heathen countrymen from without, and have to contend with investerate habits acquired from their infancy, that have grown with their growth, and which present a formidable foe within, which, no woader, does now and then break forth, and seem to belie their conversion."



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HAILEYBURY .- The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India have appointed the Rev. Thos. Dale, M.A., Rob. Eden, M.A., and Wm. Stone, M.A., examiners of candidates for admission into the East-India College next term. The examination is appointed to be held on Thursday, the 3rd of January.

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON has been elected a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in the

room of Sir Graves C. Haughton, deceased.

W. JEFFCOTT, Esq., has been appointed Recorder of Prince

of Wales' Island, and Chief Justice at Madras.

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL, B.D., Principal of the East-India College, Haileybury, has been elected by the Haberdashers' Company to the "Golden Lectureship," at St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF PORT NATAL.-Downing Street, Nov. 27.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Natal, in South Africa.

DIRECTOR OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At a Court of Directors held at the India-House on the 29th November, Mr. J. C. Melvill, the Secretary, was appointed the ex-officio director of the Indian Railway Companies, in pursuance of the Acts and of the respective contracts with these bodies.

IMPORTATION OF TIN.—An importation of 2,300 slabs of tin has taken place by the vessel John Bibby, arrived in the docks from Canton. The vessel Fortitude, since arrived from Whampoa, has also brought 1,246 slabs of the article as part of her

ETHIOPIAN MSS .- CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-M. Rocher d'Hericourt, who has lately returned from a journey in Abyssinia, has brought with him about a score of MSS. in the Ethiopian language, all of vast antiquity and great literary value. They are folio in form, bound in red leather, with the Greek cross and strange ornaments on the covers. In some of them the writing runs right across the page; in others it is in columns; in nearly all it is firm and bold in character. Some of the MSS, are on history, religion, and science; one is a complete and very curious treatise on the mysteries of Eastern astrology, and one, which appears to have been written at the beginning of the 11th century, contains a copy of the Bible, which differs in some respects from the ordinary version. To obtain these treasures, M. d'Hericourt passed a long time in Abyssinia; had to employ daring, cunning, persuasion, and force; to go through many extraordinary adventures, and endure many hardships and persecutions. He has, besides, obtained a mass of curious information on the religion (which it seems is half-Jewish, half-Christian), the manners, and the government of the singular people who inhabit Abyssinia; he has ascertained all that could be learned on their country, of which so little is known; and has collected all the facts calculated to throw light on geology, mineralogy, botany, and other branches of science. But what is more practically important than all is, he has brought with him numerous specimens of a plant, the root of which, reduced to powder, is a cure for hydrophobia, both in men and animals. Of its virtues M. d'Hericourt had practical proof: four dogs and a man having been bitten by a mad dog, they were, by application of this remedy, cured of the hydrophobia which ensued; whilst a fourth dog (bitten at the same time by the same animal), to which the remedy was not applied, perished in all the agony of that terrible disease. The virtue of the plant, and the manner of preparing it for use, were explained to the traveller by a potentate of the country, who assured him that it was there generally used, and never The specimens brought over by M. d'Hericourt have been submitted to the Académie des Sciences, and a committee of that learned body has been appointed to test their efficacy. -Literary Guzette.

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA. - We are informed that Government has determined to afford effectual assistance to Mr. Richardson, the African traveller, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the great desert of Sahara, Soudan, and the regions of Bornou and the Lake Tshad. We understand that it will be part of the duties of Mr. Richardson to endeavour to bring the chiefs and princes of the interior of Africa into relations of commerce and amity with this country. Mr. Richardson is enjoined to embrace every opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the people and princes of Africa that legitimate commerce is preferable to that of the traffic in men. Mr. Richardson will be accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg, Prussian savans, who are charged by Government to draw up a scientific report. This will render the mission complete, and the interests of science will be equally consulted with those of commerce and philanthropy .- Times.

CHINESE IRON. - The Mencius, arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Hong-Kong, has brought 2,990 pigs of iron, as a portion of her cargo, consigned to a firm of eminence. a very interesting importation from the Chinese empire.

How to DEAL WITH THE CAPE COLONY .- The Times, in an article upon Cape affairs, observes : - " It appears to be put to us, 'What do you propose?' We simply propose that our formal relations with the Cape shall be adapted to the actual state of things, and to the concordant desires of the British people and the colonists. Let the Cape be admitted to have de jure the power it exercises de facto. Let it have self-government. With certain reservations on points affecting the imperial power, let the colonists have the entire control of their own affairs. Above all, let them settle their own quarrels with the Caffres. or the Griquas, paying for our troops and stores, should they happen to want them. There can be no doubt that this will lead to a greater economy of treasure and of blood, as well as to more pleasant and creditable relations with the neighbouring tribes. The emigration to the Cape, its rate of production, and its use of our manufactures, will not flag under an independent regime. We predict a very different result. The proposition, happily, is no novelty. It is old enough in discussion, and now presents itself afresh in the present position of the colony. We had only to wait till the pear should be ripe. When the colony is strong enough, wise enough, united enough, and resolute enough, to drive out of port a ship under her Majesty's orders, and shut up her Majesty's representative in his house,-all, too, with a good show of right on its side,—there can no longer be

any doubt that the pear is ready for gathering."

REMAINS OF NIMEVEH.—Letters have been received from Dr. Layard, dated Mosul, October 15, at which place he arrived on the last day of September. Dr. Layard intended to recommence his excavations, on the scene of his former labours, as soon as he should be able to assemble his Nestorian diggers from the mountains. At present the country is in a very unsettled state, and it is scarcely safe to venture out of the city gates. At the date of his letters he had about sixty workmen exploring the ruins; and many bas-reliefs-of which the store seems inexhaustible-were discovered. But all had suffered from the effects of fire, and they will scarcely bear removal. Of these, accurate drawings will be made by Mr. Cooper, the artist attached to the expedition. Amongst the bas-reliefs most recently discovered by Dr. Layard, is a representation of the removal of one of the gigantic bulls, showing that they were sometimes, if not always, moved to the palace after being carved. An immense number of men draw a sledge which runs upon rollers, impetus being given to it behind by an enormous lever worked by cords. A cast will be made of this very curious subject, in the event of its being found impossible to remove it. It is probable that the fine pair of colossal lions, still standing at Nimrud, will be moved during the present expedition. Dr. Layard paid a second visit to the periodical festival of the Yezidis, or Devilworshippers, and was admitted to all their ceremonies. this occasion he also saw the celebrated Melek Teou, the bronze bird.—the existence of which has been a matter of speculation to travellers,—and which he describes as a very curious relic.— Athenœum. The Urania, arrived in the St. Katharine's Docks, from Bussorah, has brought several packages of marbles, as a portion of her cargo. These marbles are a further portion of the Assyrian sculptures brought to this country for the purpose of being deposited in the British Museum; and the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have issued the necessary directions to the proper authorities for their removal from the Docks to the Museum, for the purpose of being placed in that national establishment. - Times.

SENHOR AMARAL. - Advices from Lisbon bring the Viscount of Moncorvo's note in reply to Lord Palmerston's upon the Macao affair. It was asserted in Lisbon, in well-informed quarters, that this correspondence had tended to aggravate the indifferent terms upon which Lord Palmerston and the Portuguese Amhassador at this Court were said to have been; that the latter had, after appealing to Lord John Russell, assured his Government the affair was likely to be more favourably considered by the British Cabinet than indicated in Lord Palmers-The Portuguese appear very sensitive ton's first despatch. upon the point, and complain that his Lordship treats them with illiberality and chicane in his endeavour to establish the English Government's jurisdiction over its own subjects in Macao, by virtue of the treaty of peace with China, when they contend no such pretension had existed before that treaty, and that it ought not now, in the absence of express stipulation, to be held to alter a fact previously existing and tacitly recognized for centuries.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA .- We believe that, ere long, steps will be taken by the directors of the Peninsular and



Oriental Company to accelerate considerably the communication between Southampton and the Isthmus of Suez, either by the employment of more efficient vessels in point of speed, or by improvements in the machinery of those vessels already on the line, so as to produce more satisfactory performances, and additional regularity in the passages. With ships of the Hindostan class, employed on both sides of the Isthmus of Suez, it may safely be assumed that the course of post between Great Britain and Calcutta, and likewise the communication with all parts of the East, might be shortened by from seven to twelve days, and the time is perhaps not far distant when the introduction of such an improvement in the mail service will be indispensable. - Times.

COCKERELL, LARTENT, AND Co. - A circular was issued on the 4th inst. to the creditors of this firm, informing them that a first dividend of 21 per cent. under their estate would be payable on the 10th inst. With reference to the smallness of this dividend, the Money Article in the Times of the 6th gives the following explanation, not very complimentary to the Calcutta house: "We have felt it a duty to the public, as well as to the character of a firm which occupied for so many years a prominent position in the city of London, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of this result, especially after the opinion expressed by the friends of the house in October, 1847, that there was a reasonable prospect of all demands upon it being met, provided time were given for winding up the concerns of the Calcutta firm without their being forced to a liquidation through the Insolvent Court of that presidency. It may perhaps be remembered that, in confirmation of the opinion offered at that time, the balancesheet of the Calcutta firm to the 30th of April, 1846 (the lastreceived in London), was exhibited, showing that there were no uncovered creditors of any amount other than the London house, with the exception of about 7,000% due to the Union Bank of Calcutta. The correspondence received from the firm in Calcutta for the preceding twelve months was also exhibited, in which it was repeatedly stated that the house in London was their only creditor, and that they were prepared, and in fact agreed, to place that debt in a gradual state of liquidation at the rate of 50,000th per annum. The house in London, guided by information of the above description, were induced to make every exertion in their power throughout the fatal year of 1847 to carry through their engagements. Their expectations, however, carry through their engagements. Their expectations, however, altogether failed, and it appeared, upon the suspension of the house in Calcutta, that, instead of the produce of the years 1847-48 having been free, as the firm in London had been led to believe, for meeting the returned bills, it was pledged, together with other parts of their estate, general and personal, for its full value to the Union Bank. Under this state of things their affairs were taken into the Insolvent Court against the wishes and interests of the London house, and as the major part of the real estate belonging to the Calcutta firm had been pledged in connection with the payment of the balances due to the partners, who had retired about the year 1811, the attempt to realize such assets by forced sales in a period of universal discredit proved most disastrous, and occasioned the destruction of almost the whole property upon which reliance was placed for a dividend. The claim of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. upon the Calcutta firm has, we understand, been admitted for 500,000l., upon which the only dividend has been less than 5,000l.

THE ship Indian has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Soubahdar, Umpeville, Calcutta; Patriot Queen, Roddocke, Calcutta. -23. John Bibby, Pearson, Whampoa; Louisa, Wycherly, New Zealand; Thomas Brocklebank, Pousonby; John Matthie, Groom, and William Carey, Emmett, Calcutta; Lintin, Rigg, Calcutta. -24. Fleetwood, Richardson, Mauritius. -26. Michael Lintin, Rigg, Calcutta. -26. Michael Linting Riggs, Calcutta. -26. Michael Linting Riggs, Rigg Matithe, Groom, and Millam Carey, Emmett, Calcutta; Elmin, Rigg, Calcutta, -24. Fleetwood, Richardson, Mauritius.—26. Minerva, Moir, and General Hewett, Gatenby, Calcutta; Rifteman, Hammack, Whampoa; Osborne, Couper, Cape; Heroine, Crighton, Algoa Bay; Morning Star, Heyward, Colombo; Dublin, Robertson, Calcutta; Thomas Lowry, Petherbridge, Manilla.—27. Blue Bell, Wilson, Algoa Bay; Fortitude, Christmas, Whampoa; Martha, Mundle, Calcutta.—28. Lord Dulhousie, Ferris, and Inglewood, Smith, Calcutta; Vibilia, Roberts, Penang; Gutterus, Cockburn, Singapore.—29. Ochtertyre, Robb, Manritius; Mirzapore, Hickman, Bengal; Merope, Harding, Swan River; Princess Helene, Curling, Calcutta; Old England, Fee, Manila; Tapley, M'Kie, Singapore; Gondola, Byers, Mauritius; Anna Mary, Stephen, Singapore; Bella Marina, Wood, Hong Kong; Hebrides, Melville, Minila; Lady Bute, M'Kinlay, and Thetis Cass, Calcutta; Mountain Maid, Wishart, Breda River; Isabella, Sinclair, Bombay.—Drc. 1. Meg of Meldon, Rickerty, Calcutta; Minerca, Brown, Singapore.—3. H.M.'s Eurydice, Anson, Mauritius and Cape; Candahar, Goss, Singapore; Mary Muir, Millward, Singapore; Caromandel, Cowan, Hong-Kong; Favorite, Leisk, Maulmain;

Quintin Leitch, Potter, and Midlothian, Gibson, New South Wales; Rachel, Brown, Ceylon; Marmion, Luke, Van Dieman's Land.—4. Labuan, late Thomas, Calcutta; Ancient Briton, Jones, South 4. Labuan, late Thomas, Calcutta; Ancient Briton, Jones, South Aastralia; Rio Packet, Shifley, Batavia; Asia, Watt, Whampoa; Mary Niron, M'Donnell, Madras and Demerara.—5. Norfolk, Kreeft Bimlipatam; Land o' Cakes, Grant, Hong-Kong; Joha Woodall, Hill, Calcutta; Scindian, Cammell, Cape of Good Hope and Cadiz.—6. Falcon, Jarvis, Algoa Bay; Africa, Pote, Zanzibar; Glenorchy, Nicol, Calcutta.—7. Mary Ann, Darke, Madras; May Queen, Butler, ——; Chieftain, Kerr, Whampoa; Vigilant, Johnson, Ceylon; Richard Cobden, Stewart, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

From NEWPORT.-Nov. 18. Orient, Norris, Hong-Kong.-

From Newport.—Nov. 18. Orient, Norris, Hong-Kong.—Dec. 6. Glenswilly, Stewart, Aden.
From the Downs.—Nov. 24. Alice Maud, Linton, Cape and Ceylon; Woodbridge, Coppell, Adelaide and Port Phillip; Southampton, Hooper, Cape; Monarch, Smale, New Zealand; Symmetry, French (from Leith), Adelaide.—25. Rajah, Ferguson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—26. Tasmania, Tucker, Hobart Town.—27. Thomas King, Robbins, Cape and Ceylon.—26. George, Tregurtha, New South Wales; Salsette, Munro. New South Wales.—29. Thalia, Volum, Port Phillip.—Dec. 1. Thomas Chadwick, Vickerman, Adelaide.—4. La Belle Alliance, Stephens, Calcatta; Chebar, Grayson. Bombay: Mercury. Snelling. Ascension: Herc. Donald. Port son, Bombay; Mercury, Snelling, Ascension; Hero, Donald, Port

From LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 20. Emperor, Adamson, Singapore; Hannah Salkeld, Downard, Calcutta.—21. John Knox, Thompson, Plymouth and New South Wales; Reliance, Osborne, Plymouth and Port Phillip.—27. Lord Maidstone, Hord, Maulmain; Cressida, M'Kee, Calcutta; Edmonstone, Sayers, Bombay; Lady Rowena, M'Donald; Eucles, Sutherland, and City of Manchester, M'Intyre, Bombay.—28. Gambia, Calhoun, Calcutta.—29.—Jaeger, Bartlett, Calcutta.—30. Lancashire, Langley, Hong. Kong.—Dec. 1. Thomas Fielden, Huntress; Alliance, Campbell, and Templar, Brown, Calcutta.—4. Mary Staddart, Dean, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.-Nov. 26. Markaret Skelly, Topping, Bombay; Regina, Cowart, Mauritius .- 30. Ina, Darke, Natal and Maulmain.

From Southampton.-Nov. 24. Hindostan, steamer, Calcutta.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Nov. 24. Hindostan, steamer, Calcutta. From Hartlepool.—Nov. 29. Suomi, Tengstrom, Madras. From Shields.—Nov. 28. Iron Gem, Good, Calcutta. From Plymouth.—Nov. 30. Woodbridge, Coppell, Adelaide and Pert Phillip; Oriental, Grieves, New South Wales.—Dec. 1. Troubadour, Blow, Adelaide.—3. Rojah, Ferguson, Port Phillip and Adelaide. 6. John Knox, Thomson, New South Wales.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS

EASTWICK, the lady of Edward B. d. at Port-vale-house, Hertford, Dec. 3.

HOLEROW, the lady of the late Col. J., Bengal army, d. at Cheltenham, Nov. 24.

LAWFORD, the wife of Thomas A. d. at Inverness-road, Bayswater, Nov. 27.

REID, Mrs. E. d. at Carlton-villas, Maida-vale, Nov. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

CAREY, John, M.D. to Alicia, d. of the late Alan Bellingham, at

Lyme Regis, Nov. 17.

FAGAN, Capt. G. H., Bengal engineers, to Mary, d. of Capt. P. Clarke, R.N. at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Nov. 17.

PEACOCK, Edward G. of the East-India House, to Mary, d. of

F. Hall, at the New Church, St. Marylebone, Nov. 17.
PHILLIPSON, Richard, surg. Bengal establishment, to Mary Anne
F., d. of D. Appleton, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 1.

#### DEATHS.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. A. O. 38th Bengal N.I. at Glassel House, N.B. Nov. 8.

FARROW, Eliza F. on board the Princess Helena, dur. her passage

fr. Calcutta, Nov. 26.

GRANT, Surg. Samuel, late of the Bengal establishment, at Sloane-street, Chelsea, Nov. 12.

HALL, Edward C. s. of the late Capt. E. J. 3rd Madras L.C. at

Wandsworth, aged 11, Nov. 29.

HEDGES, Henry, Esq. late of the East-India House, at his house, Hayes, Dec. 5.
HEELIS, Thomas, at sea, on board the Bombay East Indiaman,

aged 19, July 26.

aged 19, July 26.

RAPER, Major gen. F. V. Hon. E.I. C.'s service, at 2, Norfolkcrescent, Hyde-park, aged 72, Nov. 14.

RUDDELL, Elizabeth C. d. of Capt. J. A. late of the Madras establishment, at Litley Court, near Hereford, Nov. 28.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. late of the Madras establishment, at Mciville-

street, Ediaburgh, Nov. 20.
STUART, Thomas, at 117, Kingsland-road, aged 77, Nov. 16.
STEVENSON, Sarah, relict of the late Major E. P. Madras army, at

7, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington, aged 64, Nov. 25.
TAYLOR, Lieut. Patrick, Indian navy, at Belmont Cottage, Strauraer N.B. Nov. 3.

WORRALL, Surg. Joseph, M.D. late of the Bengal establishment, at Limerick, Nov. 6.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 21st, 26th, and 28th, and Dec. 5th, 1849.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Watson. Madras Estab.—Mr. Charles Shubrick.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. - Lieut. F. Remington, artillery. Maj. William M. Smith, engineers. Maj. William M. Smith, engineers.
Lieut. C. T. M. Macdowell, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. John Ward, 1st N.I.
Lieut. C. C. Drury, 34th N.I.
Lieut. T. W. Hilton, 65th N.I.
Assist. surg. William Pitt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John R. Mackenzie, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. Edward Programs do

Lieut. Edward Presgrave, do. Capt. Edward B. Marsack, 13th N.I. Ens. P. J. P. Wetherall, 18th N.I. Lieut. M. Thomas Ffrench, 34th N.I. Lieut. J. S. Ross, 36th N.I. Ens. William P. Mears, 40th N.I. Lieut. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I. Lieut. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I.

Lieut. G. T. Hilliard, 30th N.1.

Assist. surg. John Arthur.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Henry L. Gibbard, artillery.

Capt. Edward S. Blake, do.

Capt. W. C. Owen, 1st cav.

Ens. Edward P. Berthon, 2nd Europ. reg.

Lieut. St. John O'N. Muter, 2nd Gren. N.I.

Lieut. William M. S. Bolton, do.

Ens. W. C. Stileman, 15th N.I.

Lieut. Charles E. Hobart. 26th N.I. Lieut, Charles E. Hobart, 26th N.I. Phys. gen. John Patch, retired. Supint. surg. John Doig.

Assist, surg. A. Atkinson.

Memo.—The name of Lieut. W. C. Lester, of the Bombay estab., was included by mistake in the list of arrivals published in our last number.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. Septimus Child, Indian Navy. Lieut. Edward Bode, do. Mr. Edward G. Pym, midshipman, do.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George H. Fagan, engineers.
Lieut. William T. Phillimore, 10th N. I. Madras Estab. - Lieut. col. Peter Hammond, artillery, Feb. Capt. George S. Cotter, artillery, overland, Jan. Capt. T. H. Campbell, artillery.
Lieut. D. J. T. King, 4th cav., overland, 20th

Jan. Bombay Estab.-Lieut. col. Charles Cathcart, 5th L.I., Jan. Capt. James Kilner, engineers. Surg. Thomas S. Cahill, M.D.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab. — Lieut. M. Barrington Worsley, Indian Navy. Lieut. Samuel B. King, do. Mr. George P. Cavendish, do.

### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William P. Waddy, artillery, 6 months.

Lieut. William F. Waldy, atthirty, o induction.

Lieut. Henry Mills, 2nd Europ. reg., do.

Lieut. Robert Scott, 2kth N.I., do.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles A. R. Crigan, 17th N.I., do.

Capt. Robert Balfour, 28th N.I., do. Capt. John Kitson, 45th N.I., 3 do.
Assist. surg. G. D. Gordon, M.D., 6 do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Bedford, invalids, do.
Lieut. G. F. Duke, do. do.

Bombay Estab .- \* Mr. H. H. Garrett, midshipman, Indian Navy, Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy, 6 months, from the 25th Dec. 1849.

• In our last number, this officer's name was, by mistake, put down for retirement from the service.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. James Roxburgh, 39th N. I. Madras Estab.—Capt. F. W. Baynes, invalids.

#### HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of the undermentioned students at the East-India College have been changed as follows :-

From the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal:

Mr. James Grant Thomason.
Mr. Henry Cecil Saunders.
Mr. William Copeland Capper.
Mr. Thomas Blomefield Lane.

Mr. John Archibald Pym.

From the presidency of Madras to that of Bombay: Mr. John Rayner Arthur.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

#### IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 23rd Nov. 1849.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Dragoons. — Archibald Semple Young, to be cornet by purch., v. Hunt, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

24th Foot. - James Tennent Tovey, gent., to be ensign. without purch., v. Kippen, promoted. Dated 33rd

Madras, 84th Foot.—Frederick Hardy, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Barwell, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Rowley Willes Hinxman, gent., to be

second lieut, without purch., v. Farnden, cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

78th Foot .- Lieut. Col. Harry Shakespear Phillips, from 78th Foot.—Lieut. Col. Harry Shakespear Phillips, from half-pay, unattached, to be lieut.-col., v. Edward Twopeny, who exchanges.

Major Walter Hamilton, to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Phillips, who retires.

Capt. Henry Hamilton, to be major, by purch., v. Walter Hamilton.

Dated 23rd Nov. 1819.

Lieut. Græme Alexander Lockhart, to be capt., v. Hamilton. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.
 Ensign John Simeon Francis Dick, to be lieut. by purch,

v. Lockhart. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

Andrew Cathcart Bogle, gent, to be ens. by purch., v. Dick. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

86th Foot. - Gentleman Cadet Joshua Walter Bond to be ens. without purch., v. Lewis, prom. Dated 23rd Nov. 1849.

### WAR OFFICE, 30TH Nov. 1849.

Bengal, 18th Foot. - Lieut. John Swinburn, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieut. v. McCabe, who exchanges. Dated 22nd Sept. 1849.

32nd Foot .- Lieutenant Bernard McCabe from the 18th Foot, to be lieut. v. Swinburn, who exchanges. Dated 22nd Sept. 1849.

Gentleman Cadet Francis George Stapelton, from the

Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Birtwhistle, prom. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

53ra Foot.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ens. Charles James Perry from the 70th Foot, v. Parker, dismissed the service by sentence of a general courtmartial. Dated 30th Nov. 1849

Ensign Francis Percival Drought, from the 65th Foot, v. Ashton, dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

70th Foot .- Gentleman Cadet George Richard Greaves, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Perry, prom. in the 53rd Foot. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Lieut. Adam Campbell to be capt. without pur. v. Seale, dec. Dated 22nd August, 1849.

Ensign Francis Dalmahoy Wyatt, to be lieut. v. Campbell. Dated 22nd August, 1849.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Alexander Boothby Tod, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. v. Wyatt. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

Bombay, 22nd Foot. - Brevet Maj. Frederick Darley George to be maj. without purch., v. Poole, who retires upon full pay. Dated 30th Nov. 1849. pay. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

Lieut. Frederick George Thomas Deshon to be capt., v.

George. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

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Ens. Francis George King to be lieut, v. Deshon.

Dated 30th Nov. 1849. Gentleman Cadet William McBean, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. King. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

64th Foot. - Gentleman Cadet Valentine Ryan, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Shipley, promoted. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

The following appointments, inserted in the Gazette of the 23rd instant, have been cancelled :-

Bombay, 78th Foot.-Lieut. Col. Harry Shakespear Phillips, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Edward Twopeny, who exchanges; Maj. Walter Hamilton to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Phillips, who retires; Capt. Henry Hamilton to be maj by purch., v. Walker Hamilton; Lieut. Græme Alexander Lockhart to be capt. by purch., v. Hamilton; Ens. John Simeon Francis Dick to be lieut. by purch., v. Lockhart; Andrew Cathcart Bogle, gent., to be ens. by purch , v.

#### WHITEHALL, Nov. 16, 1849.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Renny, Esq., captain in the corps of engineers in the service of the East-India Company, Bengal establishment, eldest surviving son and licir of Alexander Renny, afterwards Alexander Renny Tailyour, late of Borrowfield and Newmanswalls, in the shire of Forfar, Esq., deceased, her royal license and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a proviso contained in a certain deed of trust, disposition, and deed of settlement, executed by his said late father, take and use the surname of Tailyour, in addition to and after that of Renny, together with the designation of Renny-Tailyour, of Borrowfield, and bear the arms of Tailyour quarterly with those of Renny, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal license and permission to be void and of none effect.

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's College of Arms.

#### BOOKS.

A Railway Caution, or Exposition of Changes required in the Law and Practice of the British Empire to enable the poorer Districts to provide for themselves the Benefits of Railway Intercourse, and to forewarn the Government and the Capitalists of Brilish India that they may avoid fatal Errors, &c. By Major J. P. Kennedy, Military Secretary to Sir C. Napier, &c. Calcutta, 1849.

In Major Kennedy's letter to the Marquess of Dalhousie, prefixed to this pamphlet, and which is the only part of it that has a direct application to Indian railways, he insists, with justice, upon this point:—that "there is scarcely any branch of the public administration of a country which requires more cautious and providential forethought than that which regulates the first introduction of railway intercourse." If the principle be defective at the outset, grave errors arise in practice, which are irremediable, a truth of which we have had sad experience in England. He considers one of the most striking errors in the English system to be, that these great works are regarded as private enterprizes, instead of being classed amongst national works, whether constructed from private or public sources, whereby the expenditure would have been economized, the cost of traffic reduced, and the capital invested would have produced more extensive results.

The peculiar and general fitness of railways for India scarcely need to be pointed out; amongst their advantages Major Kennedy enumerates the vigour which they will infuse into the civil administration, that will go far to remedy the inconvenience attending the position of the seat of government, at the eastern extremity of India.

In accompanying Sir C. Napier on his journey from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces, Major Kennedy passed through the country selected by the East-India Railway Company for their line, and he says, "I have never seen any other country of which the general features present such natural facilities for railway construction as the north-western half ' of that line; which "offers almost a ready-made bed, upon which to place the ballast and then the rails; nor does the lower half, towards Calcutta, contain difficulties beyond the average that are met with in Great Britain." Assuming that the initiatory and permanent Assuming that the initiatory and permanent arrangements for the conduct of railway proceedings shall be as

they ought to be, he is convinced that the north-western half of the East-India Railway Company's line may be opened for a single track at 3,000'. per mile, and the south-eastern half at 7,000% per mile; or an average of 5,000% over the whole length of the line.

With respect to gradients, Major Kennedy earnestly recommends the Government to lay down, as a fixed principle, that no steeper gradient than 1 in 300 shall be employed, unless in case of urgent necessity. He says :-

- "The natural course appears to be to commence on the portion of the line between Allahabad and Delhi, where it is certain, "1st. That no fundamental error can occur;
- "2nd. That the mileage outlay would be singularly small;
  "3rd. That the execution would be rapid, and would enable a return upon the outlay to be quickly obtained;
- "4th. That the persons first employed in the work would acquire some experience, before attempting the more difficult portion between Calcutta and A lababad;

  "5th. And that thus time would be given (which should be dili-

gently employed) for investigating the very grave questions, both engineering and commercial, that the intricate district between Calcutta and Allahabad naturally suggests. In this latter portion, about 500 miles in length, there is the choice between an inundated and a drier line; a level line or one containing steep inclinations; a line without commercial depôts, or one that would afford much profit to the undertaking, and advantage to trading districts.

"There can be no doubt that the cautious course would be to

commence at once where there is a certainty of going right, and at the same time to investigate more narrowly, where there is almost a certainty of going wrong, if the project, as it now stands, be executed."

Most experienced persons in India concur in Major Kennedy's opinion that the natural course is to commence on the portion of the line between Allahabad and Delhi. Some, however, suggest Benares in place of Allahabad as the lower terminus, because from that station, by great exertion in keeping open channels over the Bullea Flats, light steamers might ply all the year round, night and day.

He considers that the carrying a double line throughout from Calcutta to Delhi, as advocated by the managing director, is a lamentable infringement upon what was understood to be the principle adopted by the Company, namely, to avoid every kind of outlay not essential to the safety, efficiency, durability, and permanent economy of the after-working of the line. "The interests of the Indian and British public, as well as the interests of the Company itself, are deeply involved in a strict adher-ence to this admirable principle. Because if, from any unne-cessary outlay, the mileage cost of construction be raised above the remunerative powers of the available traffic, this first broad essay in railway construction in India will be the last; and not only will the proprietors be disappointed in their dividends, but the industrial, the mercantile, the trading, and travelling classes of India will lose the power of extending this first essential to their success, which a different course in the scale of construc-tion might with certainty secure." He urges that the stationhouses, &c. should be the plainest class of strong buildings, and that there should be "everything that is essential, but nothing superfluous:" a course, it may be added, directly the reverse of that pursued by many railway companies in England. He re-commends that land should be taken for a double line, and that it be fenced for a double line (the fences growing ones), but that the cuttings, masonry, &c. should be made for a single line only.

Major Kennedy enlarges upon the very favourable circumstances of India for the introduction of railways, and expects that the sound application of English experience will afford the means of guarding against waste and errors. As a further caution, he has appended to the Letter a mass of details (forming more than two-thirds of the work) relating to the mismanagement of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, of which Company Major Kennedy is a director.

Professor Kosegarten, in editing the text of the Pancha-tantra, found, upon a comparison of M. de Sacy's edition of the Kalila with his Indian MSS, many Indian sentences in the Kalila, rendered with great exactitude. "This circumstance," he observes in a letter to M. Reinaud, "deserves attention, since the Kalila itself is but an Arabian translation from a Pelilevi translation of the Sanscrit text.

In the year 1680, a member of the House of Commons remarked that the high wages paid in this country made it impossible for our textures to maintain a competition with the produce of the Indian looms. An English mechanic, he said, instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day. - Macaulay.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st Oct. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 6th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 17th January, 1850.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, pavable on Monday, the 7th January, 1850, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL. Secretary.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 5th Dec. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 12th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

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and whose gentlemanly manner, have greatly tended to render their lengthened
stay on board as agreeable as circumstances permitted.
They have also to signify their satisfaction with the general arrangements of
the steward's department, and with the constant civility and attention displayed
by the chief steward and his subordinates.

Dated on board the "Schild," this 4th day of November, 1849.

(Signed)

A. ROWLAND, Major, Bombay Artillery; W. Coghlan, Major, Bombay Artillery; E. Lynch, Major, Bombay Artillery; E. Lynch, Major, Bombay Army; J. Holcroft, Esq.; D. Campbell, Esq.; R. Hunt, Esq.; J. Rogers, Esq.; D. Stewart, Esq.; G. Bencich, Esq.; Dr. Rokoch, Esq.

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#### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Precursor, with the mails, left Calcutta Nov. 8, Madras, Nov. 14, Point de Galle, on the 17th, Aden, on the 27th, and reached Suez, Dec. 4.

The Auckland, with the mail, left Bombay Nov. 17, and reached

Aden on the 27th.

The Pekin, with the China mail left Hong-Kong Oct. 30, Singa-

pore, Nov. 7, and Penang, Nov. 9.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria on Dec. 8, and were forwarded thence by the *Indus*, arriving at Malta on the 13th, and Marseilles, per *Medusa*, on the 17th inst.

#### DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, viá Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Monday, Dec 24.

A mail for Bombay viá Marseilles will be despatched on the evening of Monday, Jan. 7, 1850.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 21.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	• •	• •		Nov. 8	Ceylon	 	Nov. 17
Madras	• •	• •	• •	14	China	 	Oct. 30
Bombay	••	• •	• •	17	Singapore	 	Nov. 7

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

"WE are now," says the Delhi Gazette, "as uninterruptedly quiet in India as its best wishers could desire." This may, in short, be considered the sum of the political intelligence brought by the present mail.

The subject of most general interest in the military circles was the relief; that for the Bombay corps having been promulgated: it is published in another column. This arrangement, the most extensive which has ever oc-

curred in the Indian army, appears to have been received with general satisfaction, though a few regiments have allotted to them a larger and more disagreeable march than they may have expected. The Punjab is to be garrisoned exclusively by Bengal troops. No extra allowances are to be made to those serving within the Country of the Rivers, unless they are employed on the extreme frontier beyond the Indus. In Bengal the relief involves, as we have said, the movement of twenty-two regiments of cavalry, fifty-nine of native, and three of British, infantry: in Bombay, of three regiments of cavalry, three of European, and twenty of native infantry; or a grand total of eighty-five regiments of infantry, and twenty-five of cavalry, -besides upwards of thirty troops and companies of artillery. This entails an extra charge of 300l. a month for each regiment on the march; and as the average over all is probably about thirty marches, the move will cost about 300,000l. "It would be surprising," observes the Englishman, "that so large an expense should be voluntarily incurred at a time when the utmost effort is making to economize in every department of the public service, were it not obvious that it is necessary to put an end to any misunderstanding on the part of the soldiery as to the Punjab allowances, the sudden withdrawal of which, from regiments stationed there. was so near occasioning a mutiny a few months ago."

The three hill corps have become regiments of the line. A report had been got up that the Sirmoor battalion had refused to belong to the line; but the Delhi Gazette is enabled to deny the report, "upon undoubted and proper authority."

The Governor-General was at Nalaghur on the 3rd of November, on his route to the provinces, taking Lahore in his way, and visiting Mooltan. He intends to proceed down the Indus to the sea-coast; and it is said to be doubtful whether he will try the benefit of a sea voyage, or proceed at once to Europe; for the fact of his increasing indisposition is not concealed. The plans of the Commander-in-Chief remain unaltered. He has visited Agra, Meerut, and Delhi, travelling, observes the Delhi Gazette, "without any of the 'pomp and circumstance' which, we think, should accompany a man of his rank, as upholding the dignity of the British Government and his own importance in the eyes of the natives, and appears to think that the usual preparations for his reception are irksome and useless: he is, however, the admiration of the officers and men. and has won their good opinions in almost every instance." We subjoin the following incident, reported by a correspond. ent of the Bombay Times at Meerut :-

"As he passed through the other day, two or three parties, having something to ask, or explain, requested an interview; but Sir

Charles declined to see any one, saying that At prescht he way a mere traveller, but that on his return from Agra he would make a longer stay, when he would see every and any body. When here, he stayed at the hotel, about which there is a good story current: On arriving, the chief, according to his expressed intention, made straight for the dak bungalow, and had put one pijamma'd leg out, and was preparing the other to follow it, when a little girl ran out of the room he was about to enter, and said, 'You can't go in there; mother's dressing.'—'Oh!' replies Sir Charles, 'certainly not,' and prepared to go to the next; but again the little girl stopped him, saying—'But you can't go there either—father's sick.' This was too much for the old chief's patience, and he replied, 'Well, my little girl, next time your sick father and undressed mother come to the dak bungalow, I hope they will be content with one room.' Having said which, he turned round and made for the hotel, not in the best humour at losing the expected corner of his well-beloved dak bungalow."

Sir Charles was expected at Peshawur on the 25th of November.

Sir Henry Lawrence was to have reached Peshawur on the 27th or 28th October, and was in expectation of completing the inspection of the Punjab frontier, by going from Peshawur through Kohat, Bunnoo, and the Derajat.

The chief interest connected with domestic topics centres in Calcutta, where the Legislative Council and the Supreme Court have been somewhat busy in their respective functions. The Gazette contains an unusual number of unusually important Draft Acts of the Council, of the subjects of which we take the following summary from the Hurkaru:—

"First in interest for the Anglo-Indian public is a proposed enactment for abolishing the exemption which European-born British subjects have enjoyed, from the jurisdiction of the Company's Criminal Courts. When, in 1836, a law was put forth under the auspices of Mr. Macaulay for subjecting persons of this class to the Civil Courts of the Company, it was fiercely opposed and denounced under the title of the 'Black Act.' It might have been expected, then, that the outery raised against a law subjecting only the property of Mofussil Europeans to the control of the local courts, would have been revived with increased vehemence when it was proposed to commit the persons and liberties, everything but the lives, of the privileged class, to the tender mercies of the Company's magistrates. But the metropolis, excited almost to insurrection by the Act of 1836, looks with calm indifference on the more formidable proposal of 1849. The public is silent; the press objects not to the principle, but only to the machinery by which it is to be carried into effect.

"Another draft, intended probably as a rider to the one just noticed, is for extending the practice of trial by jury in the Mofussil courts; but as under its provisions the majority of a jury would almost invariably consist of natives, it is hardly likely that an European prisoner would avail himself of the option of being tried by such 'peers,' in preference to leaving his fate in the hands of his countryman, the magistrate or judge.

"A third proposed Act, which also probably has reference to the

A turn proposed Act, which also probably has reference to the one first mentioned, provides that any accused person claiming privileges or exemptions as a European subject of her Mujesty, shall make good his claim to the satisfaction of the judge.

"A fourth draft is of an Act designed to extend the just, humane, and hieral principle that no man shall be deprived of his right to property on account of any change in his religion, and is, of course, intended for the protection of native converts.

"A fifth draft is of a long Act 'for giving privileges to registered companies;' but what the privileges to be thus be-towed are, beyond that of suing and being sued under the corporate designation, we leave our readers to discover, if they possess ingenuity enough."

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Sir Thomas Turton, whose defalcations as Ecclesiastical Registrar have spread ruin and misery amongst thousands, having applied for the benefit of the Act, had his application rejected by the Court, and is now the inmate of a jail. His debts amount to about 120,000l., of which 80,000l. consists of sums abstracted from the funds officially under his charge.

Colonel Pew, chief debtor of the Benarcs Bank, also applied to the Court, and with more success, for the benefit of the Act.

"The Benares Bank was established in 1845 (says the Bombay Times); its capital was proposed to be 50,000l. raised by the sale of 1,000 shares of 50l. each. The first instalment of 25l. each was all that was ever paid on the shares, and even this was so on many occasions by borrowing the amount from the Bank on the security of

its own serip. Unfible to call up the fail price of the shaffs, the Bank determined on issuing new offes, and this it continued to do till, in 1848, the total amount of shares was 6,000, giving a nominal capital of 150,0001, of which, however, no more than 90,0001, was ever paid up—much of it having been so by loans from the Bank. The sole business of the Bank was money-leading, the maximum interest drawn by it ten per cent.; and out of this dividends of twelve per cent. were proposed to be paid! The selling price of shares was fixed by the directors, who sold their own at premiums of from twenty-five to fifty per cent.! When they found they had more of these than they could manage, a vast mass of them were cancelled—that is, sold at ten per cent. premium to the Bank, from which they had been bought at par and paid for with the Bank; money! Colonel Pew's share of this transaction realized for him 10,0001, in a forenoon. Out of 90,0001, the entire assets of the Bank, from 70,0001, to 80,0001, were borrowed by him on the most unstable securities. The Court, notwithstanding, saw no fraud in the case, and threw its protection over his person. He was a few years since a man of enormous wealth, but he was mad on the subject of speculation; and thus has ruined himself and hundreds of those who went along with him."

Two public trials by special commission are in progress, the accused being civil servants charged with very grave official crimes. The first case is that of Mr. H. Palmer, the superintendent of stamps at Calcutta, the charges against whom are as follows:—

"That Mr. Palmer wrote to Rajah Suttachurn Ghosal, on the 8th of February, 1849, offering an appointment in the Stamp-office to any one who would assist him with Rs. 45,000: that in April or May last, he intimated to one Rada Madub Mookerjea that a loan of Company's Rs. 30,000 was necessary as a condition to a nomination to the office of tavildar of stamps: that he entered into joint pecuniary transactions with a subordinate officer in his department, viz. Doorga Persaud Mookerjea, the then tavildar, for the purpose of raising loans for his own benefit, or that of Doorga Persaud Mookerjea; and that on the 2nd of August, 1847, he jointly with Doorga Persaud Mookerjea borrowed Rs. 500 from one Byrub Chunder Paulit, upon a promissory note, which was renewed in favour of the same party for Rs. 400, on the 11th of May, 1848."

The other case is that of Messis. Pringle and Pearson, the Judge and Magistrate of Purneah, who are charged by Mr. Cruise, a resident in the district, with offences almost too numerous to mention—attempt to murder, violence, perjury, and subornation of perjury being among them. These accusations are supported by depositions of extreme length, which are yet incomplete.

The Madras papers contain few matters of prominent interest. The reports from Hyderabad represent the affairs of the Nizam as in the same disorder as before the new minister's appointment. He has been unable to fulfil his promises to the Resident of finding money for the arrears due to the contingent, and the latter functionary has consequently been obliged to draw on the general treasury.

From China, the intelligence in confined to the subject of piracy and the death of Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, the naval Commander-in-Chief. The position of affairs at Macao remains unaltered.

Some particulars respecting the proceedings of the Baptist missionaries in Siam, reported by one of themselves, and published in their own periodical, are given elsewhere. They wear, to our mind, a very strange appearance; but we at present refrain from any further comment upon them.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Lieut. John Palmer, 45th N.I. at Hussen Abdul, Oct. 25; Lieut. H. B. Pearson, 56th N.I. at Simla, Oct. 15; Ens. J. O. Travers, 54th N.I. at Agra, Oct. 20; Ens. A. J. C. Farre, 74th N.I. at Saugor, Oct. 21.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Wm. J. Bannister, 33rd N.I. Oct. 30; Asst. surg. E. L. J. Gaine, at Vizagapatam, Oct. 20. Bombay.—Lieut. John Malcolm, 28th N.I. at Nassick, Nov. 5; Ens. L. Carr, doing duty with the 18th N.I. at

Sattara, Nov. 2.

#### BENGAL.

### TRIAL BY JURY THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The draft of a proposed Act was read in council for the first time on the 26th October, amending and establishing throughout British India the "Trial by Jury," whereby it is enacted, that every person who, at the time of his committal for trial before a sessions judge, claims to be tried by a jury, shall be entitled so to be tried; that all persons of reputed intelligence, respectability, and consideration, between the ages of twenty-five and fifty years, are qualified to serve on juries; that all qualified persons are liable to serve on juries, with certain exceptions; that whenever any jury trial is to be had, five persons shall be chosen by lot at the time of holding the sessions, from those who attend on their summons; in default of a sufficient number, the judge shall make up the jury from the persons present in court, or whom he shall cause to be summoned for the purpose; that either the prosecutor or the prisoner may object to any of the persons chosen to be of the jury, stating the ground of his objection; if it is allowed by the judge, the juryman objected to shall be set aside for that trial, and another chosen in his stead; that one of the jury shall be appointed by the judge to act as their foreman; that, all the evidence for and against the prisoner shall be taken in the presence and hearing of the jury, who shall also be entitled to suggest questions to the witnesses, which, if proper to be put, shall be put under the direction of the judge; at the end of the trial the judge shall explain the evidence to the jury, and thereon the foreman shall declare, for the verdict of the jury, whether in their opinion, or in the opinion of a majority of them, the prisoner is guilty or not guilty; that, as soon as the verdict is given, the judge shall declare his approval or disapproval of it; if the judge approves of a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner shall be discharged: if the judge approves of a verdict of guilty, he shall proceed to pass sentence on the prisoner, or send the proceedings for final sentence to the nizamut or foundaree adawlut, as the case may be, according to law; and the jury shall have no voice in deciding on the amount of punishment to be awarded: if the judge disapproves of the verdict, he shall refer the case with his observations to the nizamut or foujdaree adawlut; that an appeal shall lie to the nizamut or foujdaree adawlut against the decision of the judge in not setting aside a juryman objected to: if on such appeal the objection is sustained, the Court may order a new trial; that, after the passing of this Act, no futwah shall be required in any case from the law officer of any Court.

### A NEW MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Some months ago we noticed with approval a plan of a Lieutenant-Colonels' Retiring or Bonus Fund, on an entirely new and, as it appeared to us, highly feasible principle. The principle was that the bonus should be raised in each instance by the majors of the army, instead of by an universal subscription from all ranks. The proposed fund evidently contained an element of success which all preceding schemes of the same kind had wanted. It required that seventy-eight officers only should be consenting par-We have been informed ties, instead of some seventeen hundred. that, notwithstanding the refusal of a few regimental majors to support the scheme, the fund has come, or is about to come, immediately into active operation, and that several lieutenantcolonels have announced their readiness to accept the bonus. We hope that this may be so, and that army promotion may receive the fillip in consequence, which at present it so urgently requires. We shall be happy to do any thing in our power to forward the working of the scheme. As an auxiliary to to the Lieutenant-Colonels' Retiring Fund, and to ease the burden of supporting it in some small degree to the majors of the arms, a committee of offers in the north west requires are the army, a committee of officers in the north-west provinces are endeavouring to procure subscriptions, to be carried to the general fund, from the senior captain and senior lieutenant of regiments. Every retirement of a lieutenant-colonel gives promotion of course to one captain and one lieutenant as well as to a major. The senior captain and lieutenant, therefore, of regiments are giving their money for no remote or intangible object if they subscribe to this Retiring Fund. The benefit to be derived is just as tangible to them as to the majors. Instead of remaining six or more years in the position of senior captain and senior lieutenant, the operation of the fund, if its success is at all proportionate to expectation, will be to promote them in four years. To the senior captain of regiments in particular the working of the fund must be most advantageous, and it may be expected that class will not grudge to forward their own obvious interests by subscribing to it.—Englishmen, Oct. 24.

#### LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, OCT. 27.

In the Matter of Sir Thomas Turton's insolvency.—Sir Thomas Turton filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court. The total amount of liabilities which it exhibits is about twelve lakks of rupees—of which about three-fourths arise in respect of the deficit in his official accounts. Of the remainder the chief portion consists of loans taken up from the Laudable Society, and others, collaterally secured by the deposit of Union Bank shares. The whole of the assets were conveyed last year to trustees for the benefit of his general creditors, but the unadministered portion will now be made over to the official assignee. An application being made for an interim order,

Sir L. PEEL, C.J. delivered the following judgment :plication was made to me yesterday by Mr. Morton on behalf of the insolvent, who had filed his schedule two days previously, for a protection order from arrest under the late Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India. An attachment for the nonpayment of money had been granted against Sir Thomas Turton on the Equity Side of the Court, in a suit in which he is a defendant. At the time of the application for the protection order, the insolvent had not been taken under the attachment, and was not in actual custody. It was argued by Mr. Morton, in support of the application, that the proper course for the Court to adopt, and that most consistent with the practice, would be to issue the order, and to leave it to the aggrieved parties to move to rescind it. In support of that argument, he quoted a passage in page 70 of Mr. Skinner's work on the Insolvent Act. I do not at all dispute the accuracy of the learned author, and I entirely agree that the general rule is as he has stated in his work, which is learned and accurate, and likely to be very useful. But the learned author, as it appears to me, did not mean to state that the rule was without exception. In the majority of cases, the Court would not possess the knowledge of any disqualifying conduct. The judge of the Insolvent Court cannot, any more than any other judge acting under the English law, make his actual knowledge, extrajudicially acquired, the ground of any decision. Though he chance to unite in his own person the characters of judge in district courts, the knowledge derived from the evidence before him on a cause in one court is extrajudicial in the other, and the facts must be presented to him by legal means; no lawyer would contend to the contrary. But though I fully admit I have invariably acted on this view of the law, that the Judge of the Insolvent Court must proceed secundum allegata et probata, yet, in my opinion, he may use his actual knowledge, however acquired, for the purpose of exercising those powers for the eliciting evidence with which the law invests him as a judge of the court. He may, therefore, before he makes a protection order, call for the attendance of the insolvent, and for the production of the documentary evidence in the cause. It is the corrector course in every case to inspect the schedule before a protection order be granted. It is documentary evidence in the cause already on the files of the court. In a late cause in the Insolvent Court, I stated that when any protection order was about to be applied for, and the insolvent had been previously discharged under a former petitition, it would be proper for the officer of the court to bring the previous discharge to the notice of the Court, in order that the judge might send for and inspect the schedule—which was a clear intimation of my opinion that such would be the duty of the Court in a case apparently requiring more than ordinary caution. The distinction for which I contend may be illustrated by an analogous case. A juror cannot make his private throwledge of the facts of the case the basis of his concurrence in a verdict; he must tender himself to be examined as a witness in the cause. But he may put questions to the witnesses; and if a witness be produced who to his knowledge care companying to the desired facts. duced who to his knowledge can communicate the desired facts, he may elicit those facts by appropriate questions. The source of his knowledge is unimportant or general. So it is with a judge: for a judge deciding on facts may do what the juror may do in the case supposed. I have not the least doubt of this, and should never have hesitated at any time to act on this opinion. The debts in the schedule are mostly due to the estates which were under administration by Sir Thomas Turton as ex officio administrator under the statute. These were in no way under the administration of the Supreme Court. It had no power over any unless a bill were filled in Equity. It had merely a limited statutory power over the custody of the assets and the accounts. Yet, as the exofficio administration was conferred by statute on an officer of the Supreme Court, and the Court had power in a proper case to suspect or remove that officer, and had also power to vary its rules as to the custody of the assets, I should not have hesitated at any time if I had had any knowledge or ground to think there was

misdealing with the assets, or any non-observance of the rules of the Court as to the assets on the part of the Registrar, whatever the source of my knowledge or suspicion might have been, to do all that I could legally do to ensure for the future more correct conduct of the office. There is no inconsistency whatever between my present decision and any opinion at any time expressed by me : and I must have been misunderstood if it has been supposed that I doubted of my power, or mistook my duty in this respect, in consequence of any erroneous opinion as to the sources of knowledge whence a judicious act must emanate. Entertaining this opinion, I sent for the schedule immediately on Mr. Newmarch's application, which preceded that of Mr. Morton. I have carefully perused it. It is impossible for me to make the order asked for: the schedule discloses very many and flagrant breaches of trust, knowingly and deliberately committed; long contined without even the excuse of pressure of circumstances, and studiously concealed. It is true that in the vast majority of cases the sums abstracted are small; and that by reason of more persons than one generally being interested in the sums abstracted, less individual suffering will result than might have been expected; but this consideration slightly, if at all, affects the character of the offence. It is, therefore, my painful duty to state that an insolvent of this character can expect no lenient consideration of his case. It may be of use here to explain the principle on which the Insolvent Court proceeds, when it retains at the later stage of the hearing the petition of the insolvent for relief, notwitstanding it has evidence before it of disqualifying conduct. In such cases it acts not out of regard to the insolvent, but for the protection of the interests of creditors. As for instance where there are distributable assets in hand, which the dismissal of the petition might place beyond the reach of creditors. Yet, though it may, for such sufficient reason, retain the petition of the insolvent it by no means follows that in such a case an insolvent, who has merited punishment will escape it. The appropriate penal provision of the Act may be applied at the request of any aggrieved and opposing creditor. The power of the Court to punish without the co-operation of an opposing creditor, which it possesses under the 50th section, is limited to the cases therein enumerated, and does not apply to breaches of trust, however flagrant. Yet, if the insolvent be a trader, and there has been the commission of such breaches of trust, and though there has been no opposition, the Court has still some power, though at a later stage, to mark its disapprobation for such conduct, by withholding the final order in the nature of a certificate.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Bank Dividend .- The executive committee of the Union Bank, in liquidation, has declared a third dividend, being of 10 per cent., payable after Nov. 12.

MAJOR HERBERT EDWARDES WITH MAJOR NICHOLSON leave Lahore about this time for Bombay via the Sutlej and Indus,

with one year's leave to England.
E. I. U. S. Club.—Nearly the amount of Rs. 24,000 has been received in India from subscribers to the E. I. United Service Club.

THE AMERICAN CLIPPER Sea Witch, considered the fastest vessel afloat, has made the run from Calcutta to Singapore in nine days.

OPIUM.—At the last opium sale of the season, held Oct. 29, Patna averaged, 1009, and Benares 1001. These averages are about those of the preceding sale.

MAJOR HENRY DRUMMOND, of the 3rd Bengal cavalry, who has for thirteen years been engaged in making researches into the mineral resources of India, has been just ordered by the Marquis of Dalhousie to resume his researches at Almorah for

MR. HENRY PALMER, STAMP OFFICE.-The commissioners appointed for the investigation of the charges against Mr. Henry Palmer intend to sit with open doors. The specific charges, according to the Hurkaru's reporter, are as follow:—
"That Mr. Palmer wrote to Rajah Suttachurn Ghosal on the 8th of February, 1849, offering an appointment in the stamp office to any one who would assist him with Rs. 45,000; that in April or May last, he intimated to one Rada Madub Mookerjea, that a loan of Co.s' Rs. 30,000 was necessary as a condition to a nomination to the office of tavildar of stamps:-that he entered into joint pecuniary transactions with a subordinate officer in his department, viz. Doorgapersaud Mookerjea, the then tavildar, for the purpose of raising loans for his own benefit, on that of Doorgapersaud Mookerjea:—and that, on the 2nd of August, 1847, he, jointly with Doorgapersaud Mookerjea, borrowed Rs. 500 from one Byrub Chunder Paulit, upon a promissory note, which was renewed in favour of the same party for Rs. 400 on the 11th of May, 1848."

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S APPOINTMENTS .- The Calcutta Englishman complains that one of the first appointments which has fallen into the gift of Sir Charles Napier has been bestowed on an officer, Capt. Capel, 53rd N.I., who "has done less regimental duty, and had more leave than almost any other officer of his standing in the service." The question naturally arises, is this the result that was anticipated from the much talked of "service returns?" Is Capt. Capel one of the hard-working bees that were expected to come in for their share of the honey under the new Commander-in-Chief?

TAX UPON BEARDS.—The Hurkaru translates from a native paper an amusing item. A Hindoo widow, possessed of a large property near Purneah, attempted to pull down a musjeed (Mussulman mosque), and the Mohammedans resisted her servants. Upon which, the widow laid a tax upon every Moslem beard in her Zemindaree, and ordered all who refused to pay it to be immediately shorn of the cherished ornament.

MR. HENRY COPE, late editor of the Delhi Gazette, is about to

establish a press and newspaper at Lahore.

LAW FOR THE PUNJAB. - Can anybody inform us whether LAW FOR THE PUNIAB.—Can anybody inform us whether the Punjab is under the jurisdiction of any one of the Supreme Courts in India? And if not, by what tribunal a European, not connected with the army, would be tried for any felony or other serious offence he might commit in the country of the Five Rivers? Scinde has never been formerly annexed to the Bombay presidency, yet the Bombay Supreme Court assumes a jurisdiction over all Europeans there residing. As witness the case of the Hyderabad post-office clerk, Mulroony, tried and convicted here the other day. We fancy that the Punjab must belong to the tender care of We fancy that the Punjab must belong to the tender care of the Calcutta judges, and that all acts of felony committed by Europeans in our new province, will have to be punished by bringing down the parties for trial before the Supreme Court of the British Indian metropolis. In cases where there are many witnesses, the cost of this will of course be fearful. Fancy a journey of between 1,300 and 2,000 miles, occupying several weeks, and involving an expense treble that of travelling in England! And this, perhaps, preliminary to the trial of a case where the entire injury done by the culprit would be abundantly compensated by a payment of fifty or a hundred rupees .-Telegraph.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.

MEDAL

Simla, Oct. 18, 1849.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 11, dated 1st August, 1849, shall be published for the information of the army:

"Entirely participating in these sentiments, we agree with you, that in commemoration of their services, a medal should

be granted to every officer and soldier, who has been employed within the Punjab in the late campaign."

The Hon. the Court of Directors, in a subsequent despatch, No. 15, dated the 22nd August, 1849, have been pleased to direct, that "a bar should be added to the medal for those who served at Mooltan, and another for those who were present at Gooierat.

[Here follows extract of Military Letter, No. 10, of 1849,

already published in the MAIL, page 710.]

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The Punjab having now become a British province, the troops will, from the dates hereinafter mentioned, receive the same rates of pay and allowances as in the other provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The troops which shall cross to the west of the Sutledge and Beas, after the date of this order, shall receive the usual marching and cantonment rates receivable in other divisions of the army: with the exception of troops who may be stationed

across the river Indus.

3. These troops, being on the extreme frontier of a newly-conquered country, and required to be in constant readiness to move at a moment's notice, will, for the present, and until further orders, be allowed extra or field batta, in addition to the pay and batta receivable in cantonments in the other divisions of the army.

4. The native mustered establishments, including dooly bearers and others attached to troops, stationed across the Indus,

will in like manner receive field batta when so serving.

5. The troops now serving in the Punjab will continue to receive Scinde allowances, until, in the course of relief, they shall cross to the eastward of the Sutledge or Beas.



6. Natives attached to troops and companies of European artillery now serving in the Punjab, and who may not be relieved, will continue to receive Scinde allowance till the 1st of

January, 1850.
Fort William, Nov. 2, 1849. — The following general order by the Most Noble the Governor general of India is to be substituted for that, dated Simla, the 18th October, 1849, regarding the rates of pay and allowances of the troops in the Punjab, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 27th idem, at page 1052 :-

#### Pay and Allowances.

Simla, Oct. 25, 1849.—The Punjab having now become a British province, the troops will, from the dates hereinafter mentioned, receive the same rates of pay and allowances as in the other provinces of the presidency of Fort William in

Bengal.

2. The troops, which shall cross to the west of the Sutledge and Beas, after the date of this order, shall receive the usual marching and cantonment rates receivable in other divisions of the army; with the exception of troops, who may be stationed

across the river Indus.

3. These troops, being on the extreme frontier of a newlyconquered country, and required to be in constant readiness to move at a moment's notice, will for the present, and until further orders, continue to receive Scinde allowances.

4. The native mustered establishments, including dooly bearers and others attached to troops, stationed across the Indus, will in like manner, received field batta when so

5. The troops now serving in the Punjab will continue to receive Scinde allowances, until, in the course of relief, they shall

cross to the eastward of the Sutledge or Beas.

6. Companies of sappers and pioneers or other native troops, and natives attached to troops and companies of European artillery now serving in the Punjab, and who may not be relieved, will continue to receive Scinde allowances until the 1st of January, 1850.

No. 396 of 1849. - The following addition is to be made to the last para of the general order by the Governor-General, dated Simla, the 18th October, 1849, publishing extracts of letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 15, of the

22nd August, 1849, regarding medals and bars:
After the word "Goojerat" to be added—
"Observing — We are of opinion that the distinctive bars should be limited to these services, being those which were especially named in the votes of thanks by the houses of Parliament, by the General Court of Proprietors, and by our Court.'

#### COURT-MARTIAL. MAJOR THOMAS COOKE, 17th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 19, 1849 .- At a general courtmartial assembled at Lahore, on Friday, Sept. 28, 1849, Major

T. Cooke, was arraigned on the following charges :

First. - For unofficer-like conduct, especially unbecoming an officer commanding a regt., in having, at Jugraon and at Mullickpore, in the months of Feb. and Mar., 1849, played at chess and at cards with Captain L. G. Da Costa, 58th N.I., for large stakes and bets, in the course of which play he lost to Capt. Ca Costa the sum of Rs. 26,000, or thereabouts; such conduct being in direct disobedience of repeated general orders prohibiting gambling in the army; viz. g. o. by the C.-in-C., dated respectively Sept. 25, 1820, Aug. 16, 1831, and June 26, 1845.

Second.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,

in having, at Mullickpore, about Mar. 17, 1849, and at Lahore, about Apr. 21 and May 21, 1849, tried to evade the payment of the large sum he had lost to Capt. DaCosta, by endeavouring to induce him to accept a much smaller amount on various pretences; by offering Capt. DaCosta whatever money he, Maj. Cooke, might win at Simla in the present year; and by declaring that he could never pay the whole sum he had lost; and in having further demurred to pay on account of certain calumnious reports to the prejudice of Capt. DaCosta's character, which he, Maj. Cooke, had spread about; for spreading which he afterwards, about May 23, 1849, apologized to Capt. Da-Costa.

Third .- For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter addressed to the maj. of brig at Lahore, dated Lahore, July 21, 1849, given inaccurate statements of the transactions between himself and Capt. DaCosta, in the following instances:

First. - In having, in the said letter, made a false statement in the following words:—" Merely as an amusement we did play together at chess and at cards for one rupee per game; that after-

\* Calculta Gazette, No. 86, p. 1051.

wards, when under excitement, some large bets were made, ending in my having lost Rs 26,000, this being a larger sum than I could immediately command, I requested Capt. DaCosta to wait till I could draw the money from England, when the debt should be paid, but he replied that he would prefer half paid down, and it ended by my giving a bill for Rs. 10,000, a buggy, and horse, and cash, equalling together Rs. 13,000," whereas in truth the parties played for large stakes, besides making large bets, and Capt. DaCosta did not state he would prefer half paid down, neither was any prompt payment either offered or agreed to in respect of the greater part of the amount; but he was induced to agree to the specified arrangement by Major Cooke declaring, on his honour, that he would never be able to pay more of the debt he had incurred than the said sum of Rs. 13,000, and further induced thereto by Major Cooke retracting and apoligizing for the calumnious reports he had spread about regarding him.

Second.—In having, in the said letter, disingenuously and falsely stated as follows:—" He (Capt. da Costa) then considered his character injured by me, and applied to his commanding officer, who applied to me, and expressed himself in writing perfectly satisfied, but Capt. da Costa was not so, and referred the case to Brig. Godby, but subsequently recalled the reference of his own accord;" thereby insinuating, that Capt. Da Co-ta had no ground for making that complaint, whereas he, Major Cooke, had injured the character of Capt. Da Costa, and the commanding officer of the 58th N.I. did not express himself satisfied till Maj. Cooke had expressed his regret, while Capt. Da Costa, who still pressed his complaint upon the attention of superior authority, was at length induced to withdraw it solely by Maj. Cooke's subsequent retraction of all that he had said to the prejudice of Capt. Da Costa, and making an apology for it.

Finding .- On the 1st charge, guilty.

2nd charge, guilty; and guilty of the preamble to the 2nd charge.

3rd charge, 1st instance, not guilty, and acquit him.

2nd instance, guilty; and guilty of the preamble of the 3rd charge.

Sentence. - To be dismissed from the service.

Confirmed. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C. Head-Quarters, Simla, 17th Oct. 1849.

Remarks by H. E. the C.-in-C.-I cannot approve of the finding of acquittal on the 1st instance of the 3rd charge, which appears to me to be sufficiently proved.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court beg to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of H. E. the C .- in-C., on the following grounds :-

1st. Because the prisoner showed a disposition to pay, as evinced by his attempt to borrow from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 from the N.W. Bank agency, on April 21, 1849.

2nd. Because he did not originate the reports against Capt.

DaCosta.

3rd. On account of the excellent character Maj. Cooke has hitherto borne, as shown by the handsome testimonials which have been placed before the Court.

Remarks by his Exc. the C.-in-C .- It is with pain that I express my inability to discover any just grounds for disturbing the

sentence pronounced by the Court.

The name of Maj. T. Cooke will cease to be borne on the rolls of the 17th N.I., from the date of the publication of this order at Lahore: a report of which is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant general at the presidency.

#### CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. Bamber, H. J. superint. of Barripore salt chookies, to offic. as do. Calcutta, do. v. W. T. Law, Oct. 22.

BAYLEY, E. C. to be under sec. to govt. of India in foreign dept. and in all civil depts. with gov. gen. Oct. 29.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to be ex officio post mr. at Barh, in the Patna dist. Oct. 30.

BROWN, T. A. dep. mag. perguonah Beesulpore, zillah Bareilly, vested with spec. powers.
CRASTER, E. C. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Pubna dur. abs. of Wheler, Oct. 22.

FLETCHER, G. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparan res. ch. of office fr. R. J. Richardson, Oct. 16.

HAY, Lord W. to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab, Oct. 29. HUDSON, W. S. dep. coll. and sub asst. to comm. of Assam returned to duties, Oct. 10.

LIMOND, C. asst. with power of joint mag. &c. in Midnapore, ret. to duty, Oct. 25.

MACDONALD, A. G. rec. ch. of collec. of Dinagepore fr. R. Scott, MONEY, A. rec. ch. of Monzhyr surveys fr. J. Ward. Oct. 16; vested with power in zillah Dinagepore, &c. Oct. 24.

PRATT, H. to be member of Howrah Ferry Committee, Oct. 22. READ, E. A. comm. of Benares, to act for Maj. Macgregor, as gov. gen. agent at Benares, Oct. 29.

REILLY, J. H. dep. coll Backergunge, ret. to duty, Oct. 25.
SANDYS, E. mag. of Tipperah, to be reg. of deeds for dist. Oct. 19.
SAUNDERS, C. B. to be a dept. comm. in the Punjab, Oct. 29.
SKIPWITH, F. made over ch. of civ. and sess. judge and spec. com.

of Chittagong to A. Sconce, Oct. 29.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Decca, res. ch. cf current du. of his office on Oct. 22.

THORNHILL, H. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, dur.

abs. of Denisen, Oct. 22.

WHELER, J. jt. mag. &c. Pubnah, made ov. ch. of off. to G. R.
Barry, dep. mag. Oct. 19.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, W. S. 1 mo. in ext. BEAUFORT, W. M. 1 mo. CARTWRIGHT, C. R. to Aug. 1, in ext. on m. c. COMBE, J. 2 mo. in ext. on m. c. CUNLIFFE, D. 1 mo. DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to Nov. 25, in ext. on m. c. DENISON, C. B. 1 mo. FORBES, S. 2 mo. in ext. to Bombay, and 1 year to Europe, prep. to resigning. to resigning.

HARRISON, R. P. leave canc.

HARVARD, J. H. M. 18 mo. to Cape and Australia, m. c.

HUGHES, R. W. 1 year to Europe, on m. c.

LENNOX, C. W. 1 mo. in ext.

LIMOND, C. leave canc.

MYTTON, R. H. 1 mo.

OLIVER, J. H. 1 mo. PLOWDEN, A. U. C. 1 mo. REILLY, J. H. leave canc. ROSARIO, E. De, 1 mo. SANDYS, E. leave canc. WHELER, J. 1 mo.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

BLAND, Rev. R. asst. chapl. of Assam, to offic. for Rev. A. Garstin at Cherra Pooujce for two months fr. date of arriving at Cherra, Oct. 29.

BOWSTEAD, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Barcilly, Oct. 30. BROOKE, Rev. R. P. chapl. of Barcilly, 2 mo. leave of abs. in ext. prep. to emb. for Europe.
Schwabe, Rev. W. H. leave of abs. to Kurrachee.
Shaw, Rev. T. W. asst. chapl. Beng. estab. rep. arr. Oct. 24.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANSTRUTHER, Lieut. col. R. L. on furl. fr. 6th to 11th L.C.
BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 15, 1849, v. Pearson, dec.

BRUCE, Lieut. H. 2nd in com. of Scinde camel corps, joined and

ass. com. of regt. dur. abs. of Fitzgerald.

Bruce, Lieut. F. F. adj. of Scinde camel corps, to offic. as qr. mr.

Bunbury, Capt. H. W. 33rd F. to be a.-d.-c. on personal staff of

C.-in-C. Oct. 1.

BUSK, Lieut. A. L. 66th N.I. to be an asst. com. in the Punjab. CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. to be an asst. commt. in

CHAMBURLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. to be an asst. commt. in the Punjab, Oct. 29.
COMYN, Ens. A. D. C. fr. 68th to 30th N.I. Meerut, Oct. 19.
CRAIGIE, Cor. H. C. fr. 5th to 3rd L.C. Muttra, Oct. 19.
CURRION, Lieut. C. adj. 12th irreg. cav. to offic. as brig. maj.
dur. abs. of Brev. Capt. A. B. Morris, Oct. 21.
CURRIE, Ens. A. A. do duty with 65th posted to 45th N.I. Umbelleh Oct. 10.

ballah, Oct. 19.

DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. assu. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to gov. gen's. agt. on S. W. frontier, Oct. 19.

DURAND, Maj. H. M. engs. to be pol. agent at Bhopal, v. Cun-

ningham, Oct. 26.

ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N. I. to offic. as adj. v. Lieut. A. Moffat, prom. Oct. 18.

EMERSON, Lieut. Jas. 26th N.I. placed at disp. of gov. of Bengal with a view to app. to offic. as a jun. asst. to agent of gov. gen. S. W. frontier.

S. W. Irontier.

FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. to offic. as prin. asst. to com. of Arracan.

GAITSKELL, Capt. J. G. 26th N.I. to offic. as exec. offr. of 4th
(Bauleah) div. pub. works, dur. abs. Capt. Bishop, Oct. 31.

GARFORTH, Lieut. P. engrs. att. to sap. and pioneers, placed at
disp. lieut. gov. N.W.P. for superint. pub. works on the Ganges, Oct. 21.

GAWAN, Brig. G. E. app. to the brig. staff, Oct. 10, posted to

GAWAN, Brig. G. E. app. to the brig. star, Oct. 10, posted to Feroze-pore, Oct. 11.
GODBY, Brev. col. C. c. B. fr. 8th to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.
GONDON, Ens. W. R. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, 1849, in suc. to Marshall, retired.
GRAVES, Ens. R. S. doing duty with 65th posted to 66th N.I.

Lucknow, Oct. 19.

GUTHRIF, Capt. C. S. to offic. as coll. of Calcutta and circular canal tells dur. abs. of Maj. Rutherford, Oct. 29.

HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 2nd asst. to resident of Indore, to offic. as 1st. asst. dur. cmp. of Eden at Bhopal, Oct. 24.

Home, 2nd lieut. D. C. engs. placed at disp. of director of Gangel canal, and supt. of canals west of the Jumna, for emp. on the

HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. prin. asst. at Akyab, res. ch. of office fr.

W. J. Longmore. JERVIS, Licut. col. J. fr. 27th to 8th N.I.

JOHNSTONE, 2nd Lieut. A. S. engs. placed at disp. of director of Ganges canal, and supt. of canals west of the Jumna, for emp. on the canals. Oct. 27.

the canals, Oct. 27.

Keighly, Ens. J. adj. 3rd Sikh local inf. to offic. as 2nd in comdur. abs. of Repton on leave, Oct. 27.

Lang, Brev. maj. J. to be superint. of Nuddea rivers, Oct. 23; to be a mem. of ferry fund committee, Nov. 1.

Law, Lieut. J. A. 66th N.I. perm. to res. app. in Arracan local

batt, to rejoin his regt. at Lucknow.

Lewis, Ens. E. D. F. fr. 14th to 17th N.I. Lahore, Oct. 19. Light, 1st lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th batt. to 3rd troop 3rd brig. h. art. at Meerut.

MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. art. to be dep. com. in the Punjab.
MALING, Brev. maj. C. S. 68th N.I. maj. of brig. at Umballah,
resigns app. on brig. staff, and to rejoin reg. at Meerut, Oct. 19.
MALING, Brev. maj. C. S. 68th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 1, 1849, in suc. to Marshall, ret.

MARSHALL, Brev. licut. col. C. 68th N.I. perm. to ret. on pension

of a col. fr. Nov. 1, 1849. M'Dougall, Ens. C. A. not arrived, posted to 9th N.I. Oct. 19. Montagu, Ens. A. W. fr. 30th to 68th N.I. Meerut, Oct. 19.

OAKES, Lieut. E. to act as adj. to left wing, 8th N.I. proc. to Phillour to rel. 23rd N.I. Oct. 21. ORCHARD, Ens. J. F. doing duty with 40th N.I. posted to 4th N.I.

at Juliundur, Oct. 19.

PEILE, Lieut. F. W. engrs. to be asst. to exec. offr. of new 2nd div. grand trunk road.

POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. asst. ex. eng. to rec. ch. of ex. eng. office and pontoon train at Peshawur on dept. of 1st Lieut. Crommelin.

RIPLEY, Lieut. F. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Arra-can, Oct. 24.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. P. A. 68th N.I. ta be capt. fr. Nov. 1, 1849, in suc. to Marshall, retired. Salter, Brev. col. H. F. C.B. fr. 11th to 6th L.C. Oct. 8.

SANKEY, Lieut. M. C. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to l. w. 3rd bat. art. div. v. Lieut. D. J. F. Newall, joined troop, Oct. 9.

SIMPSON, Capt. T. to offic. as dep. comm. in Chota Nagpore dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Hannyngton, Oct. 22.

SMITH, Ens. H. C. do duty with 48th, posted to 15th N.I. Wuzeerabad, Oct. 19.

St. George, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. to 54th N.I. v. Lieut. H. C. Anderson, on sick leave, Oct. 18.

STRACHEY, Capt. H. 66th N.I. to rejoin his corps.

TICKELL, Capt. S. R. prin. asst. to comm. of Arrakan, rec. ch. of acting district fr. S. Wauchope; to offic. as prin. asst. to Gov. General's agent at Hazarcebaugh, Oct. 22.

WHEELER, Eus. G. fr. 9th to 29th N.I. Noorpore, Oct. 19.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. H. 55th N.I. to Feb. 12, 1850, to Augur on m. c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. to Nov. 15, Mussoorie. BOYD, Capt. B. 68th N.I. to Europe. Cole, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. to Europe, on furl.

CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. J. D. engs. fr. Aug. 15 to Dec. 1. FADDY, Capt. S. B. 36th N.I. leave cane.

HENDERSON, Lieut. D. H. 20th N.I. to April 8, 1850, m. c. prep. to furl.

HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. 29th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.

HUNTER, Maj. gen. G. C.B. to Europe, on furl. LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. adj. '1st Sikh local inf. to Jan. 1, in ext. on m. c. LLOYD, Brev. maj. F. 19th N.J. to Nov. 1, 1850, hills N. of Dev-

rah, m. e. MILDS, Brev. maj. R. H. lat NII. to Mussoorie for remainder of

leave.

MORTON, Lieut. R. B. 35th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. C. W. 18th N.I. to Dec. 1, in ext. hills N. of Devrab, on m. c.

PARSONS, 2nd Lieut. J. E. B. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 20,

Allahabad.

RMTTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. to Jan. 16, 1860, Allehabad. Richwards, Lieut. J. 46th N.I. to Jan. 15, 1860, on extreprito

leave to sea, an an. c.

Robertson, Lieut. P. W. adj. 6th inf. reg. Sciadiah contingent,

4 mo. fr. Nov. 28, to Mirzapore and Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

SILVER, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. reg. to Jan. 1, 1950, in ext. STURT, Capt. A. A. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, leave canc. SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to Nov. 1, 1850, in ext. to hills on m. c.



TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. to Nov. 1, in ext. Agra on m. c. TROTTER, Ens. W. L. 45th N.I. to Dec. 1, Scharuppore, on m. c. TURNBULL, Lieut. M. J. asst. comm. at Wuzeerabad, fr. Sept. 9 to Dec. 1.

VICARY, Capt. N. 2nd Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. prep. to

app, for perm. to retire.

WATSON, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1850, prep. to furl.

YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. 56th N.I. furl. to New S. Wales and Cape, 68 m. c.

#### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Curling, Surg. C. S. 64th N.I. to be offic. supt. surg. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in suc. to Watson, dec.

Dunbar, Asst. surg. J. A. civ. Juanpore, to do du. und. ord.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. civ. Juanpore, to do du. und. ord. Superint. surg. Meerut circ. on term of leave, Oct. 19.
GERRARD, Civ. asst. surg. W. R. to afford med. aid to reg. Kelati-Ghilzie, &c. dur. abs. of Asst. Surg. P. G. Lay, Oct. 8.
LAY, Asst. surg. P. G. reg. Kelati-Ghilzie, to proc. to Mynpoorie, and afford med. aid to l. w. 62nd N.I.
SIMPSON, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, joined app. on Oct. 14.
THOMAS, Asst. surg. A. to med. ch. of civ. station of Ramree, in

Arracan, Nov. 2.

TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. to med. ch. of troops and estab. at Goruckpore, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Oct. 31.

WALTER, Asst. surg. J. K. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee

of Rungpore, Nov. 1.

WITHECOMBE, Civ. asst. surg. rec. charge of duty of Civ. asst. surg. H. H. Borolong Darjeeling, Oct. 22.
WOOD, Surg. A. to be supt. surg. fr. Aug. 10, 1849, in succ. to Watson, dec.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWLING, Civ. asst. surg. Darjeeling, 3 mo.
DENHAM, Dr. J. 1 mo.
MACRAE, Dr. A. C. leave canc. Oct. 31.
M'GREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 6 to Sept. 14, in ext.

NISBET, Surg. M. med. storekeeper at Umballah, to March 1, 1850. PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. fr. Sept. 19 to Nov. 20, to Simla. ROLLAND, Dr. P. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Umballah and Lahore. Thomson, Asst. surg. T. M.D. art. fr. Nov. 15 to May 3, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
Waightson, Asst. surg. W. R. fr. Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, in ext. on

m. c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Gough, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and
1 yr. to England.—9th Lanc. Brev. maj. Pratt, 3 mo. in ext.;
Lieut. Neithorpe, 4 mo. to Calcutta.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. English, to Feb. 14, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.

INYANTRY.—22nd. Lieut. col. Boileau, to proc. to join and take
com. of his corps at Kurrachee.—24th. Major Brown, to be lieut.
col.; Capt. Ellice, to be major; Lieut. Thelwall, to be capt.; Ens.
Holland, to be lieut. in succ. to Harris, ret.—29th. Lieut. Onslow,
4 mo. to Calcutta; Ens. Nevill, 1 mo to Ferozepore.—33rd.
Capt. H. W. Bunbury, to be a.-d.-e. to C.-in-C.—51st. Lieut.
Marshall, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Westropp, 2 yrs. to England.—
53rd. Maj. Mansfield, fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 8, to Cashmere.—64th.
Lieut. Shipley, fr. Nov. 8 to Jan. 7, to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on
m.c.; Lieut. Loft, 2 mo. leave of abs. fr. Nov.12; Ens. Applewhaite,
to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Bombay, on m. c.—78th. Lieut. Fellowes, 2 years to England.—80th. Lieut. col. Young, 1 mo. in ext. to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Domony, on the C.—Young, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Landour, on m. c.; 86th. Lieut. Weaver, 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Bombay; Lieut. Kirby, furl. on m. c.; Major Sidley, 1 mo.; Lieut. Kirby, 2 years to England.—87th. Lieut. Wolfe, 1 m. to Calcutta, and 1 year to Cape of Good Hope.—98th. Lieut. Smyth, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 years to England on m. c; Lieut. Dunbar, fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 25, in ext. on m. c.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES. GEORGE HILL SPROTT, late a licetenant in the 2nd regiment of Europeans, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court.

PETER FALCONER, late of Elgin, in that part of the United

Kingdom called Scotland. Ditto.

BRIAN HODGSON, late deputy magistrate, and assistant collector

of zillah Kangra. Ditto.

EDWARD WILLIAM DAY, late a lieutenant of artillery, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

BASIL H. MURRAY, late a licutenant in the 43rd regiment of Bengal N.I. in the service of the East India Company. Ditto.

HENRY DAVIDSON MACSWEEN, late a licutenant of artillery, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establish-

ment. Ditto.

CURWEN GALE, late a captain of invalids, in the service of the East India Company. Ditto.

JAMES PETER GILES, late an ensign in the 73rd regiment of Bengal N.I. in the service of the East India Company. Ditto.

SEBASTIAN NASH, late an inhabitant of Calcutta. Ditto.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR, late a lieutenant in the 13th regiment Bengal N.I. in the service of the East-India Company.

GAVIN RALSTON CRAWFURD, late a lieutenant colonel of artillery, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

HENRY JOHN EDWARDS, late a lieutenant in the 15th regiment of Bengal N.I. in the service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

JOHN LAMBARD, late a lieutenant in the 57th regiment of Bengal

N.I. in the service of the East India Company. Ditto.

EDWIN WAINWRIGHT, late a sergeant-major of the Lodianah regiment, in the service of the East India Company. Ditto.

SAMUEL McLellan, heretofore of Rognathpore, in the 24-Per-

gunnahs, rum distiller, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Robertson, proctor.

JULIA KAUNTZE, late of Margate, in the county of Kent, widow, to the administrator-general for the time being, as attorney for George Maule, Esq. her Majesty's nominee, for the use and benefit of her Majesty.

province of Bengal, a British subject and indigo-planter, to Mrs. Isabella Hill, wife of Mr. James Matthew Hill, and Mrs. Mary Aikin Hill, wife of Joseph Hill, both of Barrah, in Tirhoot, in the province of Bengal, the sisters and next of kin. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors. JAMES DUNLOP, late of Casnee, in the district of Jessore, in the

#### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW, the wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

ANGUS, the wife of Robt. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.

ASHTOG, the wife of P. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.

ATKINSON, the lady of Robt. James, s. at Allahabad, Oct. 29.

BALL, the wife of B. d. at Howrah, Oct. 27.

BEGBIE, the lady of A. W. C.s. s. at Agra, Oct. 21.

BOOTHBY, Mrs. Wm. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

BYRNES, the wife of John, d. at Agra, Oct. 29.

CLARK, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

COCKBURN the wife of Asst. surg. R. 47th N.I. s. atl Cawny COCKBURN, the wife of Asst. surg. R. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 26. CORTLANDT, the lady of Gen. Van, s. at Jaunpore, Oct. 15. D'CRUZ, the wife of Henry, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.
D'ROZARIO, Mrs. F. C. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
DOVE, the lady of C. K. s. at Chinsurah, Oct. 25.
FARMER, the lady of Major Charles, 21st N.I. s. at Deyhra Doon, Oct. 23. FENWICK, the lady of W. N. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30. FENWICK, the lady of W. N. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30. FORBES, Mr. F. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 25. GELDER, the lady of J. Van, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 2. HILL, the wife of Thomas, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 30. KENNEDY, the wife of the Rev. James, s. at Benares, Oct. 23. MADLEN, Mrs. Elizabeth, d. at Futtykhur, Oct. 25. MAPLES, the lady of W. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 24. MILNE, the lady of Capt. H. 21st N.I. d. at Banda, Oct. 16. MORAN, the lady of William, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

NASH, the lady of Samuel Henry, d. at Kishnagur, Oct. 25.

SARGENT, the lady of Lieut. E. W., H.M.S. s. at Umballah, Oct. 26.

SHILLINGFORD, the wife of C. A. d. at Purneah, Oct. 24. Showers, the lady of Major G. D. 72nd N.I. s. at Fort William, Oct. 27 SIMBON, the lady of Lieut. 10th L. C. s. at Kurtapore, Oct. 13. TAYLOR, the lady of George, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.
WILSON, the lady of Surg. A. d. at Nainee Tal, Oct. 22.
WOODFORD, the wife of C. O. M.D. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.
WOODWARD, the wife of Sergt. H. d. at Dum Dum, Oct. 23.

WYLLIE, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

BROOKE, Lieut. John Cheap, 63rd N. I. to Emma Caroline, d. of Maj. Lucius Smith, at Neemuch, Oct. 27.

CADDY, James, to Mrs. Mary Adams, widow of the late Capt. Adams, of the Belerophont, at Calcutta, Oct. 30.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to Louisa Margaret, d. of J. S. Boldero, at Agra, Oct. 17.

FRITH, 1st Lieut. John S. art. to Rose Bristow, d. of the late H.
M. Wilson, at Lahore, Oct. 12.

LENNOX, Charles William, to Mary Roselia, d. of the late Lieut.

col. J. Oliver, at Mussoorie, Oct. 18.

PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. 43rd L.I. to Francis Harriet, d. of
Lieut. Col. R. Home, at Shajchanpore, Oct. 30.

RENNY, Lieut. G. A. art. to Flora Hastings, d. of Dr. M'Whirter,

at Naince Tal, Oct. 10. DEATHS.

ARCHER, Letitia C. wife of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 20, Nov. 2. ARCHER, Lettia C. wife of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 20, Nov. 2.

ARSON, John, at Calcutta, aged 77, Nov. 2.

BRAE, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 39, Oct. 23.

CATANIA, Thomas, at Lucknow, aged 46, Oct. 17.

COLLINS, N. H. at Patna, aged 35, Oct. 4.

CRAVENBURGH, James Victor, s. of James, at Mynpoory, Oct. 28.

CROUCH, Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 61, Nov. 3.
FARRE, Ens. A. J. C. 74th N.I. at Saugor, Oct. 21.
FERGUSSON, Margaret A. d. of the late Francis T. at Calcutta, aged 21.

HARPER, Eliza, wife of Wm. at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 16.
JANSEN, Capt. Garret A. at Rangoon, aged 37, Oct. 19.
KERR, Susan, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 27, Oct. 20.
KING, James J. s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 6 mo. Oct. 30.
MENDES, Albert, at Calcutta, aged 66, Nov. 5.
MURRAY, Thos. Y. s. of Dr. Thos. at Loory, aged 2, Oct. 23.
PALMER, Licut. John, 45th N.I. at Hussen Abdul, Oct. 25.
PERNSON, Lieut. H. B. 56th N.I. at Simla, Oct. 15.
PENNINGTON, Wm. F. s. of L. C. at Nauthpore, aged 3, Oct. 24.
BY BERNEY, BY C. C. midshipman of the ship Burham, at Calcutta, aged 17, Nov. 5. HARPER, Eliza, wife of Wm. at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 16. BISCO 17, NOV. 3.
STEELE, Fred. E. at Labore, aged 18, Oct. 10.
TORMY, Ann, wife of Sergt. J. at Cawapore, aged 41, Oct. 27.
TRAVERS, Ens. J. O. 54th N.I. at Agra, Oct. 20.

### SHIPPING.

Oct. 27. Eagle, Lovett, China and Singapore. -28. Fazel Cur-Oct. 27. Eagle, Lovett, China and Singapore.—28. Fazel Currim, Ballantine, Mauritius; Orissa, Scars, Boston and Mauritius.

—29. Coquimbo, Bush, Boston; Huma, Henry, New York.—30. Joseph Somes, Parker, London; Francis Walker, Hay, Bristol; Alibi, Walker, Madras.—Nov. 1. Rokeby, Trotter, Mauritius; Scotia, Strickland, Sydney; Pons Elie, Thwarts, Liverpool; steamer Fire Queen, Airey, Moulmein.—2. Arno, Ward, Boston; Mystery, Sidacar, Bourbon; Demblat, Charles, Bordeaux and Pondicherry; Amelia, Maiden, Coringa; Randolph, Dale, Sydney; Free Trade, Wadc, Liverpool.—5. France, Ernalt, Bourbon; Glendaragh, Pearson, Liverpool; Helen Mary, Legg, Penang; Statesman, Dewar, Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Eagle.—Mr. G. M. Shercore and Mrs. Lovell.

Per Fyzel Currim.—Mr. T. Slater and Wm. Gilling.

Per Orissa.—Mrs. Scars, Mr. F. T. Rollins, and C. B. Parkinson.

Per Huma.—Mr. E. G. Edges.

Per Elisa Elson.—J. W. Dermean and C. Martray.

Per Locath Somes—Cant Oribus 25th Cost. For Brown 20th.

Per Elisa Elson.—J. W. Dermean and C. Martray. Per Joseph Somes.—Capt. Ogilvy, 25th foot; Ens. Brown, 29th; Lieut. Wemyss, 32nd; Ens. Anderson, 32nd; Asst. surg. Currie,

o.'s service.

Per Alibi.—Capt. H. Rhodes and Mr. J. M. Simons.

Per Rokeby.—Mrs. Fralter and Mr. R. Robertson.

Per Scotia.—Capt. Chas. Denison, H.M.'s 52nd L.I.; and Mr. Mackillar.

Mackillar.

Per steamer Fire Queen.—Capt. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. W. Allhusen, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, civil surg.; Mr. and Mrs. Wauchope and 2 children; Capt. Baldock, 28th regt. M.N.I.; Elenken, Esq.; Lieut. W. Hutchison, 28th regt. M.N.I.; and F. Wipuith, Esq.; Lieut. W. Hutchison, 28th regt. M.N.I.; and Per Ludoric.—Madam D. Martin.

Per Glendarah.—Mr. J. Boothe and Mr. J. McMurray.

Per Statesman.—Mr. B. Thompson.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 25. Eleanor, Milman, London; Laidman, Walker, Mauriius.—26. Easurain, Cloughton, Singapore; Turtar, Colley, Boston;
Nile, Balderston, Liverpool; Thomas Lee, James, Hamburgh.—27.
28. Coromandel, Martin, Bourbon; Cohota, Gerry, Boston.—29.
29. Loromandel, Martin, Bourbon; Cohota, Gerry, Boston.—29.
11. Buron Renfrew, Noarse, Liverpool; Carthage, Hotchkis,——;
Earl of Clarc, Ager, Mauritius; Minden, Crawford, London.—2.
Mohussur, Darby, Bombay.—4. Emerald, Brown, Colombo; Isa,
Johns, Liverpool.—8. Steamer Precursor, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

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Per Minden.—Major and Mrs. Rutherford, 4'children, and 2 servants; Mrs. and Miss Duff; Mrs. Madden, child, and servant; Capt. Hopper, 24th B. N. I.; Miss Gowans and servant; Lieut. Wolf, 87th royal Irish fus.; and Lieut. Grey, H.M.'s 70th regt. and servant, Capt. Russell, Dr. Currie, Mr. Norton and servant, Capt. Russell, Dr. Currie, Mr. Norton and servant, com. officer of ditto, and 4 men of the 28th M.N. I. To Galle.—Mr. Acheson and Mr. Grumberg. To Southampton.—Mr. Couch, melin. Count and Countess Andrasy, Mr. F. Roxas, Mr. Skipwith, Mr. Uheler, Mr. Logan, Capt. Boyd, Major Haines, Messrs. Robisson, Davidson, Khon, Rothery, Polluck, W. Knighton, Hughes, and Mr. and Mrs. Miles.

# COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

<b>T</b>	Calcu	ulla, N	or. S	1849.	8.			
Transfer Stock Paper Bombay 5 per cent. Old Sicca 5 do. accordi New Co.'s 5 do. Thir: Sicca 4 do. New o.'s 4 do	5 per	cent.	t Secu	prem. disc. do. do. do.	11	ō	 Buy 11 1 1 0 15 14	y. 1 2 4 8 8

		MADRAS.
	Bank Shares.  Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)  Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)  N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem. 1650 to 1700 dis. 20 40 do. 50 60
	Do. on cash credit accounts	nths) 4 per cent. 7 per cent. 5 per cent. 6 per cent.
1	Gold Dust     10     0     16       Spanish Dollars     13     0     13       Mexican ditto     220     8     220       Sovereigns     220     0     220       Madras Gold Mohurs     10     7½     10       Old Gold Mohurs     16     3     16       Old Gold Mohurs     21     2½     21	4 14 p. 100 sa. wt. 5 8 per sa. wt. 1 14 per 100.
	Quotations for Division BXCHANGES.	

Quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight are, 1s. 10\forall d. to

1s. 10\forall d. Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 9\forall d. to 1s. 9\f American Bills, 6 months under credit, 1s. 103d. to 1s. 10gd.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s. To Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MARKETS.

The import markets have been very dull and inactive. Cotton piece goods have generally been neglected, and dealers show but little anxiety to operate. Mule twist, on the contrary, is looking up; the lower numbers, 20 to 40, as is usual at the commencement ture of a thicker and warmer cloth, have improved in value; Nos. 50 and 60 are also very saleable; with respect, however, to Nos. 70 and upwards, stocks are increasing, and prices remain depressed. The demand for Turkey red yarn continues improving. Metals re-The demand for Turkey red yarn continues improving. Metals re-

# MADRAS.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REV. MR. MAHON. - The Government Gazette announces the removal of the Rev. Mr. Mahon from the office of garrison chaplain at Fort. St. George. This, we suppose, is to be regarded as a brief but forcible expression of the opinion formed by the local government on the much-disputed question as to the propriety of the rev. gentleman's refusal to afford Christian burial to an English soldier because he had not the assurance of a coroner's jury that the man had not killed himself.

CAPT. WATT, 23rd N. I., will, the Spectator hears, be brought to trial on account of the recent affray with the Moplas.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Sept. 24, reached

Occupation of the Nerbudda Stations by Madras Troops. A recent letter from Kamptee mentions that rumours of an immediate occupation of the Nerbudda stations by the Madras troops are said to have arrived there from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The 8th L. C. and the 29th and 32nd N. I. are spoken of as the corps intended to furnish the relief.

spoken of as the corps intended to fairned the lener.

Tarrer.—The Custom House authorities, in conjunction with the Board of Revenue, are busily engaged in revising the It is understood that the present plan of imposing a fixed duty according to a permanent scale of valuation will be entirely done away with, and the ad valorem principle substituted in all cases without exception. The new rules, however, are not expected to come into operation before January

next.

The Barque Orpheus, of London, Capt. Thomas Mann, having a portion of her cargo of oil on board, grounded on the Southern bank in getting out of Cochin harbour on the 12th Oct. The vessel is described as being a perfect wreck.

Accidental to Light Hutchingon. 28th N.I.— A letter

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT, HUTCHINSON, 28TH N.I.— A letter fom Sundeep, dated the 14th Oct., states that as Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the 28th M. N.I., stationed at Chittagong, was on his passage to Calcutta, his boat was wrecked on the evening of the 12th, on a chur near the island of Sundeep. Mrs.
Hutchinson and her child were drowned. Mr. H., with his kliansamah, cook, and seven others, held on to one of the planks of the boat, and were swept about by the violence of the storm all night and the following day, when they were discovered by an all night and the following day, when they were discovered by an inhabitant of the island, who sent a boat to pick them up, and they found shelter in the house of the Ijaradar of the island.

HINDU WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.—The Madras Advertiser states that the Hindus of that presidency have resolved to establish a pension fund for the benefit of their widows. We have always objected to the introduction of native members in any European assuring fund, particularly with reference to the uncovenanted service, but the present case is widely different. The great obstacle to the admission of natives has been, not so much the absence of statistical information, but the impossibility of preventing fraud. No European would be able to ascertain with certainty the fact of the death of a Hindu female, but the native Directors in this new institution will have far more ample means of information. They are admitted within precincts to which no Englishman can obtain access, and as it is almost impossible to perpetrate a deliberate fraud upon a native in money matters, we think the proposed scheme has a very fair prospect of success. The establishment of a scheme of this nature also displays a much higher tone of feeling among the Hindus of Madras, than, judging from their recent conduct, we had been disposed to give them credit for.—Friend of India.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and staff arrived at the presidency from Bangalore, on the 20th October. Shortly after he reached Madras he inspected the head-quarter brigade, and was so dissatisfied with its disciplinary condition, that he ordered the brigade to parade weekly for field exercise. It is reported that Sir George purposes leaving again in February, taking

Trichinopoly en route to Bangalore.

Corron. - A paragraph in our Overland for July has, we find from the Manchester Guardian, been made the subject of a correspondence between the Manchester Commercial Association and the Court of Directors. The paragraph in question referred to the contemplated abandonment by Government of the experiments in cotton culture at the Coimbatore farm, and though pro-nounced by the Guardian—on what grounds we cannot make out—to be "only partially true," was strictly correct. At the time we penned the announcement that the experimental cultivation of cotton under the superintendence of the officers of Government, and at its expense, was to be abandoned (at Coimbatore, that is, for we never once alluded to Broach), the local Government, in pursuance of what it considered the express injunctions of the Court, had ordered not only the discontinuance of the cultivation of cotton by Dr. Wight, in Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, but also of all dealings for the purchase and shipment of cotton, and the immediate breaking up of every establishment for any of these purposes in those districts. This information, at the time we gave it, was not "partially," but fully and literally correct. We are happy to be able to say now, that in consequence of fresh instructions from the Court of Directors, Dr. Wight has been directed to remain at his present post and carry on further operations. - Madras Athenaum, Nov. 13.

#### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to be Tamil translator to govt.; to be a mem. of the college board, Nov. 9.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. to be reg. to the court of Sudder and Foujdaree

Udalut, Nov. 9.

BELL, J. H. attained rank of 2nd class, Oct. 14.

CONWAY, T. B. A. to act as dep. coll. of sea customs dur. abs. of Williamson, Nov. 6.

DAVIDSON, T. H. to be subor. jud. of the zillah of Comba-

conum, Nov. 9.

IRVINE, P. sub-jud. Rajahmundry, del. over ch. of court to J. H. Goldie, and assu. ch. of court at Guntoor, Oct. 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bell, J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntoor, 2 mos. to

pres. on m. c.

DAVIDSON, T. H. 15 days in ext.

ELTON, F. B. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.

GLASS, E. B. 1 mo.

LIDDELL, W. leave canc.

ROUPELL, T. B. sub-sec. to board of rev. 2 mo. to Neilgherry hills. STOKES, H. coll. and mag. of Guntoor, 1 mo. in ext.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

MORRIS, Rev. G. E. to be a surrogate for issuing marriage licenses, Nov. 6.

MILITARY.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ANDERSON, Lieut. J. C. ex. eng. at Aden, placed at disp. of board of administration for affairs of the Punjab.

ARBUTHNOT, Corn. G. A. rec. arr. and prom., to do duty with body guard, Oct. 25.

BARBER, Lieut. F. C. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 6, v. Wood,

BARNARD, Ens. D. T. 52nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 7.
BARROW, Lieut. De S. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 31st
L.I. fr. Dec. 1.

BEDDEK, Ens. C. H. doing duty with 14th, to do duty with 15th N.I. Nov. 6.

BELL, Eds. C. J. R. doing duty with 14th, to do duty with 15th
N.I. Nov. 6.

BENSON, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. res. app. of asst. to Lieut. P. M. Francis, emp. on works of Perumbudy Ghaut, Oct. 26.
CAMERON, Brev. lieut. col. c.B. K.C.T. & S. 40th N.I. to be dep.

asst. qr. mr. gen. northern div. of the army, Nov. 2

CAMPBELL, Corn. R. F. F. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, in suc. to Freeling, inval.

CHAPMAN, Ens. W. D. 17th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Oct. 24. COTTON, Lieut. col. (late prom.) posted to 10th N.I. Oct. 30.

DAWSON, Lieut. A. H. art. to join the C comp. 3rd bat. art. at Saugor, viâ Calcutta, Oct. 30.

DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. pl. at disp. of the govt. of Bengal for appt. of com. of the Khoorda and Balasore Paik companies.

D'OYLY, Ens. W. R. doing duty with 14th, to do duty with 15th N.I. Nov. 6.

N.I. Nov. 6.

FAIRLIE, Corn. J. 6th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 25.

FRANCIS, Ens. A. 12th N.I. to act as asst. to Lieut. P. M.

Francis, at Perumbudy Ghaut, Oct. 30.

FREELING, Capt. Sir H. H. Bart. posted to 1st N.V.B. Nov. 3.

Fulton, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L. I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

GLOAG, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L. C. exam. in Hindustani, moonshee allow.

HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 36th N.I. to 9th N.I.

KENNEDY. Ens. R. B. 23rd N.I. to de duty with 15th N.I. until

KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. 23rd N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I. until Dec. 31.

LAURIE. Lieut. col. J. fr. 9th N.I. to 36th N.I. Nov. 5. LOCK, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. to do duty with sap. and min. Oct. 29. MACLEOD, Ens. F. H. G. 40th N.I. to be lieut. v. Oakes, dec. ;

date of com. Oct. 19.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. qual. as interp. moonshee allow.

MAYNE, Lieut. J. E. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 1, v. Freeling,

MOLYNEUX, Brev. capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. res. app. as qr. mr. and interp. to that corps, Oct. 26.

MOORCROFT, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.

MOORCROFT, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.
MOORE, Brev. maj. R. C. C.B. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 7.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. James, 44th N.I. to be adj. Oct. 30.
NUTTALL, Ens. J. 17th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 7.
O'NEILL, Ens. T. doing duty with 49th, posted to 6th N.I. to join at Dharwar; date of rank Jan. 20, Oct. 24.
PEYTON, Ens. H. A. doing duty with 48th, posted to 29th N.I. as 5th ens. Nov. 7; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.
PRARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. to be adj. at rec. of C. in C.
RYVES, Ens. H. E. 19th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 7.
SANDFORD, Brev. maj. J. R. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 7.
SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani lang. Nov. 8.
SMITH, Ens. C. B. L. do. du. with 15th N.I. posted to 40th N.I. to join, Oct. 26; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani lang. Nov. 8.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. com. W. (late prom.) rem. to 10th N.I.
TURNER, Ens. C. J. A. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 6, in suc. to Wood, inval.

Wood, inval.

URQUHART, Ens. H. M. to be lieut. 6th N.I. v. Black, res.; date

ORQUHART, Ens. H. M. to be neut. on N.1. v. Black, les., date of com. Sept. 14.

WALPOLE, Col. H. 41st N.I. to be a brig. gen. on the staff, and to com. southern div. of the army, fr. Nov. 26, v. Gibson.

WATERMAN, Lieut. E. F. 25th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 33rd N.I. Nov. 2.

Woon, Capt. A. 29th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. Nov. 6; posted to 2nd N. V. batt. Nov. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE-ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. INFANTRY WHITLOCK, W. H. Nov. 7.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Vet. surg. T. 6th L.C. 3 mos.
BRETT, Capt. R. J. 31st L.I. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. 1eave canc. Nov. 1.
DENTON, Capt. Jas. 1st N.V. B. to March 31, 1850.
DOBBIE, Capt. H. M. 30th N.I. 3 mos. prep. to Europe. DOBBIE, Capt. H. M. 30th N.I. 3 mos. prep. to Europe.
DUNBAR, Cornet J. B. 3rd L.C. to Feb. 1, 1850, Bangalore.
ELLIOT, Lieut. C. M. engs. to Europe.
FREELING, Capt. Sir H. H. bart. 8th L.C. 3 mos. prep. to Eur.
GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. in ext. to March 10, 1850, Bangalore.
HALPIN, Maj. W. 26th N.I. 3 mos. prep. to Europe.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. 17th N.I. to March 4, 1850.
LEWIN, Lieut. M. 5th L.C. 3 mos. fr. Nov. 4.
MOLESWORTH, Lieut. R. F. 5th N.I. to Europe.
MOLESWORTH, Lieut. A. M. 2nd Europe. MOLESWORTH, Lieut. K. F. 5th N.1. to Europe. Molyneux, Brev. capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m.c. STANDEN, Ens. D. 28th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. STEVENSON, Maj. D. H. 12th N.I. 3 mo. to eastern coast. WARD, Lieut. A. 1st M. fus. iu ext. to Jan. 20, 1850. WEST, Capt. A. R. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 7 to Feb. 28, to Madras. WILSON, Maj. gen. F. W. 1st M. fus. to proceed and reside at Bangalore. Bangalore.



ARNOLD, Vct. surg. T. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 7.

JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. fr. do. du. sup. surg.'s dep. S. div. to

49th N.I. Oct. 25.
PACKMAN, Asst. surg. J. D. V. fr. 9th N.I. to 1st N.I. Oct. 25.
PRICHARD, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. ret. to duty; posted to 33rd

Timins, Asst. surg. C. rem. to 9th N.I. Oct. 25.
WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art.
at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 9. WILKINSON, Asst. surg. A. rem. fr. 5th L. C. to 33rd N.I. canc.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE

WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. Nov. 7.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLENKIN, Asst. surg. J. T. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Poole, Surg. W. 7th L.C. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta and Madras, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.

### DOMESTIC.

ALEXANDER, the lady of Licut. A. T. 42ad N.I. s. at Egmore,

Oct. 25.

BOXLEY, the wife of Capt. Charles, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

CHIMMO, the lady of Asst. surg. B. S. s. at Chittoor, Nov. 7.

COSBY, the lady of W. J. s. at Arcot, Oct. 29.

CRICHTON, the wife of Licut. W. H. 38th N.I. s. at Saugor,

DALLAS, the wife of Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. s. at Madras, Nov. 6. DRURY, the lady of Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly,

GOLDSWORTHY, the wife of Major Joshia W. 1st N.I. s. at the

French Rocks, Oct. 27.

GRAY, fhe wife of Asst. apoth. Henry, s. at Mercara, Oct 23.

HARLEY, the wife of the Rev. H. s. at Tirchoor, Oct. 19.

HAYES, Mrs. James, s. at Madras, Oct. 31.

HOLMES, the wife of J. G. H. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 23.

JARDO Mrs. d. at Janiere. Nov. 1

HOLMES, the wife of J. G. M. S. at Dangalore, Oct. 25.

JARBO, Mrs. d. at Janjore, Nov. 1.

JOHNSTONE, the wife of Licut. James Francis, 3rd L.C. at

Hyderabad, Oct. 30.

Hyderapad, Oct. 30.

LAVIE, the wife of Capt. Tudor, art. d. at Madras, Nov. 7.

MACLEOD, the wife of Maj. A. 5th L.C. d. at Bangalore, Oct. 26.

MORRIS, the wife of the Rev. J. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 25.

NEWLYN, the lady of Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. at St. Thomas's

Mount, Nov. 10.

PRENDERGAST, the lady of Capt. S. G. Eur. vet. s. at Madras,

SIM, the wife of J. D. c.s. s. at Nellore, Nov. 3.

SIM, the wife of J. D. C.S. S. At Neilore, Nov. 3.
TAYLOR, the wife of G. N. C.S. d. at Madras, Nov. 6.
TWEEDIE, the lady of A. G. C.S. S. at Guntoor, Oct. 25.
WHANNELL, the lady of P. B. d. at Madras, Oct. 27.
WHISTLER, the lady of Capt. J. 6th L.C. S. at Bellary, Oct. 25.

## MARRIAGES.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. to Catherine, d. of W. Huxham, DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Anne, d. of the late Capt. R. C.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Anne, d. of the late Capt. R. C. Walker, 29th N.I. at Cuttach, Oct. 17.
PHILLOTT, Capt. Henry R. 25th N.I. to Lilias, d. of the late Wm. Ireland Smyc, at Jaulnah, Oct. 4.
RODGERS, Rev. John Benjamin, to Matilda, d. of Wm. Miller, at

ALEXANDER, Eliza Matilda, wife of Lieut. A. T. 42nd N.I. at

Eginore, Nov. o. Rest, Catherine Maria, d. of Rev. J. K. at Palamcottah, Oct. 30. Recher, wife of James, at Masulipatam, aged 25, Oct. 29. Duprat, Charles Donald Constantine, s. of O. at Secunderabad,

EIBYE, C. C. at Karihal, Oct. 29.
FAVIER, John Baptist, at St. Thome, aged 66, Oct. 26. FRASER, Blanche Agnes, d. of Lieut. A. R. 3rd L. C. at Bowen-pilly, aged 8 days, Oct. 14.

pilly, aged 8 days, Oct. 14.
GAINE, Asst. surg. E. L. J. at Vizagapatam, Oct. 20.
HEIDEN, Margaret, wife of P. J. at Pursewaulhum, Nov. 3.
HUTCHISON, Frederica, wife of Licut. 28th N.I. at sea, Oct. 12.
HUTCHISON, Harriet Freddy Fanny, d. of Licut. at sea, aged 16

KELLY, Letitia, wife of Serjt. E. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 15. KRAUSS, Rev. T. at Kishnagur, Oct. 14.
McElroy, Eliza, wife of pensioned Serjt. James, at Madras, aged

28, Nov. 7.
Scott, Capt. J. P. of the ship Duke of Argyle, at Madras.
WARDLE, Mary Ann, wife of Serjt. maj. John, 12th N.I. at Can-

WHANNELL, Edward B. s. of P. B. at Madras, aged 1, Nov. 3.

# SHIPPING.

OCT. 27. Clarissa, Andree, Calcutta; Paragon, Boxley, Calcutta; Duke of Argyle, Scott, Calcutta.—Nov. 2. Industry, Vantasen, Coringa.—7. Steamer Bentinck, Bourchier, Suez.—9. Priaces, Royal, Younghusband, Mauritius.—10. Julic, Godin, Pondicherry.

—12. Alnerton, Buckland, London; Thomas Metcalfe, Pouter,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Paragon.—Messrs. Stonehewer, J. Harris, and Parry, Mrs. Burns.

Per Paragon.—Messrs. Stonehewer, J. Harris, and Parry, Mrs. Per Industry.—Mr. C. W. Murray and Mr. Montelair. Per steamer Bentinck.—Miss Vaughan, Miss Howard, Mrs. Col. Mr. W. G. Pritchard, Mr. Nuthall, Major Sandford, Miss Campbell, Mr. W. G. Pritchard, Mr. Nuthall, Major Sandford, Miss Campbell, Whitlock, D. Astley, 2nd class; Mr. Haurig, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. gen. Battine, Mrs. Battine and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bayley, Drummond, two children, and servant; Miss Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Hodgson, infant, and servant; Mrs. Cope, Mr. D. Wilson, Gairdner, Miss Newton, Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Williams, Miss Mandy, Miss Newton, Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Williams, Miss son, Miss Grant, Mrs. and Miss Carbery, Mr. Carbery, jun., Mr. Mr. D. H. Lee, Mr. W. P. Masson, Mr. H. Lumsden, Mr. D. H. Lee, Mr. W. P. Masson, Mr. H. Lumsden, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Moateith, Lieut. Bacom, Duncan, Lieut. W. T. Ogilvie, Mr. Monckton, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Curren, Mr. C. H. Fagan, Capt. J. B. Revell, Mr. Eason, Mr. Emerson, Mr. C. H. Lushington, Mr. J. H. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. son, Mr. Ward, Mr. Shepperd, Mr. Mastime, Mr. E. Thomp-Mr. Tune, Sir James Colvill, Miss Colvill, Mr. Mastime, Mr. E. Thomp-Mr. Tune, Sir James Colvill, Miss Colvill, Mr. Mastenzie, Mr. Heyden, Mr. Hedger, Mons. Neven, Count de Lorge, Mr. Hedger, Mons. Neven, Count de Lorge, Mr. Hedger, Mons. Neven, Count de Lorge, Mr. Hedek, Mr. Capt. Chambers, 3 children, and 2 native servants: natives, deck.

Per Princess Royal.—Mrs. Younghusband, child, and servant.

OCT. 27.—Ferris, Scott, Lon-don.—28. Clarissa, Andree, Colombo and Bombay.—29. Royal Alice, Hopper, London.—Nov. 7. Steamer Bentinck, Bourchier, Calcutta, Paranan Royley Northern Ports and Celentia—8. Thora Olden. Paragon, Boxley, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—8. Thora, Olden burgh, Calcutta.—9. Industry, Vanstavern, Monsoorcottab.—14.
Steamer Pracursor, Powell, Suez.

Steamer Precursor, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Royal Alice.—Lieuts. McCrae, Tombes, and Knox.

Per steamer Bentinck.—Mrs. Capt. Chambers, 3 children, and 2 servants; Lieuts. A. H. Dawson, and R. Moorcroft.

Den steamer Descursor to SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. F. Main-

Per steamer Precursor, to Southampton.—Lieut. col. F. Main-Warring, Miss Mainwarring.

To Suez.—Capt. C. M. Elliott, R. H. Williamson, Esq. W. McTaggert, Esq. and servant.

To China.—C. W. Murray, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1849. Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 to 3 per cent. dis. 1829-20 do. do. 1841 3-16ths 4 per cent. do. 1832-33 15) 15) do. 1835-36

5 per cent. transferable book debt do. No transaction.

Tanjore Bonds Bank of Madras Shares 15 per cent. dis. 9 to 9} per cent. prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c. Sovereigns . . . . 10-14 to 1

Bank of England Notes ..... Rs. 10-13-6 to 10-14 Spanish Dollars 35 per 16 Dellars

EXCHANGES. Bills on England.

Bills on England ..... 1-94 to 1-10 according to signt.

H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days'

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.

', Sell, i to i per cent. dis.

Bombay.—Buy, i do. do.

Sell, i do. do.

Quotations to London are 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

#### BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL. - A subscription for a cholera hospital, to be placed under Dr. Mosgrove, has been commenced, and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, a rich Mussulman, has generously appropriated to this object two houses, which yield a monthly rental of Rs. 250.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER .- It appears that a small shipment of South Australian copper from the Burra Burra mines has reached Bombay from Adelaide. This is noticeable as the first consignment of what may ere long become a large and important

THE H. Q. WING OF H.M.'s 22ND REGT. reached Kurrachee harbour Nov. 4.

MACLEAN v. CRISTALL .- The defendant in this case has consented to pay Rs. 2,000 damages to the plaintiff; further pro-

ceedings, therefore, have been stayed.

THE INDIAN NAVY may be premised at present to consist of sixty vessels in all. Of these, twenty-three are sea-going steamers, nineteen built of wood and four of iron—three of 1,500 tons, and two above 1,100—one vessel of wood and ten of iron for river navigation. Of sailing vessels we have one frigate, four sloops, ten brigs, three schooners, two cutters, two tenders, and two pattimers. The total cost of this fine flotilla amounts in all to about 300,000%. a year,-or, including wear and tear of ships, losses, renewals, &c., to close on 400,000l, a year; or if we add works, to a considerable fraction over this.—Bombay Times.

THE DUKSHINA DONATION. - For some considerable time the Bombay Times has published letters from different correspondents upon the subject of the Dukshina annual donation at Poonah. It is difficult to discover from the conflicting and exaggerated statements of the writers the real matter in dispute, but it appears to be the following: - The Mahratta sovereigns of Poonah were in the habit of displaying their generosity and zeal for Hindooism by an annual gift to the principal Brahmins around their capital. Under the British rule, a part of the fund destined for this purpose has been diverted to the promotion of education, but Rs. 23,000 are still annually devoted to the support of mendicant idleness. "Young India," that is, those learned in English literature, and the pundits, have quarrelled upon the mode of distribution, and after two or three disgraceful scenes, the victory has remained with the latter. The best plan for the Government to adopt, in our humble opinion, The would be the entire suppression of the fund, unless any positive and unqualified promise was made to continue it at the period of the conquest. It is entirely a state contribution, and the state is not quite rich enough just now to throw away 2,300l. a-year in supplying lazy priests with oil and rice.—Friend of India.

CAPT. Ross, whose death was recently announced, had, for half a century, belonged to the naval service of the East-India Company, during the greater part of which time he was actively and unceasingly engaged as surveyor and hydrographer. To him we are indebted for the greater part of the surveys of the shores of the bay of Bengal from the Sunderbunds round to the Straits of Malacca, the Malay Peninsula, the Gulf of Siam, and so on by the coast of China so far as surveys could be made, on to the fortieth parellel. As a survyor, Capt. Ross was distinguished not only for the great ability and scientific attainments, but for that thorough good sense which at once indicates where especial pains should be taken, and where, when time and means are limited, excessive labour would be a profitless waste of both. He scanned with a seaman's eye the salient points before him, leaving the minutiæ to others with more leisure on hand, and performed a larger amount of substantial work than was ever before accomplished with the same command of means.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

RELIEF OF CORPS. Artillery.

3rd tr. h. brig., from Peshawur to Kurrachee, on being re-lieved by 2nd tr. 1st brig. Ben. h. a. No. 1 l. f. bat., with 3rd com. 1st batt. from Ahmednuggur to

Kolapore, Nov. 20.

No. 2 l. f. bat. to remain at Sholapore. The com. to be relieved by the 1st co. 1st batt, on the arrival of the 2nd co.

1st batt. No. 3 l. f. bat., with 3rd co. 2nd batt. attached, from Ahmednugger to Nusseerabad. To march Dec. 10.

No. 4 l. f. batt., from Sholapore to Ahmednugger. lst co. 2nd batt. to Bombay, on arrival of the battery at Ahmednugger. 2nd co. 1st batt. to be attached to the battery on its arrival at Ahmednugger from Peshawur.

No. 5 l. f. bat. from Mooltan to Bhooj, on being relieved by 2nd com. 1st bat. Ben. art., and No. 19 h. bat. 4th co. 2nd batt. to be relieved by the 2nd co. 2nd batt. from Bombay. On its arrival at Bhooj, 4th co. 2nd batt. to Bombay, with 3rd co. 3rd batt. attached.

No. 6 l. f. bat., from Baroda to Neemuch. To march Dec. 1. No. 71. f. bat., from Peshawur to Kurrachee. The 9-pounder bat. to be exchanged for a 6.-pounder one from the Sukkur arsenal. The 2nd co. 1st. batt. to be relieved at Kurrachee by the 4th co. 4th batt. The 2nd co. 1st batt, to proceed to Ahmedabad.

No. 8 l. f. bat., with 2nd comp. 4th batt. attached, from Shi-karpore to Hydrabad. To march on being relieved.

No. 9 l. f. bat., with the 4th comp. 4th batt. attached, from Hydrabad to Shikarpore. To march immediately.

1st comp. 3rd batt., from Shikarpore to Ahmednuggur. To march immediately.

1st ditto 4th ditto, from Mooltan to Baroda, via Kurrachee, on being relieved, taking with it the battery completed by two 12-pounder howitzers and bullocks, now with the 6th comp. 4th batt, at Kurrachee.

#### Cavalry.

1st reg. (Lancers), from Mooltan to Nusseerabad, on being relieved by the 5th Beng. irreg. cav.

2nd reg., one wing (but not the head qu.) from Rajkote to Deesa. To march immediately.

Scinde irreg. horse, from Peshawur to Upper Scinde. plication made by the Comm. in Scinde to the Supreme Government for its immediate return.

Sappers and Miners.

1st comp., from Peshawur to Kurrachee, on being relieved by a comp. of Beng. pion.

4th comp., from Mooltan to Poona, ditto ditto.

Queen's Corps.

H.M.'s 64th Foot, from Poona to Kurrachee, on intimation being received of the probable date of departure of H.M.'s 22nd reg. from Kurrachee.

Company's European troops.

1st Bombay fus., from Peshawur to Poona, to Kurrachee for embarkation, on being relieved by H. M.'s 98th reg.

1st Bombay fusl.'s depot, from Kurrachee to Poona, immediately the means of transport is provided.

Native Infantry.

lst N.I. (grenadiers), from Poons to Tanna and Bhewndy; one wing (the head qu.) to Tanna forthwith; second wing, on arrival at Poona of the 3rd N.I.

2nd N.I. (grenadiers), from Bombay to Bhooj, one wing (head qu.) on arrival of the wing of the 78th Highlanders; second wing, on the detachment of the 28th N.I. at Tanna joining the garrison.

3rd N.I., from Peshawur to Poona, on being relieved by the

23rd Bengal N.I.

4th N. I. (rifles), from Mooltan to Belgaum, on being relieved by the 41st Beng. N.I.
9th N.I., from Mooltan to Belgaum, on being relieved by the

12th N.I.; to take the Vingorla post on arrival there. Orders to be given to this effect by the general officer commanding Southern division.

10th N.I., from Bhooj to Deesa, one wing forthwith; second

wing (head qu.) on arrival at Bhooj of the 1st wing 2nd gren.

11th N.I., from Kurrachee to Malligaum, immediately the means of transport is provided.

12th N. I., from Kolapore to Ahmedabad; head qu. immediately; Vingoria detachment on being relieved by the 9th N. I. 13th N. I., from Belgaum to Baroda, on arrival of the first

16th N. I., head qu. wing, from Sholapore to Asseerghur; lest wing from Sholapore to Dhoolia. One wing head qu. for Asseerghur forthwith; second wing, on arrival of the first wing of the 20th N. I.

19th N. I., from Peshawur to Kurrachee, on being relieved

by the 71st Bengal N. I.

20th N. I., from Asseerghur to Sholapore, on being relieved. 21st N. I., from Deesa to Nusseerabad; one wing (the head qu.) forthwith; second wing when relieved by the first wing of the 10th N. I.

23rd N. I., from Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad, immediately. 24th N. I., from Hydrabad to Sukkur: one wing (the head qu.) immediately; the other on being relieved by a similar detail from the 29th N. L.

25th N. I., from Malligaum to Neemuch, 15th Dec. 1849. 26th N. I., from Kurrachee to Shikarpore and Larkhana, by

wings, immediately; the head qu. to move with the first wing.

27th N. I., from Sukkur to Kurrachee, do. do.

28th N. I., from Nassick and Tanna to Bombay; wing at
Tanna on being relieved by the head qu. 1st gren.; head qu. wing at Nassick to Bombay, leaving two companies until relieved by a similar detail from native veteran batt.



29th N. I., from Shikarpore to Hyderabad, by wings, on arrival of similar details of 26th N. I.; head qu. with first wing. Two companies native veteran batt. from Bhewndy to Nassick, on being relieved by the wing of the 1st gren.

Two companies native veteran batt. from Dapoolee to Rutnagherry, when there are sufficient men at head qu.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Erskins, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. to act as sec. in gen. and jud. depts. dur. Lumsden's abs. Nov. 1.

MACTIER, R. F. perm. to proc. to pres. prep. to passing exam. in Mahratta lang. Nov. 2.

REEVES, H. W. rec. ch. of collectorate of Belgaum fr. J. D. Inverarity, Nov. 3.

Rogers, A. to act as sen. asst. jud. &c. of Surat for detached stat. of Broach dur. Morgan's det. at Ahmedabad. WARDEN, A. B. to act as asst. jud. &c. of Dharwar, Oct. 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

RIVETT, L. C. C. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Bloop, Brev. lieut. col. art. to proc. to pres. to ass. app. of remount agent when relieved by Brett, Nov. 14.

BOILEAU, Brig. late on this estab. appt. terminated by transfer of H.M.'s 22nd foot, Nov. 8.

BRETT, Brev. maj. W. art. fr. 1st batt. to H. B. to com. 3rd troop, v. H. W. Brett, res. Nov. 14; to proc. to Sukkur, and to await

arrival of his troop from Peshawur, Nov. 14.
BRETT, Capt. H. W. art. from horse brig. to 2nd batt. to com. No. 4 lt. field battery, Nov. 16.

CARNEGY, A. to rank as cns. 27th N.I. fr. Oct. 31, and posted, v.

Maclean, prom. CAVAYE, Brig. W. rem. to Rajcote, Nov. 7.

CHICKLEY, Ens. E. J. doing duty with 2nd grens. to do duty with

22nd N.I. and to join, Nov. 12.

CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. pl. at disp. of C. in-C. Nov. 9; to do duty with 24th N.I. until arrival of his corps at Sukkur.

DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. 3rd N.I. to be an asst. commr. in the Pun-

jab, Oct. 29.

EVANS, 1st Lieut. W. E. 1st Bombay fus. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 14th L. drags.

FARRELL, Brig. J. T. rem. fr. Hyderabad to Malligaum, Nov. 7. Ford, Ens. St. C. 14th N.I. to be lieut. v. Young, res.; date of rank Oct. 31.

GOODFELLOW, Maj. W. B. eng. to be supt. eng. northern provinces, Nov. 12.

GRANT, Lieut. col. C. W. eng. to res. app. of supt. eng. southern provices, Nov. 12.

GREY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. reg. to do duty with depot at Kurrachee, and to join, Nov. 8.

HAMMOND, Ens. G. S. doing duty with 2nd gren. to do duty with

22nd N.I. and to join, Nov. 12.

Hebbert, Capt. W. G. engs. to res. app. of executive eng. at Poonah, Nov. 12.

HOUGH, Lieut. L. S. 2nd Belooch batt. to proc. to Bombay on duty, Nov. 14.

LAMBERT, Lieut. W. R. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 9;

LAMBERT, Lieut. W. R. 1st N.1. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 9; to join his corps, Nov. 14.

LEIGHTON, Brig. T. rem. fr. Malligaum to Ahmedouggur, Nov. 7.

LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd L.I. to join wing of his reg. at Belgaum, on expiration of leave, Nov. 14.

MACLEAN, Ens. H. T. 27th N.1. to be lieut. in suc. to Prother, dec. Date of rank, Nay 16.

MELLERSH, Lieut. G. B. art. to be 1st lieut. v. Keir, dec. Date of rank, Oct. 20. MILLER, Lieut. H. N. 1st Eur. fus. to be com. of cav. of guide

corps; joined app. Oct. 24.

NASMYTH, Lieut. D. J. engs. corps (rec. arr.) to do duty with sap. and min. and to join at Poona, Nov. 5. NEWALL, A. G. to rank as 2nd lieut. in art. fr. Oct. 20, and posted.

NICHOLETTS, G. to rank as ens. fr. Oct. 31, and posted to 14th N.l. v. Ford, prom.

PIRIE, Licut. W. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 9; to

join his corps, Nov. 14.

POOLE, Lieut. col. S. posted to 1st L.C. Nov. 12.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. act. dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. Bombay army, to offic. as dep. ditto at Mooltan, Oct. 8.
Scott, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to rejoin his reg. Nov. 14.

SHERWOOD, Cornet R. S. to do duty with hd. qrs. of h. brig. at

Poona, to join, Nov. 14.

STACK, Lieut. col. M. C.B. fr. 1st to 2nd L.C. Nov. 12.

STALKER, Brig. F. C.B. rem. fr. Rajcote to Baroda, Nov. 7.

VAILLANT, Bt. capt. A. 27th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Prother, dec.; date of rank, May 16.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. to be an asst. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment in Abmedauggur collectorate, Nov. 12.

WILLIAMS, Ens. W. doing duty with 2nd gren. to do duty with

22nd N.I. and to join, Nov. 12.
WILLOUGHNY, Ens. M. W. doing duty with 2nd gren. to do duty with 22nd N.I. and to join, Nov. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Capt. 13th N.I. to Dec. 2, in ext.
BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
BELLASIS, Maj. J. B. 9th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.
BENNETT, Lieut. E. L. 29th N.I. to remain at pres.

BRETT, Capt. H. W. art. to Nov. 30, in ext. Browne, Lieut. W. 9th N.I. fr. Nov. 13 to Dec. 31, to Mahabu-

leshwur hills, on m. c

leshwur hills, on m. c.
BROWNE, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.
BURNS, Lieut. J. W. F. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Bombay.
CRACROFT, Capt. H. 18th N.I. to Nov. 30, to rem. in Bombay.
CUMBERLEGE, 2nd Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to
Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on

DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. to Feb. 1, 1850.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. H. M. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c. Follett, Capt. F. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to Bombay, Poona, and Mahabuleshwur.

FORBES, Lieut. W. E. 1st lancers, to Nov. 30, in ext. FRASER, Ens. F. G. 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

GEORGE, Ens. G. St. 25th N.I. to Nov. 30, to remain in Bombay. HAWKIN, Ens. S. R. 2nd N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.

LOFT, Eas. F. J. 15th N.J. to Nov. 25, to remain in Bombay. Lyon, Eas. C. J. 16th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1850. M'KENZIE, Lieut. P. A. to Nov. 30, in ext. NICHOL, Lieut. G. A. F. 22nd N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe,

NICHOLSON, Ens. J. 1 mo. on m.c.
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. W. engs. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
PRICE, Capt. 2nd in comm. Sawunt Warree loc. corps, 1 mo. to
pres. on m. c. Nov. 12.

ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, to

Bombay. Scott, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 6, to Bombay. Shortt, Lieut. A. 12th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.

SINCLAIR, Maj. J. art. to Jan. 13, 1850, Ahmednuggur. STACK, Capt. G. 24th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 3, to Bombay, on m. c.

WHITELOCK, Capt. C. R. 11th N.I. to Nov. 30, to remain at Bombay, on m. c.

#### MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS. &c.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 1st batt. of art. and staff and

details at Sholapore, Nov. 16. BURN, Surg. A. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. of art. v. Doig, Nov. 9. DENT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of staff at Sattara, on dept. of Mur-

ray to pres.

HOSKEN, Asst. surg. R. to conduct med. duties of 16th N.I. HUSSEY, Asst. surg. 13th N.I. qual. in vernacular lang. of the

men, Nov. 5. HUSSEY, Asst. surg. 12th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of 3rd Madras L.I. Nov. 14.

HYSLOP, Asst. surg. to be civ. surg. at Bagdad, in suc. to Ross. MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. mcd. ch. of staff at Malligaum fr.

Pelly, Nov. 8.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. and do duty at Shikarpore, Nov. 14. M'KENZIE, Surg. J. to med. ch. of 25th N.I. in suc. to Pelly, Nov. 8. PRIOR, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to proc. to Larkhana, and afford

med, aid to the wing of that reg, temp. Nov. 8.

WATKINS, Surg. F. W. app. to act as gar, surg. at Bombay dur.
emp. of B. P. Rooke as an act, superint, surg. Nov. 9.

WILMOT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 16th N.I. in suc. to Skelding,

Nov. 8. WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. 2nd N.I. to rec. ch. of office of gar. surg. fr. Surg. Rooke, Nov. 12.

BATTERSHEE, Vet. surg. 1st L. C. fr. Nov. 13 to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
HOCKIN, Surg. P. W. 23rd L.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 14, to pres.

Mosgrove, Asst. surg. F. J. M. to Jan. 30, 1850, in ext. Skelding, Asst. surg. W. 16th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries,

on m. c.

VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. post mr. at Aden, 1 mo. to pres.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

CAMERON, Mrs. d. at Kurrachee, Oct. 27. D'COSTA, the wife of J. A. d. at Kalbadevy, Nov. 8.
DANN, the lady of Lieut. James, 12th N.I. d. at Rutnagherry, Nov. 8. FERNANDEZ, the wife of V. s. at Surat, Nov. 12.

GAISFORD, the wife of Capt. art. s. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 7. Kelly, the lady of Capt. s. at Bombay, Nov. 8. Rodrigues, Mrs. Francis, d. at Gor, Oct. 5.

RODRIGUES, the wife of Vincent Phillips, s. at Bandora, Nov. 9.

Wells, the wife of Capt. Frank, 15th N.I. d. at Poona, Nov. 7. Young, the wife of R. F. d. at Indore, Nov. 9.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLEMAO, P. to Rosa Maria, d. of Joseph Cabral, at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 11

CONYBEARE, Henry, to Ann, d. of Col. Moore, at Bombay, CUMMING, R. F. to Isabella, d. of the late David Wilson, at Poona,

Oct. 25.

DIAS, J. C. to Adelaide, d. of the late Von Geyer, at Mazagon, Nov. 5.

HEWETT, Lieut. Wm. S. 11th N.I. to Frances Elizabeth, d. of the late James Hall, at Kurrachee, Oct. 30.

LOCHETT, Hugh Barnett, c.s. to Mary Jane, d. of Capt. P. Gre-ban, at Belgaum, Oct. 5.

MAYOR, Lieut. George, 25th N.I. to Eliza Julia, d. of George Wood, at Shikarpore, Oct. 19.
WALTHALL, Serjt. to Mary, d. of Joseph Ward, at Bombay,

Nov. 8.

WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th L.I. to Egbertha Emily, relict of the late Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite, art. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 25.
WATT, Mr. to Mrs. M. A. Wilkinson, at Bombay, Nov. 12.

AITKEN, Mr. at Hydrabad, Oct. 26.

Bennison, Anna Eliza, d. of G. at Sukkur, Oct. 30.

Burns, Harriette, wife of Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. at Bhooj,

Oct. 24. CABRAL, Harriet, d. of Eujerio, at Abmednuggur, Nov. 12.

CARR, Ens. L. doing duty with the 18th N.I. at Sattara, Nov. 2. DANN, Caroline Helen, d. of Lieut. J. 12th N.I. at Rutnagherry,

NOV. 12.

DURHAM, James Andrew, s. of Dr. 7th N.I. at Ahmedauggur, aged 3, Nov. 7.

LUGRIN, Rose, d. of Capt. W. C. at Bombay, aged 1 mo. Nov. 2.

MALCOLM, Lieut. John, 28th N.I. at Nassich, Nov. 5.

MILLAR, Frederica, wife of R. at Bombay, Nov. 4.
SIDLEY, Elizabeth Cole, wife of Major H. E. De Burgh, H.M.'s
86th, at Deesa, aged 46, Nov. 1.

STEPHENS, Abraham, at Bombay, aged 67.

ST. JOHN, Jessy Anne, d. of James, at Surat, aged 1, Nov. 3.

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS

Nov. 7. Steamer Ajdaha, Grounds, Suez.—10. Berhampore, Smith, Singapore.—11. William Wallace, Downing, Newcastle.—12. Zarah, Crighton, Aden; William Penn, Oliver, Liverpool; Humayoon, Findlay, Liverpool; John Bull, Crawford, Liverpool; Elizabeth Ainslie, Brown, Calcutta.—13. Bitlern, Stewart, Calicut; Hope, Millen, London.—16. Jhelum, Bell, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Ajdaha.—From Suez.—Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Powell,
Mrs. Twemlow and servant, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Jourdan and 2
servants, Mrs. Parrand servant; Misses Newton, Powell, C. Powell,
Twemlow, E. Twemlow, Cheape, Anderson, and Sorabjee; Lieut.
col. T. C. Parr, 10th Bo. N.1.; Commander G. B. Kempthorne,
I.N.: Col. Silici. Mr. Harding: Mr. Lushington. Bengal C.S.; I.N.; Col. Silici, Mr. Harding; Mr. Lushington, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Harrison, Bombay C.S.; Rev. Mr. Anderson; Mr. Jenkins, Bombay C.S.; and Mons. Jourdan. From ADEN.-Lieut. J. C.

Per Phlox.—Mrs. Soppitt, Miss Curtis, and Brig. M. Soppitt.
Per Carnac.—Mrs. M'Kie, Lieut. De Vitre, 15th N.I.; and Rev. J. M'Kie.

J. M'Kie.

Per Berhampore.—Haywood, Esq.

Per Zarah.—Mr. J. Watsoon.

Per William Penn.—Edward Elsam, Esq.

Per Moozuffer.—H. R. Hankin, Esq.; Capt. T. Follett, 25th

N.I.; Lieut. H. E. Forbes, 1st lanc.; Lieut. J. H. Reynolds, 53rd

Bengal N.I.; the Rev. Mr. Schwabe; Maj. H. W. Trevelyan, art.;

Ens. the Hon. W. A. Hobart, 27th N.I.

Per Picarka—Mrs. Lagratt and shild. Surg. W. Leggett. Capt.

Per Dwarka .- Mrs. Leggett and child, Surg. W. Leggett, Capt.

Whichelo.

#### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5. Ellora, Turabull, China.—7. Steamer Scaforth, Dewass, Colombo; Gilmore, Maw, Colombo.—8. Steamer Surat, Banks, Kurrachee; Imaum of Muscat, Riches, Penang and Singapore; Nith, Tinley, Liverpool.—9. Steamer Negociator, Young, Liverpool.—11. Steamer Bombay, Hazlewood, Colombo; Maid of Julpha, Beauvaie, China.—12. Fultay Alum, Boyce, Calcutta.—15. Victory, Bulkley, Liverpool.—16. Orestes, Winn, London.—17. Nepaul, McLean, Glasgow.—18. Steamer Auckland, Rennie, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Carnac.—Dr. J. Kinnis.
Per Nith.—Mrs. Martinnant, Mrs. Walsh, two Misses Rogers,

Capt. Dawson, H.A.; Mr. Martinnant and Master Fallon.
Per Surat.—Brig. gen. J. Manson, c.B.; Lieut. col. S. B.
Boileau, H.M.'s 22nd foot; Capt. R. W. Honner, 4th N.I.;
Capt. J. C. Fenning, 21st N.I.; W. J. Cole, and B. Knight, Esqrs.

Per Imaum of Muscat .- Mrs. Riches and two children. Per Bombay.-Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Grey, and Messes. Grey and Harding.

Per Fullay Alum .- T. Clarke.

Per Sir J. Jejeebhoy.—Maj. L. Brown and Mr. Locke.
Per Victory.—Mr. J. Moss.
Per Orestes.—Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, 22nd Bom. N.I.
Per Nepaul.—Mrs. Drago and two children, and Mr. George

Per Auckland.—Mrs. Bouverie and two children, Ens. E. Dun-bar, 12th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. Fanshaw, Lieut. P. W. Playfair and servant, and Mr. Alleson, to Aden.

#### COMMERCIAL.

### BECURITIES AND EXCHANGES. Bombay, Nov. 17, 1849. Government Securities.

5 p	er cent.	transfer lo	oan		Rs.118 a 119 per 100 Sa.
5 -	Do.	do.	1825-26	••	Rs. 106 1061 do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	••	Rs. 1057 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42		Par a pm.per100Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33		Rs. 90 a 90 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835 <b>-36</b>		Rs. 861 per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	••	Rs. 861 do.

	BANK SHARES.	
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	18 a 18 p.ct.pm.
Oriental Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do.	183 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank	,, 1,000 each 500 do.	131 per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	4 a 5 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras	1.000 each 1.000 do.	9 per cent. nm.

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 14 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £	., 10 14 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221
German Crowns, ,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	, 104 a 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	164
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	

#### EXCHANGES.

0	n Lond	lon, at				
8 m	onths'	sight, p	er rup	re 1s. 103d.	For documen	t bills.
6	••	•••	•••	1s. 101d.	For credit	do.
6	••	••	••	1s. 10\d.	For bank	do.
4	••			1s. 10id.	Do.	do.
2				19. 10§d.	Do.	do.
1			••	ls. 10}d.	Do.	do.
1 de	17'8			1s. 9åd.	Do.	do.
On	Calcutt	a at 60	days'	sight, per 100	. } per ct. dis.	
				sight		
			at	sight	. 4 a 6 as. per cent.	prem.
					. 2 as. per cent. pr	
					. 8 as. per ct. prem	
				sight per 100 dlrs.		

#### PREIGHTS

Our quotations are to London and Liverpool, 31. 5s. per ton, to China, Rs. 10 per candy.

MARKETS.

Bombay (Nov. 17).—In Cotton Yarns the sales of Mule have been to the extent of 159 bales, Nos. 30 to 60 in demand. No. 20 and those above 60 being uninquired for. Of Water, 440 bales have been sold. No. 40 best quality commands extreme prices, while the inquiry for other Nos. dull. In Coloured Yarns we have not heard of any transactions. The market is still bare of all descriptions of Cloths and Flannels. Metals.—Swedish Bar and British tions of Cloths and Flannels. Metals.—Swedish Bar and British Nail Rod and Hoop Iron continue in good demand, and a fair business has been done in them. Both Sheet and Pig Lead have improved in price. Steel and Spelter are steady. Braziers' and Sheathing Copper have slightly declined, while Tile has improved. Cochineal.—No sales to report, but prices have given way. A large supply is said to be on the way from home, and holders have been trying to get rid of their stocks before they arrive, but have been unsuccessful. Saffron.—190 lbs. have been sold at Rs. 11 seath he ard the article is in good inquiry at our quotation. Beer. per lb., and the article is in good inquiry at our quotation. Beer.—No demand. The only sale reported is one of 40 hlds. Allsop's, at Rs. 55 per hld. Bottles.—Quarts and Pints have been sold to the extent of 136 gross at one rupee per dozen. Spirits.—Little doing. Of Brandy, 24 bhds. and 24 qr.-casks have been sold at Rs. 2½ per gallon, and 10 hhds. Rum, at Rs. 1½ per gallon.

### CEYLON.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Sept. 24, reached Galle Nov. 4.

MR. JUSTICE STARK goes home on leave by this mail, and his seat on the bench is not to be filled up until Mr. Justice Carr returns .- Colombo Observer, Nov. 15.

SIR WILLIAM GOMM has taken up his residence at Galle; a convenient half-way house where he can command any vacancy that may offer itself.



MESSRS. VENN, PRESTON, AND Co.-We regret to announce The debts are stated to amount the closing of the above firm. to 13,000%; the assets to 10,000% - Colombo Observer.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUTTERY, Mrs. J. G. s. at Trincomalic, Oct. 23. DUNLOP, Mrs. R. J. s. at Jaffna, Sept. 27. FINLAY, Mrs. D. s. at Colombo, Oct. 18. GOODLICH, wife of Samuel V. d. at Kornegalle, Oct. 5. HARRIDGE, the wife of P. s. at Slave Island, Oct. 30. LEE, the wife of G. d. at Colpetty, Oct. 14. Moin, the lady of J. F. s. at Kandy, Oct. 26. MARRIAGES.

ANDREE, Richard Edw. to Miss Caroline Ephraimes, at Galle,

BERNARD, W. D. to Annie, d. of the late Francis Dawson, capt. R.A. at Madras. Oct. 6.

SCHOEKRUFT, Lambert, to Sophia, d. of P. Melhuison, at Colom-

DEATHS.

COOPMAN, Emilia Georgiaua, d. of Henry, at Slave Island,

DAVIES, Jacob, at Mutwal, aged 34, Nov. 2.

HUNTER, Charlotte F. at Trincomalce, aged 42, Oct. 31.

KRONENBERG, Justina W. wife of J. at Colombo, aged 41, Nov. 2.

MACDONALD, Mr. at Ceylon.

MAC PHERSON, John, aged 34, Oct. 24. Misso, Wm. at Colombo, Nov. 6.

#### CHINA.

Macao. - The position of affairs remains unaltered. The Chinese refuse to surrender the head and hand of Governor Amaral until the Portuguese liberate three Chinese soldiers who witnessed the murder, and whose evidence is supposed to be of importance. The China Mail-a paper long suspected of being in the Chinese interest-labours with much subtlety to make out a good case for Seu. It endeavours to show that the Chinese authorities were in no way connected with the murder, and that a miserable wretch beheaded at Canton was the

murderer.—Friend of China, Oct. 29.

Admiral Collier.—We regret having to announce the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, c. s., commander-in-chief of H. M.'s naval force in China. The deceased drove out in the carriage of Chief Justice Hulme on Saturday afternoon; he retired to rest at the usual hour (in the judge's house, with whom he has lived for some weeks), and on Sunday morning his servant found him dead in bed. Last spring, Sir Francis had a paralytic stroke, followed by an attack of gout, from which he

never fairly recovered. - Ibid.

Piracy.—The vessels of war have been chiefly engaged in the suppression of piracy. Captain Hay, of her Majesty's brig Columbine, and Captain Wilcox, of her Majesty's steamer Fury, have destroyed a formidable fleet of 30, with their dockyards, not more than 40 miles from this colony. The chief, Chui-Apoo, had, until lately, a manufactory of gunpowder on this island. He was also engaged in the murder of Capt. Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer, which took place in February last. The Columbine and Fury, along with the East-India Company's steamer Phlegethon, were despatched to the west coast, in search of the celebrated pirate chief, Chap-ing-tsai, and his formidable fleet, alluded to last month. The expedition has not yet returned, owing, probably, to the severe gales that have lately prevailed, and to the difficulty of discovering the pirates in their places of retreat. These piratical junks average 500 tons each, carry 12 to 18 guns, some of them 24-pounders, and chiefly of English manufacture. The pirates have hitherto always been the first to give a broadside; and they not only manage their guns well, but fight desperately.

WRECKS.—We are sorry to hear a report that the Coquette, a well-known opium clipper, was lost during a typhoon in the Chinese seas, on or about the 13th of September. Two other vessels are said to have been wrecked during the same gale, but we have not heard their names .- Hurkaru, Nov. 2.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTH BRAINE, Mrs. C. J. d. at Victoria, Oct. 24.

DEATHS.

BOWRA, Robert Alexander, s. of W. A. at Victoria, Oct. 27. Brooke, Dr. John F. at Macao, Oct. 17. COLLIER, Rear Admiral Sir Francis A. C.B. E.G.H. at Victoria, Oct. 28.

GRANDPRE, Eulalia, d. of the late Major A. J. LOWDER, Rev. John, at Shanghae, Oct. 24. M'KNIGHT, Thomas, at Victoria, Oct. 9. MACTAGGART, Capt. of the barque Lady of the Lake. SOUTHWELL, Rev. B. at Shanghae, Oct. 6. WEBSTER, Robert, at Shanghae, Oct. 4. WYLIE, wife of Mr. at Shanghac.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1. Juliet, Watson, London .- 11. Euphrates, Gifford, London.—14. Suppho, Hildreth, Greenock.—18. John Bunyan, Thomson, London; John Cooper, Ware, Bombay.—19. Ellen, Buckbam, London; Red Rover, Oliver, East Coast; Mary, Grant, Sydney.—21. Hugh Walker, Cameron, Cork.—23. Queen, Hutton, London; Eliza Killich, Norman, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per John Bunyan.—Messrs. Lambert, Elymot, and Fast.
Per John Cooper.—Ens. J. S. Burns, H.M.'s 59th.
Per Hugh Walker.—Mrs. Boughey, 2 children, and servant; Mrs.
King, 2 children, and servant; Maj. Boughey, Capt. Fuller, Lieuts. de Montmorency and King, Ens. Chapman, and Asst. surg. Goringe.

Per Queen .- Miss Gray.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Chaleo, Brown, Dublin; Sir H. Hardinge, McDonald, London.—11. Vixen, McMurdo, East Coast.—21. Frederick Huth, Toby, Cape of Good Hope.—23. Red Rover, Oliver, Calcutta.—24. Sunda, Brown, London .- 30. Steamer Pekin, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per steamer Pekin, - For SOUTHAMPTON, - Mr. and Mrs. Eddington, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and 2 servants, and Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. Carpenter.

For BOMBAY.-Messrs. Remington, Habebhoy, and N. A. Bhangah, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Oct. 29, 1849. EXCHANGES.

Exchange on England, clean credits, 4s. 6d. Bills with documents, 4s. 61d.

## SIAM.

(Communicated by Rev. J. H. Chandler).—August 7, 1849.—
"We have just passed through a season of that awful scourge, the cholera. It began in this city on the 17th of June. For the first twelve days of its raging, over 20,000 deaths were reported to the king. It continued about a month, and I think it may be safely said that 25,000 died in Bangkok within that time. It passed from us to the towns and villages in the country. We hear reports of its raging in some places much worse than among us. Mr. Hemenway, Dr. House and myself, of the mission circle, had slight attacks. Two English merchants, and a European writer, were taken with it; the latter only died. Only one of the disciples died. Soon after the cholera had sbated, one of the king's officers sent a letter to us, stating that it was customary when any calamity befel the country-like the cholera, and had passed away, to make presents of live animals to the king. The object of the present was said to be, to congratulate the king on the passing away of the cholers, and an expression of our good-will to the country. We were assured that it was not a religious or an idolatrous act. With this assurance we complied with the request. Our present was put at twenty fowls, ten ducks, and one pig. The Presbyterian mission were requested to make the same presents, and on receiving the same assurance made to us, they acceded to the request. But instead of sending the animals to the king, we were let off by paying the price of them. Having done this, we were requested to write an address to the king, embodying our congratulations to the king, our feelings and sentiments in regard to the cholera, and good wishes for the welfare of To this request we all acceded, and sent The presents solicited from us were rethe country. our address. quested from all European residents. All complied, except the Catholic missionaries. On informing the king of their refusal, he declared that unless they did give, they should leave the country. The Catholics refused because they believed it to be a work of religious merit. The king's officers used various efforts to persuade them to comply, but all utterly refused except the bishop. Their final refusal was made known to the king, and he immediately ordered them, eight in all, out of the country.

"It will be no great loss to Siam to be without Catholic missionaries; still I cannot but feel a sympathy for them. Had we known as much about the affair when our presents were paid for as we do now, it is doubtful whether we should have complied. The banishing of these missionaries does not speak well for the king. We can but feel anxious in relation to the future. But the Lord reigneth, and in him will we trust. Chinese converts were immersed and joined our mission church on the first Sabbath in June. Our mission circle is at present in pretty good health."—Calcutta Oriental Baptist Mag. for Nov.

### LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A Calcutta journal contains some curious facts in the history of the Moplas of Malabar, who have recently figured in so remarkable a manner in the affray at Malliapooram, in Cannanore.

These Moplas are, as we mentioned at the time, descendants of Arabians, who settled on the coast in the seventh century. It is said that their first colony arose at Calicut, where, having converted a petty Nair chief, named Permaul Naick, they became possessed, under his protection, of a little power. In that vicinity some Mopla families are to be found, who pride themselves on possessing still in their veins uncontaminated Arab blood. The term Mopla is that given to them by the Hindus. Amongst themselves they acknowledge none other than that of Musulmans, and from their descent consider themselves as immediately connected with their Prophet, and thereby of a far more honourable stock than the Tartar Musulmans of India, with whom they hold little or no religious communion.

The first colonists, having gained a footing, soon began to make proselytes; and thus their circle gradually increased. They brought a number of Abyssinian slaves, the descendants of whom are still to be found amongst them, in a species of bondage. These first colonists, displaying an active enterprising spirit, soon began to spread along the coast, and thereby became possessed of a considerable portion of its trade. The written character now in use amongst them is distinct from Arabic, and differs altogether from Hindustani. With them learning is almost entirely neglected, and is solely confined to the religious order, even with whom it is at a very low standard. The Moplas of the coast are all merchants and traders; those of the interior are petty shopkeepers, farmers, and cultivators. The spirit of enterprise which their forefathers possessed is eminently conspicuous in those of the coast, all of whom are engaged in adventure, some to a considerable extent; many of them are owners of ships of large burthen, and trade with Arabia and other countries, whilst hundreds of others are possessors of the small coasting patimars. The Moplas of the interior were, during the reign of Tippoo, encouraged in every species of licentious outrage on the lives, persons, and property of Hindus, Nairs, and Tiars. They became the great zemindars of the province, and lorded it over their dependants with unrestricted sway. since, they have retained an overbearing, intolerant spirit, which a Jook and word will often kindle into bloodshed and outrage. They are a much more fierce and fanatic race than their brethren of the coast, who are disposed to disavow them, and are engaged in continual feuds with the Hindu zemindars and farmers. themselves they are generally peaceful, a strong clanship existing amongst them; their evil passions are, therefore, chiefly directed against the infidel Hindus, whom they hold in utter contempt and abhorrence. In the hands of the Tunguls (bishops) all religious power is vested; with them a mighty influence exists, to be wielded for good or evil, as the whim may dictate. To be-Tungul the Mopla looks up with profound revence, and yields to him the most implicit fanatical buedience: his breath is law.

Life, and all that he pussesses, he will recklessly and blindly sacrifice at the budding of his priest; in this he resembles the Assascing of former days. The office of Tungul is hereditary, and descends only through the female line, the elder son of the nearest semale relative being heir to the sacerdotal office. In Malaber, both with Hindus and others, all property is disposed of through the same channel. Throughout the country mosques abound, but of a different form and structure to those in other parts of India. They have all sloping roofs, and few, if any, have minarets. In each mosque an Imaum or Moolah resides, appointed by the Tungul. These Tunguls hold lands; some are large possessors, for which they pay no tax. The inferior clergy are supported by the contributions of their followers. As an instance of the power these Tunguls possess over the minds of their followers, the writer relates the following anecdote: "A Tungul, having been the secret instigator of several murders, was informed by the collector that the eyes of Government were 'upon him. The collector, in his report to Government, requested the assistance of a small body of troops to seize in his stronghold this sacred villain. But the reply made by the Government was, that it would be dangerous to interfere with him, and more politic, therefore, to hint to the miscroant that his villany was known, and that any repetition would endanger him. This the collector most forcibly expressed to him, and warned him for the future. On receiving this reproof, the wily priest gave out that he meditated a pilgrimage to Mecca; thereby clothing himself with additional sanctity, and increasing on his return his power over his people. No sooner was his intention bruited abroad, than thousands flocked to see him. He was an old man, and when brought out into the open air, was placed on

a raised platform, and from thence gave his benediction to the people. Money, oxen, sheep, grain, everything convertible into specie, was profusely offered to him. He was held in the deepest veneration, and to such a height of adoration had he inspired his people with, that the sick were brought to him to be cured; those who were unable to come sent their friends with money and jars of water, into which they besought him to spit, which he benignly did, at an exorbitant price. Thus prescribed for, they returned with his sacred saliva to their friends, rejoicing in a specific which, if there be any power in faith, far exceeded in efficacy that of any of our Christian quacks."

Tippoo undertook to convert by force to Islam the province of Malabar, a crusade in which he was seconded by these fiery people, whose zeal in such a cause was a passport to heaven. Proselytism or death was the only alternative offered; thus thousands abjured, and embraced the new faith. Tippoo placed the utmost confidence in these zealots, and throughout the country they became the officers and instruments of his government. The peaceable Hindus were hunted, persecuted, and plundered, and those that refused to accept Islam were barbarously tortured and murdered; their women and children being torn from them. Those that escaped the fiery persecution fled to the dense forest of Wynaad, from whence they kept up a continual predatory warfare. It was during this reign of despotism that the Mopla clan so greatly increased. Hindu children by thousands were circumcised, and thus made converts. They have since numerically progressed, until now they are a formidable people.

Every Mopla wears by his side a dagger; it is from this custom that blood with them is so easily shed,—a word, and the poniard is at hand, a dangerous weapon, more especially in the possession of a fanatic race, whose boast would be, on killing an infidel, that "only a dog had been slain."

At a meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 18th October, Dr. Buist laid before it a notice, by Dr. Giraud, of the saltness of a suit of specimens of water taken by Mr. Morris, chief engineer of the Ajdaha, at intervals from Suez to Bombay. From this it appeared that there were forty grains of salt in 1,000 grains of water in the Gulf of Suez,—there were upwards of thirty-nine grains in all the specimens down to Bombay. In the Atlantic, off the Canaries, there were forty-four grains. The Red Sea, following all its sinuosities, possessed a shore of little less than 4,000 miles of dry and arid country, continually drawing off supplies of moisture, and yielding not one drop of water by stream or rivulet in return. The Mediterranean was believed to give off at least three times as much water in vapour as that which was contributed by all the rivers which flowed into it, including the stream through the Dardanelles: the balance was made up by the current constantly flowing the variable of the stream of the Dardanelles:

.. was much more hot and dry over the Red C. over the new than the Mediterranean, and the former re-ceived all its supplies through the Straits of Babelmandeb. An amount of vapour, equal to a mass of water not less than eight feet in depth, must in this way be carried off annually from the whole of its surface. Supposing the Red Sea to average 800 feet in depth, which, taking shoals and reefs into account, was probably double the fact, a mass of water equal to the entire contents of the sea would be evaporated every century—the sea being twice as salt by the detention of its original saline matter, and the addition of as much more new as that which before As salt may be dissolved in 2.7 its weight of water, so soon as the Red Sea contained as much as thirty per cent. of salt, precipitation would commence: this state of matters, with the addition of four per cent. each century, ought to have been brought about in less than 700 years; yet during the 300 years the Red Sea has been known to us, little alteration appears to have occurred in its physical constitution, though within that period of time it ought to have been converted into one solid mass of sait.

At the same mecting, the following was stated to be the substance of a very interesting paper from Dr. Malcolmson, in reference to certain cold wells around Peshawur. Around Peshawur there are many wells, the temperature of which continues at about 58° throughout the year, when the air is above 90°. They are sunk through fertile alluvial soil to the depth of betwitt 70 and 100 feet. The water is bright, clear, sparkling, and most refreshing. During winter, when the thermometer sometimes approaches the freezing point, the wells are filled brimful from the Barra river: they are then covered over with trees and branches, and left undisturbed till the hot season, when they are thrown open to the public. In the heats of summer, when the thermometer in the shade often rises to an elevation of 112°, nothing can be more delicious than a draught of the bright sparkling water the cold wells around Peshawur sup-

ply. To persons suffering from fever, water of this temperature in such a climate is of the greatest benefit. Dr. Malcolmson considers the temperature to be the mean of Peshawur for the year: the latitude of the place is 34°; its altitude above the sea 1,000, the source of its springs probably 3,000, feet. We are altogether ignorant of the direction of the isothermal lines in these regions, and the conjecture is in all likelihood correct. Sir John Leslie, on the authority of Professor Mayer, of Gottingen, gives the mean temperature of lat. 34° at 67° at the level of the sea, and assumes an ascent of 300 feet to be equal to a reduction of one degree. This would make the mean of Peshawur 62.5°, or of the hills around 56°.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BENGALI is informed that mails are usually despatched to all parts of India from Southampton on the 20th of each month. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening. Mails are also forwarded to India, vid Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th of each month.

The letters by the mail which leaves Calcutta about the 8th, and Bombay the 16th (i.e. the Calcutta Mail), may be received by way of Southampton or Marseilles, at the option of the writer; but those posted at Bombay about the 3rd, or Calcutta the 15th of the month (i.e. to go by the Bombay Mail), are all conveyed by the Marseilles route.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, December 21, 1849.

THE Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock is not constitutionally the best possible appendage of the Government of India. A body, of which any individual, with no other qualification than the possession of money, can at any time, and for any purpose, make himself a part, is but little fitted to take a useful share in the functions of administration. Lord Glenelg, when he dealt his death-blow at the East-India Company, in 1830, speculated upon the possibility of the Court of Proprietors becoming an efficient and a really useful auxiliary in the scheme of Indian rule, substituted which he subverted; and if those who took a lead . ---- men of judgment and in the discussions of the Court week discretion, it might possibly, in some measure, realize object. Of late, however, it would seem to be the aim of the orators in that assembly to lessen its influence, to degrade its character as a council of the executive, and to make it the arena of disputations which only a great stretch of forbearance can prevent our regarding as being prompted by private and personal motives.

For some time past, subjects have been over and over again brought under discussion in the Court of Proprietors, which, perhaps, ought never to have been mooted there at all, but which, at all events, when once determined, should have been set at rest; yet, for some reason or other, these subjects are obtruded with a pertinacity perfectly nauseous. The public are, we will venture to say, disgusted with the eternal agitation of the Sattara question, the Scinde question, and the 6th Madras Cavalry question. Parliament has repelled them, the Press repudiates them; yet some two or three gentlemen, who have a few hundred pounds invested in East-India Stock, assume to themselves a right, at every quarterly Court, to inflict upon the Directors their niaiseries upon these topics, in speeches repeated for the hundredth time, and for the hundredth time refuted. We understand (though our Reporter has not deemed it necessary to notice the fact) that, in the proceedings of the Court on Wednesday last, the dull monotony of former debates (as they are by courtesy termed) was diversified by a specimen of the vulgarities of a police court. Surely the gentlemen who thus comport themselves are not aware that these exhibitions are lowering the constituency in the estimation of the public, and preparing the way for the extinction of their Court, which, if it does not correspond to the expectations formed of it, is a mere excrescence, and, in point of fact, a nuisance, which cannot be too soon abated.

The ill effect which is wrought by the Court's being inthe possession, as it were, of persons who so pervert its purposes, is twofold; it destroys, in præsenti, the utility of the Court, and it deters men of talents and experience, whose counsels would be valuable to the executive, from taking part in its deliberations, through an apprehension of. being identified with its preposterous proceedings.

WE have received private communications,—that is, communications not intended for publication,—remonstrating with us upon the views supposed to be entertained on our part upon the subject of "Conversions in India," as indicated in an article which appeared in our last issue. It issaid that these views are not the views of pious persons,.. sincerely desirous of emancipating the Hindus from the thraldom of a degrading superstition; that they are theviews of men of the world, indifferent and perhaps hostile to the spread of Christianity; and that no real Christian, who has an honest desire to see the Gospel diffused throughout India,-in other words, of discharging that solemn obligation, for the fulfilment of which India was. consigned by Providence to the British nation,—would dissent from the doctrine of Dr. Duff, that education, the dissemination of secular knowledge, and all preparatory measures, is "beginning at the wrong end," and that we must at once apply ourselves to the "only effective scheme," namely (as we understand the proposition), the open preaching and teaching of Christianity under the direct authorityof the Government.

Now, it is not our intention to enter into a polemical controversy upon such a topic, in which we regret to perceive so much of that odium theologicum which mingles, more or less, in all these religious differences, whether regarding Conversion of Pagans, or Baptismal Regeneration. It is justly vaunted of true Christianity, that charity is its peculiar characteristic; but, alas! how little of that essential quality is to be seen in our discrepancies of opinion even in matters too deep and abstruse for the human intellect to penetrate or comprehend!

In the question immediately before us, we are challenged, as it were, to show that any real Christian, who has an honest desire to see the Gospel triumphant in India, partakes of our views as to the most effective mode of accomplishing that object. In selecting an authority, it would be difficult to find one less open to exception than the late Mr. Wilberforce,—a man of genuine piety, a zealous Christian, an earnest advocate of missionary efforts, a statesman of enlarged views and great experience. In discussing this very question, when it was first agitated, in 1813, with noless a personage than the late Marquess of Wellesley, Mr. Wilberforce delivers his solemn opinion, respecting the proper means of evangelizing India, in the following words, ina letter to Lord Wellesley, dated the 6th April, 1813:-"I have always held," he says, "and still retain, the opinion, that education, the translation and diffusion of the

Scriptures, and advancement in general knowledge, would be by far the most powerful agents in the great work of Christianizing the natives of India."\*

These were the views and opinions of Mr. Wilberforce, and these are ours; and we shall feel no shame in having erred, if we do err, with one whose character and sentiments display the true spirit of Christianity.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,-I trust you will allow me, in a corner of your valuable paper, to point out the hardship entailed on many officers of the Indian army who revisit their native land on furlough, by the instructions lately issued from the Hon. Court of East-India Directors, relative to subscriptions to regimental bands of music, by which twenty-four days' pay (or double the amount authorized by the Queen's Regulations) is ordered to be deducted from an officer's already too heavily taxed allowance.

I will state the case of a captain of infantry in whose regiment a band is established, and who is induced to revisit home with his family. His pay is, in round numbers, 1911. per annum, but the deductions made at the East-India House on account of income-tax and Military and Orphan Funds reduce it to 167l, from which a further deduction of 12l. 12s. is now to be made, as his annual subscription to his regiments' band, leaving the officer to receive little more than 154.! When it is further borne in mind that an officer who obtains leave to Europe (unless the doctors order him home) has to defray from his own resources the amount charged for passage to and from India, it will I think be allowed by all, that this additional tax must press very heavily, and is in fact a very great hardship.

> I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Том-Том.

#### EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Friday, the 14th inst., being the day appointed for closing the second Term of the year 1849, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at 11 o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Councilroom, where they received the following highly satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal:-

"The Principal has great pleasure in being able to lay before the Hon. the Finance and Home Committee a highly satisfactory report of the proficiency and conduct of the students during

the present term.
"Out of eighty students who have been under examination, only two have failed to reach the prescribed tests, and these two have failed only in one department. The other seventy-eight bave not merely passed, but a very large proportion of them have displayed attainments considerably exceeding what is actually required,-no fewer than sixty-one having obtained honours, and forty-four of these having reached the highest rank, that of 'highly distinguished.

"All the students of the 4th term have been found duly qualified for leaving College, and have all obtained honours, ten being 'highly distinguished,' and seven having passed with

great credit.'

"In addition to the evidence thus afforded of general industry and attention, the Principal is happy to be able to state that the prize for English composition has again excited very great competition. No fewer than forty-three essays were sent in; and of these, whilst many are of a high order of merit, there is not one which does not do credit to the industry and intelligence of the author. It is not possible to peruse these numerous essays, remembering that the writing them is altogether voluntary, without being struck with the amount of knowledge which they display, and without auguring most hopefully of the future career of the authors.

" With regard particularly to the Oriental classes, the Visitor remarks that they have acquitted themselves with very uniform credit. There have been no failures in Sanscrit, and the students at the head of each term have displayed very respectable attainments. In the 2nd term a larger proportion than usual have distinguished themselves by voluntarily acquiring a much greater degree of proficiency than the amount of the established test requires. The 1st term also promises favourably.

" The students of the two senior terms in Persian and Hindustani have also passed a creditable examination. In the 2nd term there have been two failures in Persian; but there is reason to hope that the students who have lost their terms on the present occasion will compensate for it by greater assiduity in future.

"One student of the 4th term, Mr. J. Colvin, besides highly distinguishing himself in the ordinary course of study,-having gained the medal in Sanscrit, and a prize in Persian,—has acquired an acquaintance with the Arabic language to an extent which has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the College. other (Mr. Chapman) has also entitled himself to a reward for his knowledge of Hindee, in addition to the honours he has deserved in Persian and Hindustani, in both of which the medal has been awarded him.

"There is but one student of Telugu in the 4th term, Mr. Chase; but he has gained the medal by his successful study of that language.

" With regard to discipline throughout the term, the Principal has great satisfaction in being able to state that, though the conduct of some few of the students may have occasionally called for animadversion, that of the great body may most justly be described as having been exemplary: it has been as much distinguished by regular conformity to the rules of the place, as by diligent attention to its studies. HENRY MELVILL, P.C.

" East-India College, Dec. 14th, 1849.

After receiving the Report, the deputation proceeded to the Examination hall, where the professors and students had already assembled. The chair was occupied by Major-gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation:—John Shepherd, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; R. D. Mangles, Esq., M. P., and W. J. Eastwick, Esq.

The following civilians were also present:—H. B. Harrington, Esq.; C. Forbes, Esq.; E. T. Trevor, Esq.; J. J. Cotton, Esq.; E. I. C. Richardson, Esq.; C. T. Le Bas, Esq., and J. W. Cherry, Esq.

Amongst the visitors present were,—Sir G. Pollock; Sir G. Clerk; Sir G. Arthur; Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Major Moore; Rev. A. Pyne; Rev. T. J. Rowsell; J. Thorp, Esq.; General M'Innes; L. R. Reid, Esq.; J. C. Morris, Eqq.; J. H. Crawford, Esq.; Major Chase; G. C. Capper, Esq.; J. Chapman, Esq.; C. A. Saunders, Esq.; Rev. R. Heap; R. Hunter, Esq.; — Bland, Esq.; Capt. Nairne; Revs. E. F. N. Rolfe and H. Cockerell. R. Hunter, Esq.; — Bland, E. E. F. N. Rolfe and H. Cockerell.

The Chairman having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of the medals, przies, and honourable distinctions obtained by the students :-

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, December, 1849.

Chapman ......... Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy and History, medal in Law, medal in Persian, medal in Hindustani, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Hindi.

J. H. B. Colvin... Highly distinguished, with medal in Sanscrit. prize in Persian, and prize in Arabic. F. R. Cockerell... Highly distinguished, with prize in Hindus-

tani. T. A. N. Chase ... Highly distinguished, with medal in Telugu.

Grant	1
Muspratt	
J. J. Grev	
Lawford	Highly distinguished.
Brodhurst	
Neave	
B. W. Colvin	

Passed with great credit.

Pollock ..... Coulthurst ...... F. C. Forbes ..... G. S. Forbes .....

Spencer .....

J. M. Lowis .....

" Life, vol. 4, p. 111.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.
Currie
matics, prize in Political Economy and
History, and prize in Law.  L. ForbesHighly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.  ShawHighly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
Freeling
U C Soundard
Thompson
Kemball
Wigram
Lushington
Smyth
ThomasonHighly distinguished, with prize in Mathe-
Dashwood
Economy and History and prize in Political
Pinhey
Bosanquet
Naime
Malcolm
FIRST TERM.
Capper '
BrandrethHighly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Benson
Lene
Mangles
Mesender
R. F. Saunders
Lawrence
Mr. W. C. Capper read his Prize Essay, on "The Fine Arts,

considered in their Moral and Social Effects." After investi-gating the exact meaning of the term "art," the essayist took a review of those circumstances, internal and external to man, out of which the three great divisions of art, -sculpture, paint ing, and architecture,—arose in ancient Greece; and illustrated, by reference to the history of that land, the effect of these arts in promoting its moral, social, and intellectual advancement, and its material prosperity, and the effect of the docsy of these arts in accelerating its downfal. On concluding the reading of the Essay, Mr. Capper was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Chapman read a passage from Malcolm's Persia, translated by himself into Persian.

Mr. Chase read a translation by himself, into Telugu, of a passage in Orme's Historical Shetches of Hindostan, entitled, "The Administration of Justice in Civil Cases."

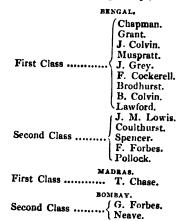
Mr. Chapman also read a passage from Dow's Hindostan, translated by himself into Hindustani.

The Chairman then distributed the medals and prizes to the successful competitors, who were warmly applauded by their fellow-students. When Mr. Chapman (who had obtained no less than six medals and two prizes) came up to receive the reward of his honourable exertion and distinguished merit, the generous gratification of the students was displayed by repeated bursts of enthusiastic cheering. This expression of feeling, so

creditable to the students, seemed to give the highest satisfaction to the Chairman and deputation.

Mr. Hooper read the classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India, as follows:

Rank of Students leaving College, December, 1849.



The Chairman then addressed the assembled students to the following effect,—the entire company rising and remaining standing during the address. He said :-

Gentlemen Students,-It is with much satisfaction that my colleagues and myself meet you here this day, because the Court of Directors have received from the Rev. Principal a most favourable report, not only of your conduct here,—of the exem-plary manner in which you have conformed to the rules and discipline of the College during the past term,-but also of the high proficiency you have attained in your various studies. In the name of the Court of Directors I now beg to offer you their cordial acknowledgments and approval of your exemplary conduct. As was to be expected, your progress has kept pace with your diligence and your good conduct. Of eighty students in College, no less than sixty-one have obtained honours. Fortythree English essays have been sent in; many of which are declared to be excellent, and none without merit. This is most satisfactory; and I am sure that you will be grateful to those who have contributed so much to the progress which you have made, and that you will join with me most heartily in returning, as I now do with much pleasure, the sincere acknowledgments of the Court of Directors to your highly-gifted Principal, and to the distinguished professors of this College, for the manner in which they have discharged their arduous and important duties, and conducted your studies to so successful an issue. Gentleman, the Principal of this College, while you remain here, stands to you in the relation of a parent. It is his duty to watch over the moral and religious training of your youthful minds, as well as your progress in learning. He has proved himself eminently worthy of the high station to which he was chosen, by the admirable manner in which he has discharged his arduous and important duties. My young friends, let me entreat you not to neglect the counsel of such a man; husdreds of thousands have been edified, and I trust many saved, by listening to the sacred eloquence of Mr. Melvill. (Applause.) Let me beseech you, also, to attend most assiduously to the instruction you receive from the distinguished professors of this Institution, so that you may be worthy to join that noble service for which you are destined. I observe, by the Report of the Examiner, that seventeen students (ten of whom have earned the highest honours) have been declared qualified to proceed to India, to take a part in the administration of the Government of that country. Gentlemen, the Government of India is one of those mighty instruments which Divine Provi-Gentlemen, the Government of dence has raised up for the civilization of the human race; and well has it been for India that the Almighty Disposer of King. doms has made our country, England, that instrument to her: England, --moral, intellectual, just, generous, magnanimous England! It is the purpose of this Institution to prepare you for taking a part in the administration of that Government Government which stands in the paternal relation to 100,000,000 of our fellow-subjects. I can conceive no object of ambition more worthy of the generous mind than the power of taking a distinguished part in so noble a service. Let me, then, beseech you, my young friends, to strive to attain those qualifications for the discharge of your high duties which this Institution offers you. Gentlemen, you are now about to quit this Insti-tution,—some of you for ever. I trust you do so with a deep

sense of its singular value. Let me entreat you who return to College to do so with an ardent desire to prosecute successfully your studies, and with a fixed determination to abide by the rules and discipline of the place, so that you may profit by opportunities, which, if neglected, you will never recover, and must always regret. Gentlemen, there is no part of your education here which is not exceedingly important; but as many of you will be attached to the revenue and judicial branches of the Government, I strongly recommend you to pay great attention to the law of India, both ancient and modern, for I know of nothing that will enable you so well to understand the institutions and customs of the country. On a former occasion I recommended to your notice a work which proceeded from the Law Commission in Calcutta, and which is generally known as the Macaulay Code, as well worthy your attention. I now earnestly repeat this recommendation. I also recommend a work which, although of less eminence, you will find exceedingly useful,—I mean that published by Mr. Henry Carr Tucker. I know of no work better calculated to assist a young gentleman entering the civil service of India. I also secommend you to pay some attention to the practical sciences, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, mechanics, and the general principles of civil engineering,—in order that you, in the important stations to which you will rise, may aid in developing the general resources of the country, and to direct the labour, which will be at your command, with skill and ability in the construction of public works. I have known many of our civil servants who have been remarkable for their success in this important duty; and, what is no less important, for their tact in obtaining the assistance of natives of rank and wealth in their operations. I will mention one. The present resident at Indore, the capital of the once powerful chief Holkar, Mr. Hamilton—and I mention his name with honour-has been one of the most distinguished; his labours have been unceasing, and he has been successful in obtaining the assistance of the wealthy natives of Indore, in those important works which he has taken in hand. He has been zealously instrumental in opening through Central India, roads connecting the presidency of Bombay with that of Agra; and what is more, he has enabled the merchant traveller to carry his goods in safety, and unsearched, through tracks and forests, which before were the abodes of wild beasts, and of men hardly less hostile to the traveller than the beasts of the forest. How has this been done? The roads were made at the joint expense of our own government and of the native states through which they pass, and with the assistance of those very wild tribes, the Bheels, who in former times were so inhospitable; so that the making of these roads has been made auxiliary to the civilization of that wild race of men. The roads are comparatively excellent. The traveller, at the commence-ment of his journey, pays his toll for the distance he intends to The traveller, at the commencego, estimated, not upon what he carries, but by the number of his draught cattle which he uses in the transit; his ticket for this is his warrant, and he proceeds on his, journey without impediment with confidence and delight, for the very Bheels are now his protectors, because those primitive beings have their share of the tolls in proportion to their aid in the construction of the road, and the land belonging to them through which it passes. I have information that "all Bheel plundering has ceased, all detention has been done away with; a small Bheel chief, with two miles and a half road, gets as his share of the tolls, Rs. 1,000 per annum." I read this with great joy when first it was brought to my notice, and I could not help bringing the matter to your knowledge, in order that your minds may be directed to the same course, if ever the opportunity or the necessity should arise for acting in a similar manner; and because I see in these circumstances an evidence of the truth, that civilization keeps pace with the construction of useful public works. (" Hear," and cheers.) I must also mention another instance to you of successful tuct in this department. The idow of Jusurent Rao Halkar was desirous of laying out a lac of rupees as an act of pious benevolence in constructing a ghaut or bathing place on the river which runs past the city of Indore. Mr. Hamilton heard of this, expressed his approval, and suggested to her that if a bridge across the river were built there might be gliauts on both sides. The lady said the idea was excellent, asked how she was to get the bridge built? Mr. Hamilton immediately offered his assistance; and, with his own knowledge of engineering, by the last accounts I have had, a beautiful stone bridge of nine arches was nearly completed over a rapid river on a line of great traffic, where the communication was often obstructed, the river being almost impassable, for long periods; and this work has been accomplished by the zeal and energy of a single individual. I mention these things, that you, my young friends, may be encouraged to similar endeavours to promote the public interests,

if ever you should be placed in circumstances which afford you an opportunity. (Cheers.) To you, gentlemen, who now leave this college for India, I will address a few words. On leaving this institution, you have yet another ordeal to pass. It is necessary that, before you enter the public service, you should acquire a knowledge of two vernacular languages in use at your presidency; for, until you understand the language of the people, you will be unfit for public duty. You must get through this ordeal with credit, for your character and your progress must greatly depend upon the position you take in the colleges of India. Having passed, you will then become efficient members of the public service of India, and every act of public duty you perform will affect others as well as yourselves. You must maintain all the gravity and steadiness of character of a man charged with important affairs. Remember that, humble though they, may be over whom your power or your influence may extend, yet that they confide in you, that they look to you for protection and justice, and that they are your fellow-subjects of the British Forget not that it is your duty to raise them in the scale of civilization; and, unless you exhibit in your own person an example of virtue, you can never hope to be able to make an important impression upon them. You will find the natives of India possessed of many good qualities-highly intelligent, and excellent public servants; but, to avail yourselves successfully of their services, it is necessary that you should acquire a knowledge of their language, their customs and manners, and even of their faults. But it is especially necessary that you should acquire a thorough knowledge of your own duties, or you cannot perform them properly. If you possess these qualifications, you will find the natives able and valuable assistants. But you must not place implicit confidence in any man. You must hear all, but judge for yourselves. You must be punctual, regular, and methodical in the performance of your duties, and careful how you discharge them, however unimportant they may Those above you estimate efficiency for high employment, by the manner in which more humble services are performed; and it is necessary that you should show, by the sedulous performance of ordinary duties, that you are qualified for situations of higher trust. Depend upon it that punctuality and steadiness of character are indispensable. In the ordinary affairs of life, depend upon it, steady diligence is the passport to promotion. Great incidents are the exceptions, ordinary duties are the rule. All the talents you possess will avail you nothing, unless you are steady in the discharge of all your duties. With respect to the manner in which you ought to conduct yourselves towards the natives, I do not know that I can recommend to you any better course than the habitual exercise of the virtues of patience, forbearance, and justice. Be kind to them, but not familiar As on a former occasion I observed to you, so I with them. now repeat, I have never known any one habitually ill-tempered towards the natives rise to eminence in the service. They will not readily give you cause of offence. Be patient—be indulgent—be just—be generous towards then. (Applause.) There is one more piont to which I wish to direct your attention. I entreat you to be careful of your personal expenditure. I feel confident that I can trace the ruin of many men, who have been driven from our service in poverty and shame, to heedless, reckless, expenditure, and consequent debt, on entering upon life. The moment you get involved in debt,-from that moment you deprive yourself of liberty. Debt is ruin to every one in every country, but, in India, it is absolute destruction. (Applause.) Let me entreat you, then, as you value every thing that is most dear to you, to beware of the first extravagance; for upon that your character -your prospects, I had almost said-your honour-depends. (Applause.) Let me again remind you that you are to become members of a body to which England has delegated more extensive power than she has ever before committed to man the civil administration of an empire of more than one hundred million of her subjects. You are to join men, who, by devotion to the public service, high talents, energy of character, spotless integrity, have signally upheld the British name. The honour, the reputation, of that body you will have to maintain. That is to be done by following the career of those distinguished men who have gone before you, some of whom I am happy to see here this day. And I will tell you, gentlemen, how they carned their reputation. It was by their devotion to the public service—by their talents applied thereto with energy and perseverance—by their spotless integrity. And I will tell you, also, that in no service on earth is a man so sure of working out his own success as that on which you are about to enter. (Applause.) Gentlemen, before we part, I have one word more to address to you. I have endeavoured to place before you the more prominent features of your duties to your -to those by whom selves—to your profession—to your country—to those by whom you will be surrounded in the service on which you are about to

But remember that you have yet a higher duty than these-duty to Him by whom you exist, and from whom every faculty you possess is derived. Forget not Him, at any time, nor under any circumstances. He is the Supreme Disposer of events—the Ruler and Arbiter of Kingdoms. I beseech you, commit yourselves habitually to His protection. He will en-lighten your minds; He will bless your labours with success! He will support you in the hour of danger, and strengthen your hands in times of weariness; and, if misfortune overtake you, He will be your consolation. (Applause.) Under His guidance may you prosper. Farewell, my young friends. Accept the affectionate farewell of one who has spent a long life in India, whither you are now going. May the blessing of the Almighty rest upon you. (Much applause.)

At the close of the address, the deputation and visitors,

together with the principal and professors, left the Examination Hall, and repaired to the college library, where a splendid luncheon was served by the college purveyor.

close of the repast.

The Chairman gave the health of "The Queen." (Applause.)
The Chairman again rose and said—The next and only toast which he should propose was the health of the highly gifted "Principal and the distinguished Professors of the College," who had this day afforded ample evidence of their able, earnest, and anxious labours to render the institution efficient for the important purposes it was designed to effect. (Much applause.) No institution with which he was acquainted had sent forth a body of more distinguished men than the college at Haileybury, -men who had surpassed the expectations of mankind in the capacity they exhibited for the government of a great empire; and to the principal and professors of this college belonged the honour of training and having trained those distinguished men. (Much applause.)

The Principal rose, amidst much applause, to acknowledge the compliment. He begged, in his own name, and on behalf of the Professors, to thank the company for their kindness in not only drinking the toast which it was customary to propose on occasions like the present, but drinking it with a measure of heartiness and good-will which seemed to prove that they gave them credit for honest endeavours in the performance of their duty. (Applause). They asked nothing more, and they heartly thanked them for giving them this. They asked nothing more — for they did not pretend to think the College perfect: they did not mean to deny that there might be evils which they had not been able to overtake; blemishes which their discipline had failed to eradicate. But, at all events, they claimed credit for earnest and strenuous effort; they did not believe that the defects which they lamented were to be attributed either to their cowardice or their carelessness; whilst, at the same time, they were thoroughly sure that, in the College, good so preponderated over evil that the Institution deserved—what was always gained when deserved—the cordial support of the East India Company. (Applause). He would not say this, if he could not say it conscientiously. For it was no light office, that of preparing men for the Civil Service of India. If, as a clergyman, he were placed at the head of a great missionary college, he should not feel himself more intimately bound up with the best interests of millions. (Renewed applause.) He knew that there was not a man who quitted the college, who might not be expected to influence, whether for evil or for good, dense masses of his fellow-men. And, therefore, was he anxious that none should quit it without being well equipped for the great mission upon which he went. Not that he wished him to be a missionary in the ordinary sense of the word-for he did not count it the business of the civilian to ply the native with religious controversy. But, nevertheless, he would have him a missionary in a very high and noble sense. He would have him preach Christianity through its most eloquent sermon,—purer morals, loftier integrity, warmer charity.

(Loud applause.) This was his wish—this was the wish of the This was his wish—this was the wish of the (Loud appiause.) This was his wish—this was the wish of the professors, on behalf of every student who quitted the college. They might be often disappointed, but, whilst encouraged by the approval of those whom they served, they would still persevere. They knew there were already many in India, who answered to the description; and it should not, God helping, be their fault, if the number were not continually increased. He asked forgiveness for having touched on these points. he sometimes felt-though the kind remarks of the Chairman had gone to remove the feeling-as though the importance of the College were underrated, as well as its deficiencies exaggerated. Now, they make no complaint upon this latter point. They were rather thankful to their enemies, if such they had, for magnifying their faults. They had no wish but to correct them; and therefore were they obliged to any who would not suffer them to overlook them. But the importance of the College—he magnified his office! The vast, the magnificent,

empire of India demanded from England the benefits of Christian civilization; and it was mainly in and through this College that a response was given to the thrilling appeal. But he would not detain them further. He thanked them for the kindness with which they had heard him; and once more he begged to acknowledge most gratefully, in the name of the College, the favour which had been shewn them on the present occasion. (Loud and continued applause.)

The chairman, deputation, and visitors, then left the library,

and shortly afterwards returned to town The next term will commence on the 19th of January.

# EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY,

ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly public examination at the East-India Company's Military Seminary was held on the 11th inst., in the presence of the Chairman (Major-gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, sence of the Chairman (Major-gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.), the Deputy-Chairman (John Shepherd, Esq.), some members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—Major-generals Parker, C.B.; A. Macdonald, C.B.; Sir Geo. Scovell, K.C.B.; Waters, and Sir James Sutherland. Briyadier-major Walpole, R.A. Colonels W. D. Jones, R. A.; Blanshard, R.A.; Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Hay, and Bonner. Lieut.-colonels Anderson, R.A.; Irvine, C.B.; G. T. Greene, and Alexander. Majors Aldrich, R.E., and Elsey. Captains Strange, R. N.; Eardley Wilmot, R.A.; W. M. Dixon, R.A.; Tucker. McKerlie, R.E., Fanshane, R.E., Siddons, Laughton, Mar-J. T. Smith, and Cruickshank, Bombay eng. Lieut. Cottell. J. T. Smith, and Cruickshank, Bombay eng. Lieut. Cottell. P. Melvill, J. Farish, John Sh & han, W. Eade, Erskine May, C. R. Tucker, J. McLeod, L. R. Reid, H. R. Clarke, J. W. Cherry, James Walker. B. Noton, and F. Abbott, Esqrs. Engineer- Cadets Walker and Innes.

The class brought forward for public examination consisted of forty-seven Gentlemen Cadets, six of whom were selected for the Engineers, viz .-

George Ayton Craster Henry Alexander Brownlow William Spottiswoode Trevor Joseph Rogers Soady Jusper Otway Mayne Henry Thomas Rogers

Montagu James Edward Tierney Alexander Hadden Lindsay William de Vitré Henry Twisden Forbes Francis Robert Butt Thomas Parkyns Smith

Thirteen for the Artillery, viz.-Godfrey Twiss George Henry Stone Francis Swanson Everard Stepney Milman Henry Cadogan Harvey William David Forster

William Alexander Garden John Edward Brightman Henry Lionel Charles Bernard William Murray Fraser Frank Barnard Foote Henri Campbell Henry Thomas Oldfield George William Manson Edward Steer Kennet Dawson Edward Reynell Pogson Richard Henry Wall William Henry Lumsden Frederic Henry Tomkinson Montagu William Parker

And the remainder for the Infantry, viz.— lexander Garden BeauchampColcloughUrquhart Edward Owen Thomas Rose Nimms John Morland Joseph Alleyne Foster Frederick George Hankin William Atherton Park Devercux Henry Hickman Frederick Thomas Miller Fitz James Holmes Burnes John Charles Middleton Charles Jumes Richards Lancelot Henry Isacke Alexander Dunlop Gordon

Distribution of Prizes :-First Class. 2nd Mathematics, 2nd Fortification. G. A. Craster ..... Military Surveying, Latin, and

The Pollock Medal,—in presenting which, the Chairman spoke as follows: "Gen tleman Cadet Craster,—In the name of the Court of Directors, I present you with this medal, which has been awarded by the Lieut.-Governor and the Public Examiner to you, not only as the first scholar, but as a steady and exemplary soldier. The Pollock Medal was struck in commemoration of the eminent services of Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., an officer of the army to which you are destined. The conquest of Cabul was achieved by that army, under his command. That was a conquest worthy of commemoration; and this medal was presented to this Institution by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in honour of the services of that gallant general. It is, therefore, a reward highly appropriate to you for your distinguished and exemplary conduct."



	1 st Mathematics,
H. A. Brownlow	2nd Hindustani, lst Good Conduct,—a sword,
	1st Good Conduct,—a sword,
	he Chairman said: "Gentle-
man Cadet Brownlow,-	In the name of the Court of
Directors, I present to y	ou this sword, as the prize you
have won. The presentat	tion of a sword is an enviable
	it is therefore that the Court
of Directors have bestow	ed this sword upon you, as a
proof of the high estimat	ion in which they hold your
steady, orderly, exemplary	, and soldier-like conduct, dur-
ing the Term now closed.	,
W C Trans	∫lst Hindustani,

Clat Mathamatica

•	
W. S. Trevor	∫lst Hindustani,
Nr. T	(2nd Good Conduct.
M. James	Geology.
E. Tierney	
W. de Vitré	Ist Fortification,
_	Military Drawing.
H. Campbell	French.
Second	Class.
M. G. Geneste	
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
P. Stewart	Fortification
2. Occ wait	3rd Good Conduct.
D. D. David, U	Military Surveying,
R. De Bourbell	French,
•	Latin.
James Stewart	
T. B. Heathorn	Military Drawing.
Third C	Class.
P. C. Anderson	

The series of examinations commenced with Mathematics; the Cadets' progress in which will be understood from the following subjects of the course, upon which they were respectively questioned :-

For the Infantry Course.—Geometry, including Problems; Arithmetic and Algebra; Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and

Mensuration.. For the Minimum Artillery Course. - Application of Algebra

to Geometry and Analytical Trigonometry; Mechanics, including Statics and Dynamics, to the end of Projectiles.

For the Complete Artillery Course.—The remainder of Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics; theory of Curve Lines and Conic Sections.

For the Minimum Engineer Course .- Theory of Equations and Expansion of Series; Differential Calculus.
The full credits attached to Integral Calculus, Spherical Tri-

gonometry, and Astronomy, in addition to the above, for the Complete Engineer Course, vary according to the proficiency of the most advanced Cadets.

In the Fortification Department, the proceedings were confined, at this season of the year, to the sand modelling hall and to the examination hall. To the former, the Chairman and company repaired, after the Cadets had dined, and a splendid model of an Indian hill fort, named Kurnalla (seen from the island of Bombay), which was captured from the Mahrattas in the years 1818-19, on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot (traced by Gentlemen Cadets De Vitré and Soady), was explained by Cadet De Vitré. A beautiful model of the attack of Valenciennes (traced by Gentlemen Cadets Craster, Trevor, Mayne, Twiss, Swanson, and Manson), as conducted by the allies under the command of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, on a scale of the eighth of an inch to a foot, was explained by Cadet Craster; while another large model, covering nearly half the spacious hall, exhibiting the attack of two fronts of the modern system, scale quarter of an inch to a foot (traced by Gentlemen Cadets Brownlow, James, Tierney, Harvey, Lindsay, and Smith), was explained by Cadets James and

Military Drawings,-executed by some of the Gentlemen Cadets at Addiscombe during the Second Term of 1849:-

### First Cluss.

W. de Vitré	(Prize), Hill-fort of Kurnalla; part of the Island of St. Helena, drawn from a model, and contoured.
G. Craster	Hill-fort of Wassota.
W. S. Trevor	Hill-fort of Singhur.
M. James	Hill-fort of Shoonair, and contoured.
H. A. Brownlow	Hill-fort of Poorundhur, and Wujungurh.
J. R. Soady	Hill-fort of Chawund, and contoured.
A. H. Lindsay	Hill-fort of Boputghur, and Addiscombe
	Buildings.

E. R. Pogson	Part of St. Helena, drawn from a model; ditto, contoured.
E. Tierney	Hill-fort of Jeewdhur, and Sketch from a Model.
J. O. Mayne	Hill-fort of Bomullin, and Sketch from a Model.
J. E. Brightman	Mequinenza, in pencil.
D. Hickman	Battle of Tarragona, and Sketch from a Model.
G. W. Manson	Tarragona.
E. Milman	
	Hill-fort of Singhur.
	Mequinenza, in pencil.
F. R. Butt	Town and Fort of Sattara.
And several other int	
	Second Class.
T. Heathorn	(Prize), Part of the Island of St. Helens, drawn from a model, and contoured.
J. Stewart	Fuentes d'Onore, in pencil, and Sketch from a Model.
M. Geneste	Peniscola.
	Mequinenza, in pencil.
R. Sellon	
And several minor, b	ut very promising, subjects in the junior
classes.	
Civil Drawing.—The	exhibition of water-colour paintings in

this department was exceedingly good, particularly those by the Gentleman Cadets of the 1st and 2nd classes. A very beautiful large painting of mountain and lake scenery, by Gentleman Cadet E. Tierney, gained the first prize. Gentleman Cadet M. James had a similar subject, the same size, that was very little inferior; and a smaller drawing by the same gentleman, for depth of tone, clearness of colour, and freedom of penman, for depth of tone, clearness of colour, and freedom of pencilling, would have done credit to a student of much longer standing. Gentlemen Cadets G. Craster, E. Pogson, J. O. Mayne, J. Soady, W. Lumsden, H. Trevor, H. Lindsay, W. de Vitré, A. Brownlow, and several others in this class, had each subjects in which very great talent is evinced.

The prize in the second class was given to Gentleman Cadet James Stewart for a large and splendid painting of forest scenery. Other subjects, by Gentlemen Cadets T. B. Heathorn, P. Stewart, D. Limond, &c., are very effective and well-finished paintings.

paintings.

In the Lithographic department we noticed several specimens that afforded much satisfaction.

After the reports had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the Cadet department, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows:

"Gentlemen Cadets, - You are aware of the deep interest which the Court of Directors have ever taken in this institution. would have been gratifying to them, and most acceptable to me, could I have met you here this day, as I had the happiness of doing at the close of last Term, justified by the report of the Lieut. Governor in bestowing upon you the unqualified approba-tion of your conduct throughout the whole of the term now closed; but I regret to say that this institution, by the misconduct of a few erring youths, has not, during the whole of the Term, maintained that high character for discipline which it was wont to bear. But, gentlemen, do not mistake me. An end must be put to this. This College cannot exist but in a perfect state of discipline, in a state such as is calculated to elevate your minds to that high standard of moral and intellectual attainment which will render you fit to become officers of the Indian army. It was, therefore, the reluctant duty of the Lieut. - Governor, confirmed by authority of the Court of Directors, to remove from the establishment those who were prominent in disobedience; and it is my duty to tell you all that it is the firm intention of the Court of Directors to continue this course, if this institution shall at any time become unfit for the noble purpose for which it was founded. Having thus discharged the painful part of my duty, I will now proceed to that which I rejoice to say is so much more suitable to the high reputation of this institution, and immeasurably more agreeable to myself,—that of awarding due praise to those who have merited commendation. To the Lieut.-Governor, the Public Examiner, the Professors and Officers of this institution, who, associated with the Lieut.-Governor, have zealously and anxiously performed their duties, I beg to offer the cordial thanks of the Court of Directors. And, Gentlemen Cadets, you who have faithfully fulfilled the duties which your presence here imposes upon you (and I am happy to say it is but a few individuals who have not), to you, gentlemen, I beg to express the affectionate approbation of myself and my colleagues.

Go on, my young friends, take your stand on the side of order and of virtue, in despite of temptation. Show to the ignorant, the vulgar despiser of discipline, that you aim at higher objects,
—stations of distinction and honour in the noblest service of your country. The result of the examination just terminated is, that forty-seven young officers have been declared qualified to join the army; of these, six have attained the standard fixed for the Engineers, and thirteen for the artillery. I am happy to add that, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances to which I have adverted, this is more than a full average of the result of former Terms (hear), and I accept this with confident assurance that those who may have erred in time past have seen their error, and, like ingenuous youths, have endeavoured to atone for it in the best way they could, namely, by additional diligence in the prosecution of their studies. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, those of you who have been selected for the Engineers will proceed to Chatham; you will there be placed under a most distinguished and accomplished officer of Her Majesty's army, Colonel Sir Frederick Smith; and let me warn you, that you will find, at that large military station, temptations more powerful than you have yet experienced. (Hear.) But I trust that you, who have seen the consequences of misconduct in others, will in all things strive to show, even to your senior comrades, that you are already familiar with the high bearing of the British officer. Gentlemen, remember that, at Chatham, you are only allowed a certain limited time to remain, and let me urge you to employ every moment of that time in acquiring a knowledge of those practical as well as scientific branches of your profession without which you will be unable to take your place in the Engineers of the army of India,—a body which, by its late achievements, has earned and received the high eulogium of some of the first Engineers in Europe. (Hear, hear.) I am now referring to the military branch of your education; but there is another branch, which, though less brilliant, is not less important,—that of Civil Engineering (Hear.) To this I earnestly recommend your attention. A great siege, even in India, now-a-days, is a great wonder. Your duty, as a Civil Engineer, will be your daily employment—in the execution of public works, as roads, bridges, canals, embankments, railways, and buildings of every description—comprehending, in fact, almost every thing known or practised in Civil Engineering; and let me call your special attention to this, - that in India you will not have the advantage which in England the Civil Engineer possesses. He designs and superintends, but he obtains from ethers, often, his materials and his machinery, either halfwrought, or wholly completed, ready to be put together. in India, will have to prepare your own materials. You must be able, from the mine, from the quarry, from the forest, to collect and prepare yours; for you may be so situated as to be without any other resource; and you may have to teach and to in-struct your workmen. You will see, therefore, how necessary it is for you to become acquainted not merely with the mode of constructing a work, but with the material, and the mode of preparation and formation of every part and piece of which it is composed. You must not only be able to design, but to execute. and to execute with the means at your command. That, in my epinion, is the test of the accomplished Engineer. And, my young friends, let me remind you that inferior attainments will not do. You have the honour and the credit to sustain of a corps which, for science and for practical energy, has not been surpassed. (Hear.) To you, gentlemen, who are selected for the Artillery, I would say a few words. Remember that the military profession, though in modern times, pursuing the principle of the division of labour, it has been considered as of various distinct branches, is yet, as a whole, but one. Hence the necessity that every officer should make himself master of every branch of military duty. You must, therefore, be military engineers, and you must know the duty of infantry officers as well as that of officers of artillery. Suppose the officer who commanded at Moultan had lost his engineers,—and they are, you know, well exposed at sieges. He was an artillery officer, -could he have arrested the progress of the siege because of the loss of his engineers? Or if, instead of admirable success, he had failed, would he have been excused because he was an artillery officer, and not an Engineer? Then, my young friends, prosecute your studies, and suspend them not until you have acquired a full knowledge of every branch of military science. And, gentle-men, you who are to join the Infantry, that all-powerful arm of war, I say the same to you; remember what I have just said.

You also will one day be eligible for command. No man can be a good infantry officer who is ignorant of the science of his proassion. But in addition to this, besides a knowledge of guns, and mortars, and batteries, and approaches, and saps, and mines, and all manner of missiles, the infantry officer, in an especial mannes, must study the living instruments of war, man, the

human machine, so that he may guide it effectively to the accomplishment of his purpose, whether as individuals or in masses. You will not be able to command a company, even, with credit to yourselves and due benefit to the state, unless you have made the character of the soldier your study. Be assured, gentlemen, that the efficiency, the very life and soul, of an army depends greatly on this. See the history of our best officers, of our greatest generals, and you will find that each and all of them. were practised men in the science of human feelings, and especially of those of the soldier. The strength of all modern armies lies in their infantry; hence you see how vitally important it is to your country that you should, both morally and physically, know how to wield so powerful an arm. The military history of India is full of incidents demonstrating this,—that of the last campaign in the Punjaub is worthy of your special study; for there was, in that campaign, a peculiar feature,—the opportunities it created for individual distinction. This was earned by officers of our army, some of them not many years older than yourselves, youths who have sat on the forms you now occupy. (Applause.) Study the conduct of those young officers. tached on civil duties, in the wildest provinces of the Punjaub, far from succour, each depending upon his own resources, see how they gained the affections of the people around them. Then, when danger arose, how, by their firmness and their energy, they inspired those rude tribes with confidence in their skill and valour. Every day of peril confirmed this,-they were foremost in every field-they saw, and they rewarded the faithful and the brave, and they led them to victory. Their position was criti-cal; but it was thus they secured their safety and their renown. Yes, my young friends, learn this,—when peril comes, the path of honour is alike the tower of strength and the post of duty. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you are now to leave this institution. I trust you will do so with a deep sense of its extreme value. Few institutions have sent forth a greater proportion of distinguished men, some of whom we have the pleasure of seeing here this day, returned to their native country with distinction and with honour. (Applause.) Of those gallant men who, at the recommendation of their illustrious chief, Lord Gough, were rewarded by Her Majesty with promotion and honour for their services in the late campaign, no less than forty-six had been educated at Addiscombe. (Applause.) Well, then, my young friends, you who have yet to return here, do so with a firm resolution to conform to the rules of this noble institution; demonstrate with manly dignity your conviction that obedience is the first duty of a soldier, the very foundation of discipline. Without habitual discipline, an officer is a disgrace to an army; without discipline an army is a disgrace and a danger to its country. (Hear.) You, gentlemen, who have finished your course of study, I cannot take leave of you without offering you a few words of counsel. You have hitherto been under the care of others; you are now to be left to yourselves. You are to join the Indian army: The achievements of that army, within a period of amazing briefness, have won for the arms of England unfading honour. That army has conquered for the Crown of England a magnificent empire. You, my young friends, now so young, will one day be the guardians of that great empire.

To you, gentlemen, and the discipline and the honour of that army, and the continuance of its renown. How is this to be attained? I have told you before, and I tell you again, it is by the untiring energy, the self-devotion, the daring courage of its British officers. It is by commanding the confidence, by winning the affections of your men. You will thus secure the faithful energy of the native army; and it is thus you will lead them to incessant victory. No matter what odds-But, gentlemen, remember the fight has been to conquer. attainments required of you before you be worthy of the com-mand of such men. They are strangers to you in manners, in customs, and in religion. You must acquire their language first of all; you must learn their customs; you must respect their religious ceremonies; you must not only be their officer, but They will lean upon you as such. their friend. They will tell you their wants and their grievances, and you will listen to them and procure them redress. You must know every man in your company, and call them by their names. You must be just, and kind, and patient with them, but not familiar; and you must exact from them freely every duty. An army of full 259,000 men, backed by upwards of 30,000 of the illustrious army of England, for such is the Indian army,—an army so officered and so united, so disciplined and so led, can never be overthrown. (Applause.) With respect to your treatment of the people generally, let me recommend to you the most patient forbearance. They will not willingly offend you; let not, therefore, any misapprehension on their part, or on your own, ruffle your temper towards them. You will thus secure their respect and your own comfort. I repeat what I before told you, that I have never

known a man habitually ill-tempered towards the natives rise to ninence in the service. And, gentlemen, let me call your attention to another point; it is one to which I attach the highest importance; and that is, economy in your expenditure. I hardly ever hear of the ruin of an individual which is not traceable to pecuniary embarrassment. I most earnestly warn you. gentlemen, against this. From the moment you get into debt, from that moment you are a slave; beware, then, my young friends, of the very first step towards so fatal a course; that is the step upon which your success in life, your life itself,—your honour, dearer than life, depend. And now, gentlemen, let me address to you a few words more before we part. I have endeavoured to place before you some of the prominent features of the duty you owe to your profession and to your country; but remember, my young friends, you have a higher duty still, that which you owe to Him in whom you exist,—the strength of armies, the God of battles. Let me beseech you, do not forget this. Commit yourself habitually to His protection. In the time of danger He will uphold you, He will bless your labours with success, and He will support you in the day of trouble. Farewell, my young friends, and may the blessing of the Almighty rest upon you!" (Much applause.)

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, the chairman of the Court of Directors, was in the chair.

A letter from Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, dated 27th Sept. last, offering his most grateful thanks to the Court of Directors and proprietors for the resolutions adopted by them on the 23rd and 24th April, 1849, conveying their thanks to the army of India engaged in the recent victories gained in the Punjah, was read.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividends payable on the stock of the East-India Company, due under the 17th section of the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, would be ready for delivery on the 7th of January next.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Sullivan to proceed with his motion for the production of certain papers of which he had

given notice.

Mr. Lewin rose to a point of order. On the last court-day he had notices of motion on the paper, which were, however, postponed, and he now wished the Court to decide whether or not he had precedence of Mr. Sullivan's motion.

The Chairman said, as no notice in writing was given of the hon. proprietor's motions for this court-day, no publication as required by the bye-laws could be given, and therefore it was not competent for the hon. gentleman to bring them forward on the present occasion.

Mr. Levin considered that his having postponed his notices to this court-day was equivalent to a written notice. Besides, he had written by post to the secretary to say that he intended to bring forward his motions this day.

The Chairman said the proper course to be pursued was to hand in a written notice in court; that not having been done, be considered the question on the point of order to be disposed of.

After some further discussion, in which several hon. proprieters took part, the matter was allowed to drop.

THE MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE-MADRAS.-THE OTH LIGHT

CAVALRY.

Mr. Sullivan then rose to move that copies of all correspondence relative to a court-martial held on the 5th Sept. 1844, on certain sepoys of the 6th Madras cavalry, be laid before the Court, and copies of all opinions given by law officers on the subject. He returned with considerable pain to the motion which engaged their attention at the last court-day, in relation to the proceedings of the Madras Government in the case of the 6th Madras cavalry. If it were asked why he should meddle in those troubled waters, which had been first stirred up by his hon. friend Mr. Lewin, he would frankly say it was because that gentleman, who had been a most able, honourable, upright, and talented public servant, had, by his unfortunate language in that court, rendered himself so justly obnoxious, that even if he had an angel's cause to plead, he would be unable to do it justice. Moreover, his hon, friend laboured under the imputation of harbouring vindictive feelings against the noble lord who was implicated in the charge involved in this matter. Now, as he (Mr. Sullivan) did not labour under any such imputation, he had taken upon himself the odium of bringing the subject once more before the Court. On the last court-day, by the course which he then pursued, he had drawn upon himself a atorm of

But what was his indignation from the Court of Directors. conduct on that occasion? He contented himself with reading a printed statement put forth by the parties who alleged that they had been aggrieved, without pledging himself to the truth of the allegations which that statement contained, confining himself to this observation only, that the main of those allegations were supported by documents, and that where such documents were wanting, it was in consequence of the complaining parties having been denied access to them. He then ventured to warn the Court that if they treated allegations of this kind with indifference, they would expose themselves to the imputation of having sanctioned two rules of justice in India; one for European officers and another for the sepoys. (Hear, hear.) When he had done this, he expected that the Court of Directors would have assured the proprietors that every attention should be given to those allegations, and that they would pass judgment upon them without fear or favour. But what was the argument with which he was met? Why, when he was in the very middle of his speech, the Deputy Chairman got up and called him (Mr. Sullivan) to order; though it must have been quite evident to the Court that he was perfectly in order, as the question before the Court was, whether certain sepoys should be furnished with copies of the proceedings of the court-martial, every word he advanced showing the necessity of granting those copies as an act of justice, and that it would be unjust to refuse them. But what was the Chairman's reply? He said that the question had been several times already brought forward, and had on every occasion been scouted out of court; that all the proceedings had been strictly legal, and that the army had been glad to get rid of such bad men. He further told the Court that he (Mr. Sullivan) was altogether mistaken in supposing that these men had been allowed to return to their duty; and he finally refused to produce the papers. Now, on hearing the speech of the Chairman, two convictions were left on his mind; the first was, that the Chairman was grossly ignorant of the facts of which he spoke, and the second was, that there was a determination on the part of the Court of Directors to shelve this question. But he (Mr. Sullivan) immediately took a different determination, that the question should not be shelved; and he had had the best of the battle; for there they were, after a quarter of year had elapsed, again discussing the subject. The only way to get rid of it was to give a satisfactory answer to the allegations advanced by those who sought justice at their hands. In order that they might do so, he now intended to move for copies of all papers relating to the question. He found that the Marquess of Tweeddale affirmed that he acted with the sanction of the home authorities. If so, then it might turn out that a great portion of the burden now cast on the shoulders of that noble lord would have to rest on the shoulders of the Court of Directors. The second part of his motion was, that copies of all legal opinions that had been taken on the subject should be produced; for if he understood the Chairman aright, he said, on the last occasion, that he had positive legal opinions sanctioning these proceedings. (Hear, hear.) The way to shut his (Mr. Sullivan's) mouth was to produce those legal opinions. If these proceedings were all legal, his mouth was shut. (Hear, hear.) He was not speaking or judging of the expediency or humanity of those proceedings; he was looking only at the legality and justice of what had been done. But if the Court of Directors had the law on their side, then he would say that it was directly contrary to the law which had been promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord Gough, in his order dated Umballah, 30th March, 1844, said:—"The course which it was intended to adopt in dealing with the corps in Ferozepore, would have been pursued with respect to the ringleaders amongst the disaffected in the 7th L.C. and 34th N.L. had circumstances permitted; but in these two regiments the guilty parties had, in every instance, and for a length of time, been allowed to retain their arms, and perform their regular routine of duties, without any steps being taken to mark them as offenders against discipline; and hence a recourse to trial by courts-martial would, in their case, have been illegal." He understood the Chairman to say that he had legal opinions maintaining that, if a man committed an offence within the term of three years, he was liable to be brought to a court martial; while the law of the Commander-in-Chief was this, that if a man committed an offence on the 1st of January, and was detected on the 2nd, and was allowed to discharge regimental duty on the 3rd, he could not be tried for that offence on the 4th. But he understood the Chairman's argument to be, that if a man committed an offence on the 1st of January, 1850, and was detected on the 2nd of January, 1851, he might be tried on the 3rd of January, 1852, although in the meantime he had acted as a good soldier, had done his country service, and had shed his blood in conflict. But if such were the legal opinions possessed by the Court, then



those opinions ought to be promulgated, in order to show what was the real status of the military law. He was perfectly willing to believe that every man connected with the court-martial in question was actuated by the purest, most patriotic, and most disinterested motives. (Hear, hear.) But non constat they had not done a most reprehensible act; non constat they had not acted most irregularly and illegally, and more particularly because it was done from ignorance, as they all knew that the most dangerous acts were illegal acts done under false impressions. He was aware that he was now about to trespass on dangerous ground. The 9th section of the military code of Madras said that no sentence of death should be given against any offender by any general court-martial consisting of less than thirteen members, except the court was held out of the territory of that presidency, nor unless nine of the officers present should concur therein. Major Oliphant, on the former occasion, observed that by another section of the military code a native officer had the option of being tried by a court-martial consisting of seven officers, and that if he made his election to be tried by those seven European officers, he would be debarred of the privilege of the section he had first quoted. But this was clearly a non sequitur, his hon. friend having overlooked the fact that the materiality of the law was not that the court-martial should consist of thirteen members, but that nine officers were to concur in a sentence of death. He would ask any legal man whether it was competent for a court to pass sentence of death in which it was impossible that nine members could concur therein? The clause which gave the option to the native soldier to be tried by a courtmartial composed of less than thirteen members, was perfectly silent as to the proportionate number of the members of that court whose concurrence should sanction a sentence of death.

The Chairman. - But suppose the soldier made his election

to be tried by the lesser number?

Mr. Sullivan.—In that case that court could not try him for a

capital offence.

Major Oliphant.—Then the man who elected to be tried by such a court would escape capital punishment altogether. That could not be the law. The reason why the alternative was given, clearly was, that as thirteen officers could not always be got together, therefore seven should be equivalent to thirteen. He would not say that the Act of Parliament was very clearly drawn up, but it must appear to every man of common sense that, in the case of the court-martial consisting of seven, a majority of that court would have the power of passing sentence of death.

Mr. Sullivan was not a lawyer, but it appeared to him that in this instance the sentence of death was an illegal sentence. The Chairman next observed that two of the prisoners were tried for having taken illegal oaths; but there was not one word about oaths in the charge. He then told the Court that the men had done no duty beyond the ordinary duty.

The Chairman. - I repeat that statement.

Mr. Sullivan. - But what said the court-martial itself in the recommendation to mercy? It stated that having performed a most painful duty in passing sentence of death on those men, it, in consideration of the great length of time which had elapsed since the commission of the offence-being a period of nine months-and considering that during that time all duties were performed by them, therefore the court recommended them to mercy. Now were they (the Court of Proprietors) to take the dictum of the Chairman, or the statement of the court-martial who tried the prisoners, and then recommended them to mercy? (Hear) But it might be asked, cui bono this mischievous agitation? It would, however, be a most extraordinary question to ask. Was it nothing to the British government in India, whether their native army were well affected or disaffected; whether they were loyal or disloyal; whether their rights were violated or not? He was aware that they could not revise the proceedings of the court-martial; they could not revive the dead; but there were certain things which they might do.

They might publish their sentiments upon the subject to the army. They might tell that army that these were proceedings which the Court of Directors much regretted; and that if they had had the power they would have prevented their occurrence. He begged, in conclusion, to remind the Court who were the parties in this case. There was a noble lord of high rank, great influence, and wide connexion, on the one hand, and there were the widows and orphans of the sufferers under the court-martial on the other: and he would ask were they (the Court of Directors) prepared to pass over all these proceedings as if those complaining parties, whose cause he now advocated, had suffered no loss at all? (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then moved for the production of the papers in the terms above given.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion, and recapitulated the facts

of the case, which were briefly these. Seventeen soldiers of the 6th regiment of Madras cavalry were tried for mutiny; of whom two were shot, one acquitted, thirteen banished for life, and one pardoned. The mutiny originated in an order of the government to withhold their accustomed stipends. The sepoys refused to saddle their horses; this lasted four days; but the complaints of the men having been listened to, and the pay restored, the men returned to their duty. The Marquess of Tweeddale addressed a letter to Major Lichfield (the commander of the regiment), in which he said he was happy to understand that the men had returned to their duty, and that they appeared to be sensible of their late misconduct. But as his lordship could not allow the regiment, under the reproach of such unworthy and unsoldier-like behaviour, to continue at a station where it might be required for employment on actual service, he had ordered it to be sent into cantonment at Arcot. If Lord Tweeddale was justified in passing this order, he was not justified in putting the men on their trial afterwards. It was practically a disposal of the whole case; and there was no law which allowed them to be tried again. It was laid down by Simmonds, that these men ought to have been brought to trial when first their offence was known.

Major Oliphant.—Were any of the men individually named as

being offenders?

Mr. Lewin could not say; but they must have been known; and yet for nine months after their alleged offence they were employed in her Majesty's service, doing duty on the frontier before they were brought to trial. There was something disgusting in the character of a government which, while meditating the destruction of these men, could still receive their services. The hon. proprietor then commented at some length upon the mode in which the court-martial was constituted; and the evidence got up against the sepoys, and forcibly condemned the injustice of their not having been allowed counsel to conduct their defence. He contended that, if they had had counsel, all the witnesses would have been proved either to have been coerced or suborned. The hon, gentleman expressed his perfect indifference to the charge of his being actuated in the course he had taken on this question by vindictive motives. He strictly adhered to facts, and to the merits of the case; and he should never quit the subject until justice had been done.

Mr. Weeding opposed the motion, because it could no good. A popular assembly was not a fit tribunal to revise the sentence of a military court martial, more especially when they had among their executive body men whose experience, discernment, and judgment qualified them to detect the errors of such courts. The duty of the proprietors was to submit to the judgment of such men in these matters. The mover of this proposition had disclaimed casting the least imputation on the honour and character of the gentlemen composing the court-martial. Of course he intended to include the commander-in-chief, for what possible motive could that noble lord have, except a high and imperative sense of duty in preserving the discipline of the army, for the

course he had adopted?

The Chairman. - We have heard a great deal from the two hon, members on this subject. It is the third time it has been discussed; and certainly if any subject on the face of the earth could be unsuitable to be discussed in this Court, in my opinion. this is one. The discipline of the Indian army is too precious to be sacrificed by being exposed to the censures of a tribunal which certainly has not the means, however it may be considered to possess the power, of entering into a question of such great importance. It is, I presume, not denied that, with respect to maintaining that discipline, the Commander-in-Chief has absolute power. The case immediately before the Court was one of a most serious character. We know very well that a mutiny of a very gross description was committed by a regiment which before that time had done good service and had always distinguished itself. The Governor-General of India, hearing of the circumstance, recommended that the regiment should be disbanded; but the Marquese of Tweeddale, himself an old soldier, knew that it was impossible that the whole of the regiment should be equally guilty of so abominable a crime; and from a generous feeling of that nature, the noble Marquess was induced to refuse to disband the regiment, and to determine to enter into an investigation, in order to find out who were the ringleaders. It became, therefore, necessary to order the regiment to be placed in a situation in which that investigation could be carried on. The mutiny occurred at Jubulpoor, 900 miles from the presidency. It was impossible that any investigation could take place there; the regiment was therefore ordered to Arcot. It is said that, because the men did duty between the period of the act of mutiny and their being brought to trial, they ought not to have been made amenable before a court-martial. But the plain answer to that is, that the duty which the military law intends in such a case, is not merely that



of marching from one town to another, but when the men are put upon military service, as, for instance, when they are called into the field against an enemy. It is a military duty of quite another character, which can alone excuse the men, or be considered as an absolution from the crime for which they are chargeable. In regard to the general order of Lord Gough, I understand that to apply to the case of individual criminals who had been pointed out, and who had been put to duty, and not brought to trial. It is the individuality which constitutes the difference between the two cases. No individual soldier in the sixth Madras cavalry was ascertained to have been guilty of mutiny. It was the regiment, as a whole; and no individuals of that regiment were found out until the inquiry at Arcot. The two cases, therefore, are not similar; but my hon. friend, by confounding the two cases, has mistaken the law applicable to them. Lord Gough's general order was not applicable to the sixth Madras cavalry; therefore the Marquess of Tweeddale was perfectly right in doing what he did. My hon. friend has said that, if the legal authorities in this country were against him, his mouth would be stopped. I will read to him the opinions which have been given on the subject.

Mr. Lewin, will you read the case on which those opinions are founded ?

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee .- Of course, the opinions are of no use without the case.

-The legal opinion of the Attorney-General, the The Chairman .-Solicitor-General, and the Company's standing counsel was procured on a particular occasion. I cannot produce that opinion as required by my hon. friend, because it would constitute a precedent which I altogether deprecate in the strongest terms in which it is possible I can express myself; but I will read for the satisfaction of the Court the opinion that was pronounced on that particular occasion. The hon. Chairman then read the opinion, which was to the following effect :-- "We have considered the accompanying papers relative to a court-martial held on the 5th of September, 1844, on certains parties belonging to the 6th regiment of Madras cavalry, and with respect to the several points on which our opinion is desired, we are of opinion, first, that the transmission of the letter dated January 4, 1844, from the acting Adjutant-General at Madras, under the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief to the officer commanding at Jubulpoor, conveying a certain route to the 6th regiment, would not, in case any soldiers belonging to her Majesty's army had been previously guilty of an act of mutiny have made it illegal or irregular to institute a subsequent inquiry into the conduct of the regiment, with a view to ascertain who were the instigators of the mutiny, and eventually to arraign them before a court martial; secondly, we are also of opinion that, although the offenders had for a length of time, to wit, nine months, been allowed to retain their arms and perform their duty without proceedings having been taken against them, there was not, by reason of those circumstances, according to the principles which apply in the case of her Majesty's forces, any illegality or irregularity employed in the punishment of the soldiers engaged in the mutinous proceedings at Jubulpoor." This opinion is signed by Sir William Follett, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Loftus Wigram. I do hope that, after this opinion, my honourable friend's mouth is stopped for ever. (No! No!) If we are to take the law of my hon, friend and of those who act with him, and set aside the law of the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of England, then, indeed, we may go on with the discussion of this case; but if we are to depend upon the law laid down to us by those authorities, then I hope and trust the Court will feel themselves bound to be guided by the opinion which I have read to them. (Cheers.) I am surprised that my hon, friend Mr. Sullivan should have pursued the course he has done on this occasion. It is a case of the utmost importance, involving as it does the discipline of the Indian army; and I again express my earnest hope that the Court will be satisfied with the opinion I have just read. (Cries of "Question."

Mr. Sullivan had no intention to stand up against the law of England, but he would like to know what was the case laid before the lawyers.

The Chairman said that the whole of the proceedings of the court-martial and every document which was in the possession of the Court of Directors were laid before the counsel.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee said that in a case in which life and death were concerned he was not disposed to rest upon the opinion of lawyers. No doubt they had given the law correctly, but the question was not one of law but of justice. On reading these proceedings it was clear to him, not as a lawyer, but as an individual, that the Court of Directors had not acted fairly towards these unfortunate men. He would not pursue the discussion, but would leave the case with the Court of Directors, in the hope that they would do some hing for the widows and orphans of those people whom they were bound to protect.

After a few words from Mr. Grant and Mr. P. Gordon, the motion was put and negatived.

#### THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Colonel Dickenson then brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice :-

"That this Court, deeply lamenting the prolonged exile of the Princes of Scinde, and the failure of those endeavours from time to time made for the termination of their unmerited sufferings, most earnestly recommends to the Court of Directors that an opportunity be afforded such of them as survive to be heard in their defence before some competent and impartial tribunal to be nominated by the Government of India, and, if innocent, that they be reinstated in their private rights; also, that a like consideration, where the same may appear equitable, be extended to the heirs of such of the Ameers as have died in captivity."

"That this Court, deeply lamenting the prolonged exile of the Princes of Scinderation, where the

have died in captivity."

"That the following papers be laid before the Court of Proprietors:—

"Copy of the treaty entered into by Captain Seton, in behalf of the Bombay
Government, with the Hydrabad State in the year 1808."

"Copy of the instructions furnished the Envoy who was deputed to Hydra-

bad to annul the above treaty."

bad to annul the above treaty."

"Copies of the returned letters to the late Nur Mahomed, chief Ameer of Hydrabad, alluded to in the Governor-General's despatch to the Secret Committee, under date 21st February, 1838."

"Copies of other unpublished letters from Nur Mahomed, about the same time, explanatory of his unwillingness to accede to the Governor-General's

time, explanatory of his unwiningness to acceed to the Governor-General's proposals."

"Copy of the unpublished portion of the Secretary to the Governor-General's letter to the Resident of Scinde, under date 6th September, 1838."

"Statement of the respective portions of territory which were guaranteed by separate treaties to the Hydrabad Ameers by the treaty of the 11th March, 1830."

"List of the Ameers who have been consigned to exile, showing the sti-pends which they have from time to time received."

The hon, and gallant member reminded the Court of the previous proceedings which had taken place on this question, and expressed his regret that, after the promise made in 1846 by the Court of Directors, that the whole affairs of Scinde should be fully inquired into, the case of these unfortunate Ameers remained unredressed, and their sufferings unmitigated. But increased as the difficulties of the case were, by the non-fulfilment of those promises, there was, nevertheless, in this most righteous cause a principle of vitality well calculated to keep alive hope, and to stimulate them to continued exertions. For this advantage they were principally indebted to the Court of Directors themselves; for it was generally understood that a majority of that body, after the most patient consideration of the case, had recorded their opinion that the wrongs which had been inflicted on these exiled princes were alike inexpedient, unjust, and impolitic. No one had attempted to justify, or even to palliate, that most arbitrary decree, which consigned those unfortunate individuals to exile an exile which to them must be deemed worse than death. One of the most distinguished men had triumphautly exonerated all those princes from the whole of the charges which had been heaped upon them. He therefore did hope he should have the support of that Court in favour of those friendless men, who were made the victims of the insatiable desire of the British power for territorial aggrandisement in India. Were the papers he now called for produced, he would have no difficulty in showing that the accusations made against the Ameers were utterly without foundation. In all similar cases, involving exile and deposition, the accused parties had been allowed the benefit of some sort of trial; but these Ameers never had the benefit of a commission, or of the opinion of any impartial man. Their case was unprecedented in the annals of any country in the world. Other princes, after exile, had been restored to their dominions, and the British Government had never had reason to regret those acts of mercy. It would be absurd to say that the country of the Ameers would be disturbed by their restoration. As to the chief Ameer, there was not a word in the whole Blue Book that was not in his favour. He had been described by Sir Henry Pottinger as being almost an Englishman. There was not a shadow of evidence to justify the continued cruelty towards that individual. In conclusion, he called upon the Court to give that publicity to their opinions on this matter, which was absolutely necessary to the preservation of the lives of these unjustly treated princes.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, reminding the Court that the only crime alleged against these men, and for which they had been banished, and their power destroyed, was the having written certain letters, the existence of which, up to this day, had never been proved. In the course of the few remarks made by the honourable proprietor, he availed himself of the opportunity to pass a high eulogium on the character of the late Sir Charles Forbes, whom he described as being the type of every thing that was honest and high principled, and who, for sixty years, was the untiring advocate of the people of India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Weeding opposed the motion, and said this was another instance in which hon. members could be found to advocate the cause of the autocrats of India, forgetting the people of India. Instead of lamenting the seizure of Scinde, and the exile



of the Ameers, he for one heartily rejoiced in it, inasmuch as it had given an opportunity to the people of Scinde to emerge from that state of barbarism under which they existed under their native rulers, and to acquire, by being under the protection of the East-India Company, the means of improving their condition, and advancing in civilization and prosperity. The hon. proprietor then recapitulated all the acts of duplicity of which the Ameers were accused of having been guilty towards the British government in India, and concluded by expressing a hope that they would not be allowed to return to their country.

Mr. Lewin observed that during the war in Affghanistan the Ameers of Scinde were of the greatest possible assistance to the British army. Without their help that army would have been annihilated. Was it at all probable, therefore, that they should have since taken part against the British power in the way they

were accused of having done?

Mr. Clark could not consent to give a silent vote, as he had always supported the cause of the Ameers of Scinde. It was clear that Lord Ellenborough had determined to take possession of their country, and that determination was seconded by Sir Charles Napier, who commenced hostilities at the very moment when Major Outram was carrying on a negotiation with the Ameers, and which in a few days he would in all probability have brought to an amicable arrangement. If the papers could be produced, he for one would do every thing to effect it.

After a few words from Mr. P. Gordon,

The Chairman reminded the Court that this question had already undergone numerous discussions, and after the decisions that had been come to, he did not see what purpose or object the motion of the gallant colonel had in view. The Court of Directors on two occasions had sent out orders to India with a view of endeavouring to make the condition of the Ameers of Scinde as comfortable and convenient to themselves as it was possible. What more than this could be done he (the Chairman) could not imagine. Under all the circumstances, and remembering that papers had already been given in abundance both to Parliament and to the Court, he could not consent to the production of any more documents, and he hoped the Court would see the expediency of a refusal.

After a few words from Colonel Dickenson in reply, the motion

was put and negatived.

Mr. P. Gordon gave notice of a motion for the next general court-day. That the Court of Proprietors petition the Queen to allow them the honour of nominating her Majesty to be their governor. (Loud laughter.)

THE KING OF DELHI.

Mr. Sullivan then rose and made a motion (of which however there was no printed notice on the paper) for the production of all the correspondence that had taken place between the Marquess Wellesley and the Emperor of Delhi, and between the Government of India and the Court of Directors, during the years 1803, 1804, and 1805, in relation to the recognition of the rights of the Emperor of Delhi as the Great Mogul of Hindoostan. The hon. proprietor said he was induced to make this motion in consequence of having seen certain extracts from Indian newspapers, containing statements to the effect that, in consequence of the vast debts owing by the present King of Delhi, a negotiation was going on between that sovereign and the Government of India, by which it was contemplated that on the Indian Government discharging the debts of the King, he and all the members of the royal family should give up for ever all right and title to the land, villages, and houses of which they might be in possession in and about the city of Delhi; that the pensions of the individual members of the family should cease on the demise of the present members; that schools should be established in the palace at the expense of the king for the benefit of the children, and that the king should defray the expenses of the palatial garden. He (Mr. Sullivan) had heard that the Governor-General had actually announced it to be his intention not 'only to do all that was said to be meditated in those papers, but to deal with the rights of the royal family of Delhi as had been recently done, with the sanction of that court, with the rights of the family of Sattara. He, on hearing this, had thought it his duty to take the earliest opportunity of raising his voice against what he conceived to be a second serious violation of the most sacred rights of the native princes of India, and that without the least pretence of justification. That this would be a violation of a sacred right he felt persuaded would be proved by the production of the papers for which he intended to move. And to shew the court that those papers ought to be laid before them, he would give a rapid sketch of the connection between the British power in India and the court of Delhi. In 1803 the then Emperor of Delhi, having placed himself under the protection of Lord Wellesley, that noble lord entered into certain obligations with the then Mogul. What was the nature of those obligations?

It was to that point he desired the attention of the Court. First, it was shown that Lord Wellesley knew that the Mogul was a political character, notwithstanding his total deprivation of any real power. Still his royal authority was ackowledged by almost every class of people in Hindoostan, and the princes who bore titles in India still considered that the only legitimate power from which they could be derived was the Mogul. Under these eircumstances the Mogul had ever been a dangerous instrument in the hands of the Mahrattas and other states. It became, therefore, a matter of policy with Lord Wellesley to make arrangements with the Mogul, and the papers he asked for would shew what those arrangements were, and that they were intended to be of a permanent character. The honourable member then read very lengthened extracts from the various documents, for the production of which he was then making application to the Court, observing that the greater portion of those papers had become public historical records. In the arrangements made by Lord Wellesley, the permanent support of the Mogul and the royal family was a prominent stipulation. It was a very important national object that the titular emperor of Delhi should be known to all the in-habitants of Hindoostan. Lord Wellesley carried out his arrangements with the Mogul, but his successors flagrantly violated the pecuniary part of them, upon the plea that there was no specific contract, but that it was a mere intimation of an intention to do certain things. There certainly was no formal treaty, that being impossible. Equals treated with equals; princes with princes; but subjects did not treat with princes, and the British Government in India had formally acknowledged the Mogul as their sovereign. But when it was contended that there was no specific contract, it was obvious the instructions which Lord Wellesley addressed to the resident of Delhi, on the 23rd of April, 1805. were entirely overlooked, in every paragraph of which the territories assigned to the royal family were mentioned. This was the story which the papers he seked for would tell; but those papers would furthermore remove the mischievous impression that the Mogul was a creature of the Company's power, and that he had received everything, and had given nothing. But history would tell a different result. The negotiation of 1803 was but a renewal of the connexion. In the year 1764, the Mogul granted to the British Government Beneres; in 1767, he granted Orissa; after that the northern circurs; and confirmed all the Company's possession in Bengal and the Carnatic. And at what time was it that the Mogul made all these concessions? It was when England was just emerging from a desperate struggle with France; and when it was considered that the Mogul might be made a great means of offence in the hands of France. In return for these benefits the East India Company, in 1805, settled a pittance upon the Emperor which they had since diminished little by little till now it was proposed to annihilate it altogether. hon. proprietor then pointed out the dangerous policy which ap peared to be in contemplation, and warned the Court of the fearful consequences that might ensue to the whole British empire in India, if so reckless a course were adopted.

Lieut .- Gen. Briggs seconded the motion, and expressed his regret that the Government of India should make these repeated attempts to infringe upon selemn treaties one after another. Their strength in India depended upon public opinion. They had only about 740 European civil servants administering the whole affairs of the social government of that country, the population consisted of 150 millions. Of those 740 persons, about one-third only were invested with power; so that each individual had to admirister civil justice among no less than 600,000 inhabitants. He hoped the Court would do all they could to resist the strong anti-Indian spirit which at present

threatened to drive them out of the country.

Mr. Lewin suggested that the natives in India should be re-

presented in parliament.

The Chairman.—The question which has been raised by the hon. mover of this resolution, I have to inform the Court, is under consideration by the Government of India, and the authorities in this country. The Court of Directors attach great importance to the subject, and the proprietors may feel assured that they will give it their serious attention. Under these circumstances, I hope the Court will not insist upon the production of any papers of this description, and I feel myself under the necessity egativing the motion.

After a short conversation, the motion was put, and the Court divided:

	For the motion	
The	Majority motion was consequently lost.	7
The	Court then adjourned.	



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COLLIER, third son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Collier, K.B., entered the navy in 1798, under Nelson on board the Vanguard, and was present at the battle of the Nile; distinguished himself in an action with L'Egyptienne, French privateer, and subsequently captured Le Tremeuse, French schooner; was promoted to his post rank Dec. 1808, for the destruction of La Cygne, French brig of war, &c.; was commodore and commander-in-chief on the coast of Africa from 1827 to 1830, during which period 36,000 slaves were released; was appointed a naval aide de camp in 1832; was nominated to "a good service pension" in 1838; was appointed commissioner of the Pembroke dock yard in Dec. 1841; became rear-admiral of the white in 1818. - Dod's Peerage, &c. -Sir F. A. Collier was mid. of the Vanguard at the Nile; of the Foudroyant at the capture of the Généreux and Guillaume Tell (where he was wounded), and landing in Egypt; as lieut. of the Osprey, served on shore at the taking of St. Lucie and Tobago; and when in charge of a prize, with fifteen men, captured a privateer of one gun and forty-five men; and in her gallant action with L'Egyptienne, privateer of thirty-six guns; while commanding the Circe, assisted by the Amaranthe and Stork, destroyed the Cygne of eighteen guns, and two armed schooners, under the batteries of Martinique, in 1808; commanded the Star in the operations against that island in 1809; while commanding the Liverpool, was successfully employed against the pirates in the Persian Gulf-Navy List.

Exchange.—The East India Company have issued notice that the present rate at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras, is 1s. 11d., and Bombay, 1s. 112d., the

Company's rupee.

IRON FROM CHINA. - A short time back a paragraph was circulated regarding an arrival of iron at Liverpool from China, the supposed produce of that country. It appears, however, to have been a quantity of English pig iron returned, vii China, from Bombay, and which had been sent out probably as ballast. The only importations of foreign pig iron that have ever arrived from China are those of the Indian Iron Company, from their works at Porto Novo, near Madras, whence they have been shipped for England, and taken round, vii China, by the cotton ships loading from that presidency. Several of these consignments have arrived from time to time—a large one last week, per Coromandel, from Hong-Kong.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS .--The Lord Dalhousie, for conveyance of stores to Calcutta, and the Herefordshire, for the like purpose, to Bombay. - The tender of the ship Indian, conditionally accepted on the 28th ult., for freight of stores to Bombay,

has been cancelled.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 7. May Queen, Butler, Whampon; Thomas Sparks, Groom, Calcutta.—8. City of Pound, Triscott; Joseph Sanderson, Boyd, and Queen, Gellatly, Bengal; Seneyal, Moodie, Maulinain; Hamlet, M'Laren, Manilla.—10. Salopian, M'Lachlan, Hong Kong; Santipore, Gilmore, Manilla; W. and M. Brown, Banton, Ceylon; Coquette, Barnes, Mauritius.—11. Ursula, Ridley, Bombay; Warwick, Owens, Bland, Hosken, and Nereids, Michael, Bengal; Patriarch, Owens, Bland, Hosken, and Nereids, Michael, Bengal; Patriarch, Miles, Bombay.—12. Blenheim, Molison, Bengal; Prince Albert, Rossiter, Madras and Pondicherry.—13. Ludy Bruce, Burns, Bengal; Zion's Hope, Parker, Bombay.—14, Aberfoyle, M'Alpin, Bengal; Richard Thornton, Maxwell, Batavia.—17. Windsor, Pryce; and Emma Colvin, Hall, Bengal; Herald, Vertue, Madras and Pondicherry: Lucy, Parsons, Bombay; Flora Muir, Brown, Mauritius; James White, Turner, Bombay.—18. Lady M'Naghten, Hibbert, Madras; Jane Morrison, Muir, Maulmain; Sir Robert Sale, Brown, Whampoa; Peler Senn, Ritchie, Penang; Fairy Queen, Doyle, and Australia, Harrison, Ceylon; Prince of Orange, Stephens, Bombay; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Matilda, M'Dowell, and Duke of Wellington. Hargrenyees. Bengal; Susan Crisn. Holdsworth. Mauritius; lington, Hargreaves, Bengal; Susan Crisp, Holdsworth, Mauritius; New Forest, Laing, Mauritius.—19. Orissa, Smith, Bengal; Zoe, Shaw, Ceylon; Oriental, Taylor, Bombay; Anathea, Robinson, Bengal; Christina, Craig, Singapore; Helvellyn, Harrison, Madras and Demerara.—20. Bermondsey, Paddle, Jane Pirie, Booth, and British Sovereign, Harris, Bengal; Ganges, Deas, Whampoa; Richmand Courselyn, Schlenke Bengal, Ganges, Deas, Whampoa; Richmand Courselyn, Ganges, Deas, Whampoa; Richmand Courselyn, Ganges, Deas, Whampoa; Richmand Courselland, Ganges, Gang mond, Greengrass, Saldanha Bay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer Indus, Dec. 24.—Mr. Couch, Mr. Walcot, Lieut, Gossell, Capt. Taylor, Major Rommelin, Count and Countess Andrasy, Mr. J. Roxas, Mr. Skipwith, Mr. Larpent, Gen. Hunter and servant, Lieut. Gordon, Dr. Brice, Mr. Logan, Capt. Boyd, Major Haines, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Kohn, Mr. Rothery, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Knighton, Mr. Hughes, Lieut. col. Mainwaring, Misse E. Mainwaring, Capt. E. M. Elliott, Mr. Stark, Mrs. Stark, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Barton, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Chapman, Major Tattersall, Mrs. Boyds and 2 servants, Lieut. Eddington, Mrs. Eddington, Mrs.

Saunders, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Franshaw, Ens. Dunbar, Mr. H. Lamport, Mrs. Ellison, Mr. Muspratt, and Mrs. Farrant.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 7. Ann, Stonehouse, Madras.—9. Marquis of Bule, Bannatyne, Bombay.—8. Lapwing, Crawford, Cape and Adelaide.—10. Alexandrina, Falconer, Algoa Bay.—11. Dudbrook, Smith, New South Wales.—9. Persia, Stevens, Cape and Cevlon.—10. Eleanor Russell, Robinson, Cochin.—19. Aurora, Ryan, Port Phillip; Lady Valiant, Thompson, Mauritius; Samel Boddington, Hurst; Sea Queen, Wood; Amity Hall, Johnson; and Trafalgar, Richardson, Adelaide; Eliza, Warwick, and St. Vincent, Young, Hobart Town; Belle Vue, Machan, Ceylon; Ariel, Collie, Calcutta; Allandale, Brodie, Cape; Jane, Gales, Algoa Bay.

From Liverpool.—Dec. 8. Eliza and Hester, Kruger, Bombay.—11. Wuzeer, Sutherland, and Manila, Harrison, Calcutta; Anglesca, Burrows, Ceylon; Alanker, Gray, Bombay; 13. Pakenham, Boyce, Port Phillip; Phillip Laing, Calderhead, Calcutta; The Duke, Atkinson, Calcutta; Flora McDonald, McPherson, Bombay.

Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—Dec. 5. Robina Mitchell, Evetts, Calcutta; Culdee, Logan, Ceylon and Madras.—8. Fama, Wilson, Batavia and Singapore; Marion, Campbell, Bombay.—11. Meg Merrilies, M'Kellar, Batavia and Singapore.—13. Seringapatam, Morris,

From SHIELDS.—Dec. 15. Sarah Swan, Swan, Madras.
From PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 8. Reliance, Osborne, Port Phillip.—
10. Sovereign, King, Port Natal and Bombay.—12. Glentaimet, Taylor, Cape and St. Helena.—13. Lady Nugent, Parsons, Otago, Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

From Ports Mouth —Dec. 10. Lady Flora. Eagles. Cape. Mag.

From Portsmouth.—Dec. 10. Lady Flora, Eagles, Cape, Madras, and Calcutta.

From LEITH .- Dec. 5. Catherine, Henry, Port Phillip.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton. - Dec. 20, to proceed per steamer Bentinck, from Suzz.

per steamer Bentinck, from Suez.

For Malta.—Ens. Bridges, Lieut. Page, Mr. E. Bell.

For Aden.—Mrs. W. Hart, Mr. H. Hart, Master Hart, Miss G. A. Cobb, Mr. G. Anson, Miss Barrington, Miss Barrington, jun. Mr. O. W. Ketterer, Miss Brammer, Mr. Donne, Dr. and Miss Cahill. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Carneigie.

For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Spens, Mr. J. and Mrs. Stanley,

For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Spens, Mr. J. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. G. Fagan, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. G. Palmer, Mrs. Money and infant, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. H. Roberts, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Pringle and Miss Pringle, Miss Plumer, Miss A. Plumer, Lieut. C. Wyndham, Miss Bogle, Capt. Say, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Grant, Mr. M. Northcote, Mr. W. Playfair. Mr. J. B. Saunders, Mr. G. A. Masters, Mr. W. D. Hogg, Mr. F. Russell, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Quin. Mr. L. Anther, Mr. Welch, Capt. Bruce, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Forbes, Mr. W. Parflit, Mr. J. S. Griffiths.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Cadell; Mrs. Dobbs, infant, and servant; Mrs. Vivian; Mrs. A. Arbuthnot; Lieut. and Mrs. Leggett; Lord Bishop of Madras and lady; Capt. Davison; Rev. Mr. Knox;

Mrs. Vivian; Mrs. A. Arbuthant; Lieut. and Mrs. Leggett; Lord Bishop of Madras and lady; Capt. Davison; Rev. Mr. Knox; Miss Tulloch; Messrs. C. Godfrey, J. Goddard, R. Carr, Kirk-patrick, E. Blenkinsop, G. H. Mottet, J. A. Campbell, W. Johnson, H. Teid, and F. Gordon.

For CEYLON.—Messrs. W. Mackwood, Lalonett, McDonnell, J. Lowndes, and J. Grant.

For Hong Kong.-Mr. E. E. Snow, Dr. A. Graham, and Mr.

#### DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GUY, Mrs. Henry, of Beach-green Park, Withyham, Sussex, late of Calcutta, s. at Kingston, Surrey, Nov. 22. MAITLAND, the wife of Thomas F. s. at Wargrave, Berks, Dec. 14.

TURTON, the wife of Maj. Bengal artillery, s. in Cambridge terrace, Dec. 10.

TWINING, Mrs. Samuel H. s. at 215, Strand, Dec. 15.

MARRIAGES.

HACKETT, John, H.M.'s 77th regt. to Harriett Taylor, d. of the late Major Watkins, of the Bengal artillery, at the rectory church

of St. Marylebone, Dec. 13.

Monckton, John E. 2nd Madras light cavalry, to Julia, d. of Col.
Thornton, C.B. at Brockhall, Dec. 13.

DARE, Harriett, relict of the late Col. H. Bengal Army, at Westborne-park-villas, Bayswater, Dec. 13.

GALL, Ann, widow of Lieut. col. 8th Bengal Cavalry, at the Elms,

GALL, Ann, widow of Lieut. col. 8th Bengal Cavalry, at the Elms, Baldock, Herts, Dec. 13.
GUY, Mrs. Henry, of Beach Green-park, Withyham, Sussex, late of Calcutta, at Kingston, Surrey, Dec. 4.
HUNTINGFORD, Mary Frances, wife of the Rev. G. W. M.A. and eldest d. of Major-general Tremenheere, K.H. at the Hotel de Windsor, Rue Rivoii, Parls, Dec. 1.

MILES, Thomas G. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Brixton, aged 35, Dec. 13.

RUTHERFORD, Henry, on his passage from Hong Kong to Bugland, Dec. 4.

STRAITH, Mrs. at the house of her son Major Straith, at Penge,

Sydenham, aged 77, Dec. 17. URMSTON, Sir James B. at St. Leonard's-on-sea, Sussex, aged 67, Dec. 10.

TOLFREY, Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry, of Calcutta, at Fulham, aged 87, Dec. 16.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 12th, 18th, and 19th, 1819.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. William A. Crommelin, engineers. Col. Frederick Buckley, 14th N. I. Maj. Clements G. Macan, 16th N. I.

-Lieut. Robert F. Moleworth, 5th N. I. Madras Estab. Lieut. Henry Frye, 39th N.I.

Assist. surg. Henry E. Hadwen. Bombay Estab .- Cornet William W. Farquharson, 1st cav.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY

Madras Estab .- Lieut. Benjamin Hodson, 7th N. I. Lieut, William J. Geils, 25th N.I. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. John G. Scott, 22nd N.I.

Assist. surg. George M. Ogilvie, M. D., in Jan.

#### GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. James G. Stephen, 8th N.I., 6 months. Lieut. col. Edward Pettingal, 26th N.I., do.

Madras Estab. - Capt. James G. Johnston, engineers, do. Capt. Henry Hall, 1st cav., do. Maj. William Hyslop, 3rd cav., do.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. George Rennie, artillery, do.

Bengal Estab.-Mr. Alfred Harris, pilot service, 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Madras Estab .- Lieut. James Cundy, 49th N. I.

### APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Estab .- Mr. Edward William Francis, now in India, appointed captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.

### HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of the undermentioned students at the East-India College have been changed as follows, viz.

Mr. James Alexander Crawford, from Bombay to Bengal. Mr. George Henry Lawrence, from Madras to Bengal.

#### ADDISCOMBE.

Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H. M.'s army for the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, viz. -

George Ayton Craster Henry Alexander Brownlow William Spottiswoode Trevor Joseph Rogers Soady Jasper Otway Mayne Henry Thomas Rogers

The Gentlemen Cadets admitted to the Artillery and Infantry branches of the service have been stationed in the following order, viz.-

For the Bengal Artillery.

Montagu James Edward Tierney Alexander Hadden Lindsay Henry Twisden Forbes Francis Robert Butt Thomas Parkyns Smith

Francis Swanson Everard Stepney Milman

For the Madras Artillery. Henry Cadogan Harvey William David Forster For the Bombay Artillery. William De Vitré Godfrey Twiss George Henry Stone

William Alexander Garden John Edward Brightman Henry Lionel Charles Bernard William Murray Fraser Frank Barnard Foote

For the Bengal Infantry.

Garden George William Manson Edward Reynell Pogson Richard Henry Wall William Henry Lumsden Frederic Henry Tomkinson Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart

Henry Thomas Oldfield John Morland For the Madras Infantry.

Joseph Alleyne Foster Frederick George Hankin Frederick Thomas Miller FitzJames Holmes Burnes

Henri Campbell

John Charles Middleton Charles James Richards Lancelot Henry Isacke Alexander Dunlop Gordon

Edward Steer Kennet Dawson Montagu William Parker Edward Owen

For the Bombay Infantry. Thomas Rose Nimmo William Atherton Park Devereux Henry Hickman

### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN II.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. WAR OFFICE, DEC. 7, 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot.-Ensign Richard Henry Holland, to be lieut, by purch , v. Selby, who retires. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.

Ensign Charles Petras Geneste, from the 17th foot, to be ens., v. Holland. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.

32nd Faot. — Ensign Adam Duff Kirkwood, from the 76th foot, to be ens., v. Stapleton, appointed to the 43rd foot. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Dragoons.—Lieut. Randall Wilmer Hatfield,

st. Dragoons.—Lieut. Kandari Wilmer Hatterd, from the 13th light dragoons, to be lieut., v. Blair, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.

8th Foot.—Major James Croft Brooke, from the 31st foot, to be major, v. Lumley, who exchanges. Dated

Dec. 11, 1849.
64th Foot.—Ensign Horatio Glynn Grylls, to be lieut by purch., v. Burne, who retires. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.
Lieut. William Bell, to be adjr., v. Burne, who resigns

edjutingy. Dated Dec. 11, 1849.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment — Second Lieut, William Joseph Gorman, to be adjt., v. Clement, promoted. Dec. 11, 1819.

#### WAR OFFICE, DEC. 14, 1849.

from the 7th dragoon guards, to be capt. v. C. W. Thompson, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

29th Foot.—Serg. Major Edward Carter, to be ens. without purch. v. Diaper, who resigns, Dated Dec. 14, 1849. Bengal, 14th Lt. Dragoons .- Capt. Pearson Scott Thompson,

70th Foot. - Major Trevor Chute, to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Bigge, who retires. Dated Dec. 14, 1849. Capt. Edward Freeman Edwards, to be major, by purch. v. Chute. Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

Lieut. Howe Hennis, to be capt. by purch., v. Edwards. Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

Ens James Adam Rae, to be lieut. by purch., v. Hennis. Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

75th Foot. - Lieut. Thomas William Mostyn, from the 27th foot, to be lieut., v. Jones, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 14, 1849. 87th Foot. - Lieut. Albemarle Dewar, to be capt. without

purch., v. Rich, deceased. Dated Sept. 5, 1849. Second Lieut. Jasper Lucas, to be first lieut., v. Dewar.

Dated Sept. 5, 1849.
Colour Serg. John Wall, to be second lieut, v. Lucas.
Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—David Mortimer Murray, gent., to be ens.

by purch., v. Grylls, promoted. Dated Dec. 14, 1849.

The Chinese paintings on leaves are thus prepared: freshly peeled leaves, placed under a slight pressure, are laid in clean water, which is changed daily for a month, until the fleshy part of the leaf is entirely macerated and washed out, leaving only the reticulated nerves. The skeleton leaves are dried under a slight pressure, and the interstices filled with agar-agar varnish, when they are ready for the painter.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, London, 18th Dec. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 11dd. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 18th Dec. 1849.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Friday, the 28th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of is. 11id. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

46 tons of 9 tons of Measurable Goods {80 Spars of sizes,—the longest 68 feet, the largest in diameter 20 inches. Oars,—60 bundles.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### East-India House, 18th Dec. 1849.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1850, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

#### PORT WINE, for Hospital use;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of January, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL. Secretary.

East-India House, 19th Dec. 1849.

# THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd January next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

#### SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of January, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## East-India House, 12th Dec. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

### 4.322 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER:

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of December, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

#### East-India House, 18th Dec. 1849. THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd January, 1850, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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19	10 0	,, 25 ,,	
20	12 4	,, 28 ,,	
30	31 7	,, 13 ,,	
40	94 0	,, 6 ,,	

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18	Ra. 139 8	Rs. 1 .1	After 25 years.
19	137 8	1.1	,, 25 ,,
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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Sum Policy. assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.	
20 30 40 50 60	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	£19 6 8 24 8 4 31 10 0 42 15 0 66 11 8	£11 2 4 14 0 9 18 2 6 94 11 7 88 5 8

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